

# NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



Fra Adikanfo Mu

Our Ref ..... AD.3/07/01/4

Your Ref .....

P. O. Box 4 Nsawam, Eastern Region

Tel: 0342-293896

Digital Address: EG-042-5450



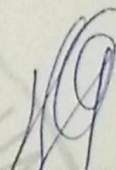
Republic of Ghana

...<sup>9</sup>th December, ...2021.....

## SUBMISSION OF MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2025

Please find attached a copy of the Medium Term Development plan for 2022-2025 of the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly for your perusal and necessary action.

We count on your usual co-operation.

  
JEREMIAH AGYEKUM AMOFO  
(MUNICIPAL COORD DIRECTOR)  
FOR: MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL  
N.D.P.C  
ACCRA

THROUGH:  
REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER  
REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL  
KOFORIDUA

Fra Adikanfo Mu



**NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY  
MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) 2022-2025**

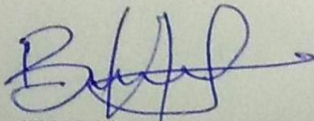
**AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL II**

**SEPTEMBER 2021**

## FOREWORD

In accordance with the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (LI 2232) and Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936), all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) are mandated to undertake development planning functions in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The MMDAs are required to prepare and implement their development plans to ensure the overall development of their respective areas. MMDAs are to ensure that the development planning undertaken is based on National Development guidelines issued by the NDPC. The MMDAs formulated their first Medium- Term Development Plans (MTDPs) to cover 1996–2000. It has since been prepared every four years after 2005. The current framework issued by the NDPC is ‘An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All II’ which would be implemented from 2022 – 2025. The framework, which has seven thematic areas, succeeded the ‘An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018– 2021)’.

The preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) by the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal is in fulfillment of a statutory obligation. The MTDP 2022-2025 will also serve as a blue print and a steering guide for the development and progress of the Municipality in the next four years in order to facilitate the improvement of the quality of life of the people by harnessing all resources available for equitable provision of services for the total development of the municipality. Additionally, it is to serve as a marketing tool to appeal to stakeholders who would like to assist in the development of the Municipality. The MTDP 2022-2025 document contains the programmes, projects, detailed activities and budgets of each of the development dimensions. The implementation of the MTDP (2022 - 2025) is therefore to enhance efficiency and success in the management of the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly for the collective benefit of all stakeholders. The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) Secretariat would like to express its profound gratitude to the Municipal Coordinating Director, Mr. Jeremiah Agyekum Amofo, the Development Planning Officer, Sakinatu Adam, all Assembly Members under the leadership of the Presiding Member, Hon. Emmanuel Atto Bekoe, the Plan Preparation Team and members of the MPCU and all stakeholders who willingly assisted the Secretariat in the preparation of the plan.



**HON. ISAAC KWADJO BUABENG**  
**MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

## Contents

BACKGROUND .....	XIII
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### CHAPTER ONE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE ASSEMBLY

1.1 INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.2 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION UNDER MTDP 2018-2021.....	1
1.3 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY (2018-2021).....	8
1.5 EXISTING CONDITIONS OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY .....	11
1.5.1 LOCATION AND SIZE .....	11
1.5.2 GEOLOGY AND SOIL.....	13
1.5.3 RELIEF AND DRAINAGE.....	14
1.5.4 VEGETATION.....	14
1.5.5 CLIMATE.....	14
1.6 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	18
1.6.1 POPULATION PYRAMID .....	20
1.7 SOCIAL SERVICES .....	22
1.7.1 EDUCATION .....	22
1.7.2 HEALTH .....	27
1.7.3 COVID – 19 SITUATION OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY 2020/2021 .....	31
1.7.4 CHILD IMMUNIZATION .....	32
1.7.5 NUTRITION.....	32
1.7.6 HIV/AIDS .....	36
1.7.7 NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS) .....	37
1.8 WATER AND SANITATION .....	37
1.8.1 WATER .....	38
1.9 SOCIAL PROTECTION .....	38
1.9.1 CHILD PROTECTION .....	38
1.9.2 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP) PROGRAMME .....	39
1.9.3 GENDER EQUALITY.....	40
1.10 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS .....	41
1.10.1 DISABILITY .....	42
1.10.2 SCHOOL FEEDING.....	45
1.11 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT .....	45
1.11.1 ONE DISTRICT ONE FACTORY INITIATIVE.....	46
1.11.2 PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT .....	46
1.12 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR.....	47
1.12.1 MAJOR CROPS.....	47

1.12.2 LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES STATISTICS.....	48
1.12.3 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES.....	48
1.12.4 IRRIGATION SCHEMES.....	48
1.12.5 CREDIT FACILITIES.....	48
1.12.6 AGRO-PROCESSING.....	49
1.12.7 STORAGE FACILITIES.....	49
1.12.8 PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS.....	49
1.12.9 PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	49
1.13 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT (BUILT ENVIRONMENT).....	50
1.13.1 UTILITY SERVICES.....	50
1.13.2 ROAD AND RAIL NETWORK.....	51
1.13.3 FEEDER AND URBAN ROADS COVERAGE.....	51
1.13.4 THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT.....	52
1.13.5 SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS.....	52
1.14 ENVIRONMENT.....	53
1.14.1 BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT.....	53
1.14.2 WATER SECURITY.....	54
1.15 GOVERNANCE.....	54
1.15.1 TOWN AND AREA COUNCILS.....	55
1.15.2 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs).....	55
1.15.3 JUDICIAL SERVICES.....	55
1.15.4 SECURITY.....	56
1.15.4.1 Ghana Police Service.....	56
1.15.4.2 Prison Service.....	57
1.15.4.3 Ghana National Fire Service.....	57

**CHAPTER TWO  
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES**

2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	59
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**CHAPTER THREE  
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

3.1 INTRODUCTION.....	65
3.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2022-2025 PLAN PERIOD OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY.....	65
3.3 TOTAL POPULATION SIZE OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI.....	65
3.3.1 AGE-SEX STRUCTURE PROJECTIONS.....	67
3.3.2 <i>The Dependency Ratio of Nsawam Adoagyiri</i> .....	71
3.3.3 LABOUR FORCE PROJECTIONS.....	71
3.4 PROJECTIONS FOR EDUCATION.....	75

3.4 HEALTH FACILITIES PROJECTIONS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT .....	81
3.5 WATER AND POWER SUPPLY PROJECTION.....	86
3.6 PROJECTED TRENDS OF POLICE.....	87
3.6.1 POLICE-CITIZEN RATIO.....	87
3.6.2 POLICE POST.....	88
3.7 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES LINKED TO MTNDPF.....	89
<b>CHAPTER FOUR</b>	
<b>COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>	
4.1 INTRODUCTION .....	99
4.2 ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGIES FOR COSTING .....	99
4.3 PROGRAMME OF ACTION .....	99
4.4 SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT .....	100
4.5 MUNICIPAL LOCAL PLANS .....	100
4.3 PROGRAMME FINANCING.....	109
<b>CHAPTER FIVE</b>	
<b>MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLAN</b>	
5.1 INTRODUCTION .....	110
5.2 PROJECT SELECTION CONSIDERATION .....	110
<b>CHAPTER SIX</b>	
<b>IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS</b>	
6.1 INTRODUCTION .....	196
6.2 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS .....	196
6.3 MONITORING MATRIX.....	198
6.4 INTENDED EVALUATIONS .....	199
6.5 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS .....	199
6.5.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX/ RESULTS FRAMEWORK.....	201
6.5.2 M&E INFORMATION SYSTEM .....	207
6.5.3 DATA ANALYSIS AND USE OF THE RESULTS .....	207
<b>CHAPTER SEVEN</b>	
<b>COMMUNICATION STRATEGY</b>	
7.1 INTRODUCTION .....	209
7.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNICATION STRATEGY.....	209
7.3 TARGET AUDIENCE .....	209
7.4 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY .....	210
7.5 PUBLIC HEARING AND ADOPTION OF THE PLAN .....	211

**NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI PLAN PREPARATION TEAM**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>DESIGNATION</b>
1	Hon. Isaac K. Buabeng	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	Municipal Chief Executive
2	Jeremiah Agyekum Amofo	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	Municipal Coordinating Director
3	Sakinatu Adam	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly.	Municipal Development Planning Officer
4	Christiana Tamakloe	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	Social Development Officer
5	Prince Asante	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	Municipal Budget Analyst
6	Hayford Awuah	Ghana Education Service	Municipal Director of Education.
7.	Perpetual B. Decker	Agriculture Development.	Municipal Director
8.	Akanchise Rebecca	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	Municipal Finance Officer
9.	Bruce Awu	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	Head of Works Department
10.	Eunice Abuaku	Ghana Health Services	Municipal Health Director
11	Gideon Adofo- Antwi	Physical Planning	Head, of PPD
12	Linda Domapielle	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	Assistant Planning Officer
13	Gordon Smart	National Disaster Management Organization	Municipal Director
14	Alex Aseidu Doudo	Urban Roads Department	Engineer, URD
15	Kwashie Davies Adamtey	Business Advisory Centre/REP	Municipal Director
16	Hon. Mustapha Sewor	Development Planning Sub committee	Chairman, DPSC
17.	Francis Sarfo	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Municipal Director
18.	Nana Amoako Ampong I	Traditional Authority	Adoagyiri
19	Charles Frimpong Somuah	N Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	Municipal Statistician
20	Emmanuel K. Mintah	CSO REP	Director
21.	Bright Paakwesi Anenu	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	Assistant Dev't Planning Officer
22.	Kwabena Danso	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	Assistant Dev't Planning Officer
23.	Joana Anamolga	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	Assistant Dev't Planning Officer
24.	Ernest Owusu Asiedu Bamfo	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	NABCO Personnel
25.	Arnold Senyo Abgeti	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	Office Assistance
26.	Abubakar Ismail	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	National Service Personnel
27.	Pamela Snaman	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	National Service Personnel

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Performance Review (2018 -2021)	2
Table 1.2: Summary Of Findings And Implications	6
Table 1.3: Financial Performance For 2018-2021	8
Table 1.4: Proportion Of Mtdp Achieved	11
Table 1.5: Climate Change And Risk Data Analysis Of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality	16
Table 1.6: Population/Density Of Nama (2018-2021)	18
Table 1.7: Total Population By Age And Sex	20
Table 1.8: Number Of Schools In The Municipality	23
Table 1.9: Conditions Of School Structures	23
Table 1.10: Enrolments From 2017 To 2021	26
Table 1.11: Health Facilities Existing In Nsawam Adoagyiri By Type And Ownership	27
Table 1.12: Chps Zones	28
Table 1.13: Medical And Para-Medical Staff/ Population Ratios	30
Table 1.14: Covid – 19 Situation 2020 -2021	32
Table 1.15: Reproductive And Child Health (Rch) Services	36
Table 1.16: Total Number Of Active Members Of The Nhis	37
Table 1.17: Social Protection And Child Protection Programmes As At 2021	39
Table 1.18: Ages Of Persons With Disabilities In The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality	43
Table 1.19: Occupation Of Persons With Disabilities In The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality	44
Table 1.20: Male/Female Ratio Of Persons With Disabilities	44
Table 1.21: Sectorial Contribution To Employment	45
Table 1.22: Scalogram Analysis Of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality	53
Table 1.23: Composition Of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly	55
Table 1.24: Total Inmate Breakdowns (As Of May, 2021)	57
Table 2.1: Prioritized Development Issues	60
Table 3.1: Total Population And Density Projections For The Plan Period	67
Table 3.2: Male-Female Population Percentage	67
Table 3.3: Projected Trends Of Population – Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality (2022 - 2025)	68
Table 3.4: Projection Of Age-Sex Population Structure Of Nsawam Adoagyiri From 2022-2025	69
Table 3.5: Dependency Ratio Of Nsawam Adoagyiri	71
Table 3.6: Labour Force Projections	72
Table 3.7: Population Projections For Top 20 Settlements In Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality	73
Table 3.8: Projected Trend Of The Revenue Of Nsawam Adoagyiri 2022-2025	74
Table 3.9: Public Schools Enrolments Projections (2022 -2025)	75
Table 3.10: Needs Assessment Of The Number Of Classroom Blocks For Kindergarten School	76
Table 3.11: Needs Assessment Of The Number Of Classroom Blocks For Primary School	76
Table 3.12: Needs Assessment Of The Number Of Classroom Blocks For Junior High School	77
Table 3.13: Needs Assessment Of The Number Of Classroom Blocks For Senior High School	77
Table 3.14: Teachers By Category Of School (2022-2025)	78
Table 3.15: Teacher – Pupil Ratio For Kindergarten School	79
Table 3.16: Teacher – Pupil Ratio For Primary School	79
Table 3.17: Teacher – Pupil Ratio For Junior High School	80
Table 3.18: Teacher – Pupil Ratio For Senior High School	80
Table 3.19: Needs Assessment For Hospitals For 2022-2025	81
Table 3.20: Needs Assessment For Health Centre For 2022-2025	81
Table 3.21: Needs Assessment For Chps For 2022-2025	82

Table 3.22: Projections And Needs Assessment For Medical Doctors For 2022-2025 _____	83
Table 3.23: Needs Assessment For Nurses In The Municipality 2022-2025 _____	83
Table 3.24: Needs Assessment For Bed Capacity At Municipal Hospital _____	84
Table 3.25: Needs Assessment For Bed Capacity At Health Centres In The Municipality 2022 -2025 _____	85
Table 3.26: Needs Assessment For Bed Capacity At The Chps Compound _____	85
Table 3.27: Needs Assessment For Sanitary Facilities At The Health Facilities _____	86
Table 3.28: Needs Assessment For Power Supply (Electricity) _____	87
Table 3.29: Needs Assessment Of Police Officers In The Municipality _____	88
Table 3.30: Projected Police Posts _____	88
Table 3.31: Identified Issues, Goals, Objectives And Strategies _____	90
Table 4.1: Programme Of Action (2022-2025) _____	102
Table 4.2: Programme Financing _____	109
Table 5.3: Annual Action Plan- 2024 _____	152
Table 5.4: Annual Action Plan - 2025 _____	175
Table 6.1: Stakeholder Analysis In The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality _____	197
Table 6.2: Monitoring And Evaluation Work Plan For Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality _____	201
Table 6.3: The Evaluation Matrix Below Will Be Used For Data Collection And Analysis _____	202
Table 6.4: Evaluation Matrix _____	204
Table 6.5: Reporting Format For Quarterly And Annual Progress Reports _____	208
Table 7.1: Communication Plan _____	212
Annex 1: District’s Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints And Challenges (Pocc) _____	216
Table 54d: Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability _____	226
Annex 2: Maintenance Plan - 2022 - 2025 _____	229
Annex 3: Prioritised Development Issues _____	230
Annex 4: Monitoring Matrix _____	252
Annex 4: Invitation To Public Hearing 2022 - 2025 _____	264
Annex 6: Public Hearing Reports Of The Mtdp 2018-2021 _____	271
Annex 7: Adoption Of Mtdp 2022 – 2025 _____	273

## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1.1: BUDGET PERFORMANCE (2018-2021) .....	9
FIGURE 1.2: MAP OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY.....	12
FIGURE 1.3: POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR TOP 20 SETTLEMENTS IN NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY.....	19
FIGURE 1.4: POPULATION PYRAMID OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY .....	21
FIGURE 1.5: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION MAP OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI.....	21
FIGURE 1.6: ACCESSIBILITY TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI.....	22
FIGURE 1.7: STAFFING OF TEACHERS .....	25
FIGURE 1.8: ACCESSIBILITY TO HEALTH FACILITIES IN NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI .....	28
FIGURE 1.9: THE CHPS ZONES IN THE NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY .....	29
FIGURE 1.10: TOP 10 OPD CASES FROM 2018-2020 .....	31
FIGURE 1.11 GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION.....	33
FIGURE 1.12: UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN IN THE MUNICIPALITY .....	33
FIGURE 1.13: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE SCREENED FOR STUNTING .....	34
FIGURE 1.14: THREE YEAR TREND ON PERCENTAGE COVERAGE ON SAM .....	34
FIGURE 1.15: PERCENTAGE COVERAGE OF VITAMIN A FOR CHILDREN (6-59) MONTHS.....	35
FIGURE 1.16: GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE NATURE OF PWD’S IN THE MUNICIPALITY ...	42
FIGURE 1.17: MARKET ACCESSIBILITY MAP OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY.....	50
FIGURE 1.18: MARKET ACCESSIBILITY MAP OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY.....	50
FIGURE 1.19: ROAD CLASSIFICATION OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI.....	51
FIGURE 1.20: ROAD CLASSIFICATION MAP.....	52
FIGURE 1.21: TOP 10 MOST REPORTED CRIMES FROM 2018 – 2021.....	56
FIGURE 1.22: THE NUMBER OF INCIDENTS ATTENDED FROM JANUARY 2014 TO MAY 2017.....	58
FIGURE 2.1: KEY ISSUES MAP OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY .....	64
FIGURE 3.1: PROJECTED POPULATION PYRAMID FOR THE PLAN PERIOD .....	70
FIGURE 3.2: WATER AND SANITATION MAP OF DESIRED FUTURE OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY .....	97
FIGURE 3.3: HEALTH MAP OF DESIRED FUTURE OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY.....	97
FIGURE 3.4: POWER AND TELECOMMUNICATION OF DESIRED FUTURE OF NAMA .....	98
FIGURE 3.5: EDUCATIONAL MAP OF DESIRED FUTURE OF NAMA .....	98
FIGURE: 4.1: LOCAL SETTLEMENT PLAN OF MAAME DEDE .....	100
FIGURE 4.2: AN INDUSTRIAL LAYOUT OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY .....	101

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAP: Annual Action Plan.....	7
AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome .....	5
ANC: Antenatal Care .....	37
APR: Annual Progress Report .....	192
AU: African Union .....	85
CBOs: Community-Based Organisations .....	189
CHAG: Christian Health Association of Ghana .....	27
CHPS: Community Health Planning and Services .....	27
Covid: Corona Virus Disease.....	13
CSOs: Civil Society Organisations .....	119
CWSA: Community Water and Sanitation Agency.....	53
DACF: District Assemblies Common Fund .....	1
DCE: District Chief Executive.....	203
DDF: District Development Facility.....	1
Dept.: Department.....	121
Dev't: Development.....	39
DHMT: District Health Management Team .....	31
DMTDP: District Medium-Term Development Plan .....	13
DOVVSU: Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit .....	55
DPs: Development Partners .....	10
DPSC: Development Planning Sub-Committee .....	203
DVGS: Disaster Volunteer Groups.....	117
ECG: Electricity Company of Ghana.....	113
EHU: Environmental Health Unit.....	96
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment .....	194
FBOs: Farmer-Based Organizations .....	47
FCUBE: Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education .....	71
GEA: Ghana Enterprises Agency .....	40
GES: Ghana Education Service .....	72
GHS: Ghana Health Service .....	106
GIFTS: Girls Iron Folic Tablets Supplementation.....	33
GNFS: Ghana National Fire Service.....	116
GoG: Government of Ghana.....	10
GPS: Ghana Police Service.....	118
GSS: Ghana Statistical Service .....	68
HIV: Human Immune Virus .....	5
HoDs: Heads of Departments .....	202
HR: Human Resource .....	117
ICT: Information and Communication Technology .....	85
IDDR: International Day for Disaster Reduction .....	116
IGF: Internally Generated Fund.....	1
IPEP: Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme .....	113
ISD: Information Service Department .....	135
IT: Information Technology .....	118
JHS: Junior High School.....	3

KG: Kindergarten.....	3
km: kilometers .....	14
KVIP: Kumasi Ventilated Improvement Pit .....	80
LEAP: Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty.....	21
LED: Local Economic Development.....	2
LI: Legislative Instrument.....	1
M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation .....	89
MAG: Modernisation of Agric in Ghana.....	10
MAO: Municipal Agricultural Officer.....	47
MCD: Municipal Coordinating Director.....	53
MCE: Municipal Chief Executive.....	53
MCH: Maternity and Child Health .....	27
MEOC: Municipal Education Oversight Committee.....	104
MHD: Municipal Health Directorate .....	95
MIS: Management Information System.....	99
MLGRD: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.....	119
MMTDP: Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan .....	203
MOFA: Ministry of Food and Agriculture .....	48
MoMo: Mobile Money .....	44
MP: Member of parliament.....	10
MPCU: Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit .....	7
MPsCF: Member of Parliament's Common Fund.....	172
MSMEs: Micro, Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises.....	84
MTCHIV: Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV .....	85
MTDP: Medium-Term Development Plan .....	1
MTNDPF: Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework.....	83
MTTD: Motor Traffic and Transport Department.....	55
MWD: Municipal Works Department .....	94
NABCO: Nation Builders' Corps.....	8
NADMO: National Disaster Management Organisation .....	89
NALAG: National Association of Local Government Authorities.....	121
NAMA: Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly.....	7
NBSSI: National Board for Small Scale Industries .....	143
NCCE: National Commission for Civic Education .....	112
NDPC: National Development Planning Commission .....	189
NGOs: Non-Governmental Organisations .....	24
NHIS: National Health Insurance Scheme.....	7
NMTDF: National Medium-Term Development Framework .....	58
MTNDPF: Medium-Term National Development Plan Framework.....	13
NYC: National Youth Council.....	106
OPD: Out Patient Department.....	5
PERD: Planting for Export and Rural Development .....	39
PFJ: Planting for Food and Jobs .....	39
PFM: Public Finance Management.....	200
PLHIV: Persons Living with HIV .....	37
PM&E: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation .....	122

PoA: Programme of Action .....	92
PPD: Physical Planning Department.....	97
PWDs: Persons With Disabilities .....	3
Qtr: Quarter.....	2
RCC: Regional Coordinating Council .....	120
RELC: Research Extension Linkage Committe.....	103
REP: Rural Enterprise Project .....	143
RFG: Responsiveness Factor Grant .....	10
RFJs: Rearing for Food and Jobs .....	103
RIAP: Revenue Improvement Action Plan.....	121
RPCU: Regional Planning Coordinating Unit .....	192
SAM: Severe Acute Malnutrition .....	35
SD: Social Development Department .....	95
SDG: Sustainable Development Goals .....	8
SDGs: Persons With Disabilities .....	8
SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment .....	83
SHS: Senior High School.....	3
SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound.....	101
SMEs: Small and Medium Scale Enterprises .....	2
SPSS: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences .....	197
sq. km: Square Kilometers.....	19
SSNIT: Social Security and National Insurance Trust.....	38
STIs: Sexually Transmitted Infections.....	85
STME: Science Mathematics and Technology Education.....	41
STMIE: Science, Technology, Mathematics, Innovation and Engineering .....	171
TA: Traditional Authorities .....	120
TB: Tuberculosis.....	106
TBAs: Traditional Birth Attendants.....	27
TVET: Technical Vocational and Educational Training .....	24
UHC: Universal Health Coverage.....	85
URD: Urban Roads Department .....	117
USAID: United States Agency for International Development .....	33
WATSAN: Community Water and Sanitation Committees .....	41
WHO: World Health Organisation .....	35
YEA: Youth Employment Agency .....	96
ZLGL: Zoomlion Ghana Limited .....	96

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **Background**

The Local Governance Act 2016, ACT 936 mandates Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to perform deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

In line with the above, there is the need to formulate a comprehensive development plan that will guide and stimulate socio-economic growth through wealth creation and employment generation for accelerated poverty reduction, enhance popular participation, improved standard of living and elimination of hunger and deprivation under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework 2022-2025: **An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All II.**

### **Approach and Methodology**

The exercise was carried out by members of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), as a Plan Preparation Team, led by the Municipal Planning Officer. The MPCU employed participatory approach to the plan preparation process through the adoption of participatory rural appraisal methods. The exercise employed the use of both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data was collected through community needs assessment forums and focus group discussions that were structured for the communities with Assembly-members, unit committee members, opinion leaders and the traditional authorities being actively involved.

Periodic and systematic public forums and stakeholders' discussions were employed to approve and validate at various stages of the plan preparation process while grievances were discussed and resolved where necessary through dialogue and consensus building. These sessions were held at Zonal Council Level.

An institutional questionnaire was administered to all existing decentralized departments, other institutions, NGOs and CSOs in the municipality. This was designed to solicit additional and some fundamental information relevant and responsive to communities' development needs.

Data gathered was then analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively using graphs, tables, percentages and maps.

**Public Hearing:** Before the Plan was finalized for adoption, a public hearing was organized for all the stakeholders to know the content of the plan and to make inputs into it. This was to ensure high level participation by all stakeholders and enhance transparency and accountability.

### **Processes Involved in the Preparation of the MTDP**

#### **Formation of Plan Preparation Team**

A twelve (12) - member team was formed and approved by MPCU at the beginning of the plan preparation process. The team comprised of the Municipal Coordinating Director (Chairman), the Development Planning Officer (Secretary), the Finance Officer, Budget Analyst, GES Director,

Health Director, Director of Agriculture, Physical Planning Officer, Head of Works, Social Development Officer, Statistics Officer and CSO representative.

#### Data Collection

A series of meetings of MPCU and Heads of Departments were held, where the required data needs were explained and their sources were identified and responsibilities assigned.

Members of the Plan Preparation Team collected relevant data from schools, institutions, agencies and organizations. A number of meetings were held to discuss and validate data collected and to identify data gaps. Community consultation meetings were held in all the two (2) Zonal Councils of the Municipal Assembly.

#### Review of (2018-2021) MTDP and Update of the Profile

The Plan Preparation Team then used the data collected to review the Assembly's performance in the implementation of the (2018-2021) MTDP, and also updated the profile/current situation. The output was presented to the MPCU and was validated.

#### First Public Hearing/Community Needs Assessment

Interactive community dialogues were held with community members at the various communities to ascertain their problems, needs and aspirations. At these meetings the results of the 2018-2021 MTDP performance review and the current situation of the Municipality were presented and discussed.

The problems, needs and aspiration of various communities and interest groups (artisans, traders, farmers, youth, PWDs and women etc.) were identified. Resource potentials within the various Area Councils were also identified. A total of about 1,826 people (including Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Assembly members, farmers, PWDs, traders, artisans, heads of department/agencies, Assembly Members, Unit Committee members, NGOs/CSOs etc.) participated. Out of the figure 1,826 of the total participants (703) were females representing 39%.

#### Preparation of the Draft MTDP

The plan preparation team held several working sessions to harmonize community needs with identified development gaps, formulate District goals, objectives, strategies, programmes etc. The output was presented to the MPCU/Heads of Department for discussion and validation.

#### Second Public Hearing

Major issues of the Draft MTDP were presented to stakeholders, comprising Assembly members, Chiefs, Queen Mothers, PWD Association, Transport Unions, Private Sector operators, Unit Committees Members, Heads of Departments and Agencies at a one-day public hearing meeting held at the Municipal Assembly Hall, Nsawam. Four Hundred and forty-five (445) people participated. Out of the figure, 138 representing 31% of them were females. The remaining 307 (69%) were males.

#### Preparation of Final Draft MTDP

The concerns and issues raised at the second public hearing were incorporated into the plan to produce the final draft of this MTDP.

#### Adoption of the Final Draft Plan

A General Assembly meeting was organized to adopt the Draft Medium Term Development Plan. Present at the adoption were the Hon. Presiding Member, Hon. Municipal Chief Executive, Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Departments, CSOs representatives, Media, Traditional Authorities, Women Groups, PWDs, and many others. Copies of the draft plan were given to participants earlier to study before deliberations and adoption.

#### Indicative Financial Plan

The total estimated budget or cost for the implementation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP is **Forty-Million, Five Hundred and Eighty-Four Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty-One Ghana Cedis Fifty- Pesewas (GH¢ 40,584,821.50)** which will be mobilized from the three main revenue sources of funds of the Assembly (GOG, IGF, DACF-RFG and Donors).

#### Organization of the MTDP

This report is organized into seven main parts, the contents of which adhere closely to the framework advocated in the National Development Planning Commission Guidelines.

Chapter one provides information on the background of the study and covers the performance review of Municipality under the MTDP (2018- 2021). The Chapter also covers the Profile of the Municipality. It provides description of the general characteristics of the municipality including physical and demographic characteristics. It also analyses the current situation of development of the municipality and analyses statements of key development issues, key potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges in the municipality in relation to the development dimensions based on the MTNDPF 2022 -2025.

Chapter Two deals with the Municipal Development Priorities linked to the development dimensions of the MTNDPF. It highlights development issues that were put into consideration in the prioritization process; severity and diversity of the problem, its significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and right and significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces.

Chapter Three also covers the Municipal Development Goal and Objectives Strategies clearly consistent with the Goals of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework 2022-2025. Development Projections for 2022-2025, are specific, measurable, achievable realistic and time bound (SMART) in relation to the pillars of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, and strategies or activities to achieve the objectives.

Chapter Four and Five covers the Implementation of Composite Programme of Action through Annual Action Plans. It also deals with Composite Development Programme statements based on the Logical Framework from 2022-2025 and indicative Financial Plan.

Chapter Six, deals with the Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements for the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2022-2025). It must be emphasized that the implementation of the plan is flexible enough to accommodate any future changes, which may occur, or events which were not foreseen during the plan preparation process.

Chapter Seven highlights the strategies NAMA will employ to disseminate the plan and its implementation progress. This will enable the Assembly pass on information and elicit feedback from stakeholders and community members regarding the provision of socio-economic infrastructure and related services.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE ASSEMBLY**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Local Governance Act of 2016, (ACT 936), the National Development Planning System Act of 1994 (ACT 480) and the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I. 2232) designate the District Assemblies as the Planning Authority with the mandate to plan, initiate and implement development programmes at the local level.

The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly was established as a result of the split of the former Akuapem South Municipal Assembly into two by the Legislative Instrument (LI 2047) of 2012. The Assembly exists to improve upon the living conditions of the people through the mobilization of human, material and financial resources while ensuring equitable access to basic amenities, infrastructural and essential facilities. It also exists to provide security and access to justice.

In order to fully appreciate the socioeconomic dynamics of the municipality and living conditions of the people therein, one has to do a critical assessment of the physical environment within which the people live, as it contributes greatly to the kind of economic activities and occupations of the people of the area and subsequently incomes and social services. The analysis in this chapter was based on the data gathered through the administration of questionnaire and secondary sources.

### **1.2 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION UNDER MTDP 2018-2021**

Considerable achievement was made in the implementation of projects, programmes and activities that were proposed in the last 4-Year Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) under the *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All*. About 73.5% of proposals were executed and 26.5% are still on-going through the Annual Municipal Budgets from 2018-2021. Projects and programmes undertaken were implemented under interventions such as DACF, IGF, DDF etc.

**Table 1.1: Performance Review (2018 -2021)**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENTION	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2017)	2018 -2021 MEDIUM TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME YEAR/DATA	DATA
				2018-2020	
<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>				
	Number of youths employed	250	420	2020	310
	No. of Farmers with increased yield per hectare	4,225	6,500	2020	4,312
	No. of formalized SMEs reporting profits.	250	435	2020	352
	<b>Total Agricultural Production</b>				
	Maize (Metric Tonnes)	2,061.6	2,267.76	2020	629.60
	Cassava (Metric Tonnes)	339.2	373.12	2020	5,125.51
	Pineapple (Metric Tonnes)	144.0	158.4	2020	1,485
	Pawpaw (Metric Tonnes)	23.2	25.52	2020	1,860.32
	Cattle	119	130.9	2020	722
	Sheep	2,207	2,427.7	2020	2,421
	Goat	3,714	4,085.4	2020	4,891
	Chicken	11,597	12,756.7	2020	239,103
	Pigs	321	353.1	2020	10,406
<b>GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>					
<b>Social Development</b>	Teenage Pregnancy Incidence	360	324	2020	480
	No. of PWDs empowered economically through start up kits/scholarships	56	50.4	2020	24
	Incidence of Domestic Violence	360	324	2020	16

Proportion of Child Abuse Cases Settled		15	20	2020	8
<b>Pass Rate</b>					
JHS		84.3%	90.8%	2020	92.3%
<b>Gross Enrolment Rate</b>					
KG	Boys	132.2%	155.5%	2020	131.8%
	Girls	133.9%	160.1%	2020	130.3%
Primary	Boys	134.0%	111.0%	2020	126.8%
	Girls	136.0%	110.4%	2020	124.8%
JHS	Boys	127.2%	168.8%	2020	136.3%
	Girls	125.8%	174.8%	2020	135.5%
SHS	Boys	78.3%	64.3%	2020	86.2%
	Girls	79.5%	60.3%	2020	85.3%
<b>Net Enrolment Rate</b>					
KG	Boys	122.8%	166.9%	2020	125.5%
	Girls	120.5%	168.3%	2020	124.6%
Primary	Boys	122.9%	115.6%	2020	120.4%
	Girls	121.4%	116.7%	2020	121.5%
JHS	Boys	70.4%	87.5%	2020	69.9%
	Girls	69.4%	92.6%	2020	68.2%
SHS	Boys	59.2%	60.5%	2020	66.6%
	Girls	58.5%	70%	2020	64.5%
<b>Completion Rate</b>					
KG		140.0%	150.5%	2020	106.6%
				2020	109.1%
Primary	Boys	148.3%	99.6	2020	140.9%
	Girls	138.9%	102.4%	2020	122.3%
JHS	Boys	96.0%	88.5%	2020	94.6%
	Girls	97.9%	76%	2020	82.8%
SHS	Boys	52.3%	71.4%	2020	58.8%
	Girls	54.1%	71.7	2020	59.3%

<b>Gender Parity Index</b>				
KG	1.00	1.00	2020	1.00
Primary	0.98	1.00	2020	0.98
JHS	1.00	1.00	2020	1.00
SHS	0.94	0.92	2020	0.93
Maternal Mortality Ratio	28 Deaths Per 100,000 live births	0	2020	74 Deaths Per 100,000 live births
Infant Mortality Rate	69deaths per 1000 live births	Reduce to 0	2020	45 deaths per 1000 live births
Malaria Fatality Rate	23 per 10,000 LB	12 per 10,000 LB	2020	17(44.8 per 10,000 LB)
Still Birth ratio	13 Deaths Per 1,000 live births	14-22 Deaths Per 100,000 live births	2020	120 Deaths Per 1,000 live births
Cholera Incidence	0	0	2020	0
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	14.2%	Reduce to 0	2020	7.1%
Family Planning Acceptance Rate (Female)	20%	60%	2020	2296 (8.6%)
Percentage Change in OPD Attendance	-3.4%	15%	2020	9.5%
Malnutrition Prevalence rate	0.23%	0.19%	2020	0.16%
Proportion of Children Fully Immunized	54%	4,427	2020	19.9%
<b>Environment, Health and Sanitation</b>				
Safe Drinking Water Coverage				
(Rural)	28%	4% Increase	2020	33%
(Urban)	39%	4% Increase	2020	24%
<b>Percentage of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Facility</b>				
(Rural)	28%	4% Increase	2020	28%

	(Urban)	39%	5% Increase	<b>2020</b>	29%
	No. of Communities with Open Defecation Free Certificates	0	70	<b>2020</b>	18
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development</b>	<b>GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT.</b>				
	Average Road Network Accessibility	45 mins	Reduced to 30 mins	<b>2020</b>	Reduced to 18 mins
<b>GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>					
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Crime rate	61%	Reduced to 50%	<b>2020</b>	70%
	Proportion of cases trailed and adjudicated	55%	82%	<b>2020</b>	87%
	Proportion of population with an active NHIS Card	76%	90%	<b>2020</b>	88%
	Proportion of Projects/Programmes in AAP Implemented	95.5%	100%	<b>2020</b>	75.6%
	Proportion of Overall Medium-Term Plan Implemented	93.8%	95%	<b>2020</b>	73.5%

Source: MPCU NAMA Secretariat, 2021

**Table 1.2: Summary of Findings and Implications**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FINDINGS	IMPLICATIONS
<p><b>Economic Development</b></p>	<p>Informal sector employment increased by over 74%. Skills training programs ranging from soap making, batik tie &amp; dye making among other interventions have been provided for the people, especially the vulnerable and excluded in the society.</p> <p>LED platforms have also been increased from 3 to 25.</p> <p>Formal Sector Employment through NABCO Programme employed 480 individuals.</p> <p>Thirty-Five percent (35%) of the NABCO beneficiaries have transitioned into full time employment</p>	<p>An expanding informal sector means an eventual fall in unemployment in the municipality. This cut in unemployment would require more effort from government to invest in the sector in order to further enhance growth. The growth would widen the tax net of the assembly and improve revenue mobilization for development.</p> <p>The NABCO Programme offers graduates employable skills thereby enhancing their chances of fulltime jobs which ultimately increase standard of living and reduces youth unemployment. This is in consonance with satisfying the SDG goal 1 of ending poverty in all its forms everywhere and goal 8 of providing decent work and economic growth.</p>
	<p>There was a 45% and 41% reduction in the yield of maize in the year 2019 and 2020 respectively. There was a 13% reduction in the yield of pineapple in the year 2020.</p> <p>There was a 69% and 68% reduction in the yield of pawpaw in the year 2019 and 2020 respectively.</p>	<p>The reduction in the yield of maize, pineapple and pawpaw was mainly due to the failure of the rains. overdependence of farmers on rainfall and infestation of fall army worm. There is the need to start investing in irrigation and mechanized agriculture to ensure all year-round food production to satisfy SDG goal 2 of achieving zero hunger.</p>
<p><b>Social Development</b></p>	<p>HIV/AIDS prevalence rate reduced by 47% and 44% in 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>Number of women empowered through capacity building and leadership programs also increased by 16% and 27% in 2018 and 2019 respectively</p> <p>PWD fund beneficiaries also increased significantly by 339% as at the end of 2020.</p>	<p>The reduction of HIV/AIDS prevalence will increase overall productivity since the productive class are usually the victims of HIV and AIDS. A reduction also means people are living healthy lives and contributing to the development of the municipality. The relates to Goal 3 of the SDGs which seeks to achieve healthy lives promote wellbeing for all at all ages.</p> <p>The empowerment of more women in the Municipality will ensure job creation and increased standard of living. This will translate into high school enrolment as more kids will be taken off the streets. This achievement is directly linked to the SDG goal five of achieving gender equality.</p> <p>More PWDs benefiting from programs will reduce their dependency and strengthen their capabilities.as more PWDs benefit from this fund, the dependency ratio of the Municipality reduces proportionately since they would be able to cater for themselves. This would help the assembly move towards</p>

		achieving goal 10 of the SDGs which aims at reducing inequality of all people including persons with disabilities.
<b>Social Development (Health)</b>	<p>Infant mortality cases have reduced by 60% and 35% in 2019 and 2020 respectively.</p> <p>Malaria incidence increased by 784 cases in 2019 but reduced in 2020 by 6,233 cases.</p> <p>The Municipality recorded the Lowest maternal mortality cases of 308 deaths per 100,000 live births (6 Deaths) in the Region.</p>	<p>A reduction in Malaria incidence would lead to low mortality amongst children who are usually the victims of malaria. A fall in Malaria incidence will also lead to productivity within the municipality. A continuous reduction in malaria cases would help the municipality achieve goal 3 of the SDGs which aims at promoting good health and wellbeing for all at all ages.</p> <p>The reduction in the maternal mortality means that more women are getting the attention they require from health centers across the municipality and also living healthier lives.</p>
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development</b>	<p>Access to market areas from farms also improved by 23% and 50% in 2019 and 2020 respectively</p> <p>Travel time in the Municipality also reduced by 25mins.</p> <p>Road accidents have also been on the low from 22 in 2018 to 3 in 2021.</p>	<p>Food security in the Municipality will increase since transportation of farm produce to the markets and urban areas is improved. The assembly ought to embark on more of such measures to improve food security and ultimately end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture as a goal of the SDG goal 2.</p> <p>Accessibility to Service centers and other facilities will improve e.g. Hospitals, police stations, educational facilities, etc. can easily be accessed due to the reduction in the travel time.</p> <p>The municipality saw a marginal reduction in the spate of road accidents as a result of investments made in the road sector and road safety campaigns within the municipality. Under the SDGs, goal 9, building resilient road infrastructure will lead to a reduction in the loss of productive lives.</p>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	<p>The system of trial and adjudication of matters has improved by 26% and 32% in 2019 and 2020 respectively.</p> <p>Crime rate has also significantly reduced by 61% in 2019 and 70% in 2020</p>	<p>With the improvement in the trial and adjudication of matters, justice will be served swiftly and people will have trust in the judicial system. This would have been a progress towards realizing the SDGs goal 16 of promoting peace and justice and strong institutions.</p> <p>Crime rate will reduce because of the formal and informal jobs being created in the Municipality. There is the need to create more jobs to finally eradicate crimes in the Municipality.</p>

Source: MPCU NAMA Secretariat, 2021

### 1.3 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY (2018-2021)

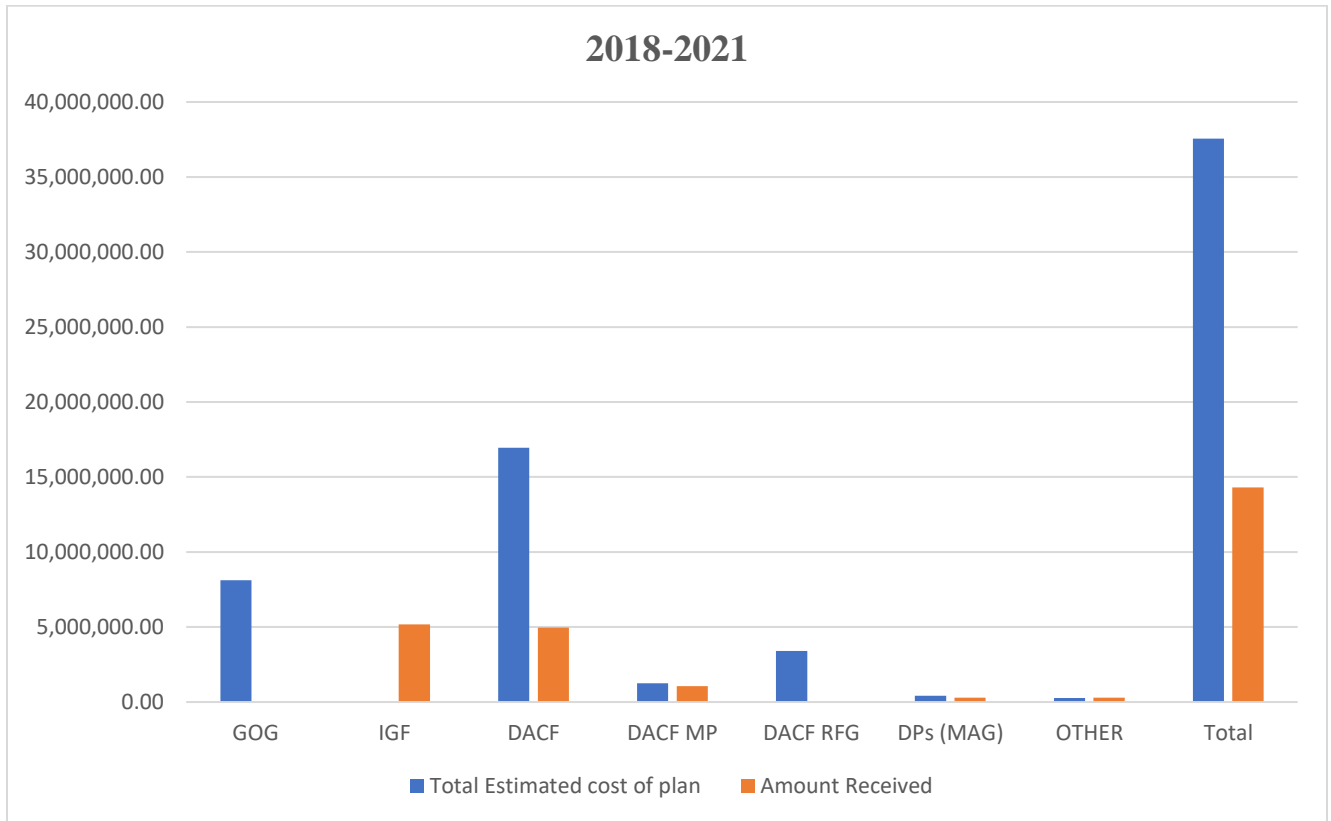
The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly derives its revenue from two main sources- internal and external. For the plan period, the expenditure components were personal emoluments that is wages and salaries received by workers or people working in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly. Capital expenditure also included developmental projects and assets that were undertaken by Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly during the period. The goods and services are expenses made on purchasing goods such as computers, printers, stationery etc while services comprise consultancy fees among others.

**Table 1.3: Financial Performance for 2018-2021**

Source of Funding	Total Estimated Cost of Plan	Total Amount Received	Variance
	2018 – 2021		
<b>GOG</b>	8,120,439.78	228,443.24	-7,831,996.54
<b>IGF</b>	7,136,241.20	5,176,217.23	-1,960,023.97
<b>DACF</b>	16,946,701.83	4,972,200.89	-11,974,500.96
<b>DACF MP</b>	1,256,684	1,068,413.97	-188,270.03
<b>DACF RFG</b>	3,409,463.03	2,283,645.58	-1,125,817.45
<b>DPs (MAG)</b>	412,137.00	291,485.97	-120,651.03
<b>OTHER</b>	280,519.00	290,280.1	9,761.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,562,185.84</b>	<b>14,310,685.98</b>	<b>-23,251,498.9</b>

*Source: NAMA Finance Department, 2021*

Figure 1.1: Budget Performance (2018-2021)



Source: MPCU Secretariat, 2021

The amounts expected to be received from DACF fell short by 25.6% and 28.8% in 2018 and 2019 respectively. By the end of the 2021 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, DACF fell short by 29%. The target for IGF fell short with the Municipality managing only 72.5% of the targeted amount in 2021. Revenue receipt from other GoG sources increased by 1.5% however by the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2021, only 2.8% of revenue targeted from GOG was realized. The Assembly was able to exceed its target from other sources by 103.5% by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2021. It is imperative to note that, the most dependable revenue source is IGF of which the assembly fell slightly thus measures need to be put in place to ensure IGF target is exceeded in the subsequent plan periods.

➤ **Key Challenges Encountered During the Implementation Period**

The following challenges were encountered during the plan implementation period:

- Releases of funds for plan implementation especially from DACF has been untimely, unreliable and inadequate over the plan period thereby affecting the achievement of targets.
- Source deductions by the Ministry of Local Government Decentralization and Rural Development and Office of the District Assemblies Common Fund also affected implementation of the plan.
- Inability of the Municipal Assembly to mobilize substantial Internally Generated Funds (IGF) for the implementation of its development projects and programmes.
- Perception of the citizens that the implementation of the plan is solely with the Assembly's own funds also affected their commitment to the plan implementation.
- Directives from central government (e.g during covid-19 pandemic era) also affected the implementation of planned activities.
- Inadequate knowledge of policy direction of 2018-2021 NMTNDPF by sectors and some stakeholders leading to poor linkage of sector Annual Plans to MTDP.
- Inadequate resourcing of the MPCU to effectively monitor and evaluate the plan implementation and performance

➤ **Lessons Learnt and Implications for (2022-2025) DMTDP**

Based on the identified challenges encountered from the review of the 2018-2021 plan implementation, the lessons learnt include:

- The Assembly to adopt innovative strategies to increase its Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and also mobilize resources through other non-traditional approaches, including Public Private Partnerships to fund some of its development projects.
- The Assembly to fully complete projects awarded before initiating new ones to ensure the timely completion of projects
- Intensify sensitization of the citizenry on the need to actively participate in plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, dissemination of reports and other activities of the assembly.
- The MPCU must be strengthened and well-resourced to perform its roles.

Table 1.4 details the proportion of Medium-Term Development Plan implemented under the Agenda for Jobs.

**Table 1.4: Proportion of MTDP Achieved**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION</b>	<b>FULLY IMPLEMENTED</b>	<b>ON-GOING</b>	<b>OTHERS</b>	<b>TOTAL NO. OF PROJECTS</b>	<b>PERCENT IMPLEMENTED</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Economic Development</b>	47	34	21	102	13.77%
<b>2</b>	<b>Social Development</b>	78	79	48	205	28.08%
<b>3</b>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development</b>	43	48	42	133	16.27%
<b>4</b>	<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	46	40	33	119	15.38%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>73.5%</b>

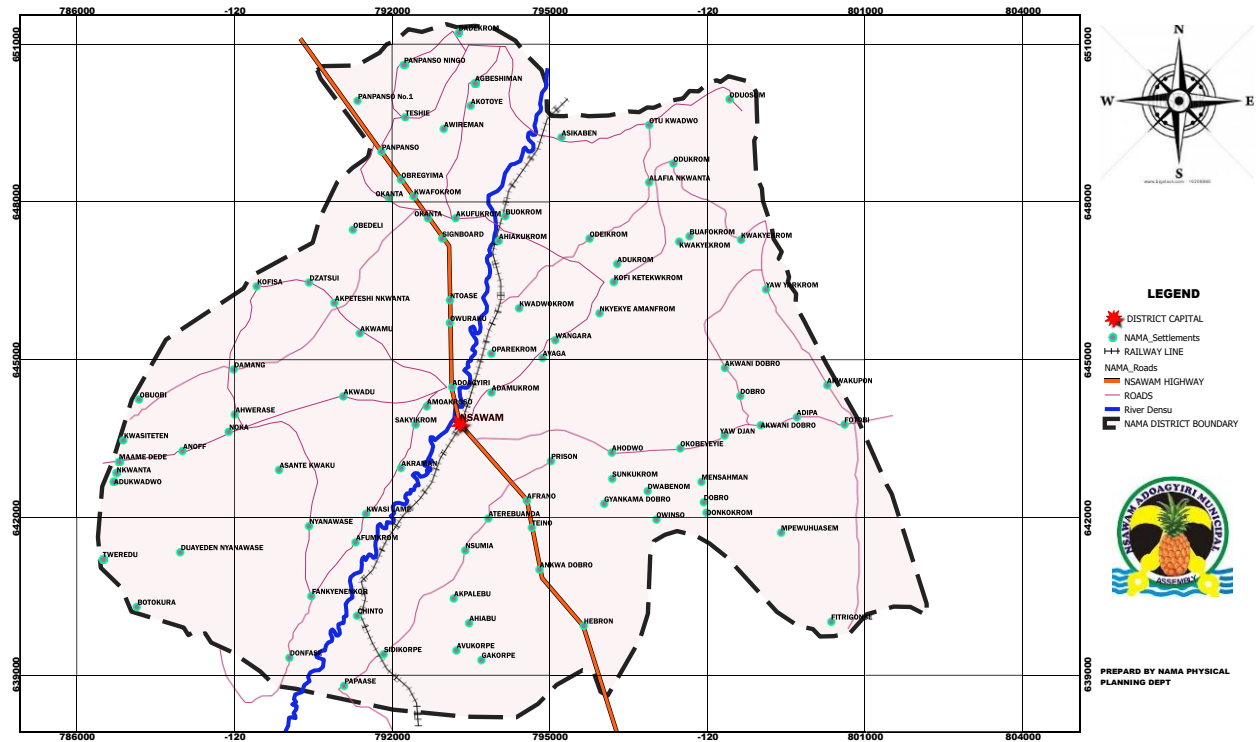
*Source: MPCU - NAMA Secretariat, 2021*

## **1.5 EXISTING CONDITIONS OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

### **1.5.1 Location and Size**

Between latitude 5.45°N and 5.58°N and longitude 0.07°W and 0.27°W in the South Eastern part of the Eastern Region lies the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality. It is located approximately 23km from Accra, the national capital and covers a land area of about 175 square kilometers.

**Figure 1.2: Map of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality**



Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021

In terms of spatial interaction, it is bordered to the South by the Ga West and Ga South Municipalities in the Greater Accra Region and to the North by Akwapim South District. It also shares boundaries in the North-West with Ayensuano District and in the South West with the Upper West Akim District.

The Municipal Capital, Nsawam is a nodal town that serves as transit from Accra to many in land Districts and communities in the Northern and Southern part of Ghana. This has resulted in brisk businesses and creation of a major marketing center which brings a lot of traders and passengers to the town every day. This situation also exerts pressure on the limited socio-economic infrastructure in the Municipality. From the marketing of bread and pastries to the provision of a ready market for farm produce and industrial products from the Municipality, the location of the Municipality i.e., its proximity to Accra and Tema is an added advantage for investment and marketing of all forms of products and services. Again, Nsawam is also a gap town along the main highway linking the coastal lands to the Northern part of the country that is the Accra–Kumasi Road. This situation has led to a rapid increase in the cost of land and rent in general. The peri –

urban nature of the municipality has opened it up to a lot of commercial activities as well as rapid increase in human settlement. This situation has impacted negatively on the Agricultural production since most arable lands are being used for building construction and other commercial activities.

### **1.5.2 Geology and Soil**

The geology of the Municipality is mainly sedimentary rocks metamorphosed to quartzite, schist, shale and phillite, forming the Akwapim – Togo ranges. Quarrying activities are taking place at the foot of the ridge to supply aggregates for the construction industry in the Municipality and in Accra. In the most semi-deciduous forest zone, the principal soil is forest ochrosols. However, the location and relief pattern make modification to the soil. In the lowlands and valleys, the soil shares enough soil water and tend to be water logged near rivers. At higher altitudes and hillside, the soils are shallow, drier and often stony. Detailed analysis of the soil types, show that there are mainly five types, which are outlined below:

- ❖ Adawso-Bawjiase-Ofin Compound Association: It is well-drained but susceptible to draught and erosion due to maximum soil aeration. It is best used for the cultivation of maize, cassava, yam and pineapple.
- ❖ Ayensu-Chichiwere Association: Is a mixture of well drained shallow, droughty terrace, deep and well drained non pebbly, flood plain and heavy clayed soils which supports the cultivation of rice, vegetables, sugar cane and tree crops.
- ❖ The Fete and Nyanoa-Opimo Association: It is characterized by a thin cover, massive hard rock and moderately drained soil, suitable for tree, arable crops and forestry.
- ❖ Yaya Pimpinsu-Befua Association: It is deep and sandy in nature with poor water retention qualities and susceptible to erosion. It can be utilized for the cultivation of rice, sugar cane, coffee, vegetables, cassava, maize, banana, ginger, shallots and oil palm.
- ❖ Dewasi Wayo Association: It is slightly humus and contains clay and Pam. It has poor water retention capacity. It is flooded in the rainy season. However, if flooding can be controlled it can support mechanized irrigation.

The Municipality can boast of highlands such as: the Densu Plains, the Ponpon narrow lands and the Akwapim–Togo Ranges. These highlands are averagely within the height of 1000 feet to 5000

feet above sea level. They are sights for potential tourist attraction and also first-class residential buildings.

### **1.5.3 Relief and Drainage**

The Relief of the Municipality is generally categorized into three main divisions. These are: the Densu Plains, the Ponpon narrow lands and the Akwapim–Togo Ranges. The Densu Plains cover the Western half of the Municipality. The Densu plains are undulating with occasional isolated peaks such as the Amama Hill, which reaches about 5000 feet above sea level, and the Nyanoa Hill with a height of about 1000 feet above sea level. The plains 86 constitute a potential for irrigation and mechanized farming in the Municipality. Nsawam, the Municipal capital is located on the plains. Given the geography, the inadequate drainage facilities, part of the town are liable to floods. Pools of stagnant water are also common in the rainy season leading to the breeding of mosquitoes and other vectors. The Pompom Narrow Lowland is located to the north east. It has an average height of between 150 feet and 200 feet above sea level. The Akwapim-Togo ranges are found to the east of the municipality. The hills provide a good view of Accra Plains and are therefore attractive sites for tourism development and for first residential class developments are to be strictly controlled. The Municipality form part of the South-East Greenbelt where developments are to be strictly controlled.

### **1.5.4 Vegetation**

The main ecological zones that can be identified in the Municipality are the semi-deciduous forest and Coastal Savanna Grassland. The forest covers about 30% of the Municipality whilst Coastal Savanna covers about 70% of the Municipality. The forest continues to deplete in size due to quarrying, sand weaning, estate development, illegal timber exploitation and bad farming practices. Tree species are mainly of the Antirari-chloopgroa such as Aningeriarobusta, chrysophyllum, Arcanum among others.

### **1.5.5 Climate**

Weather conditions are generally cool in the municipality with nighttime temperatures at 24°C and daytime temperatures at around 30°C. The weather for the period under review is far from the

ordinary. As compared to years ago, the number of rainy days is the same and temperatures were similar that was hot days with high night temperature. However, there is a continuous variation in total rainfalls recording 237mm in 2020 and 285mm in 2021. A major difference is the number of rains recorded in March. In 2020, 143mm was recorded in 8 days, but 288mm was recorded in 2021, highest of 104mm recorded within 24hours (24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> March) leading to extensive flooding in most low-lying areas especially along the Densu basin where a lot of dry season activities were going on. Almost all crops growing in the low-lying areas were destroyed by the floods. All zones reported some destructions of crops such as maize, okra, garden eggs, pepper, and cabbage among others.

**Table 1.5: Climate Change and Risk Data Analysis of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality**

S/N	RISKS/ISSUES	ANALYSIS OF IMPACT	ACTIONS TAKEN
1.	Submergence of settlements (Flooding)	Loss of property, lives and erosion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Public sensitization on solid waste disposal</li> <li>b. Sensitization on the effect of building on water ways</li> <li>c. Dredging of major streams and drains</li> <li>d. Desilting of gutters/drains and culverts</li> <li>e. Construction of drains</li> <li>f. Reshaping of feeder roads</li> </ul>
2.	Land degradation (Sand Winning)	Destruction of farm lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Regular extension services to ensure good agricultural practices such as mulching, tree planning, growing of leguminous plants</li> <li>b. Sensitization of community members on land degradation such as illegal sand winning and felling of trees.</li> <li>c. Prosecution of culprits to deter others.</li> <li>d. Land reclamation</li> </ul>
3.	Increase in non-communicable disease	High incidence of malaria, anaemia, upper respiratory tract infections and pneumonia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Distribution of treated mosquito nets and support for other malaria prevention programmes</li> </ul>
4.	Bushfires	Loss of farm lands, loss of soil nutrients, destruction of inhabitants of animals,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Creation of fire belts</li> <li>b. Controlled bush burning</li> <li>c. Bushfire campaigns/ sensitization</li> <li>d. Sensitization of farmers and community members on bush fires, its effects and management.</li> </ul>
5.	Quarrying	Loss of farm lands, destruction of buildings and roads and increase in respiratory diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Enforcement of laws and regulations.</li> <li>b. Sensitization of communities around the quarries on health implications</li> <li>c. Monitoring of their activities</li> <li>d. Regular maintenance of buildings and roads</li> </ul>
6.	Rainstorm and wind breaks	Loss of Lives and properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Tree planting in communities and schools.</li> <li>b. Sensitization (Green Ghana campaign)</li> </ul>
7.	Human Health and Settlement	Possibility of emergence of new disease vectors in some areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. establishing setback policies for new developments</li> <li>b. improving drainage facilities</li> </ul>
8.	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Harvest failures from improper adaptive strategies</li> <li>2. Reduce biological productivity and loss of forest cover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Development of drought tolerant and flood resistant varieties.</li> <li>b. Breeding of early or extra early maturing genotypes.</li> <li>c. developing food insurance schemes;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Progressive loss of non-timber forest products</li> <li>4. Increased land degradation and loss of arable land</li> <li>5. Reduction in livestock size and nutrition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. Educating farmers to plant in low population densities so as to reduce competition for scarce or limited soil moisture</li> <li>e. Encourage farm level adaptation such as shift in planting dates and modifying the amount and timing of fertilizer application</li> <li>f. Shifts in natural production centres for various food crops areas where comparative advantage can be obtained.</li> <li>g. Enhancing food security measures by storing food in national banks</li> </ul>
9.	Energy, Industry and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disruption in industry productivity due to possible crises in the energy sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Development of woodlot</li> <li>b. Promote and develop energy efficient technologies</li> </ul>
10.	Water Resources and wetlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Loss of biological diversity</li> <li>2. Pollution of fresh water resources</li> <li>3. Disruption of fishing activities</li> <li>4. Reduction in underground Water levels</li> <li>5. Drying up of river courses resulting from forest losses in headstream areas</li> <li>6. Threat to biodiversity e.g., migratory birds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Devise flood/drought early warning systems</li> <li>b. Provide alternative skill training for fishing communities</li> <li>c. Desalinization of water</li> <li>d. Sensitization of settlement closer to waterbodies to practice proper disposal of refuse.</li> </ul>
11.	Financial Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disruption in the supply of raw materials e.g from agriculture, fisheries and forestry</li> <li>2. Potential impact on inter-regional trade</li> <li>3. Disruption of rainfall patterns will affect Akosombo dam (30% of our energy sources)</li> <li>4. Higher risk of property insurance</li> <li>5. Possible disruption of banks' lending portfolios</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Promotion of energy conservation especially in large energy consuming industries.</li> <li>b. Monitor and control emissions from industries and transport sectors</li> <li>c. Promote and develop alternative energy sources such as biomass, wind, biomass, mini-hydro etc.</li> </ul>

Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021

## 1.6 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

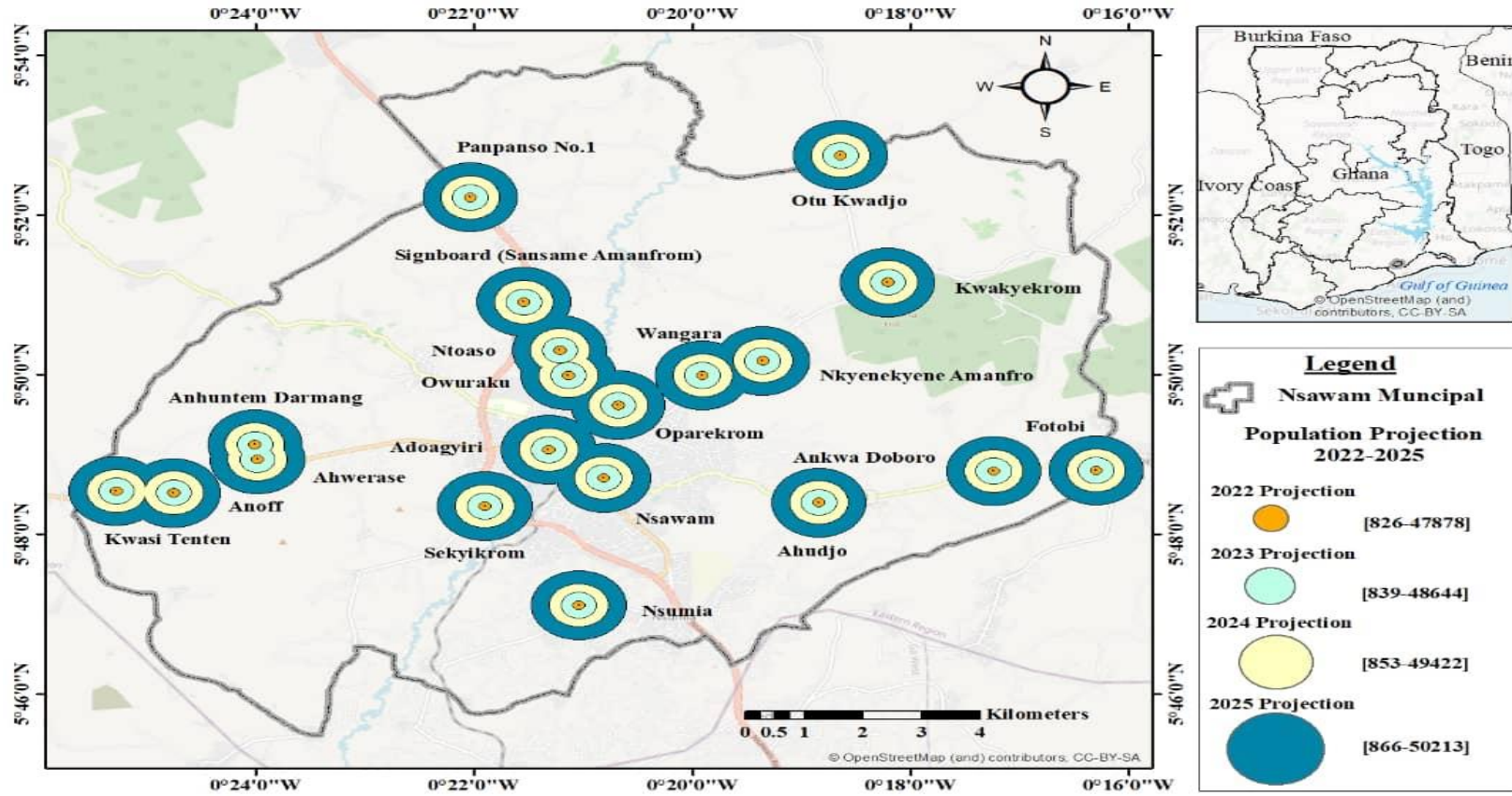
The projected population of the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality for 2021 is 102,407 people (MPCU Secretariat, 2021). The population density of the Municipality is 585 persons per sq. km. Population growth is estimated at 1.6% per annum which is lower than that of the country at 2.7% but slightly higher than the regional population growth rate of 1.4% per annum. Table 1.4 shows the projected population for the plan period.

**Table 1.6: Population/Density of NAMA (2018-2021)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Population Density</b>
<b>2018</b>	48,530	49,115	97,644*	558 *persons/sq km
<b>2019</b>	49,306	49,901	99,206*	567* persons/sq km
<b>2020</b>	50,896	50,699	100,793*	576* persons/sq km
<b>2021</b>	50,896	51,511	102,407*	585* persons/sq km

*Source: MPCU Secretariat NAMA, 2021.*

Figure 1.3: Population projections for top 20 settlements in Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality



Source: MPCU Secretariat NAMA, 2021.

**Table 1.7: Total Population by Age and Sex**

<b>AGE GROUP</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>0-4</b>	6,314	6.2	6,066	5.9	12,380	12.1
<b>5-9</b>	5,606	5.5	5,611	5.4	11,217	10.9
<b>10-14</b>	5,723	5.6	5,846	5.7	11,569	11.3
<b>15 - 19</b>	5,143	5.0	5,031	4.9	10,173	9.9
<b>20 - 24</b>	4,756	4.6	4,922	4.8	9,679	9.4
<b>25 - 29</b>	4,627	4.5	4,678	4.6	9,304	9.1
<b>30 - 34</b>	3,997	3.9	3,784	3.7	7,781	7.6
<b>35 - 39</b>	3,540	3.5	3,291	3.2	6,830	6.7
<b>40 - 44</b>	2,894	2.8	2,572	2.5	5,466	5.3
<b>45 - 49</b>	2,099	2.2	2,230	2.2	4,329	4.2
<b>50 - 54</b>	1,916	1.9	2,171	2.1	4,088	4.0
<b>55 - 59</b>	1,199	1.2	1,285	1.3	2,484	2.5
<b>60 - 64</b>	1,063	1.0	1,174	1.1	2,237	2.1
<b>65 - 69</b>	644	0.6	702	0.7	1,346	1.3
<b>70 - 74</b>	653	0.6	860	0.8	1,514	1.4
<b>75 - 79</b>	327	0.3	461	0.4	788	0.7
<b>80 - 84</b>	201	0.2	439	0.4	640	0.6
<b>85 - 89</b>	131	0.1	234	0.2	365	0.3
<b>90 - 94</b>	60	0.1	157	0.2	217	0.2
<b>95 - 99</b>	37	0.03	52	0.1	89	0.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,930</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>51,566</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>102,495</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

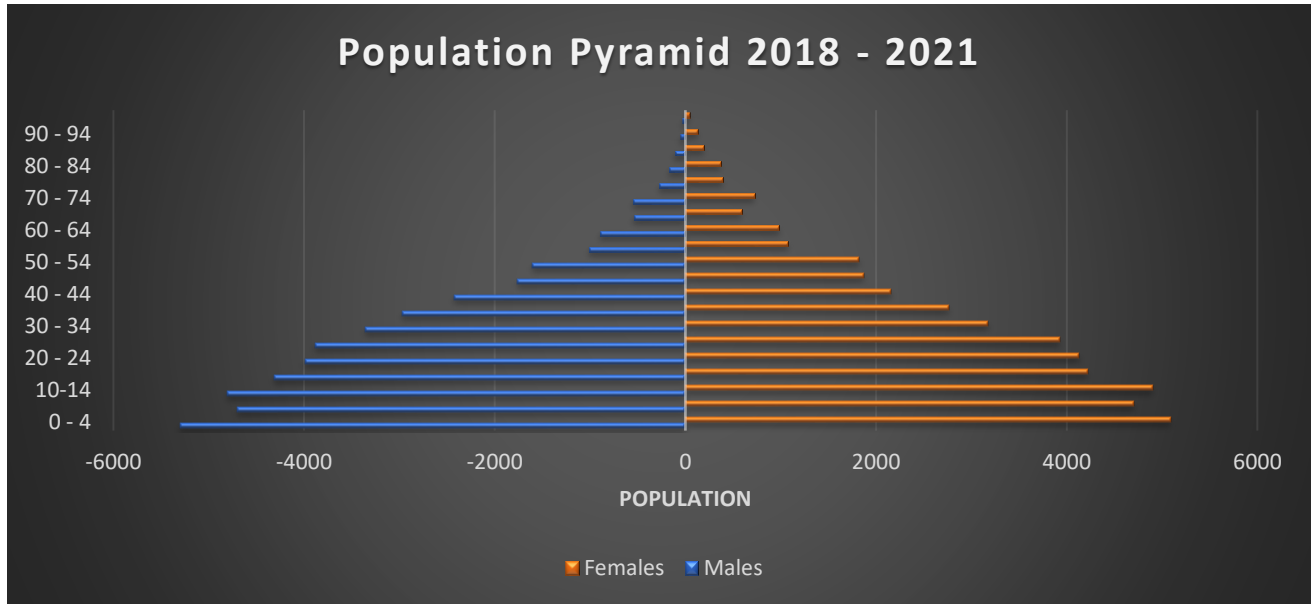
### **1.6.1 Population Pyramid**

Figure 1.4 below gives a graphical presentation of age-sex structure of the municipality. The age structure is broad at the base and reduces gradually in the subsequent age groups until the population becomes relatively small at the top comprising the aged.

Another feature of the municipal population pyramid is that females in the oldest age groups form the substantial majority than the males. The expansive nature of the pyramid indicates the municipality has a youthful and vibrant population most of who fall within the productive class. Since the size of the population is not commensurate with available jobs within the municipality. Much need to be done to create job opportunities and also to expand the economy of the municipality in order for most of these youths to be absorbed into productive ventures. This would

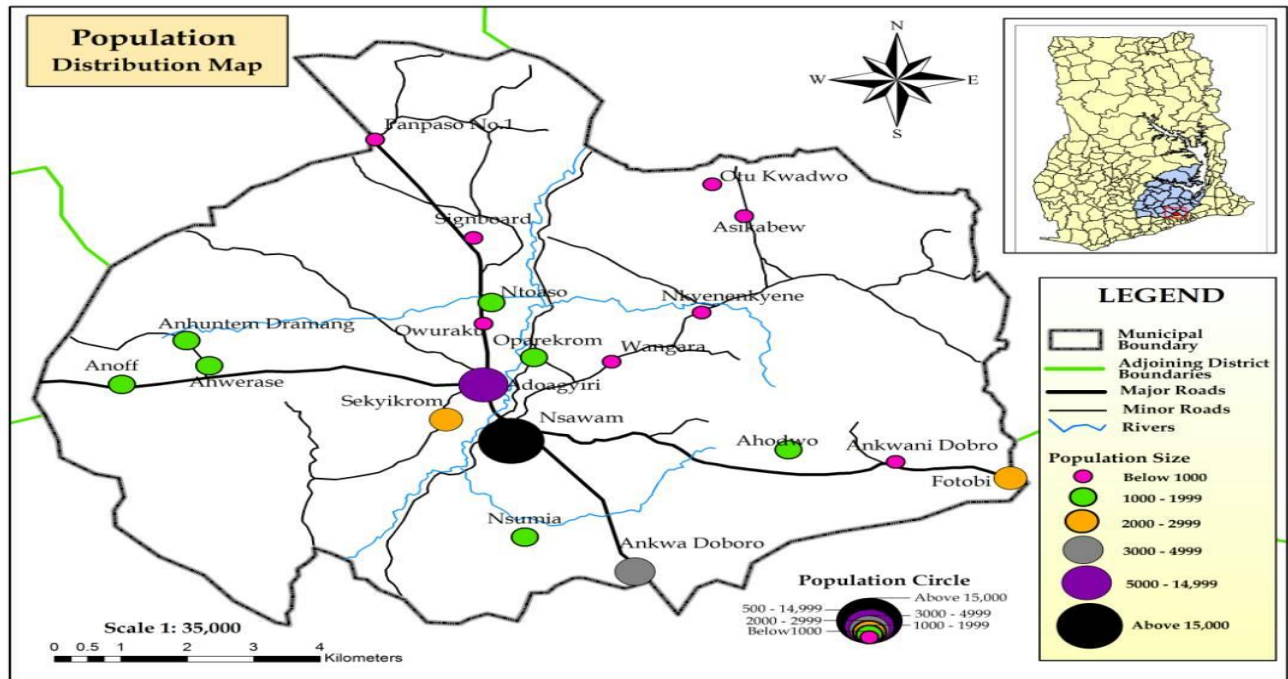
help in the long term to amongst other things curb crime rate. The LEAP programme should be expanded in the short term to cover the old and vulnerable population.

**Figure 1.4: Population Pyramid of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 1.5: Population Distribution Map of Nsawam Adoagyiri.**



Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021.

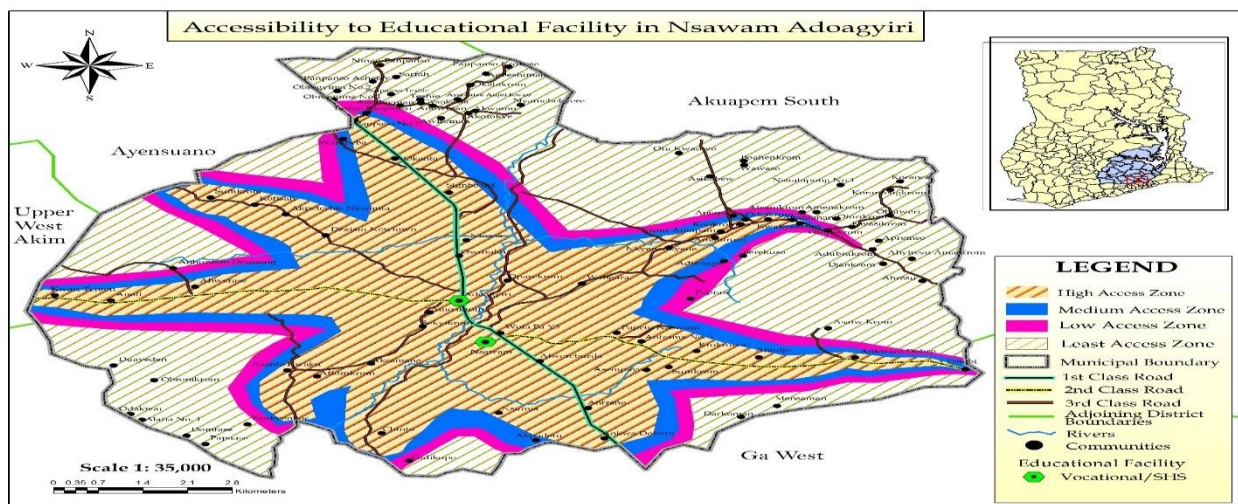
The Municipality as of 2021 has a projected population of 102,407 people comprising 50,896 males and 51,511 females. Also, the urban population constitutes 59,644 (59.1%) whilst rural is 41,277 (40.9%). The rural areas are characterized by lack of basic social amenities, the main reason for the influx of people to the urban areas (Nsawam and Adoagyiri). The municipal capital is the most populated with a projected population of about 47,124. The least populated areas are usually rural communities such as Akuffukrom, Pampanso, Otukwadwo, etc. these communities have a population density of below 1000.

## 1.7 SOCIAL SERVICES

### 1.7.1 Education

The future sustainability of every Nation, depends on the quality its educational sector. Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG4) seeks to ensure an inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. It is in recognition of this fact that, the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly places so much emphasis on education as one of the keys to human resource development. In the area of access, the Assembly over the last 8 years have increased educational infrastructure within the Municipality. About 5 new schools were constructed across the Municipality and several other facilities rehabilitated. Again, the Assembly has directly established, and indirectly, facilitated the establishment of several educational institutions in the Municipality so as to provide quality education to the people therein.

**Figure 1.6: Accessibility to Educational Facilities in Nsawam Adoagyiri**



Source: MPCU Secretariat NAMA, 2021

**Table 1.8: Number of Schools in the Municipality**

<b>TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>PUBLIC</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>PRIVATE</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Kindergarten/Nursery</b>	54	35.5	98	64.5	<b>152</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Primary school</b>	55	35.9	98	64.1	<b>153</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>J. H. S.</b>	44	45.8	52	54.2	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>S. H. S.</b>	2	66.7	1	33.3	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TVET/Voc.</b>	-	0	2	100	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ghana Education Service (NAMA), 2021.

Table 1.8 suggests that private schools provide more than half of all levels of education in the municipality with its contribution of 61.8% as compared to 38% by public schools. It must however be noted that most of the private schools are situated in the municipal capital and therefore do not necessarily complement government's efforts in rural communities as they do in the urban areas. There exist 2 public SHS and 1 private SHS. The municipality has only two privately owned vocational institutions. More efforts need to be put in place to ensure that more education infrastructure is provided in rural communities in order to enhance accessibility, reduce congestion in some schools as well as increase enrollment levels. This will also help the municipality achieve SDGs goal 4 of ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.

**Table 1.9: Conditions of School Structures**

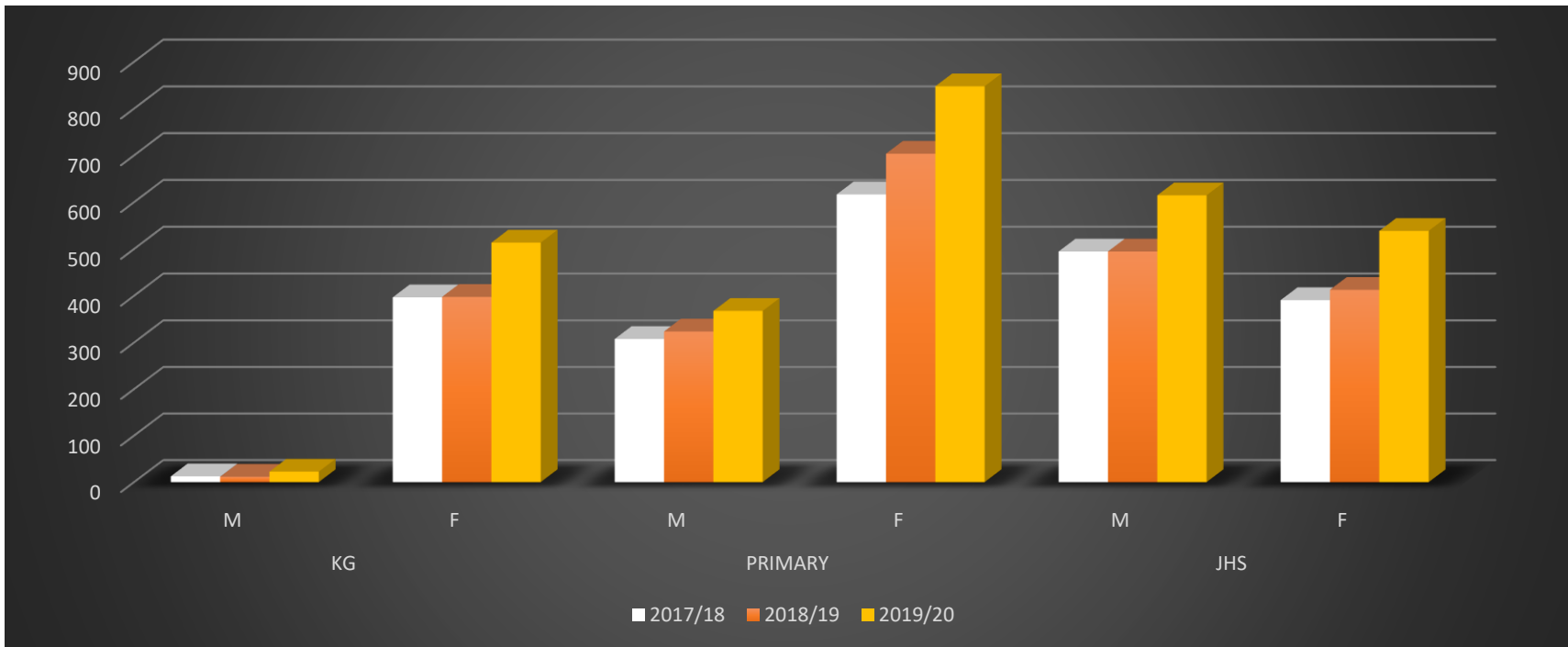
<b>PUBLIC BASIC SCHOOLS</b>						
<b>No. of Schools in The District</b>	<b>No. in Good Shape</b>	<b>No. in Bad Shape</b>	<b>No. under Shed</b>	<b>No. under Rehabilitation</b>	<b>No. Completed in Current Year</b>	<b>Schools under Trees</b>
<b>159</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>

Source: Ghana Education Service(NAMA), 2021.

From Table 1.9, a significant number of schools require urgent maintenance of the facilities. Twenty (20) schools are either under trees, in bad shape or under shed which means that not all communities have equitable access to educational infrastructure within the municipality. Students who study under such conditions perform poorly and therefore efforts need to be made to ensure equitable access for all pupils. Even though the Municipal Assembly, communities and other

stakeholders/NGOs have made meaningful contributions in the provision of infrastructure for basic schools, much remains to be done to ensure the achievement of the SDG goal 4.

**Figure 1.7: Staffing of Teachers**



Source: Ghana Education Service(NAMA), 2021.

The national standard for classroom ratio are 20:1 for Kindergarten, 35:1 for primary and JHS. The municipality as at 2019 has a teacher pupil ratio of 15:1 for Kindergarten, 21:1 for primary and 12:1 for JHS which are slightly better than the national standard. The issue is rather the unfair distribution of teachers with a good number of them based in the urban area. The Ghana Education Service needs to ensure a fair distribution of teachers across the municipality. This will lead to enhanced teaching and learning environment for both pupils and teachers. In such a situation pupils' talents and potentials are easily identified and those with special needs can be easily identified and assisted.

**Table 1.10: Enrolments from 2017 to 2021**

<b>PUBLIC SCHOOLS</b>												
<b>Year</b>	<b>KG</b>			<b>PRIMARY SCHOOL</b>			<b>JHS</b>			<b>SHS</b>		
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2017/2018</b>	1533	1477	<b>3010</b>	6283	6458	<b>12741</b>	3042	2941	<b>5983</b>	1722	1803	<b>3525</b>
<b>2018/2019</b>	1465	1518	<b>2983</b>	6330	6393	<b>12723</b>	3221	3020	<b>6241</b>	1800	1844	<b>3644</b>
<b>2019/2020</b>	1671	1505	<b>3176</b>	6700	6522	<b>13222</b>	3381	3448	<b>6829</b>	2031	1983	<b>4014</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	4669	4500	<b>9169</b>	19313	19373	<b>38686</b>	9644	9409	<b>19053</b>	5,553	5,630	<b>11,183</b>
<b>PRIVATE</b>												
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>KG</b>			<b>PRIMARY</b>			<b>JHS</b>			<b>SHS</b>		
	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>2019/2020</b>	762	751	<b>1513</b>	1835	1817	<b>3652</b>	1095	1076	<b>2171</b>	56	98	<b>154</b>

*Source: Ghana Education Service (NAMA), 2021.*

As indicated in Table 1.10, enrolment in general is encouraging in the municipality as it has been steadily rising since 2017 and falling only marginally in 2018/2019. The enrolment numbers for girls indicate an improvement in the gender parity index. Continuous efforts have to be made to sustain female enrolment and retention at all levels of education. This will help to ensure adequate capacity building for female, and hence put them on a level playing field with their male counterparts on the job market. Also, it will ultimately help to optimize the exploitation of their full potentials for development. This will also enable the assembly to fight towards goal 5 of the SDGs to achieve gender equality and empower all women.

### 1.7.2 Health

In line with the Municipality's overall vision of excellence in disease prevention and promoting good health of the people, there has been a remarkable improvement in most of the key indicators of the various health delivery programmes within the past four years. The Assembly has been working hard to achieve SDG 3 which seeks to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Significant among these are the Disease Control and Surveillance program, Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), Safe motherhood, School Health Services, Nutrition activities and HIV/AIDS programs.

Health services delivery in the Municipality is provided principally by government health centres and a number of private clinics and maternity homes. The municipality has one government and two private hospitals at Nsawam and a number of health centers and Maternity and Child Health Care Centers (MCH) offering health services to the people. Table 1.11 show the existing health facilities available in the municipality.

**Table 1.11: Health Facilities Existing in Nsawam Adoagyiri by Type and Ownership**

<b>TYPE OF FACILITY</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>OWNERSHIP</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
Hospital	3	Government	40
Health Centers	5	Quasi-government	1
Clinic	10	Private	8
Maternity Home	0	Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG)	4
CHPS	35		
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>		<b>53</b>

*Source: NAMA Health Directorate 2021*

*NB: Currently the Municipality has two active TBAs located at Nkyenkyene CHPS Zone and Kofisah CHPS Zone.*

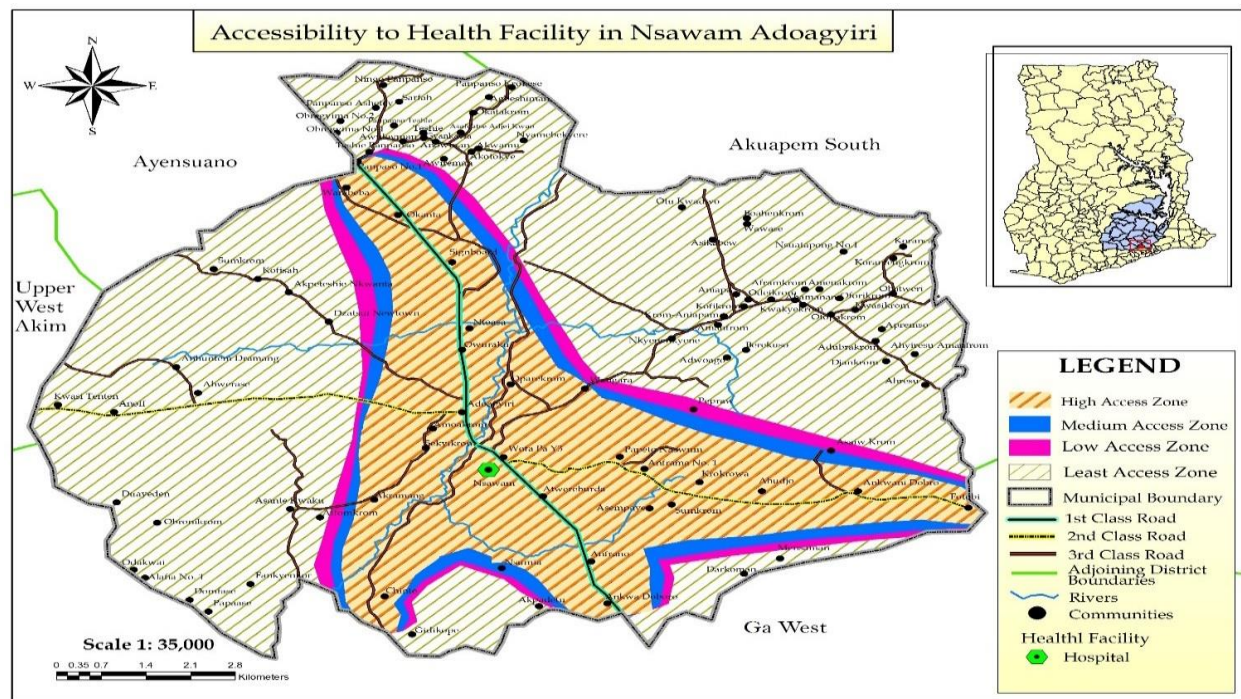
There are thirty-five (35) CHPS zones of which thirty-two (32) are functional. The municipality has four (4) CHPS compounds out of the 35 CHPS zones.

**Table 1.12: CHPS Zones**

1.	Amanfrom	2.	Signboard
3.	Dobro Elshadai	4.	Duayeden
5.	Papito	6.	Akramang (CHPS comp)
7.	Chinto	8.	Darmang (CHPS compound)
9.	Ahodjo	10.	Fotobi (CHPS compound)
11.	Oparekrom	12.	Ankwah Dobro (CHPS comp)
13.	Kwakyekrom	14.	Wofapaye
15.	Ningo	16.	Asante Akura
17.	Ntoaso	18.	Lantei
19.	Krokese	20.	Kofisah
21.	Sakyikrom	22.	Akyinaso
23.	CannaryQuarters	24.	Djankrom West
25.	Bowkrom	26.	Kwasikrom
27.	Otukwadjo	28.	Yaw Adipa Asiyaw
29.	Zabon-zongo	30.	Densuso
31.	Duayeden	32.	Nsawam Central

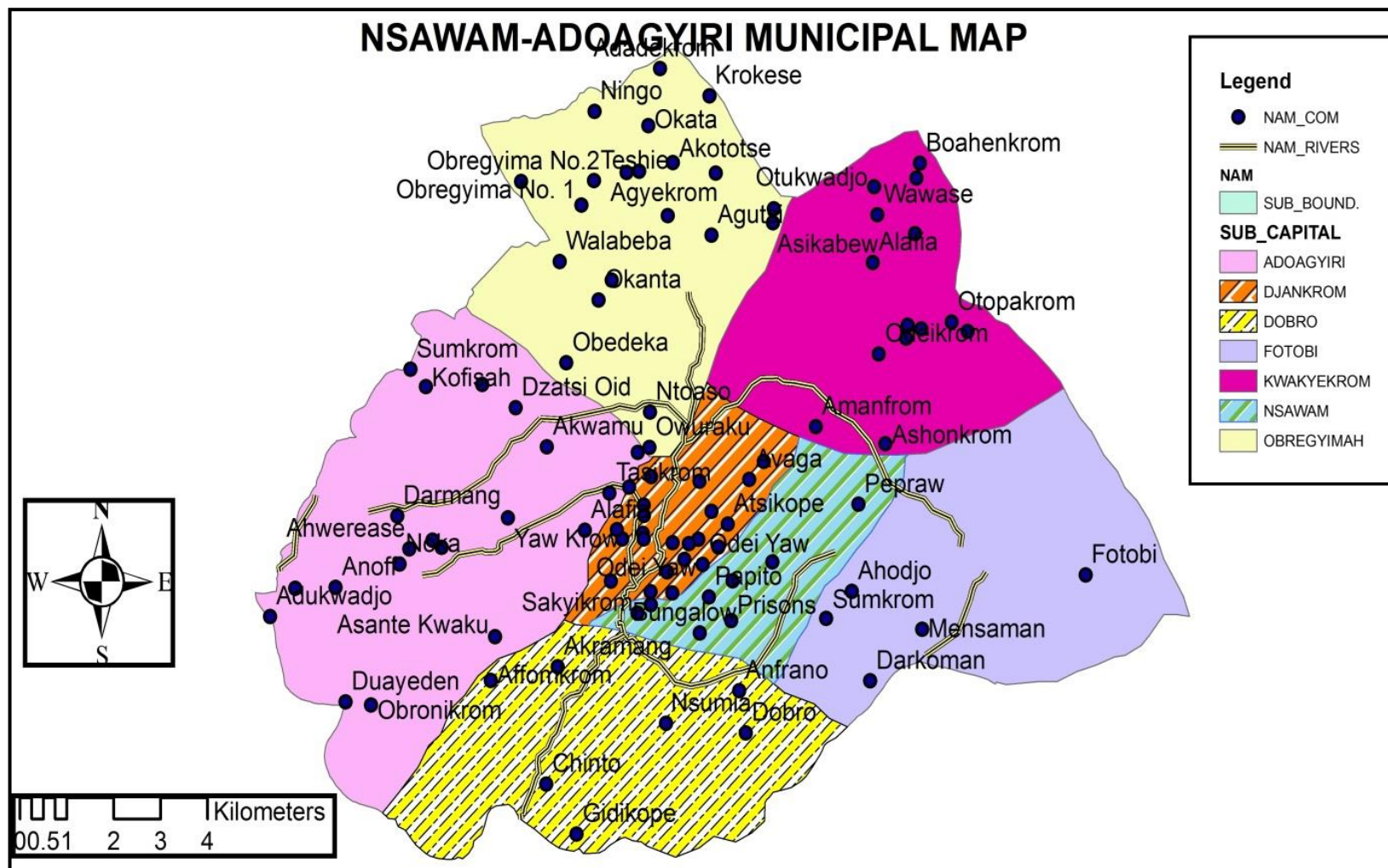
Source: Ghana Health Service (NAMA), 2021

**Figure 1.8: Accessibility to Health Facilities in Nsawam Adoagyiri**



Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021

Figure 1.9: The CHPS Zones in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality



Source: Ghana Health Service (NAMA), 2021

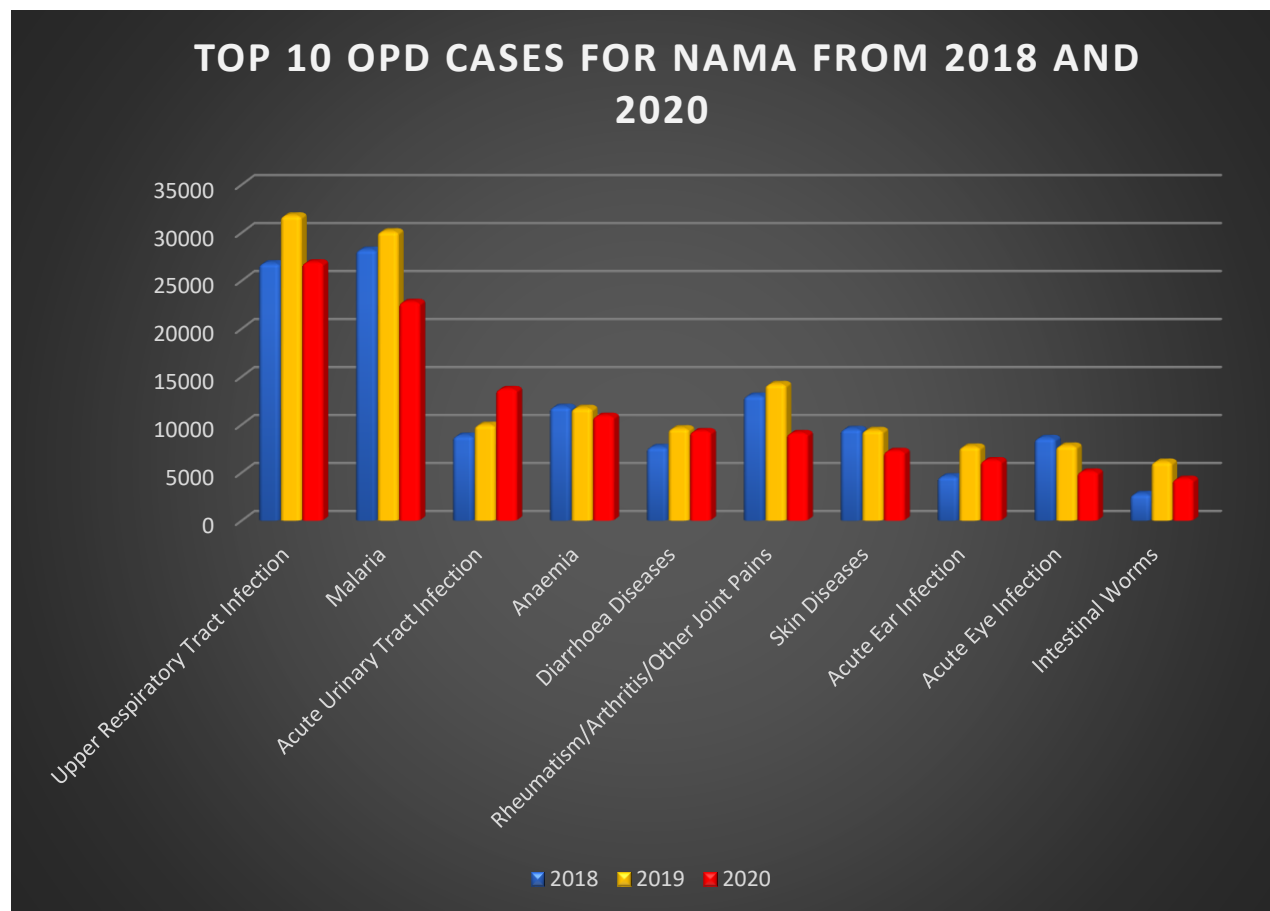
**Table 1.13: Medical and Para-Medical Staff/ Population Ratios**

STAFF	MALE	FEMALE	NUMBER EXISTING
District Director	-	1	1
Medical Doctors	6	5	11
Professional Nurses	102	150	252
Auxiliary	37	70	107
Pharmacists	1	3	4
Nutritionist	-	1	1
Disease Control	-	1	1
X-ray	-	-	-
Dispensary	3	3	6
Laboratory	3	3	6
Biostatistics	1	1	2
Health Services Administrators	2	-	2
Dispensary Attendant	2	-	2
Laboratory Attendant	4	-	4
X-ray Attendant	2	-	2
Field Technician	-	1	1
M.R.A.	-	-	0
Medical Assistants	3	1	4
Executive Officers	1	-	1
Anesthetists	2	1	3
Accountants	2	-	2
Accounts Officers	-	5	5
Storekeepers	-	-	-
Clerical Officer			40
Typists			
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>461</b>

*Source: DHMT, NAMA, 2021*

A major feature of table 1.13 is the number of doctors in the municipality. The national doctor patient ratio is 1:10,450 as against the 1:1,320 World Health Organization recommended. A total of 11 doctors within the municipality put the doctor patient ratio of the Municipality at a troublingly 1:9,310 using the 2021 projected population. Although the situation is better than the national average, difficulties in accessing a medical doctor is a major setback to healthcare delivery. Therefore, steps should be taken to bring in more doctors to compliment health care services in the municipality.

**Figure 1.10: Top 10 OPD Cases From 2018-2020**



*Source: DHMT, NAMA, 2021*

The graph above depicts the top 10 OPD cases for the municipality with Upper Respiratory Tract Infections recording the highest rate of 26,886 in 2020. Anaemia is also very prominent amongst the top 10. This is due to the high level of Vitamin A deficiency in children below the age of 6 in the municipality which has been elaborated in Nutrition. In order to satisfy Goal 3 of the SDGs of ensuring healthy lives and promoting wellbeing for all at all ages, the health directorate has to embark on effective education on disease preventive measures and also provide, where necessary medical supplies such as Mosquito nets, Vitamin A and health services to people that have inadequate social safety nets. This would substantially lead to a natural reduction in OPD cases in the near future. (Refer to annex 1)

### **1.7.3 Covid – 19 Situation of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality 2020/2021**

Table 1.14 presents the novel corona virus pandemic situation in the Municipality. The first case of Covid – 19 was recorded in the municipality on 22<sup>ND</sup> April, 2020.

**Table 1.14: Covid – 19 Situation 2020 -2021**

INDICATOR	2020	2021 (Jan-Feb)
<b>Total suspected</b>	895	-
<b>Clinically suspected</b>	382	363
<b>Total tested</b>	895	363
<b>Total confirmed</b>	185 (20.7%)	61
<b>Total recoveries</b>	182 (98.4%)	50
<b>Total active cases (cumulative to 2021)</b>	2	10
<b>Death</b>	1 (0.54%)	1

*Source: DHMT, NAMA, 2021*

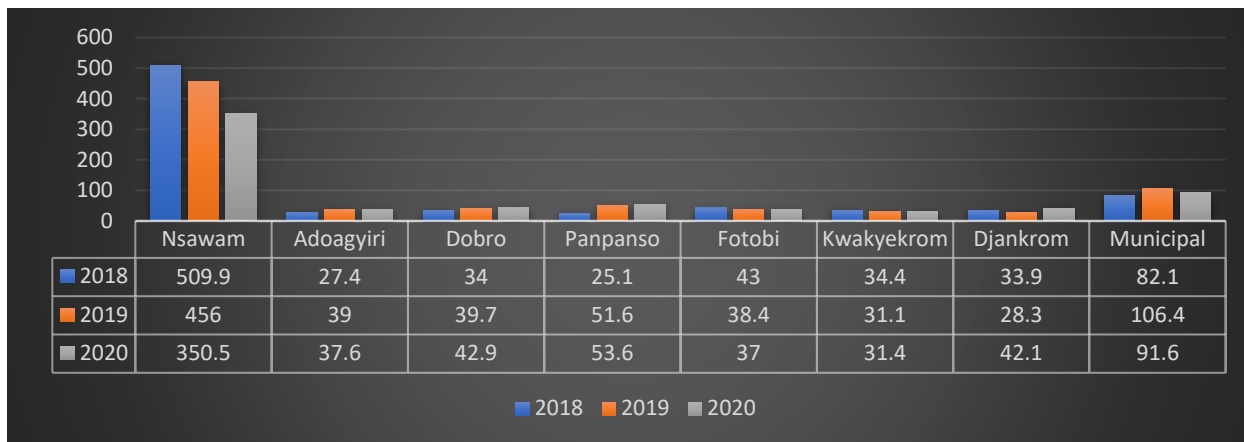
#### **1.7.4 Child Immunization**

Child immunization is very high in the municipality. The percentage of children of less than five years who received at least one jab of immunization in 2018, 2019 and 2020 is 35%, 32% and, 33% respectively. In all a total of 36,450 children have been successfully immunized between January 2018 and February 2021.

#### **1.7.5 Nutrition**

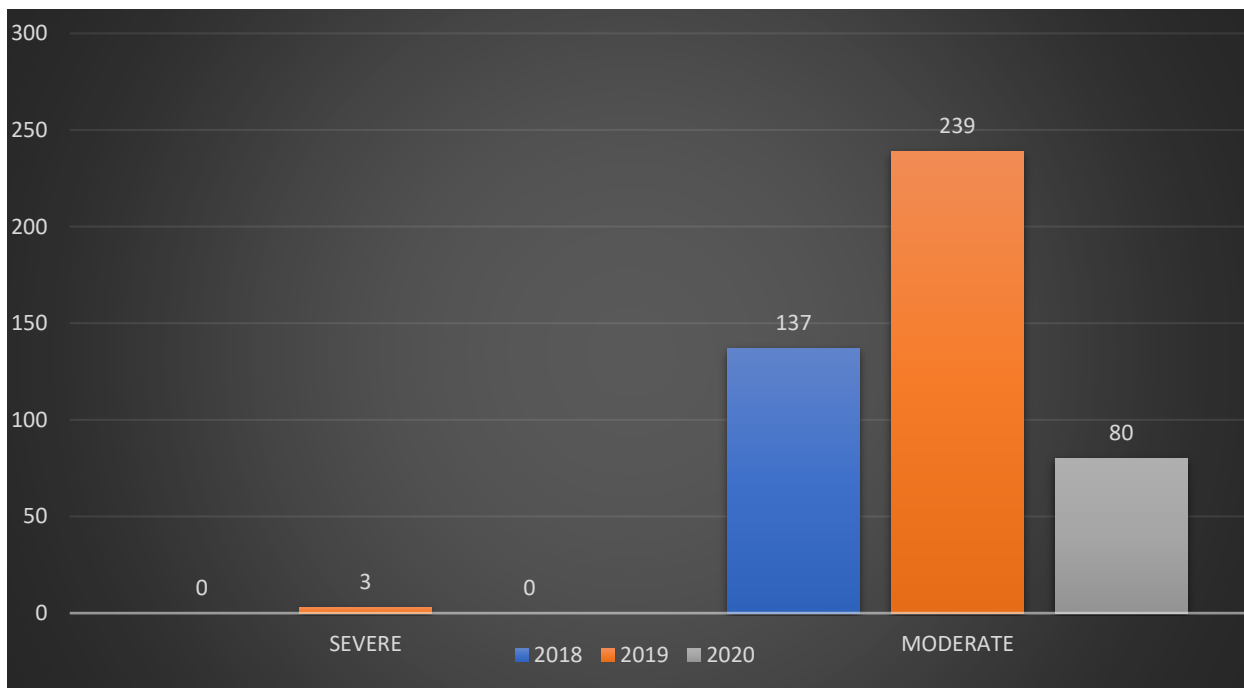
It is very important to consider the national nutritional position and how it reflects on the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality. According to USAID report in 2018, there exist significant disparities in nutrition and food security situation in Ghana. The report puts stunting growth nationally at 19 percent. This level of stunting growth is different across different regions. Significantly higher prevalence of underweight and stunted growth was found amongst children with incomplete vaccination schedules generally. The Health Directorate of NAMA leads several interventions in order to promote nutrition within the municipality such as Growth monitoring and promotion, Vitamin A supplementation, Food demonstration, Girls Iron Folic Tablets Supplementation (GIFTS), Child health promotion week celebration, Nutrition surveillance for sever acute malnourished children (CMAM Activities), Infant and young child feeding counselling, Data compilation, validation and reporting, and Supportive supervision.

**Figure 1.11 Growth Monitoring and Promotion**



Source: MPCU (NAMA) Secretariat, 2021

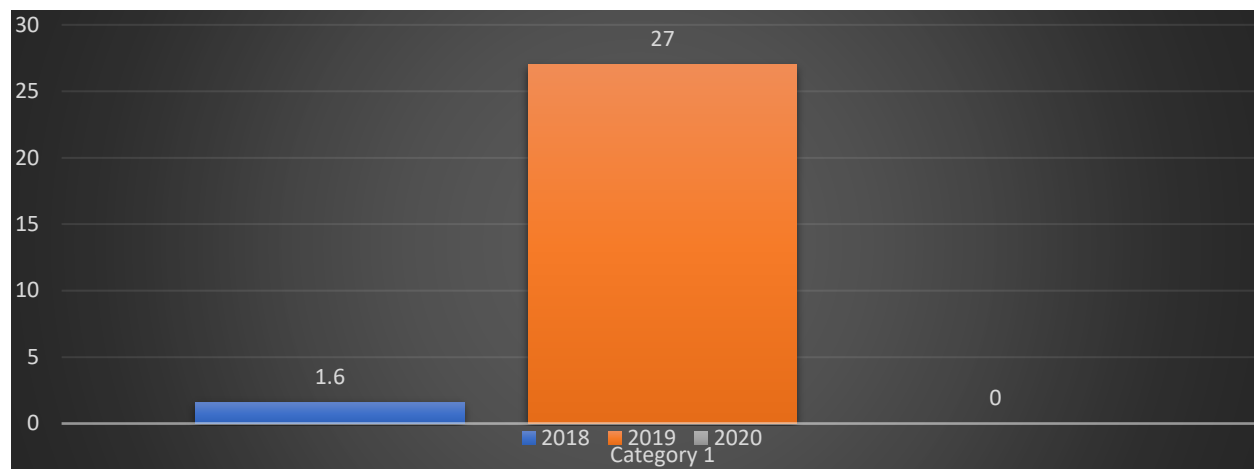
**Figure 1.12: Underweight Children in the Municipality**



Source: Health Directorate, NAMA (2021)

The above graph is a display of a three-year trend of underweight children in the municipality. The year 2020 reported less moderate underweight children as compare to the previous years. But no severe case was reported as against 2019.

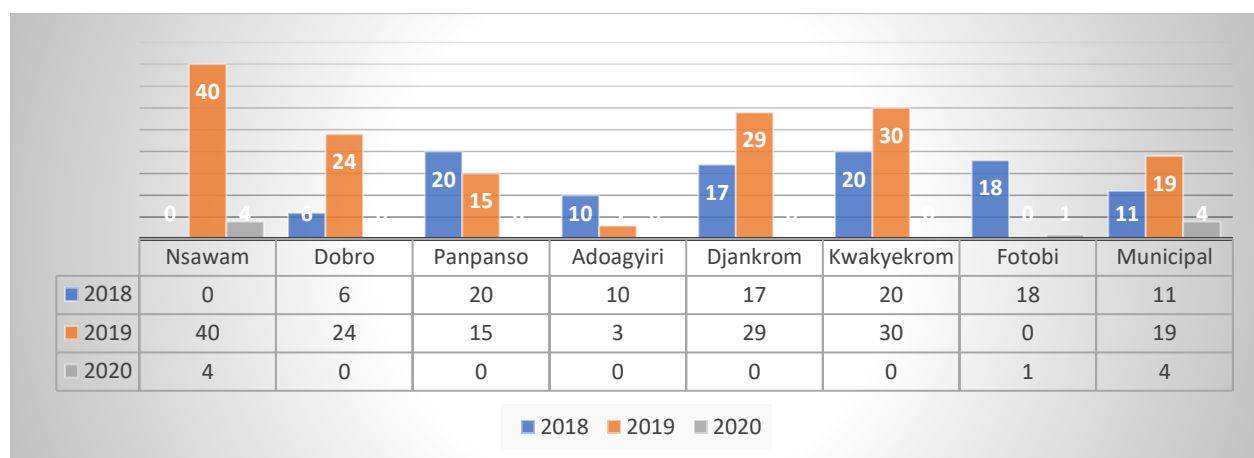
**Figure 1.13: Percentage of Children Under Five Screened for Stunting**



Source: Ghana Health Directorate, NAMA (2021)

Stunting are children whose weight do not correspond with their age according to WHO standard. The three-year trend of the above graph is an indication that no case of stunting was reported in 2020. The fact that no case was reported does not mean that there were no stunted/stunting children in the Municipality but it's because there are no enough stadiometer/infantometer in our health facilities to enable health workers carry out the necessary measurement.

**Figure 1.14: Three Year Trend on Percentage Coverage on SAM**

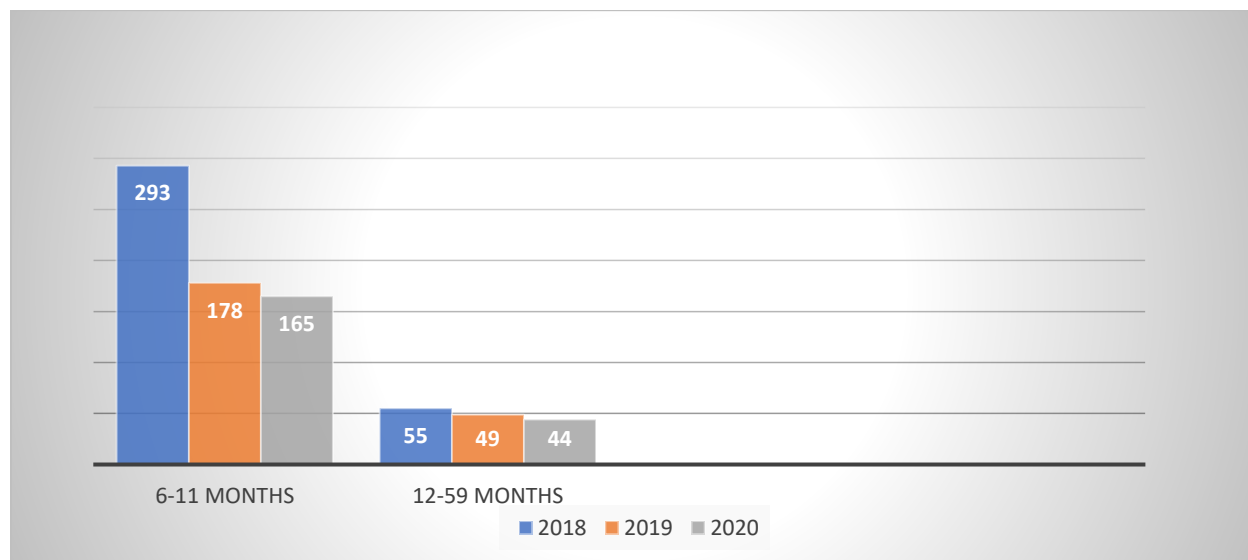


Source: Ghana Health Directorate, NAMA (2021)

The above graph shows a three -year trend on the performance on Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) by sub-municipals. 2020 wasn't a good year for the management of acute severe malnutrition since donor support to the management of cases stopped abruptly without adequately preparing the nation's health systems to take over from where they've gotten to. Health workers

were reluctant in searching/screening for cases since there were no food (RUTF) for management. Fotobi managed to do screening and got a case in the early part of 2020 because there was a lot of pressure on them since they couldn't report any case in the previous year. And the government hospital located under Nsawam Sub-Municipal also reported four inpatient cases.

**Figure 1.15: Percentage Coverage of Vitamin A for Children (6-59) Months**



Source: DHMT, NAMA (2021)

The figure 1.25 is a reflection of the supplementation of vitamin A among children between ages 6 - 59 months. This seeks to improve children's vision and immunity. The graph clearly indicates a consistent decline from the previous three years for both age categories, thus (6-11 and 12-59). The decline in 2020 could be particularly attributable to the Covid-19 pandemic. It is evident that children between the ages of 12-59 months category have fewer numbers of vitamin A. This is a major challenge to nutrition within the Municipality since children between this age group require the right number of vitamins in order to prevent Anemia and stunting. In order to realize the Sustainable Development Goal 2 of improving nutrition and Goal 3 of ensuring healthy lifestyles and promoting wellbeing for all at all ages, there ought to be massive education and sensitization on the need to properly give children between these age groups the needed amount of Vitamin A to help with their nutrition.

**Table 1.15: Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Services**

INDICATOR	2018		2019		2020	
	Dist	%	Dist	%	Dist	%
<b>ANC Coverage</b>	9511	227	9165	213.5	8984	204
<b>Supervised Delivery</b>	8015	191	8142	189	8065	184
<b>Postnatal Care</b>	8160	194	8242	192	8065	100
<b>Maternal Deaths</b>	1	24.7	3	36.7	6	74.1
<b>Still Births</b>	86	10.5	109	13.1	120	14.8
<b>Family Planning</b>	8919	35	8627	33.5	7846	30

*Source: DHMT of NAMA, 2021*

The high rate of still births (86, 109 and 120 in 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively) coupled with maternal deaths (1, 3, and 6 from 2018 to 2020) is quite a troubling trend that needs urgent attention. The Municipal health directorate has to be adequately resourced to embark on sensitization exercise so that expectant parents would see the need to take advantage of the available health system. This is a critical indicator in achieving SDG goal 4.

### **1.7.6 HIV/AIDS**

The municipality recoded a total of Nine Hundred (900) cases of HIV infections between 2018 and 2020. According to the Municipal Health Directorate, there are total of 3,108 Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV) and AIDS in the Municipality representing 3.2%. Out of this number, 2,004 are currently on treatment and 935 are lost to follow-up. It has been realized that there is a high rate of poverty and vulnerability among person living with HIV in the Municipality generally due to the high level of stigmatization and discrimination of PLHIV within the Municipality.

The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the Municipal Health Directorate has been organizing sensitization programmes on HIV testing, prevention, cure, stigmatization and discrimination to mitigate the rate of HIV infections and reduce stigma in the Municipality.

As part of efforts to improve the standard of living and economically empower PLHIVs, the Municipal Assembly through the Municipal AIDS Committee has trained some PLHIVs in entrepreneurship skills in the areas of Cassava Processing and detergent making. In the past four

year, several Orphans and vulnerable children have also benefited from the 0.5% allocation of the Common Fund through the payment of school fees and provision of basic needs.

### 1.7.7 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

There is a total active membership of 93,230, comprising of 49,438 females and 43,792 males on the NHIS in the Municipality. However, the NHIS office provides services to both Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal and Akwapim South District Assemblies. The NHIS intervention has made it possible for the less privileged to easily access healthcare. Table 1.16 shows the details.

**Table 1.16: Total Number of Active Members of the NHIS**

CATEGORY	NUMBER					
	2018	2019	2020	2021 JAN-MAR		
				Male	Female	Total
<b>Under 18</b>	32,115	33,379	30,896	17,292	18,801	<b>36,093</b>
<b>Above 70</b>	3,907	3,919	5,012	2,640	2,765	<b>5,405</b>
<b>SSNIT Contributors</b>	9,850	7,658	4,705	2,414	2,660	<b>5,074</b>
<b>SSNIT Pensioners</b>	1,415	1,563	4,295	2,351	2,540	<b>4,891</b>
<b>Informal Sectors</b>	15,177	31,596	32,532	16,288	18,398	<b>34,686</b>
<b>Indigents</b>	2,570	3,333	5,161	2,807	175	<b>2,9824</b>
<b>Pregnant Women</b>	4,857	4,435	4,122	-	4099	<b>4,099</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,891</b>	<b>85,883</b>	<b>86,723</b>	<b>43,792</b>	<b>49,438</b>	<b>93,230</b>

*Source: NHIA – NAMA, 2021*

## 1.8 WATER AND SANITATION

The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly is mandated to provide Services to its residents. Key amongst these services are water, good sanitation and waste management. There exists a final disposal site at Adipa for solid waste. However, there is no final disposal site for liquid waste in the municipality, therefore liquid waste generated within the municipality is transported to Accra for disposal.

In the area of solid waste, there are two basic collection systems in the Municipality:

- Conventional door-to-door collection system at the formal and low-density areas
- Communal collection system at the rural communities/high density areas

This is however, inadequate leading to the indiscriminate disposal of household waste resulting in the mounting of refuse dumps in some communities.

As a measure to curb this and keep the municipality clean, the Assembly did evacuation of solid waste in some communities and also provided communities and households with about 15 communal refuse containers and household refuse bins respectively.

### **1.8.1 Water**

The major sources of drinking water in the municipality are pipe borne water and boreholes. Between 2018 and 2021, the Assembly successfully drilled over 15 boreholes in communities such as Bowkrom, Chinto, kwafokrom, Akotokey, Fotobi, Odeikrom and Aduakrom among others.

## **1.9 SOCIAL PROTECTION**

The international Labor Organization defines social protection as having security in the face of vulnerability and contingencies. Within the broad spectrum of social protection are the elements of access to medical care, eradication of chronic poverty, social security, health insurance, prevention of gender-based violence, etc. The population of the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality are largely into agriculture with a sizable portion of them into subsistence agriculture. In this regard most of the local population are exposed to the dangers of the social environment. The Assembly ensures that the people take full advantage of government interventions towards enhancing social protection. Some of these interventions are the Livelihood Empowerment Programme Against Poverty (LEAP), National Health Insurance Scheme, Free Education, School Feeding, Persons with Disability Fund, PFJ, PERD etc.

### **1.9.1 Child Protection**

The connection between child protection and social protection cannot be overemphasized in the sense that they are all geared towards realizing similar ends. Child protection policies seek to safeguard children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect, malnutrition, etc. In 2017 the president of Ghana presented a coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024) contained in this document are issues related to child and family welfare such

as preventing harmful practices like Female Genital Mutilation, early marriage, inclusion of children with disabilities, increasing access to education etc. The school feeding Programme aims at removing critical barriers to education which are usually food and money.

**Table 1.17: Social protection and child protection programmes as at 2021**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Year introduced</b>	<b>Subject matter</b>	<b>Male Beneficiaries/ Progress</b>	<b>Female Beneficiaries/ Progress</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>LEAP</b>	2007	Eradication of chronic poverty	269	276	545
<b>School Feeding</b>	2005	One hot meal a day for every school child	23,873	23,982	47,855
<b>Free SHS Education</b>	2017	High school education becomes free for admitted students	1,726	1,677	3,403
<b>NHIS</b>	2003	Introduction of a contribution scheme for health insurance	43,792	49,438	93,230
<b>PWD FUND</b>		3% of the DACF is allocated to serve as relief for persons with disability.	419	364	783

*Source: NHIS, GES, Social Dev't, NAMA 2021*

### **1.9.2 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme**

Table 1.17 indicates that the number of LEAP beneficiaries in the municipality is 548 with more females benefitting than males. This data suggests that more women within the municipality fall within the vulnerability class than men. As more women become vulnerable the quest for gender equity at all levels becomes difficult to achieve. Therefore, more efforts need to be put in place to ensure more women within the municipality are empowered with skills training and special scholarship schemes for girls. By so doing the Assembly would be moving towards satisfying goals 1 and 5 of the SDGs which seek to respectively end poverty in all its forms everywhere and achieve gender equality and empower women and girls.

### **1.9.3 Gender Equality**

Over the past few decades, the status of women in Ghana and their roles in society has changed. Although the constitution provides equal rights to women, disparities in education, employment, health, politics etc. still exist for women.

In the area of politics, the Municipality is lagging behind in terms of participation of women in politics. The representation of women in the General Assembly is 4% of which none of them was elected. It is acknowledged by many that there are so many constraints, which are responsible for the low-level of women's participation in politics, our cultural norms is one of the major reasons. In the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality, females constitute 50.3% of the total population and form an important human resource base, especially in the rural informal sector. Women play a crucial role in development at the national, community and household levels, however, they have less access to resources compared to their male counterparts. The informal sector is dominated by women who are usually involved in farming, trading, hairdressing, dress making, factory hands etc, this makes them more vulnerable because they may not have regular incomes to support their households. Again, the literacy rate is higher for the females than the males. Other impediments include poverty, teenage pregnancy, poor academic performance, lack of entrepreneurial skills, religious/cultural factors, male dominance, and overburden household chores. All these perpetuate the poverty cycle for women.

The Municipality recorded a total number of 14,796 girls compared to 14,635 boys from primary to Senior High School in the 2019/2020 academic year. This shows an improvement in the enrollment and retention of girls in schools compared to the previous years. This improvement can be attributed to the school feeding, capitation grant as well as the Free SHS policy. The Assembly has also put in a lot of efforts in public education and sensitization on the importance of girl child education over the past few years. In addition, the Assembly has provided educational infrastructure such as school buildings and furniture in several communities.

The Assembly through the Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA), Cooperatives Department, Department of Agric and the Social Development Department have created several employment opportunities and skill development for women in the areas of farming, rearing of animals and livestock, soap making, batik tie and die, jewelry etc. the GEA also provides counseling services

and supports new entrepreneurs with start-up kits and loan services to encourage and motivate women to start their own businesses.

To further boost the participation of women and empower them, the Assembly in collaboration with Youth AID Initiative (NGO) and the Municipal Education Service has initiated the formation of Girls' Clubs in all Junior High and Senior High schools in the Municipality to empower girls in schools, encourage female teachers and provide safe space for girls to voice out their gender-specific problems and receive the support they need to stay in school. Leadership programmes are also organized for the girls in schools where female role models in the society visit to give motivational speeches to these girls. During important occasions, and at STME clinics, prominent women also are invited as guest speakers as an encouragement to the girl-child. The sponsoring of Science Mathematics and Technology Education (STME) clinic for girls encourages them to offer science courses.

The Assembly has also put in place some measures to change the perception of society towards women in leadership and encourage the active participation of women in politics and leadership. These include;

- Massive sensitization of the communities on the role of women in leadership
- Empower women economically and educationally to compete with their male counterparts
- Support and Encourage women to contest for Assembly Elections
- Provide incentives to women who take up leadership roles on society

To further strengthen the participation of women, the Assembly has made it a policy that all Community Water and Sanitation Committees (WATSAN) should be made up of fifty (50%) percent women. The WATSANs at the community level are responsible for the management of Water and Sanitation facilities.

### **1.10 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS**

Vulnerability may be defined as lack of capacity (of a household) to cope with adverse shock on resilience against a shock. Or it may be defined as the probability that livelihood stress would occur. Groups that have been identified in the Municipality include Persons Living with Disability, PLHIV and gender related issues. As an institution mandated to improve the quality of life of its

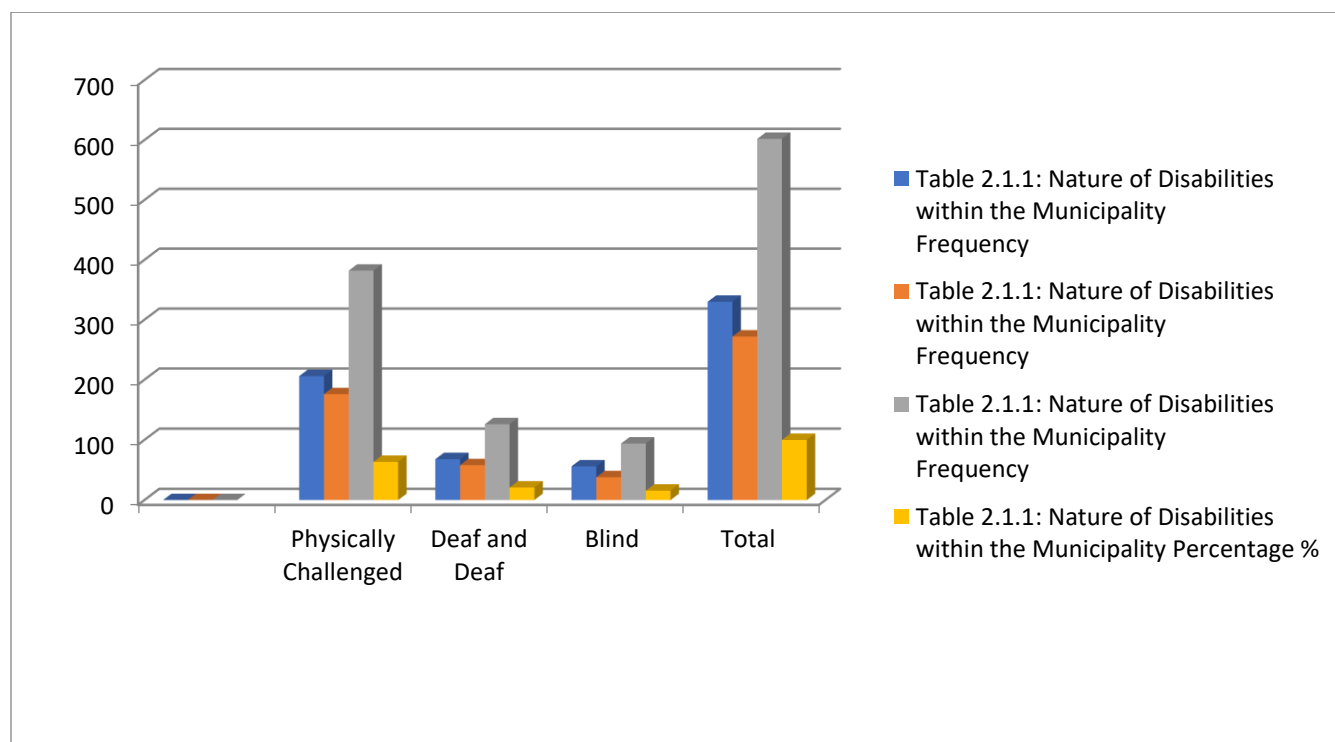
citizens, NAMA deems it necessary to commit parts of its resources into vulnerability and social exclusion issues through a number of initiatives and interventions.

### 1.10.1 Disability

In respect to this, the Department has registered a total number of Seven Hundred and Eighty-Three (783) disabled people within the municipality. This forms 0.8% of the total population of the Municipality. Disability has an influence on household welfare, poverty and general standard of living of the Persons with disability as well as their households. It has the tendency to further worsen the plight of PWDs as some of them cannot engage in meaningful economic activity. Often times, PWDs are cared for by other household members. As a result, the participation of such careers in income generating activities may be limited, thus affecting household economic resources and increasing household vulnerability to poverty.

It can be observed from figure 1.8 below that majority of the PWDs within the Municipality are physically challenged. This is followed by the deaf and dumb while the intellectually impaired make up the minority in the disability group.

**Figure 1.16: Graphical Representation of the Nature of PWD’s in the Municipality**



Source: Social Development (NAMA), 2021

**Table 1.18: Ages of Persons with Disabilities in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality**

AGE	FREQUENCY			PERCENTAGE %
	Male	Female	Total	
<b>0-10</b>	32	25	<b>57</b>	<b>9.47</b>
<b>11-20</b>	44	31	<b>75</b>	<b>12.46</b>
<b>21-30</b>	28	36	<b>64</b>	<b>10.63</b>
<b>31-40</b>	26	29	<b>55</b>	<b>9.14</b>
<b>41-50</b>	23	41	<b>64</b>	<b>10.63</b>
<b>51-60</b>	54	37	<b>91</b>	<b>15.17</b>
<b>61-70</b>	46	8	<b>54</b>	<b>8.97</b>
<b>71-80</b>	44	17	<b>61</b>	<b>10.13</b>
<b>81-90</b>	31	42	<b>73</b>	<b>12.13</b>
<b>91-100</b>	2	5	<b>7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>101-110</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>111-120</b>	0	1	<b>1</b>	<b>0.17</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Social Development (NAMA), 2021

**Table 1.19: Occupation of Persons with Disabilities in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Professional</b>	21	3.0
<b>Students / Pupils</b>	87	12.0
<b>Traders</b>	104	11.0
<b>Bread Bakers</b>	13	5.9
<b>Farmers</b>	87	11.0
<b>Unemployed</b>	426	59.0
<b>Dress Makers</b>	8	0.5
<b>Factory Hans</b>	16	2.5
<b>Hair Dressers / Reports/ Mason/ Carpenter/ Driver</b>	20	1.7
<b>Driver</b>	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Social Development (NAMA), 2021*

**Table 1.20: Male/Female Ratio of Persons with Disabilities**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Males</b>	102	60.35
<b>Females</b>	67	39.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Social Development (NAMA), 2021*

Table 1.20 above indicates that majority of the disabled persons in the municipality are unemployed but skilled (41.4%) followed by unskilled unemployed (23.6%). Again, table 1.15 gives the gender distribution of the persons with disabilities, 60.35% being males and 39.65% females. This gives the indication that embarking on a project that intends to give the disabled skilled training, will be beneficial to them.

To ensure inclusion, during the preparation of the MTDP (2022-2025), PWDs were actively involved.

The Assembly's efforts in line with the national objectives to improve the standard of living of PWDs in the Municipality include the following:

- A percentage of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), is allocated to PWDs who are living in poverty. In addition to the cash transfer, LEAP beneficiaries receive complimentary services such as agricultural support.

- Free National Health Insurance Scheme registration for PWDs
- The Assembly on a quarterly basis support these individuals with items such as; Refrigerators, deep freezers, sewing machines, wheel chairs, containers, drinks among other items. Other support also include; payment of school fees and setting up Mobile Money (MoMo) services
- Capacity buildings have also been organized in business management and entrepreneurship skills.

### 1.10.2 School Feeding

The Assembly through the Municipal Directorate of Education is implementing Ghana School Feeding Programme as part of the Government’s efforts to boost attendance and retention in public schools. Through the programme, children in public primary schools and kindergartens are provided with one hot adequately nutritious meal, prepared from locally grown foodstuffs, on every school going day. The programme helps to reduce short term hunger and malnutrition amongst kindergarten and primary school children.

Recent data indicates that the municipality is enjoying a 100% coverage of the policy. This means that every public basic school in the municipality is benefiting from the policy.

### 1.11 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The economically active population (15-64) age group form 66.5% of the population of the municipality. 92.7% of the active labour force are being employed and 7.3% are unemployed.

Table 1.21 shows the percentage employed by the various sectors of the economy for the years 1995 and 2010 and the estimated sectoral contribution to employment within the municipality.

**Table 1.21: Sectorial Contribution to Employment**

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (1995)</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (2010)</b>	<b>ESTIMATE (2020)</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	40.1	37	36
<b>Commerce</b>	26.3	28	30
<b>Industry</b>	-	15	16
<b>Service</b>	33.6	20	18

*Source: Ghana Statistical Service (Population and Housing Census), 2021*

Agricultural contribution to employment has been falling since the 1995 and is estimated to have fallen slightly in 2020. This phenomenon is due to several factors. One factor the low interest of the youth in Agric. Young people within the municipality have in recent times developed interests in commercial activities within the informal sector. This has contributed to the steady rise in commerce from 28% in 2010 to an estimated 30% in 2020. Industry is also a major source of employment in the municipality benefiting from influx of manufacturing firms. The growth in real estate has also contributed to loss of agricultural lands within the municipality.

### **1.11.1 One District One Factory Initiative**

The municipality has also benefited from the One District One Factory initiative of government with companies such as PAM Pharmaceuticals, ASTEK company, Brompton Toilet roll factory (Nsawam Prisons) all benefiting. These companies have also provided jobs for the teaming youth in the municipality thereby reducing the unemployment figures and boosting the local economy.

### **1.11.2 Private Sector Development**

The major resources of the municipality are available land and labour which when fully exploited by the private sector could generate a number of enterprises, employment and incomes in the Municipality.

The private sector in the municipality can develop when strategies are aimed at promoting and increasing access to technology, credit and economic services especially to rural and urban informal sectors and at the same time promote and support the informal sectors and cooperatives. Some of the efforts made by the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly to support the private sector to grow is the provision and extension of electricity to all the major towns, provision of potable water, extension of telecommunication networks, rehabilitation of roads, seminars for youth in small scale business management, counselling services, entrepreneurial summit and capacity building for area council members opinion leaders, and Assembly members among others.

Predominant among the private sector are the bakeries which have become indispensable in the economic structure of the Municipality.

Trading in farm produce and other manufactured goods is also prominent with its attendant flow of trucks carrying foodstuff from the Bono, Ahafo, Ashanti and Northern Regions respectively.

In general, some of the bottlenecks that inhibit the development of the private sector and its contribution to the municipality's economic development include: lack of Capital to expand businesses, inadequate managerial skills, lack of entrepreneurial skills to innovate and start new businesses, marketing problems and poor roads to production centres.

## **1.12 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR**

Agriculture remains the major economic activity in terms of employment and income generation in the Municipality. It is estimated to be contributing 36% to the economy of the municipality. About 40% of this population is female with men forming about 60%. The major crops produced in the Municipality include maize, cassava, plantain, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, citrus, pineapple, pawpaw and cashew etc.

The number of households engaged in agriculture is 6,657(31.4%) households out of 21,232. In rural localities 4,775 (71.7%) of households are into agriculture whilst 1,882 (28.3%) of households in the urban localities are into agriculture.

Types of farming systems in the municipality are crop production, livestock rearing and fish rearing. About eighty percent (80%) of farmers practice mixed cropping. Mono cropping is practiced by about 9.3% of farmers with 2.7% engaged in mixed farming. The dominant crop cultivated by farmers practicing mono cropping is pineapple, pawpaw and orange.

A number of reputable commercial farmers operate within the Municipality, cultivating mainly pineapples, pawpaw and vegetables. The Municipality account for about 60% of all pineapples and 30% of vegetables exported from the country. Notable among these large-scale commercial farms include; Forest Resources, Blue Skies, Bomarts and Dansak.

### **1.12.1 Major Crops**

The municipality saw a growth in the cultivation of pineapple and maize over other crops between 2018 and 2021. Pineapple is of major interest because of the ready market within the municipality

from fruit drink producing industries in the Municipality such as Blue Skies. Cassava also did pretty well between the four years due to the high demand for it by Gari processors.

### **1.12.2 Livestock & Fisheries Statistics**

The most predominant livestock reared in the municipality include cattle, goat, sheep, pig, rabbit, grasscutter, and chicken among others.

The growing number of poultry farms makes chicken the most common livestock reared within the municipality.

### **1.12.3 Agricultural Extension Services**

The municipality has four (4) extension zones. In terms of extension personnel, the number of extension officers in the municipality is 10, who are distributed among the four (4) zones. Each zone is supervised by a Municipal Agricultural Officer (MAO). Unfortunately, the extension – farmer ratio in the municipality which is about 1:2500 is above the national average of about 1:500. This makes it impossible for farmers to get the needed attention from extension officers.

### **1.12.4 Irrigation Schemes**

The municipality is drained by River Densu and its tributaries such as Ntua, Pompon, Ahumfra and Dobro. Some communities which currently practice some form of dry season agriculture as a result of their access to the Densu River and irrigation facilities are: Okobeyeyie, Akraman, Bowkrom, and Lantei.

### **1.12.5 Credit Facilities**

Credit facilities are not readily available to majority of farmers. However, MASLOC and other financial institutions give out loans to farmers but not easily accessible to small scale farmers. Farmers cannot easily access loans to expand their farms due to high interest rate. The Assembly's Agriculture department has assisted farmers to form Farmer-Based Organizations (FBOs) in order to strengthen the position of farmers in accessing loans from financial institutions.

### **1.12.6 Agro-Processing**

There are a number of fruit processing factories within the Municipality. Some of these factories serve as ready market for farmers within the municipality whilst some are directly involved in the farming of these products. Blue skies, Bomarts and Astek are a few examples of fruit processing firms in the municipality. In addition to this, there are a lot of cassava processing cottage industries scattered all over the Municipality.

### **1.12.7 Storage Facilities**

There are no public storage facilities found in the municipality. Farmers however own personal storage systems in the form of barns on their farms and in their homes. Farmers sell off their produce as quickly as possible due to no proper storage facilities. Farm produce are quickly sold off cheaply at the local market and to middle men. This has resulted in losses for most of the farmers engaged in the cultivation of perishable produce since the income invested in the production lead to debt.

### **1.12.8 Planting for Food and Jobs**

The “Planting for Food and Jobs” programme is still ongoing in the Municipality. This programme is being implemented by MOFA and as such NAMA opted to focus on maize and vegetable production preferably; onions, tomatoes and pepper. There are a total of 26,352 beneficiaries comprising 5,860 males and 20,492 females in the municipality. This is important in ensuring food security in the municipality. (Refer to annex 3)

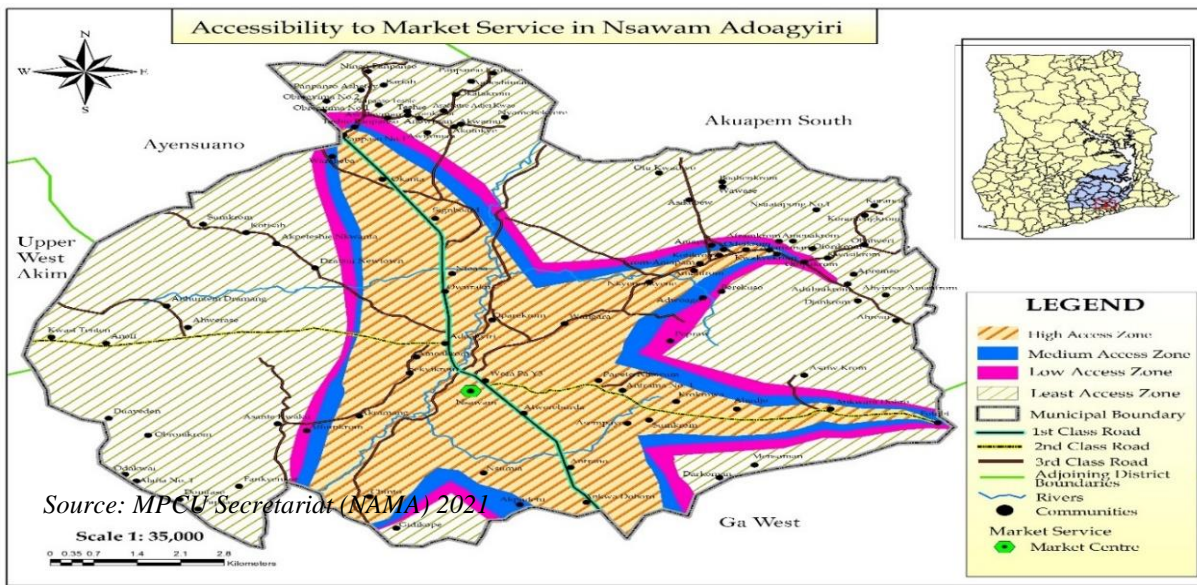
### **1.12.9 Problems of Agricultural Development**

The following are some of the challenges that hinder the progress and development of agriculture in Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality: Poor Road Network, Post-Harvest Losses, Lack of Ready Market, Over Dependence on Rainfall, Bush Fires, Land Acquisition challenges, inadequate access to loan facilities and Inadequate Logistics.

**Figure 1.17: Market Accessibility Map of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality**



**Figure 1.18: Market Accessibility Map of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality**



**1.13 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT (BUILT ENVIRONMENT)**

**1.13.1 Utility Services**

Utility services particularly electricity, water and telecommunications are very crucial for the development of the municipality. Most of the communities proposed to have electricity have been

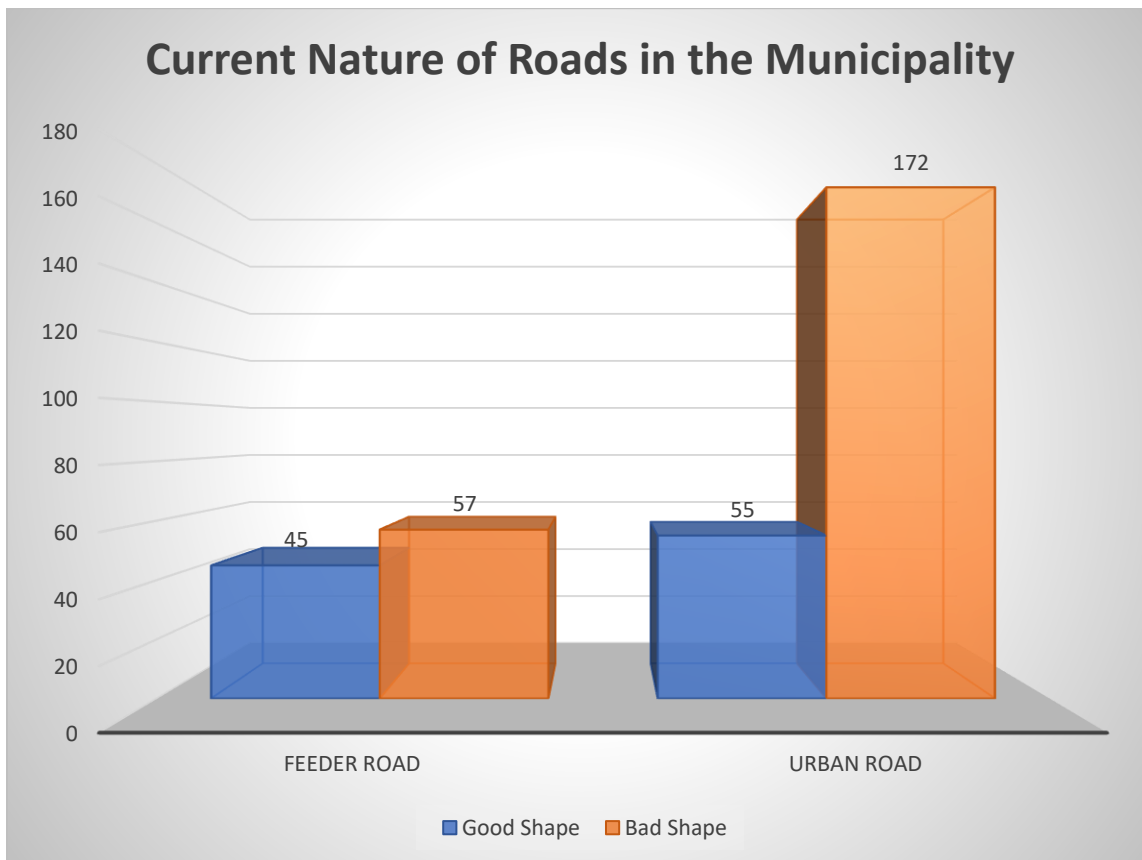
connected through the Government of Ghana’s electricity expansion programme. This has improved the lives of the people and economic activities. However, despite the nearness of the municipality to Accra, there are quite significant number of communities without telecommunication networks.

### 1.13.2 Road and Rail Network

The Municipality has a fair distribution of accessible roads, majority of which are linked to the Accra-Kumasi trunk road. (Annex 8)

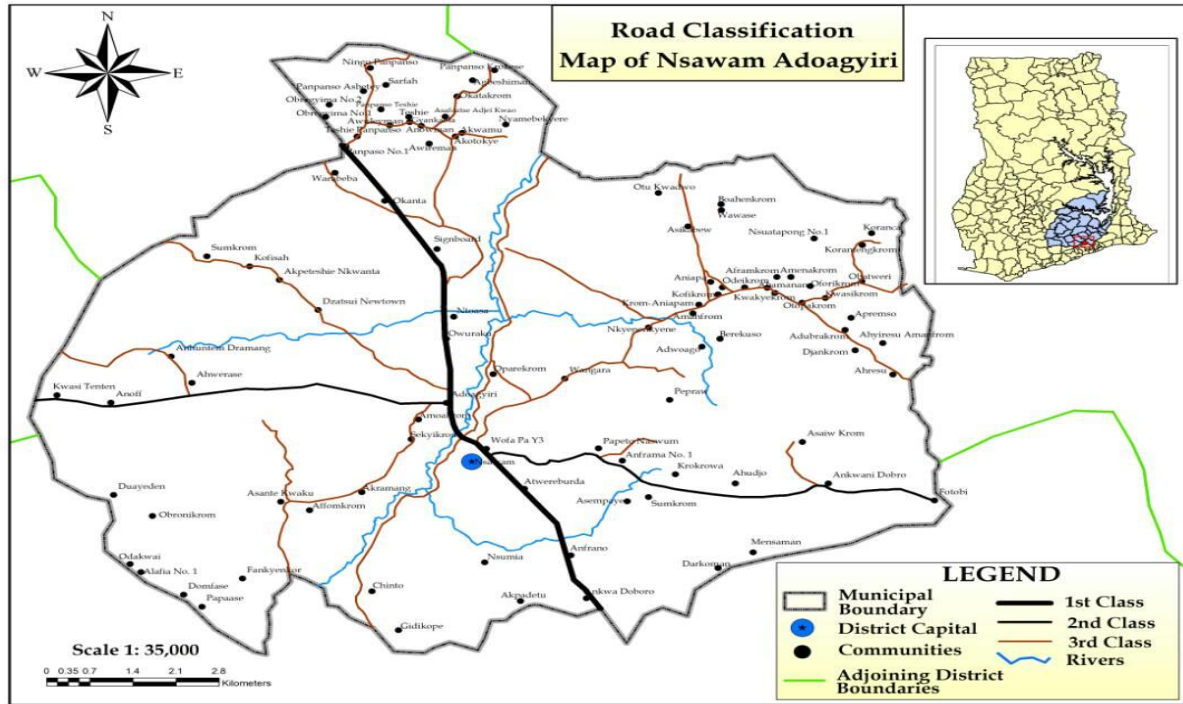
### 1.13.3 Feeder and Urban Roads Coverage

**Figure 1.19: Road Classification of Nsawam Adoagyiri**



Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA) 2021

**Figure 1.20: Road Classification Map**



Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021.

### 1.13.4 The Built Environment

Generally, towns in the Municipality are not well planned and therefore do not have good internal road network. However, Nsawam, the Municipal capital and Adoagyiri have got their layouts prepared based on the grid pattern with some good internal access roads demarcated. Most of these planned town streets/lanes are presently in good condition. The commonest building type is the compound house. It accounts for about 90 percent of the total housing units.

### 1.13.5 Scalogram Analysis

To identify the presence or absence of services and facilities within the Municipality, the settlement functional matrix (Scalogram) was used. This is a non-statistical tool that arrays facilities and services by their ubiquity and ranks settlements by functional complexity on a matrix. By this, the settlements were ranked based on the different types of facilities in the settlements. This is presented in the settlement functional matrix or Scalogram analysis in Table 1.22.

Settlements with centrality indices from 450 to 1,475 and above form the 1st hierarchy or Level 1. The first hierarchy settlement in the Municipality is one, namely, Nsawam (the commercial capital

and administrative capital). Settlements with centrality indices from 300 to 449 formed the 2nd level which is only one community namely, Adoagyiri. Settlements with centrality indices from 200 to 299 formed the third levels which are three (communities) namely, Ankwa Dobro, Sakyikrom and Fotobi. Settlements with centrality indices from 100 to 199 formed the fourth level which are six (communities) namely, Anoff, Owuraku, Ntoaso, Nsumia, Anhunten Darmang and Nkyenenkyene Amanfrom while the fifth level of settlements are those with below 100 centrality indices with communities like Oparekrom, Ahodjo, Ahwerease, Kwasi Tenten, Otukwadjo, Panpanso, Signboard, Wangara and Kwakyekrom. The scalogram analysis shows that most of the settlements are within the low order centres lacking the capacity to serve their hinterlands.

**Table 1.22: Scalogram Analysis of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality**



# Scalogram Nsawam.xlsx

*NB: Please Double Click on the attached excel document to view the Scalogram Analysis*

## **1.14 ENVIRONMENT**

### **1.14.1 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment**

The Municipality falls within the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone which experiences substantial amount of precipitation/rainfall. Annually rainfall is between 1250mm and 2000mm reaching its maximum during the two peak periods of May-June and September-October. This promotes intensive farming activities within these two periods i.e., May- June and September-October. The relative humidity is about 50 percent in the dry season and 91 percent in the raining season. The

temperature ranges from 24°C to 30°C. The undulating nature of the topography occasionally results to flooding in some communities during the peak period of the rainy season.

Climate change have already had significant impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems in certain parts of the municipality. This has affected species distribution, timing of reproduction and frequency of pest and disease outbreaks.

#### **1.14.2 Water Security**

The major sources of potable water in the Municipality include pipe borne water and borehole. Supply of pipe-borne water in the municipality is inadequate; only about 60.2 percent of the required volume is supplied. The result is that only areas like Nsawam, Adoagyiri, Sakyikrom, Djankrom, Ntoaso, Amoakrom, Owuraku, Prisons, Dobro and Atsikope benefit from the supply of pipe-borne water. About 80.4 percent of the municipality's population has access to pipe-borne water. 64.2 percent of the municipality's population, covering mainly small towns and rural areas, has been provided with boreholes. Water supply in the municipality is handled by agencies such as Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) and the Ghana Water Company.

#### **1.15 GOVERNANCE**

The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the Municipality by way of the preparation of development plans and the budget related to the approved plans.

The structure of the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly is in consonance with stipulations of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) with the General Assembly (Chaired by the Presiding Member) being the highest authority in the Municipality, followed by the Executive Committee (chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive - MCE) and the Public Relations and Complaint Committee (Chaired by the Presiding Member) who is the political and executive head.

The Executive Committee operates through the various sub committees with the Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD) coordinating the activities of all the sub committees.

Out of the 44 General Assembly members, only 5 are women who are government appointees, there is no female elected member.

### 1.15.1 Town and Area Councils

There are Two (2) Zonal Councils, namely – Nsawam Zonal Council and Adoagyiri Zonal Council. The Nsawam council has a permanent office accommodation while efforts are being made to provide the other with a permanent office accommodation. Both offices are functioning effectively.

**Table 1.23: Composition of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly**

No	Sub-Municipality Structures	No. of Members	No. of Unit Committees	Unit Committee Members
1	Nsawam Zonal Council	15	10	10
2	Adoagyiri zonal Council	15	10	10
3	Government Appointees	13	-	-
4	Member of Parliament	1	-	-
5.	Municipal Chief Executive	1	-	-

*Source: Central Administration (NAMA), 2021.*

As an important landmark of the Local Government Administration, Unit Committees lead their people to initiate plan and implement projects that meet the priority and aspiration of the people. They also mobilize resources and labour for the construction of projects in the communities.

### 1.15.2 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

The Municipality is fortunate to be hosting some NGOs whose activities meet the developmental aspirations of the people. As partners in development, these NGOs have their programmes and projects harmonized and integrated into the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan to ensure full maximization of resources. Some of the NGOs are Youth Advocate Ghana, Ark Development Organization, Youth Aid Initiative Ghana, etc.

### 1.15.3 Judicial Services

There are four (4) law courts which provide judicial services in the Municipality, that is, a Magistrate court with a Family Tribunal, a Circuit Court and two (2) High courts located at Nsawam (of which one is located at the Prisons). The Assembly with the support from the Local Government Capacity Support Project has constructed and furnished a court complex that houses a Magistrate court, Circuit Court and High Court for the Judiciary in an attempt to create a free and just society that respects human rights and law and order.

## 1.15.4 Security

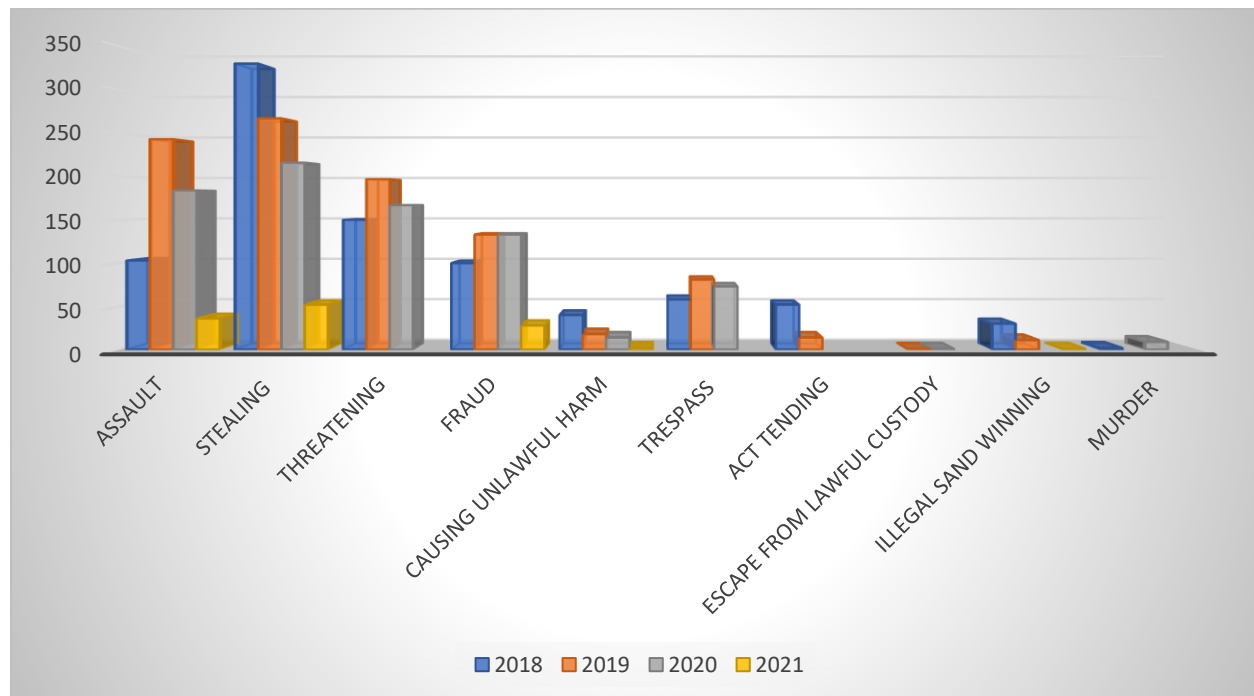
### 1.15.4.1 Ghana Police Service

In the area of security, the Municipality has one main police station located at Nsawam. This station operates through the following units: District Administration (the focal point of command), Motor Traffic and Transport Department (MTTD); District CID; Station CID; Patrol Unit; DOVVSU; Arms & Ammunition Unit; Courts Unit; Community Policing Unit; and Visibility Unit.

The total number of personnel manning the Municipality is 132, made up of three (1 male and 2 females) senior officers and seventy-nine male (79) junior officers and fifty (50) female junior officers. The current police citizen ratio for the municipality is 1:772.

The Service through the afore-mentioned units performs its basic role of protecting lives and properties of the citizenry and combating crime in and around the municipality. As a result of hard work by the Service, crime rate has considerably reduced during the last four (4) years.

**Figure 1.21: Top 10 Most Reported Crimes From 2018 – 2021**



Source: Ghana Police Service, Nsawam, 2021.

#### 1.15.4.2 Prison Service

Established in the 1960s, the Medium Security Prison is made up of two establishments; the Male and the Female Prisons. These two facilities are currently holding in custody the largest number of prisoners in the country.

Each prison is headed by an independent Officer-In-Charge with separate staffs to man the facilities. In all there are six hundred and thirty (630) officers who man the two facilities. These consist of eighty-three (83) Superior Officers and five hundred and forty-seven (547) Subordinate Officers. The prison service is mandated to ensure the safe custody, welfare of prisoners, reformation and rehabilitation of inmates. The commonest crimes that landed in-mates in the Prison included: robbery, defilement, rape, stealing, murder, narcotics, assault and fraud.

**Table 1.24: Total Inmate Breakdowns (As of May, 2021)**

<b>Male Wing</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Female Wing</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Convicts</b>	2435	Female Convicts	34
<b>Remands</b>	115	Female Remands	3
<b>Lifers</b>	95	Lifers	1
<b>Trials</b>	46	Trials	2
<b>Condemned</b>	155	Condemned	5
<b>Foreigners</b>	333	Foreigners	28
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3064</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>73</b>

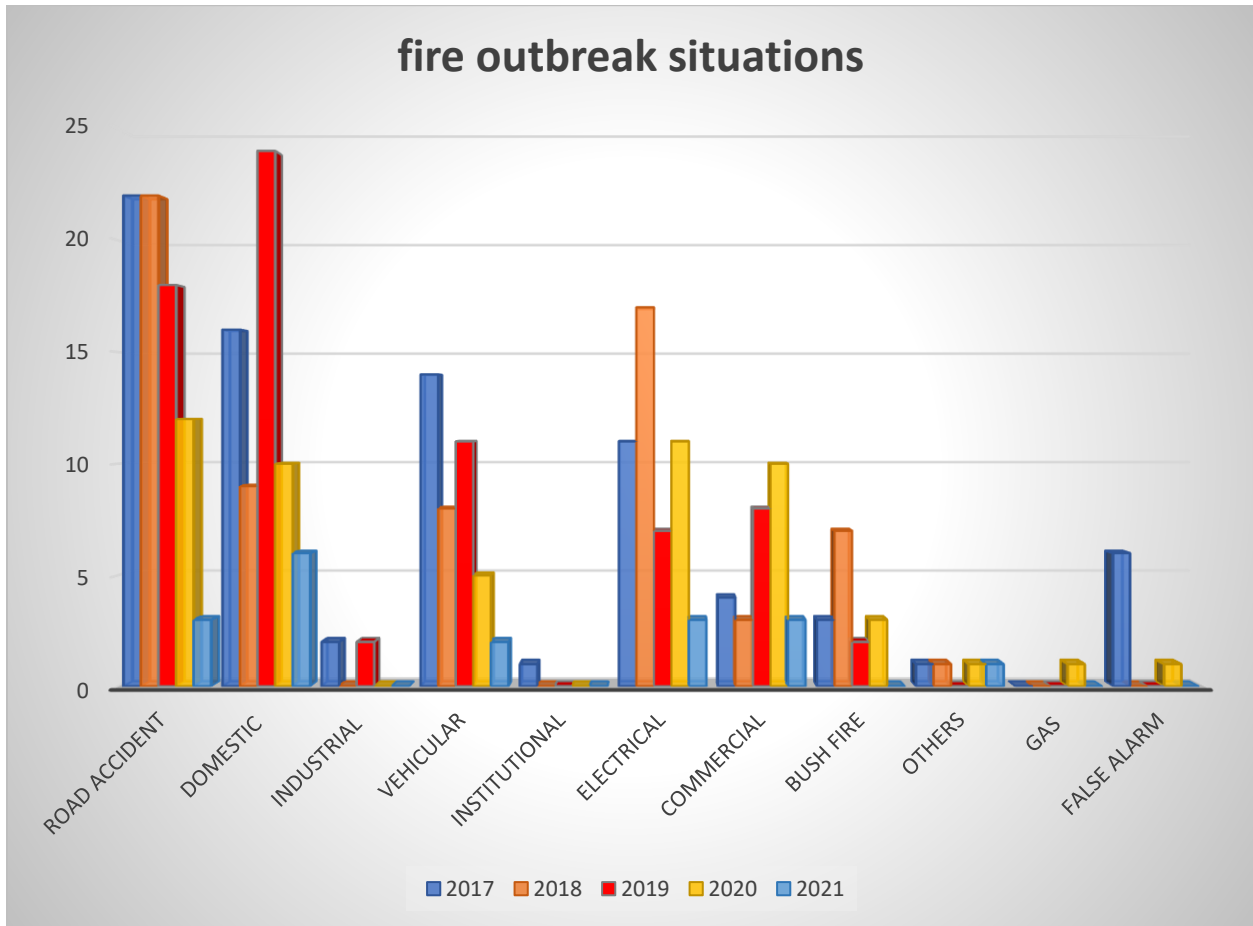
*Source: Medium Security Prison, Nsawam, 2021.*

The Prison Service engages in farming activities which include: Maize Farming, Palm Plantation, Rabbit Rearing and Occasional Poultry. There also exist varied reformation and rehabilitation activities.

#### 1.15.4.3 Ghana National Fire Service

The Nsawam Fire Station began in 1977. The service currently operates from a temporary structure which was commissioned in 1992. The areas of jurisdiction of the Nsawam Fire Station includes Sapeiman, Adeiso, Teacher Mantey and Kokunnu. The Station has current staff strength of sixty-two (62) made up of thirteen (13) Senior Officers and forty-nine (49) Junior Officers.

**Figure 1.22: The Number of Incidents Attended from January 2014 to May 2017**



*Source: Ghana National Fire Service, Nsawam, 2021.*

In spite of the successes chocked by the Nsawam Fire Station over the years, there are some challenges impeding its smooth operation. These are:

- The office structure which was put up as a temporal structure is weak and is developing cracks which could lead to a structural collapse if not worked on.
- Inadequate and faulty hydrants in the Municipality make firefighting difficult.
- There is no duty post for the Municipal Fire Officer.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

In order to improve upon the living conditions of the people, the Plan Preparation Task Team visited communities from the two zonal councils (that is twenty-nine electoral areas) in the Municipality. The exercise will help in the mobilization of human, material and financial resources in the provision of basic amenities, infrastructural and essential facilities and the provision of security and access to justice. The core of the exercise was to collect and collate their development issues, needs and rank them thereof.

Community needs and aspirations were also gathered through community fora/durbars, General Assembly Meetings, Town Hall Meetings, numerous written requests submitted by communities to the Assembly and requests made during the Municipal Chief Executive's community visits. These needs have been harmonized together with issues and problems emanating from the performance review in chapter one (1) to serve as the specific developmental issues confronting the Municipality. This chapter thus seeks to link these development needs with the MTNDPF 2022-2025 and subsequently prioritize them.

**Table 2.1: Prioritized Development Issues**

S/N	AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021		MTNDPF 2022 -2025	
	FOCUS AREAS	KEY PRIORITIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES
1	Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to land for farming due to activities of estate agents and sand winners</li> <li>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields in the municipality</li> <li>Inadequate storage facilities</li> <li>Poor/ inadequate marketing systems</li> <li>High cost of production inputs</li> <li>Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>Low level of good agriculture practices</li> </ul>	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>Low proportion of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>Dependence on erratic rainfall for agriculture related activities</li> <li>Lack of credit for agriculture</li> <li>Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</li> <li>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> <li>Poor storage and transportation systems for agriculture products</li> </ul>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate access to affordable credit for SMEs</li> <li>Low entrepreneur culture among the youth</li> <li>Lack of modern market facilities</li> </ul>
2	Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate furniture</li> <li>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> <li>Inadequate vocational schools</li> <li>Inadequate computer libraries or laboratories</li> <li>Inadequate educational infrastructure</li> <li>Lack of skill training among the youth</li> </ul>	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels</li> <li>Inadequate school infrastructure</li> <li>Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> <li>Disparities between official management processes and school operations</li> <li>Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools</li> <li>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> <li>Inequality in access to remote/virtual education</li> </ul>
3	Education and Training			

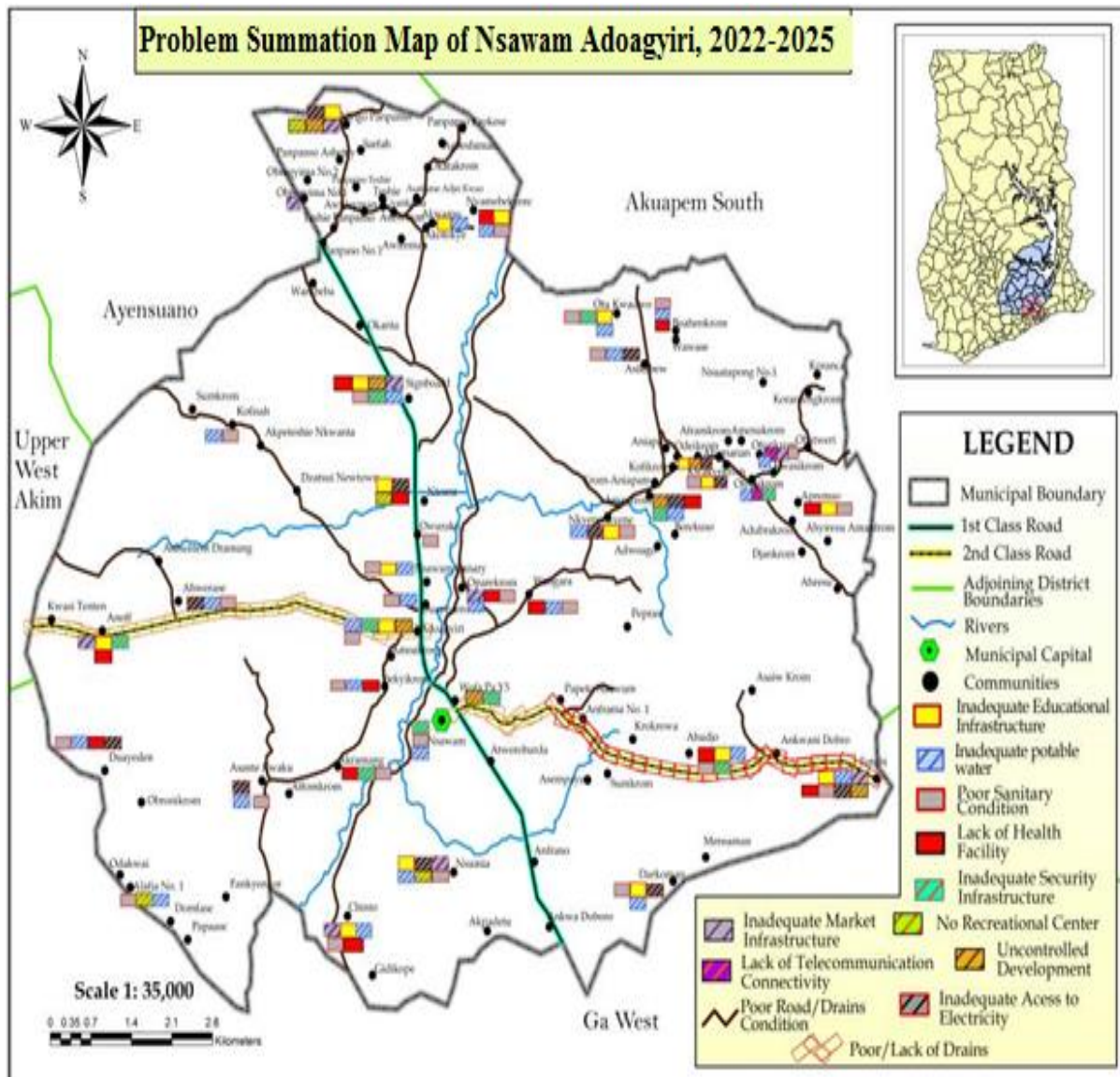
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare services</li> </ul>
4	Sports and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate open spaces for recreational and social activities</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak capacity for sports development and management</li> </ul>
5	Water and Environmental Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor Sanitation within communities</li> <li>• Inadequate Communal refuse containers</li> <li>• Inadequate access to improved toilet facilities leading to open defecation</li> <li>• Inadequate enforcement of by laws.</li> <li>• Inadequate water supply.</li> <li>• Poor quality of drinking water</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Inadequate access to improved toilet facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate access to water services</li> </ul>
6	Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups.</li> <li>• Inadequate funding for social protection interventions.</li> <li>• Persistent violation of the rights of vulnerable groups including Persons with Disabilities, the aged (especially elderly women), persons living with HIV and other conditions</li> <li>• High incidence of youth delinquencies and its attendant problems such as gambling and betting among children and youth, smoking, drug abuse and teenage pregnancies</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Disparities in asset ownership among men and women</li> </ul>
7	Child Protection and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of child protection committees in local communities within NAMA</li> <li>• Increasing child rights violation/ Streetism</li> <li>• Limited awareness on child rights and development issues</li> <li>• Outdated ECCD policy to meet current trends</li> </ul>	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak information management of children's issues</li> <li>• Policy gaps in addressing pertinent child rights and protection issues</li> </ul>
8.	Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Health Facilities (Clinics &amp; CHPS)</li> <li>• High COVID-19 risk factor</li> <li>• High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination</li> <li>• Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate financing of the health sector</li> <li>• Increasing morbidity, mortality, and disability</li> <li>• High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and Discrimination</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups</li> <li>Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional deficiencies</li> </ul>
9	Employment and Decent Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth.</li> <li>Weak support to apprenticeship development</li> <li>High exploitation of labour</li> <li>Low levels of technical and vocational skills.</li> <li>Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services</li> <li>Substantial gender gaps in earnings and skilled jobs</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth</li> <li>Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services</li> <li>Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</li> </ul>
10	Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing noise pollution especially by motor riders (okada) and community information centers</li> <li>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> <li>Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations</li> </ul>	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improper management of solid and liquid waste including e-waste</li> <li>Illegal sand winning activities</li> </ul>
11	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak collaboration between stakeholders</li> <li>Illegal sand winning activities</li> <li>Increasing forest degradation</li> <li>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing forest degradation</li> </ul>
12	Transport Infrastructure (ROADS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor road network</li> <li>Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture</li> <li>Traffic congestion in Nsawam and Adoagyiri</li> <li>Rising road fatalities and injuries</li> <li>Inadequate street lighting and road signs</li> <li>Unauthorized construction/ installation of speed ramps and rumble strips</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality of roads</li> <li>Inadequate road infrastructure</li> <li>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</li> </ul>
13	Drainage and Flood Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recurrent Incidence of Flooding.</li> <li>Poor drainage systems /Uncovered drains</li> <li>Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>Silting and choking of drains</li> <li>Poor landscaping</li> <li>Building in waterways</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recurrent incidence of flooding</li> <li>Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>Silting and choking of drains</li> </ul>
14	Human Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate security within some communities.</li> </ul>		

15	Democratic Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate engagement of unit committee members in decision making process.</li> <li>Low participation of women and PWDs in local elections</li> </ul>	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak implementation of administrative decentralization</li> <li>Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li> <li>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>Over politicization of media houses</li> <li>Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</li> <li>Limited involvement of religious bodies in development planning process</li> </ul>
16	Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate sensitization of the public on COVID-19</li> <li>Weak observation of social distancing protocols</li> <li>Non-utilization of PPEs, including face masks and hand sanitizers</li> <li>Stigmatization of covid-19 recovered persons in the municipality</li> <li>Lay-offs and closure of businesses due to covid-19 within the municipalities</li> </ul>	Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor early warning systems</li> <li>Non-compliance of Health Regulations</li> <li>Inadequate infrastructure for emergency response</li> <li>Disruptions in procurement processes and implementation of projects</li> <li>Disruptions in agriculture and food supply chains</li> <li>Absence of alternative approaches to learning</li> <li>Non-utilization of PPEs, including face masks and hand sanitizers</li> <li>Disparity in impacts of COVID-19 on welfare across geographical areas and groups</li> </ul>
17	Implementation and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay in the release of approved funds</li> <li>Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF)</li> <li>Ineffective sub-district structures</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak collaboration in the design and implementation, M&amp;E of government programmes and projects</li> </ul>
18	Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources for M&amp;E</li> <li>Untimely release of funds for M&amp;E activities</li> <li>Lack of statutory budgetary allocation for M&amp;E</li> <li>Inadequate evaluations at all levels</li> <li>Limited M&amp;E competencies</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay in the release of approved funds</li> <li>Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources</li> <li>Inadequate district statisticians</li> <li>Poor record keeping and documentation</li> <li>Inadequate peer learning among MMDAs and MDAs</li> <li>Inadequate data and information storage systems</li> </ul>

Source: MPCU Secretariat, 2021

**Figure 2.1: Key Issues Map of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality**



Source: MPCU Secretariat NAMA, 2021

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

In a decentralized administrative system, the needs and aspirations of the people are paramount in the entire development process. These needs and aspirations find expression in the development goals which are an expression of priorities of planning for action.

This chapter focuses on the development projections, focus, goals, objectives and strategies as well as the projected development requirements as per the identified prioritised issues, goals, objectives and strategies.

#### **3.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2022-2025 PLAN PERIOD OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY**

Development requires data about various aspects of socio-economic conditions at different levels. Indicators of development are directly or indirectly related to the size and structure of the population. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to know various aspects of the size and structure of population at different points in time. Projections are conditional statements about the future and they refer mostly to the exercises of extrapolation of the past trends into the future; and they do not take into account changes in the policy parameters. They are based on the assumption that the past trends will continue to operate in the future. This section involves projections under the various sectors of the Municipality which includes population projections, health projections, education projections, employment, water, electricity and needs assessment of the Municipality for the 2022 -2025 plan period. The geometric projection formula was used for the projections.

#### **3.3 TOTAL POPULATION SIZE OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI**

The population of the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality has been growing steadily since 1970. This has resulted in the gradual increase and expansion of the Municipality over the years. The total land area of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality is 175 square kilometers. Details of the population trend are shown in table 3.1. With a growth rate of 1.6%, the total projected population is estimated

to increase to 109,120 by the end of 2025. Again, this projected population will sparsely distribute with a population density of approximately 624 persons per square kilometer by the end of 2025. This growth can be mainly attributed to an increase in births and migration of people from nearby districts. This implies that the projected population will increase pressure on existing social and infrastructural facilities to meet the demands of the expected population. Hence, the need to provide adequate social amenities, services and infrastructure to meet the demand of the increasing population

**Table 3.1: Total Population and Density Projections for the Plan Period**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>POPULATION DENSITY</b>
2010	86,000	491 persons/ sq km
2021	102,407	585* persons/ sq km
<b>2022</b>	<b>104,407*</b>	<b>595* persons/ sq km</b>
<b>2023</b>	<b>105,710*</b>	<b>604* persons/ sq km</b>
<b>2024</b>	<b>107,401*</b>	<b>614* persons/ sq km</b>
<b>2025</b>	<b>109,120*</b>	<b>624* persons/ sq km</b>

Source: MPCU Secretariat NAMA, 2021.

### 3.3.1 Age-Sex Structure Projections

The Age-Sex Distribution of the population describes the structure of the population. The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality has a youthful population. To ensure that the Plan caters for the aspirations of every section of the Municipality, it is important to review the age-sex distribution of the Municipality, the region and the nation. Details of the projected age-sex distribution are shown in table 3.2 and table 3.3 respectively. As indicated in table 3.2, the sex distribution of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality conforms to the regional and national demographic structure. This can be attributed to the high life expectancy rate of females and female births in the Municipality. The projected female population will increase gradually since the general fertility rate is the second highest in the region.

Therefore, birth control measures must be put in place to mitigate the high rate of fertility in the Municipality.

**Table 3.2: Male-Female Population Percentage**

<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>MALE (%)</b>	<b>FEMALE (%)</b>
<b>2010</b>		
Nsawam – Adoagyiri	49.7	50.3
Eastern Region	49.0	51.0
National	48.8	51.2
<b>2020</b>		
<b>Nsawam – Adoagyiri</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>50.2</b>
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>
<b>National</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>50.7</b>

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, MPCU – NAMA 2021.

**Table 3.3: Projected Trends of Population – Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality (2022 - 2025)**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>2021</b>	50,896	51,511	102,407
<b>2022</b>	<b>51,711*</b>	<b>52,335*</b>	<b>104,046*</b>
<b>2023</b>	<b>52,538*</b>	<b>53,172*</b>	<b>105,710*</b>
<b>2024</b>	<b>53,378*</b>	<b>54,023*</b>	<b>107,401*</b>
<b>2025</b>	<b>54,233*</b>	<b>54,887*</b>	<b>109,120*</b>

*Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021.*

As shown in Table 3.3 the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality will experience a gradual increase in population over the plan period with a continuous projected rise in female population over that of males. This means that the municipality ought to undertake more women empowerment programmes to cater for the growing female population and also to protect the female from all forms of vulnerabilities in line with the SDG 5 which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

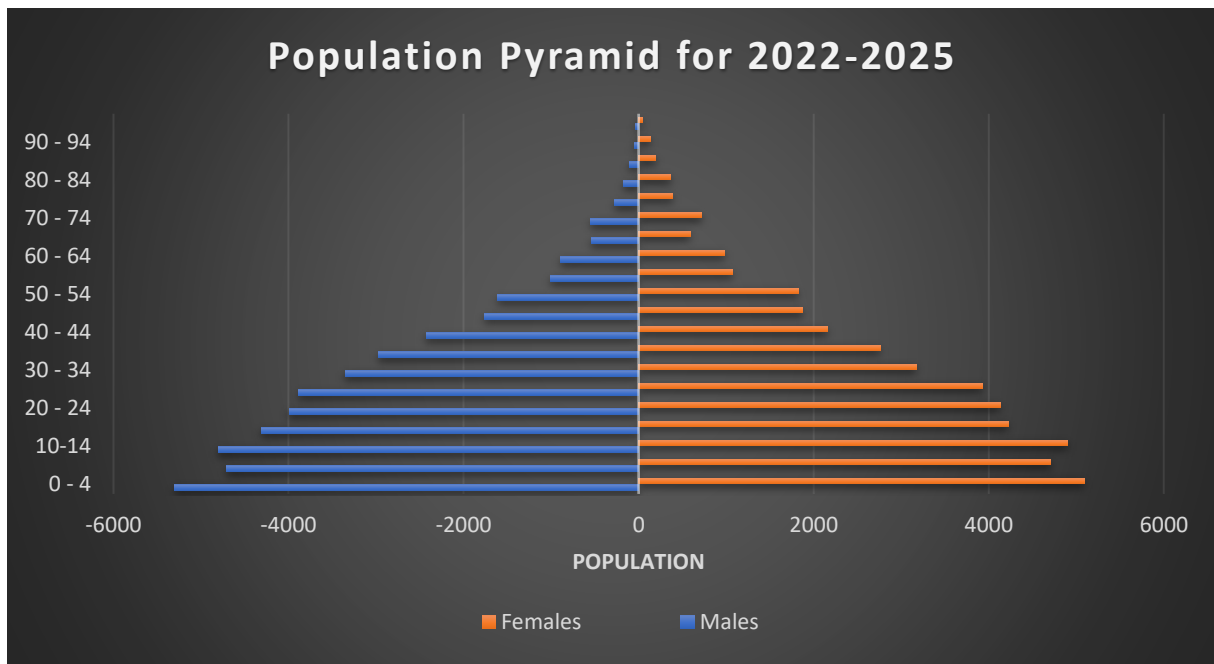
**Table 3.4: Projection of Age-Sex Population Structure of Nsawam Adoagyiri from 2022-2025**

<b>AGE GROUP</b>	<b>TOTAL 2010</b>	<b>MALES (2010)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>FEMALES (2010)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>TOTAL PROJECTED 2025</b>	<b>MALE PROJECTED (2025)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>FEMALE PROJECTED (2025)</b>	<b>%</b>
0 – 4	10,388	5,298	50.1	5,090	49.9	13,170	6,727*	51.1	6,443*	48.9
5 – 9	9,412	4,704	50.0	4,708	50.0	11,926	5,966*	50.0	5,960*	50.0
10 – 14	9,707	4,802	49.0	4,905	51.0	12,301	6,096*	49.6	6,205*	50.4
15 – 19	8,536	4,315	53.9	4,221	46.1	10,818	5,478*	50.6	5,340*	49.4
20 – 24	8,121	3,991	49.2	4,130	50.8	10,301	5,071*	49.2	5,230*	50.8
25 – 29	7,807	3,882	49.7	3,925	50.3	9,890	4,924*	49.8	4,966*	50.2
30 – 34	6,529	3,354	51.4	3,175	48.6	8,274	4,257*	51.5	4,017*	48.5
35 – 39	5,731	2,970	51.8	2,761	48.2	7,259	3,769*	51.9	3,490*	48.1
40 – 44	4,586	2,428	57.9	2,158	47.1	6,356	3,080*	48.5	3,276*	51.5
45 – 49	3,632	1,761	48.5	1,871	51.5	4,593	2,234*	48.6	2,359*	51.4
50 – 54	3,430	1,608	46.8	1,822	53.2	4,338	2,039*	47.00	2,299*	53.0
55 – 59	2,084	1,006	48.3	1,078	51.7	2,629	1,274*	48.5	1,355*	51.5
60 – 64	1,877	892	47.5	985	52.5	2,372	1,133*	47.8	1,239*	52.2
65 – 69	1,129	540	47.8	589	52.2	1,418	683*	48.2	735*	51.8
70 – 74	1,270	548	43.2	722	56.8	1,299	694*	53.4	605*	46.6
75 – 79	661	274	41.5	387	58.5	824	347*	42.1	477*	57.9
80 – 84	537	169	31.5	368	68.5	672	217*	32.3	455*	67.7
85 – 89	306	110	35.9	196	64.1	376	141*	37.5	235*	62.5
90 – 94	182	50	27.5	132	72.5	223	65*	29.1	158*	70.9
95-99	75	31	41.4	44	58.6	81	38*	46.9	43*	53.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,000</b>	<b>42,733</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>43,267</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>109,120</b>	<b>54,233*</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>54,887*</b>	<b>50.3</b>

Source: 2010 Population Census, MPCU Secretariat (NAMA) 2021.

As indicated in table 3.4, the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality will have a population of 109,120 comprising 54,233 (49.7%) males and 54,887 (50.3%) females by the end of 2025. This is illustrated by the population pyramid in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Projected Population Pyramid for the Plan Period



Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021.

The 0-14 age group constitute 35.9% of the total population. This has important implications for development in that, by the sheer numbers of the population in this age group, provision would have to be made for infrastructure such as educational facilities, health facilities and recreational facilities to cater for children.

The population in the 65 years and above age group make up 6.7% of the population. These two age groups combined, make up the dependent population of the Municipality and form 42.6% of the total population.

***Implications of the demographic trends for development:***

- There would be pressure on existing infrastructure and social services, especially in the areas of education and health.
- With the growth trends, the housing deficit will increase since the population is increasing rapidly.
- Since the population trend indicates a youthful population, there would be an available labour force that would need to be employed in the working class, hence an increase in unemployment among the youth.

The Assembly should therefore adopt measures to create more jobs for the projected rise in youthful population which satisfies goal 8 of the SDGs to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

### 3.3.2 The Dependency Ratio of Nsawam Adoagyiri

The economically active population (labour force) is within the 15-64 age group which forms 57.4% of the population of the Municipality. The dependency ratio is the number of economically active persons (15 - 64 years) catering for the economically inactive persons (0-14 and above 65+).

Table 3.5 shows that the age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 64.3, which is lower than the regional dependency ratio of 82. Economic Dependency ratio reveals that, among the population aged 15 years and older, 66.5 percent are economically active, (i.e., the summation of employed and unemployed population) with 92.7 percent being employed and 7.3 percent being unemployed. However, approximately 33.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically not active.

**Table 3.5: Dependency Ratio of Nsawam Adoagyiri**

<b>DEPENDENCY</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2025</b>
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>	64.3	74.2*	64.2	<b>63.3*</b>
<b>Urban Dependency</b>	55.7	65.5	55.4	<b>56.3*</b>
<b>Rural Dependency</b>	78.6	78.5	78.4	<b>78.3*</b>
<b>Female</b>	65.6	67.6	65.6	<b>65.6*</b>
<b>Male</b>	63.1	63.1	63.1	<b>63.1*</b>
<b>Child Dependency</b>	88%	88%	88%	<b>88%*</b>
<b>Aged Dependency</b>	12%	12%	12%	<b>12%*</b>
<b>Economic Dependency Ratio</b>	-	199	205	<b>158*</b>

*Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021.*

### 3.3.3 Labour Force Projections

The labour force is defined as the proportion of a country's working-age that engages actively in the labour market either by working or actively looking for work (GSS, 2013). Table 3.6 shows a growing trend of the labour force of Nsawam Adoagyiri over the plan period. The labour force at the beginning of the plan is projected to be 59,723 and will be expected to hit 62,662 by the end of the plan period.

This is mainly attributed to the broader base nature of the population and also movements of people from a neighboring district to the Municipality in search of job opportunities. This

implies that there should be the creation of job opportunities to cater for the labour force since inadequate job opportunities will result in an increase in the rate of unemployment among the youth which can lead to high crime rates in the municipality.

**Table 3.6: Labour Force Projections**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>POPULATION IN LABOUR FORCE</b>
2021	58,782
<b>2022</b>	<b>59,723*</b>
<b>2023</b>	<b>60,663*</b>
<b>2024</b>	<b>61,662*</b>
<b>2025</b>	<b>62,662*</b>

*Source: MPCU NAMA, 2021.*

**Table 3.7: Population Projections for Top 20 Settlements in Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality**

<b>COMMUNITY</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
<b>Nsawam</b>		47,878*	48,644*	49,422*	50,213*
<b>Adoagyiri</b>		18,501*	18,797*	19,098*	19,404*
<b>Ankwa Doboro</b>		3,903*	3,965*	4,028*	4,093*
<b>Sakyikrom</b>		3,220*	3,271*	3,324*	3,377*
<b>Fotobi</b>		2,447*	2,486*	2,525*	2,566*
<b>Anoff</b>		1,528*	1,553*	1,577*	1,603*
<b>Owuraku</b>		1505*	1,529*	1,553*	1,578*
<b>Ntoaso</b>		1,504*	1,528*	1,552*	1,577*
<b>Nsumia</b>		1,489*	1,513*	1,538*	1,562*
<b>Oparekrom</b>		1,422*	1,445*	1,468*	1,492*
<b>Anhuntem Darmang</b>		1,416*	1,437*	1,460*	1,483*
<b>Ahudjo (Ahodwo)</b>		1,414*	1,437*	1,460*	1,483*
<b>Ahwerase</b>		1,437*	1,460*	1,483*	1,507*
<b>Kwasi Tenten</b>		1,079*	1,096*	1,114*	1,132*
<b>Otu Kwadwo</b>		1,000*	1,016*	1,032*	1,049*
<b>Panpanso No. 1</b>		996*	1,015*	1,028*	1,044*
<b>Signboard (Sansame Amanfrom)</b>		950*	965*	981*	996*
<b>Wangara</b>		891*	905*	920*	935*
<b>Nkyenkyene Amanfro</b>		831*	844*	858*	872*
<b>Kwakyekrom</b>		826*	839*	853*	866*
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>94,237*</b>	<b>95,745*</b>	<b>97,274*</b>	<b>98,832</b>

Source: MPCU Secretariat NAMA, 2021

**Table 3.8: Projected Trend of the Revenue of Nsawam Adoagyiri 2022-2025**

Source	2019	2020	2021 (Jan-Mar)	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
<b>Projection</b>								
<b>GOG</b>	12,663.33	70,080.78	-	120,095.00	132,104.50	145,314.95	159,846.45	<b>557,360.90</b>
<b>IGF</b>	1,615,474.63	1,512,743.68	587,620.32	2,247,794.00	2,472,573.40	2,719,830.74	2,991,813.81	<b>10,432,011.95</b>
<b>DACF</b>	1,489,832.42	2,378,237.91	-	4,310,070.64	4,741,077.70	5,215,185.47	5,736,704.02	<b>20,003,037.83</b>
<b>DACF-MP</b>	339,407.68	361,412.27	55,461.41	400,000.00	440,000	484,000	532,400	<b>1,856,400.00</b>
<b>DACF-RFG</b>	299,586.00	486,549.58	1,172,563.00	1,126,704.00	1,239,374.40	1,363,311.84	1,499,643.02	<b>5,229,033.26</b>
<b>DPs (MAG)</b>	158,403.47	133,082.50	86,802.01	101,785.00	111,963.50	123,159.85	135,475.84	<b>472,384.19</b>
<b>Other</b>	-	247,603.9	42,676.2	187,775.30	206,552.8	227,208.1	249,928.9	<b>871,465.10</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,912,367.53</b>	<b>5,189,750.62</b>	<b>1,858,320.93</b>	<b>8,494,223.94</b>	<b>9,343,646.30</b>	<b>10,278,010.95</b>	<b>11,305,812.04</b>	<b>39,421,693.23</b>

Source: Municipal Finance Dept.

Table 3.8 shows the revenue performance and projection from 2019 – 2025. The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) contributes 57.51% of the expected revenue of the Assembly for the planned period. If the expected revenue from the DACF source continues to increase by 16.00%, then the target set for the DACF source can be achieved. IGF source is also expected to continuously increase by 5.98% annually to be able to achieve the target set. If the Assembly can upgrade, diversify and strengthen its internal revenue generating sources, it will appreciate its total revenue expected as IGF contributes more than a quarter of the total revenue of the Assembly. GoG Funds, DACF-MP and DACF-RFG are all expected to increase annually by 1.09%, 6.50% and 6.00% respectively. This is all done with reference and study of the previous rise in revenues of the previous planned period. This means the Assembly would have to strengthen, upgrade and diversify its internally generated sources of raising revenues locally.

### 3.4 PROJECTIONS FOR EDUCATION

Education is an indispensable tool for the development of any society. An important requirement of educational planning is enrolment projections which forms the basis for many of the investment decisions. For instance, new schools to be established or upgraded, the number of teachers required are decided on the basis of the number of children to be enrolled. None of these tasks can be accomplished efficiently unless the planner has adequate idea of how many students will enter the school, how they will proceed through the various levels and what number will graduate. Therefore, Policy makers and planners require enrolment data for undertaking an exercise for future planning in respect of educational development.

**Table 3.9: Public Schools Enrolments Projections (2022 -2025)**

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLMENTS PROJECTIONS												
YEAR	KG			PRIMARY			JHS			SHS		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2021	1779	1603	3,382	6,951	6787	13,738	3,698	3,773	7,471	2,238	2,185	4,423
<b>2022</b>	1895*	1707*	3,602*	7,222*	7,051*	14,273*	4,046*	4,127*	8,173*	2,466*	2,409*	4,875*
<b>2023</b>	2018*	1818*	3,836*	7,504*	7,326*	14,830*	4,426*	4,515*	8,941*	2,718*	2,654*	5,372*
<b>2024</b>	2149*	1937*	4,086*	7,796*	7,612*	15,408*	4,842*	4,940*	9,782*	2,996*	2,924*	5,920*
<b>2025</b>	2289*	2062*	4,351*	8,101*	7,908*	16,009*	5,297*	5,404*	10,701*	3,301*	3,223*	6,524*

Source: Ghana Education Service (NAMA), 2021

Table 3.9 reveals the enrolment ages for the various levels of education within the Municipality. School enrolment is projected to increase by rates of 6.5%, 3.9%, 9.4% and 10.2% for kindergarten, Primary, Junior High School and Senior High School respectively. This can be attributed to Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE), School Feeding Program and the Free Senior High School policies by the Government. The Assembly should therefore adopt measures to provide adequate infrastructure for the projected increase in population of school children. This would satisfy goal 4 of the SDGs to promote ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

**Table 3.10: Needs Assessment of the Number of Classroom Blocks for Kindergarten School**

<b>YE A R</b>	<b>NO. OF PUPILS</b>	<b>AVAILABLE CLASSRO O M S</b>	<b>GES STANDARD</b>	<b>REQUIRE D</b>	<b>BACKLO G</b>	<b>SURPL US</b>
2021	3,382	103	1classroom: 35 pupils	97	-	6
2022	3,602*	103	1classroom: 35 pupils	103	-	0
2023	3,836*	103	1classroom: 35 pupils	110	7	-
2024	4,086*	103	1classroom: 35 pupils	117	14	-
2025	4,351*	103	1classroom: 35 pupils	124	21	-

Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021

Table 3.10 indicates the assessment of the number of pupils and the number of classrooms infrastructure that can cater for them within the Plan period. The table depicts a projected deficit of 21 classroom blocks by the end of 2025 for kindergarten pupils in the Municipality. There is the need for infrastructure provision at the pre-school level since the pupils' population is increasing steadily over the years.

**Table 3.11: Needs Assessment of the Number of Classroom Blocks for Primary School**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>NO. OF PUPILS</b>	<b>AVAILABLE CLASSROOMS</b>	<b>GES STANDARD</b>	<b>REQUIRED</b>	<b>BACKLOG</b>	<b>SURPLUS</b>
2021	13,738	363	1classroom: 45 pupils	305	-	58
2022	14,273*	363	1classroom: 45 pupils	317	-	46
2023	14,830*	363	1classroom: 45 pupils	330	-	33
2024	15,408*	363	1classroom: 45 pupils	342	-	21
2025	16,009*	363	1classroom: 45 pupils	356	-	7

Source: GES / MPCU, 2021

Table 3.11 indicates the assessment of the number of pupils and the number of classrooms infrastructure that can cater for them within the Plan period. The table depicts a projected surplus of 7 classroom blocks by the end of 2025 for Primary pupils in the Municipality. Basic school

infrastructure should be enhanced and evenly distributed to curtail the continuous fall in the infrastructural surplus.

**Table 3.12: Needs Assessment of the Number of Classroom Blocks for Junior High School**

<b>YEA R</b>	<b>NO. OF STUDENT S</b>	<b>AVAILABLE CLASSROO MS</b>	<b>GES STANDAR D</b>	<b>REQUIRE D</b>	<b>BACKLO G</b>	<b>SURPLU S</b>
<b>2021</b>	7,471	176	1classroom: 35 pupils	214	38	-
<b>2022</b>	8,173*	176	1classroom: 35 pupils	234	58	-
<b>2023</b>	8,941*	176	1classroom: 35 pupils	256	80	-
<b>2024</b>	9,782*	176	1classroom: 35 pupils	280	104	-
<b>2025</b>	10,701*	176	1classroom: 35 pupils	306	130	-

*Source: GES / MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021*

Table 3.12 Junior High School are estimated to have a deficit of 130 structures across the Municipality.

This is as a result of the general increase in school enrollment and the lack of JHS facilities in certain communities despite having pre-school and primary school facilities. In order to realized, SDG 4 of promoting ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, the municipality has to make conscious efforts to provide infrastructure to schools that are lacking.

**Table 3.13: Needs Assessment of the Number of Classroom Blocks for Senior High School**

<b>YEA R</b>	<b>NO. OF STUDENT S</b>	<b>AVAILABLE CLASSROO MS</b>	<b>GES STANDAR D</b>	<b>REQUIRE D</b>	<b>BACKLO G</b>	<b>SURPLU S</b>
<b>2021</b>	4,423	100	1classroom: 35 pupils	126	26	-
<b>2022</b>	4,875*	100	1classroom: 35 pupils	139	39	-
<b>2023</b>	5,372*	100	1classroom: 35 pupils	154	54	-
<b>2024</b>	5,920*	100	1classroom: 35 pupils	169	69	-

<b>2025</b>	6,524*	100	1classroom: 35 pupils	186	86	-
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Source: *GES / MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021*

Table 3.13 Senior High Schools are estimated to have a deficit of 86 structures across the Municipality. It is anticipated that the Free SHS policy will lead to a continuous rise in the student’s population. In order to reduce the incidence of overcrowding, the Assembly should support the various SHS to improve their classrooms infrastructure which will satisfy SDG 4 which is ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The municipality thus has to make conscious efforts to provide infrastructure to schools that are lacking.

**Table 3.14: Teachers by Category of School (2022-2025)**

YEARS	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2021	486	589	1,075	332	393	725
<b>2022</b>	493*	599*	1,092*	337*	399*	737*
<b>2023</b>	502*	609*	1,111	343*	406*	749*
<b>2024</b>	509*	618*	1,127	349*	412*	761*
<b>2025</b>	517*	628*	1,145	354*	419*	773*

Source: *Ghana Education Service (NAMA), 2021*

It can be deduced from Table 3.14 that, teachers in public schools at all levels are more than those in private schools. Teacher population within the Municipality is projected to increase progressively, with the public-school teachers dominating the private school teachers. The projected female teacher population in both private and public schools will be more than males over the plan period.

This can be attributed to more female teachers in pre-schools (Montessori and Kindergarten) since they have more patience to handle the little children and cater for their needs. This implies that more female teachers will be needed to cater for new communities where preschool education is about to be initiated by GES – NAMA.

**Table 3.15: Teacher – Pupil Ratio for Kindergarten School**

<b>YEA R</b>	<b>NO. OF PUPILS</b>	<b>AVAILAB LE TEACHER S</b>	<b>GES STANDARD</b>	<b>REQUIRE D</b>	<b>BACKLO G</b>	<b>SURPL US</b>
2021	3,382	176	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	97	-	79
<b>2022</b>	3,602*	176	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	103	-	73
<b>2023</b>	3,836*	176	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	110	-	66
<b>2024</b>	4,086*	176	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	118	-	58
<b>2025</b>	4,351*	176	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	125	-	51

*Source: GES / MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021*

Table 3.15 depicts the number of teachers that are available teachers for kindergarten schools in the Municipality. It is projected that there will be adequate teaching staff available. The estimated surplus will be 51 teaching staff. This will enhance the teaching and learning environment by making it less tiring and convenient.

**Table 3.16: Teacher – Pupil Ratio for Primary School**

<b>YEA R</b>	<b>NO. OF PUPILS</b>	<b>AVAILAB LE TEACHER S</b>	<b>GES STANDARD</b>	<b>REQUIRE D</b>	<b>BACKLO G</b>	<b>SURPL US</b>
2021	13,738	364	1 Teacher: 45 pupils	305	-	59
<b>2022</b>	14,273*	364	1 Teacher: 45 pupils	318	-	46
<b>2023</b>	14,830*	364	1 Teacher: 45 pupils	330	-	34
<b>2024</b>	15,408*	364	1 Teacher: 45 pupils	342	-	22
<b>2025</b>	16,009*	364	1 Teacher: 45 pupils	356	-	8

*Source: GES / MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021*

Table 3.16 depicts the needs assessment for the number of teachers that would be required through the plan period (2022-2025). Further, the primary level is projected to have an adequate number of

teachers across the Municipality, with an estimated surplus of 8 teaching staff. The surplus is a result of the number of subject teachers at the primary school.

**Table 3.17: Teacher – Pupil Ratio for Junior High School**

YEAR	NO. OF STUDENTS	AVAILABLE TEACHERS	GES STANDARD	REQUIRED	BACKLOG	SURPLUS
2021	7,471	361	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	214	-	147
2022	8,173*	361	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	234	-	127
2023	8,941*	361	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	256	-	105
2024	9,782*	361	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	280	-	81
2025	10,701*	361	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	306	-	55

Source: GES / MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021

Table 3.17 portrays the assessment for the number of teachers at the Junior High School level within the Municipality. Again, it is projected that the Junior High School division will have an estimated surplus of 55 teachers. This implies that academic performance will be enhanced if the necessary teaching and learning materials are provided.

**Table 3.18: Teacher – Pupil Ratio for Senior High School**

YEAR	NO. OF STUDENTS	AVAILABLE TEACHERS	GES STANDARD	REQUIRED	BACKLOG	SURPLUS
2021	4,423	157	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	126	-	31
2022	4,875*	157	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	139	-	18
2023	5,372*	157	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	154	-	3
2024	5,920*	157	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	169	12	-
2025	6,524*	157	1 Teacher: 35 pupils	186	29	-

Source: GES / MPCU, 2021

Table 3.18 shows the assessment for the number of teachers at the Senior High School level. It is projected that Senior High School will have a backlog of 29 teachers at the end of the plan period. This implies that more teachers need to be recruited to enhance academic performance with adequate teaching and learning materials.

### 3.4 HEALTH FACILITIES PROJECTIONS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The following tables are the projections for health facilities within Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality for the plan period 2022 - 2025.

**Table 3.19: Needs Assessment for Hospitals for 2022-2025**

YEAR	POPULATION	AVAILABLE HOSPITALS	PLANNING STANDARDS	REQUIRED	BACKLOG
2021	102,407	1	District Hospital - 200,000	1	0
2022	104,407*	1	District Hospital - 200,000	1	0
2023	105,710*	1	District Hospital - 200,000	1	0
2024	107,401*	1	District Hospital - 200,000	1	0
2025	109,120*	1	District Hospital - 200,000	1	0

Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021

Table 3.19. The standard population threshold for a Municipal hospital is 200,000 people. Therefore, the population projection of 109,120 this number will not lead to a backlog of the existing facility. However, the Assembly should support the existing facilities with adequate health delivery infrastructure in order to improve healthcare delivery in the Municipality in line with SDG 3 of ensuring healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.

**Table 3.20: Needs Assessment for Health Centre for 2022-2025**

YEAR	POPULATION	AVAILABLE HEALTH CENTRES	PLANNING STANDARDS	REQUIRED	BACKLOG
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2021	102,407	4	Health Centre - 25,000	4	0
<b>2022</b>	104,407*	4	Health Centre - 25,000	4	0
<b>2023</b>	105,710*	4	Health Centre - 25,000	4	0
<b>2024</b>	107,401*	4	Health Centre - 25,000	4	0
<b>2025</b>	109,120*	4	Health Centre - 25,000	4	0

Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021.

Table 3.20 per the planning standards a health center should cater for 25,000 people. Therefore 4 health centers situated at different geographical locations would be able to reduce the pressure on the Municipal Hospital. These health facilities would require adequate logistics and infrastructure in order to improve quality health delivery.

**Table 3.21: Needs Assessment for CHPS for 2022-2025**

YEAR	POPULATION	EXISTING NUMBER OF CHPS ZONES	AVAILABLE OF CHPS COMPOUND	PLANNING STANDARDS	REQUIRED	BACKLOG
2021	102,407	35 (33 non-structured)	4	5000 people	21	17
<b>2022</b>	104,407*	35 (31 non-structured)	4	5000 people	21	17
<b>2023</b>	105,710*	35 (31 non-structured)	4	5000 people	21	17
<b>2024</b>	107,401*	35 (31 non-structured)	4	5000 people	22	18
<b>2025</b>	109,120*	35 (31 non-structured)	4	5000 people	22	18

Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021.

Table 3.21 The Municipality currently has 31 CHPS zones and 4 CHPS Compounds. The existence of these CHPS zones and compounds have increased healthcare accessibility in the Municipality. With the planning standard of 5000 people to a CHPS Compound, the Municipality would require additional 18 CHPS by the end of 2025.

The existence of CHPS zones and compounds have complimented healthcare delivery within the Municipality. It must however be emphasized that the 31 CHPS zones would require permanent

health structures to fully realize equitable healthcare delivery and SDG goal 3 which seeks to improve good health and well-being.

**Table 3.22: Projections and Needs Assessment for Medical Doctors for 2022-2025**

YEAR	POPULATION	AVAILABLE DOCTORS	W.H.O STANDARDS	REQUIRED	BACKLOG
2021	102,407	15	1:600 Patients	171	168
<b>2022</b>	104,407*	15	1:1,000 Patients	104	89
<b>2023</b>	105,710*	15	1:1,000 Patients	106	91
<b>2024</b>	107,401*	15	1:1,000 Patients	107	92
<b>2025</b>	109,120*	15	1:1,000 Patients	109	94

Source: MPCU of NAMA, 2021.

Table 3.22 The World Health Organization standard for the number of patients per doctor is 1 doctor: 1000 patients, (WHO, 2020), with this revised standard the estimated backlog of doctors would be required is 94 doctors within the Municipality.

This implies that would be pressure on the existing doctors in the Municipality, if more medical officers are not recruited into the municipality in the mere future to help achieve SDG 3 of improving good health and well-being.

**Table 3.23: Needs Assessment for Nurses in the Municipality 2022-2025**

YEAR	POPULATION	AVAILABLE NURSES	W.H.O STANDARDS	REQUIRED	BACKLOG	SURPLUS
2021	102,407	202	1:900 patients	114		98
<b>2022</b>	104,407*	202	1:1000 patients	104	-	98
<b>2023</b>	105,710*	202	1: 1000 patients	104	-	98
<b>2024</b>	107,401*	202	1: 1000 patients	106	-	96
<b>2025</b>	109,120*	202	1: 1000 patients	107	-	95

Source: MPCU of NAMA, 2021.

Table 3.23 the revised standard of World Health Organization for patient-nurse ratios is 1 nurse: 1000 patients. Ghana has over the years improved its ratio to 1 nurse: 893 patients. The Municipality is currently having an excess of 98 nurses.

This implies that would be not pressure on the existing nurses in the Municipality. However, there is the need to evenly distribute the nurses across the municipality and provide adequate logistics to improve the quality of health service delivery to the people, to help achieve SDG 3 of improving good health and well-being.

**Table 3.24: Needs Assessment for Bed Capacity at Municipal Hospital**

<b>YEA R</b>	<b>POPULATI ON</b>	<b>AVAILAB LE BEDS</b>	<b>WHO STANDAR DS</b>	<b>REQUIRE D</b>	<b>BACKLO G</b>	<b>SURPLU S</b>
2021	102,407	176	1:1000 patients	102	-	74
<b>2022</b>	104,407*	176	1:1000 patients	104	-	72
<b>2023</b>	105,710*	176	1:1000 patients	106	-	70
<b>2024</b>	107,401*	176	1:1000 patients	107	-	69
<b>2025</b>	109,120*	176	1:1000 patients	109	-	67

*Source: MPCU of NAMA, 2021*

Table 3.24 the number of Hospital beds are important health indicator in the health care system. The World Health Organization global standard is 1 bed: 1000 patients. The intensive infrastructure improvement into the health sector has augmented Ghana's ratio of 1.2 beds: 1000 patients.

The Municipality currently has an excess of 74 beds, which is projected to reduce to 67 during the plan period. This implies that health service delivery is expected to improve since the growing population will have an adequate number of beds to cater for and curb the syndrome of "no bed at the facility" in the Municipality. However, there is the need to ensure maintenance of the beds to prevent future damages which will hinder quality health service to the people.

**Table 3.25: Needs Assessment for Bed Capacity at Health Centres in the Municipality 2022 -2025**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>AVAILABLE BEDS</b>	<b>WHO STANDARDS</b>	<b>REQUIRED</b>	<b>SURPLUS</b>
2021	102,407	21	1:1000 patients	20	1
<b>2022</b>	104,407*	21	1:1000 patients	20	1
<b>2023</b>	105,710*	21	1:1000 patients	20	1
<b>2024</b>	107,401*	21	1:1000 patients	20	1
<b>2025</b>	109,120*	21	1:1000 patients	20	1

*Source: MPCU of NAMA, 2021.*

Table 3.25 the required bed capacity for a Health Centre ranges from a minimum of 5 – 10 beds (Planning Standard, 2011). Four Health Centres exist in the Municipality and as such, the minimum number of beds required is 20. The available beds are 21 and expected to remain as such throughout the next planning phase (2022-2025).

**Table 3.26: Needs Assessment for Bed Capacity at the CHPS Compound**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>AVAILABLE BEDS</b>	<b>WHO STANDARDS</b>	<b>REQUIRED</b>	<b>SURPLUS</b>
2021	102,407	11	1:1000 patients	1	10
<b>2022</b>	104,407*	11	1:1000 patients	1	10
<b>2023</b>	105,710*	11	1:1000 patients	1	10
<b>2024</b>	107,401*	11	1:1000 patients	1	10
<b>2025</b>	109,120*	11	1:1000 patients	1	10

*Source: MPCU of NAMA, 2021.*

Table 3.26 CHPS Compounds are meant to Operate on Out-Patient Department services. The bed capacity of the CHPS compound is one Adult Bed at a facility, (Health Facility Regulatory Agency, 2012).

Despite the sufficient bed capacities within the existing CHPS compounds, more permanent CHPS compounds should be built within the Municipality to prevent pressure on existing facilities in future.

**Table 3.27: Needs Assessment for Sanitary facilities at the Health Facilities**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>WATER CLOSET</b>	<b>KVIP</b>	<b>V. CHAMBERS</b>	<b>REFUSE CONTAINERS</b>
<b>Existing Number of Sanitary Facilities at Health Institutions</b>					
2021	102,407	11	1	1	1
<b>Projected Number of Sanitary Facilities</b>					
<b>2022</b>	<b>104,407*</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>1</b>
<b>2023</b>	<b>105,710*</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>1</b>
<b>2024</b>	<b>107,401*</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>1</b>
<b>2025</b>	<b>109,120*</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>1</b>

*Source: MPCU of NAMA, 2021.*

Table 3.27 There are no required health sanitary facilities as per planning standards, but all health institutions are required to have adequate sanitary facilities. The number of sanitary facilities needed at the end of the plan period will be; 12 water closets and 4 Refuse containers. However, there is the need to provide adequate logistics to provide quality environmental sanitation for the people in the Municipality.

### **3.5 WATER AND POWER SUPPLY PROJECTION**

Utility services particularly electricity and water are very crucial for the development of the Municipality. The Municipality has a fair distribution of utilities available in the Municipality which are electricity, water and telecommunication which are very crucial for development. Most of the communities proposed to have electricity extended to them have been connected through the Government of Ghana's electricity expansion programme and the pipe-borne water. This has improved the lives of the people and economic activities are gradually becoming brisk in the communities. However, despite the achievements of the Municipality, there are quite a significant number of communities without electricity and portable.

The table below shows the projection of the power supply in the Municipality.

**Table 3.28: Needs Assessment for Power Supply (Electricity)**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>COMMUNITIES WITH LIGHT</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>	<b>COMMUNITIES WITHOUT LIGHT</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
2021	102,407	113	79.5	29	20.5
<b>2025</b>	<b>109,120*</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

*Source: MPCU of NAMA, 2021.*

Table 3.28 It is projected that there will be an increase of 20.5% in power supply by the end of 2025. The current power supply in the municipality is 79.5% covering about 113 communities. The prospect of electricity extension would open up local economies of these communities which seeks to achieve SDG 7 of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all and SDG 8 of promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive Employment and decent work for all.

### **3.6 PROJECTED TRENDS OF POLICE**

The Ghana Police Service is the main law enforcement agency of Ghana and for that matter the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality. The service is under the control of the Ministry of the Interior and employs about 30,000 officers across 651 stations including Nsawam Adoagyiri.

#### **3.6.1 Police-Citizen Ratio**

The Nsawam Adoagyiri currently has 132 number police personnel. Ensuring the security of people and their property is one of the most fundamental responsibilities of a well-functioning municipality and is traditionally the job of the Police Service. However, the Municipality's police force is woefully understaffed.

The table below shows the projected trend of the Police-Citizen ratio in the municipality.

**Table 3.29: Needs Assessment of Police Officers in the Municipality**

YEAR	POPULATION	POLICE OFFICERS AVAILABLE	STANDARD	REQUIRED	BACKLOG
2021	102,407	88	1:450	228	140
<b>2022</b>	104,046*	88	1:450	231	143
<b>2023</b>	105,710*	88	1:450	235	147
<b>2024</b>	107,401*	88	1:450	239	151
<b>2025</b>	109,120*	88	1:450	242	154

Source: Ghana Police Service, MPCU Secretariat, 2021

The United Nations recommends one police officer for every 450 persons but that is not the case for the municipality as one police officer serves 770 citizens currently. This figure is further expected to increase with the projected increase in the population of the Municipality.

The police-citizen ratio is projected to be 1: 1,240 by the end of the plan period. This implies that crime rates may increase as there would be fewer police officers to maintain law and order in the municipality. It is therefore recommended that more police should be deployed to the Municipality.

### 3.6.2 Police Post

The planning standards for a community to have a police post are for that community to have a population size of 5000 to 15,000 inhabitants.

The table below shows the projected population size for the top five communities in the municipality by the end of the plan period and whether they would need to have a police post per the planning standard.

**Table 3.30: Projected Police Posts**

YEAR	COMMUNITY	POPULATION	STANDARD	REQUIRED	BACKLOG	SURPLUS
<b>2025</b>	Nsawam	50,213*	5000 persons	1	2	-
	Adoagyiri	19,404*	5000	1	1	-
	Ankwa Doboro	4,093*	5000	1	1	-
	Sakyikrom	3,377*	5000	-	-	-
	Fotobi	2,566*	5000	-	-	-

Source: MPCU Secretariat, 2021

Table 3.30 shows the assessment of the communities in the municipality. Two communities (Adoagyiri and Ankwa Dobro) are projected to have the population threshold for the establishment

of a police post. The other community (Nsawam) whose projected population size exceeds the population size for the planning standards would need two (2) additional police posts to adequately serve the projected growing population size.

### **3.7 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES LINKED TO MTNDPF**

The emphasis over the period will be to ensure sustainable growth, accelerated job creation, agro-processing and industrial growth. The MTNDPF 2022-2025 will also focus on providing the enabling environment that will empower all Ghanaians to participate irrespective of their socio-economic status or where they reside have access to basic social services such as health care, quality education, potable drinking water, and security from crime and the ability to participate in decisions that affect their own lives.

The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly is focused to ensuring that all communities in the Municipality, irrespective of their socio-economic, political and religious status or where they are located have access to the benefits of all mobilized resources.

Based on the sustainable prioritized adopted development issues, the MPCU adopted the relevant corresponding policy objectives and strategies of the Agenda for Jobs. The adopted policy objectives and strategies were subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) using the Compound Matrix and Sustainability Test to determine their sustainability. The adopted objectives and strategies are presented in Table 3.31 below.

**Table 3.31: Identified Issues, Goals, Objectives and Strategies**

Development Dimension	Focus Areas	Key Development Issues	District Objectives	District Strategies
<b>GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY</b>				
<b>Economic Development</b>	Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited local participation in economic development</li> <li>Limited access to credit for MSMEs</li> <li>Limited capacity of MSMEs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support MSMEs in entrepreneurship and business development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Target 4.4)</li> <li>Organize apprenticeship and skills training for the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</li> </ul>
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>Low proportion of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>Dependence on erratic rainfall for agriculture related activities</li> <li>Lack of credit for agriculture</li> <li>Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</li> <li>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> <li>Poor storage and transportation systems for agriculture products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To modernize agriculture production</li> <li>To reduce post-harvest losses</li> <li>To provide modern market facilities</li> </ul> <p>To promote livestock and poultry development for food security and incomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support youth to venture into agri-business along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)</li> <li>Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)</li> <li>Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3)</li> <li>Facilitate access to agricultural financing for youth (SDG Target 8.3)</li> <li>Construct modern markets (SDG Target 2.3)</li> <li>Disseminate modern technologies to farmers (SDG Target 8.3)</li> <li>Provide consistent and quality extension services delivery (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.5)</li> <li>Organise training for farmers on modern methods of farming (SDG Target 2.3, 2.4)</li> <li>To regulate the activities of sand winners/estate agents</li> </ul>
	Tourism development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate development of tourism potentials</li> <li>Poor access roads to tourist sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the tourism sector (SDG Target 17.17)</li> <li>Promote local tourism (SDG Target 8.9)</li> <li>Enhance the development of available and potential sites (SDG Target 8.9)</li> <li>Improve road networks to tourist sites (SDG Target 8.9)</li> </ul>
<b>GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>				
<b>Social Development</b>	Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in physical access to quality health infrastructure and services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase access to health services delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Targets 3.7, 3.8)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High HIV/AIDS stigmatization and Discrimination</li> <li>• Challenges in access to health education and management</li> <li>• Inadequate Health Facilities (Clinics &amp; CHPS)</li> <li>• Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups by the end of 2025</li> <li>• Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)</li> <li>• Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Target 3.8)</li> <li>• Increase awareness and testing of communicable and infectious diseases (SDG Targets 3.3,3.4)</li> <li>• Intensify efforts to reduce Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (MTCHIV) (SDG Target3.3)</li> <li>• Increase education in reproduction health issues (SDG Target 3.7) (AU 1,3,5)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate resources for COVID 19 management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce new cases of communicable diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify education to reduce contraction and stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7)</li> <li>• Provide and distribute PPEs to the vulnerable groups (SDG Target 3.3)</li> </ul>
Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels</li> <li>• Inadequate school infrastructure</li> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> <li>• Disparities between official management processes and school operations</li> <li>• Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> <li>• Inequality in access to remote/virtual education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve access to quality education at all levels</li> <li>• Ensure inclusive education for PWDs and people with special needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure adequate supply of furniture and other teaching and learning materials in Basic Schools (SDG Target 4.a)</li> <li>• Establish community-based Libraries and computer laboratories in selected communities (SDG Target 4.a)</li> <li>• Organise skills training in TVET at all levels (SDG Target 4.3,4.4)</li> <li>• Promote the teaching and learning of science, technology and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 17.6) (AU 2,18)</li> <li>• Provide and upgrade infrastructure, facilities and safe learning environment at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services</li> </ul> <p>Poor quality of healthcare services</p>		
Water and Environmental Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>Inadequate access to improved toilet facilities</li> <li>Inadequate access to water services</li> <li>Improper management of solid and liquid waste including e-waste</li> <li>Illegal sand winning activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation Services</li> <li>To improve environmental sanitation services and management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase Public Education on Solid Waste Management (SDG Target 11.6)</li> <li>Promote environmental health and sanitation education/campaigns (SDG Target 6.b, 13.3)</li> <li>Promote food hygiene practices (SDG Target 2.1)</li> <li>Enforce the NAMA Sanitation bye-laws (SDG Target 6.2)</li> <li>Encourage private sector investment/participation in the provision of sanitation services and recycling to deal with the menace of plastic waste (SDG Targets 6.2, 6.b)</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide boreholes in communities (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.4)</li> <li>Collaborate with GWCL to improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.4)</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce environmental pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify public education on noise pollution (SDG Target 3.9)</li> <li>Strengthen the enforcement of environmental regulations on pollution (SDG Target 11.6, 16.b) (AU 1,7,11,12)</li> </ul>
Child protection and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak information management of children's issues</li> <li>Policy gaps in addressing pertinent child rights and protection issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen child protection and family welfare systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement plans of action to address issues of child abuse, teenage pregnancy and other child neglect issues (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2)</li> <li>Implement policies to increase enrolment and retention in schools (SDG Target 4.1,4.2,16.b)</li> </ul>
Disability and Inclusive Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate access to social protection by the vulnerable/ PWDs</li> <li>Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to develop and utilize their potential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote the full participation of PWDs in socio-economic development</li> <li>To Promote equal opportunities for Persons with Disabilities in social and economic development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement productive social inclusion interventions programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Target 10.2)</li> <li>Ensure effective implementation of 2% District Assemblies Common Fund for PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) (1,2,3,4,11,12,17,18)</li> <li>Consciously integrate PWDs issues in the governance process (SDG Target 10.2) (AU 1,2,4,11,12,17,18,20)</li> </ul>

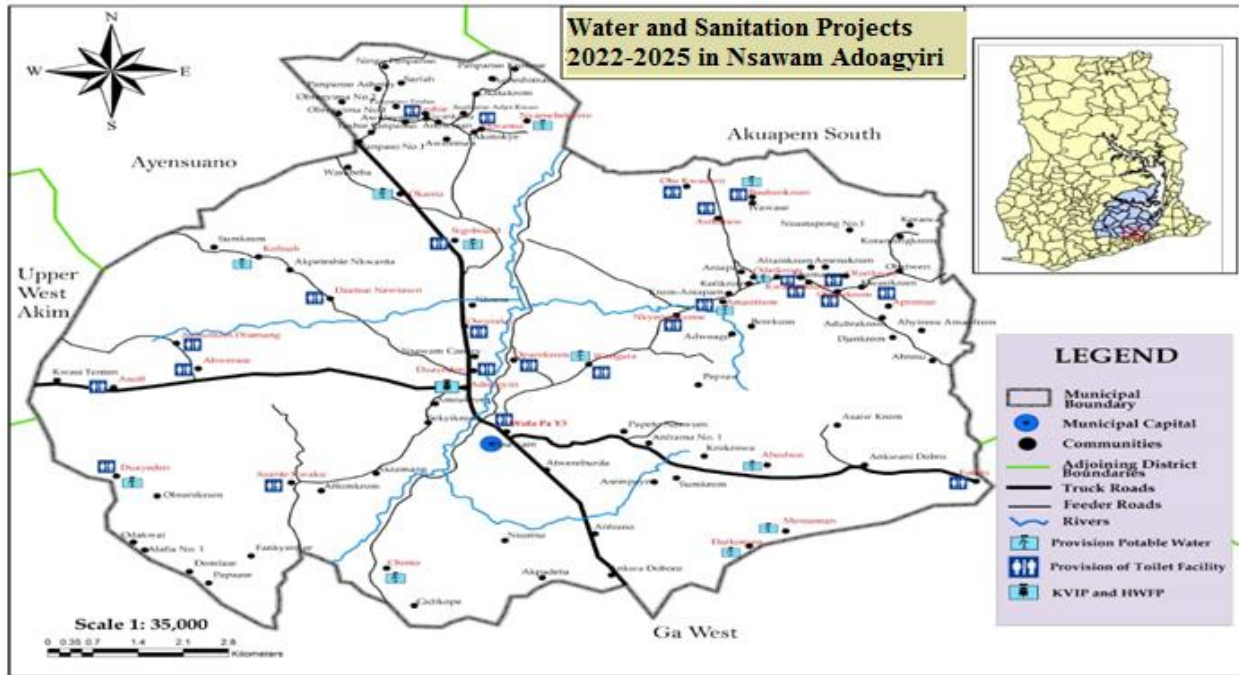
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen institutional arrangements for the implementation of social protection interventions (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.6)</li> </ul>
Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>Disparities in asset ownership among men and women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Strengthen Social Protection, especially for women, children, persons with disability and the aged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen institutional arrangements for the implementation of social protection interventions (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.6)</li> <li>Implement productive social inclusion interventions programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Target 10.2)</li> <li>Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihoods for vulnerable people (SDG Target 1.,2.3, 14.b)</li> <li>Expand LEAP to cover more vulnerable (SDG Target 8.10,9.3)</li> </ul>	
Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low participation of females in public and political offices</li> <li>Limited awareness on gender equality and women empowerment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote gender equality at all levels of decision making and development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote gender balance on all Assembly sub-committees (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c)</li> <li>Expand programmes to mentor girls and create a pool of potential female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)</li> <li>Create opportunity for women to participate in governance and business opportunities (SDG Targets 5.5, 5.c)</li> <li>Organize skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable/women groups (SDG Target 5.a)</li> </ul>	
Employment and Decent Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth</li> <li>Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services</li> <li>Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote the creation of decent jobs through apprenticeship, skills and vocational training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</li> <li>Promote Local Economic Development (SDG Targets 8.2, 8.3, 8.5)</li> <li>Promote the formalization of businesses through registration and capacity building (SDG Target 8.3)</li> </ul>	
<b>GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>				

<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development</b>	Human Settlements Development and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of building regulations within the municipality</li> <li>Poor prioritization of Spatial Planning (Structure and Local Plans)</li> </ul>	To Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforce building codes and standards at all levels (SDG Target 11.1, 11.3, 11.5, 11.b, 11.c)</li> <li>Ensure preparation of Spatial Development Frameworks, Structure Plans and Local Plans for NAMA (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)</li> <li>Undertake regular monitoring of spatial planning and management (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.5, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b, 11.c)</li> </ul>
	Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adverse effects of climate change</li> <li>Increasing forest degradation</li> </ul>	To promote climate change resilience and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream climate change in development planning (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</li> <li>Promote tree planting and landscaping in the Municipality (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)</li> </ul>
	Disaster prevention/management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>	To improve planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disaster (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</li> <li>Strengthen capacity of NADMO to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)</li> </ul>
	Transport infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality of roads</li> <li>Inadequate road infrastructure</li> <li>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve efficiency and effectiveness of road infrastructure and services</li> <li>To reduce the incidence of road accidents and improve safety on our roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand, improve and maintain the road network within the Municipality. (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)</li> <li>Enhance safety and security for all road users (SDG Target 11.2)</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of land for lorry parks/stations</li> </ul>	To improve the convenience of public transport users	Incorporate lorry parks into settlement planning (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor maintenance and inadequate street light and road signs</li> </ul>	To improve security and beautification through street lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve street lighting, road markings and road signages (SDG Target 11.2)</li> <li>Promote the maintenance of streetlights in all electoral areas (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) (AU 1, 10, 12, 20)</li> </ul>
	Infrastructure Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abandoned and stalled developmental Infrastructure Projects.</li> <li>Inadequate Maintenance of Public Infrastructure</li> </ul>	To Promote proper maintenance Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the completion of all abandoned infrastructure projects (SDG Target 9.1, 9.4, 9.a)</li> <li>Institute maintenance culture for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1, 9.4, 9.a)</li> </ul>
	Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encroachment of conservation areas along the Densu river</li> <li>Dumping of refuse along the banks of river Densu</li> </ul>	To protect the Densu River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the cleanliness along the Densu river (SDG Target 6.3, 6.b)</li> <li>Plant trees along river Densu</li> </ul>
<b>GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE COUNTRY</b>				

<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Local Government and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak implementation of administrative decentralization</li> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Over politicization of media houses</li> <li>• Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</li> <li>• Limited involvement of religious bodies in development planning process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To deepen citizen participation in the decentralised process</li> <li>• To improve the capacity of Zonal Councils and Unit Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote effective and inclusive collaboration between the sub structures and various stakeholders in the planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of the sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited IGF generation due to inadequate property valuation, street naming and property addressing</li> <li>• Underperformance of IGF due to leakages, loopholes, among others</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve efficiency and effectiveness in IGF mobilisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitize and harmonize automation of revenue mobilization (SDG Target 17.1)</li> <li>• Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Target 17.1)</li> <li>• Institute innovative ways of mobilising revenue (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</li> <li>• Expand the Street Naming and Property Addressing Project (SDG Targets 11.2, 17.1)</li> <li>• Complete the valuation of properties (SDG Target 17.1)</li> <li>• Measures to check or eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low levels of participation of women in governance/decision making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase the active participation of women in governance at the local level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide equal opportunities for women at all levels of decision-making in governance (SDG Target 5.5)</li> <li>• Ensure inclusive participatory and representation of women in governance (SDG Target 5.c, 16.7)</li> </ul>
	Human Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insecurity within some communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve security in all communities within the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure maximum and adequate security provisions within the municipality (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.4, 16.a, 16.b)</li> </ul>
	Human resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate capacity of staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve the capacity of Assembly staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organise capacity building programmes at all levels (SDG Target 16.6, 17.9)</li> </ul>

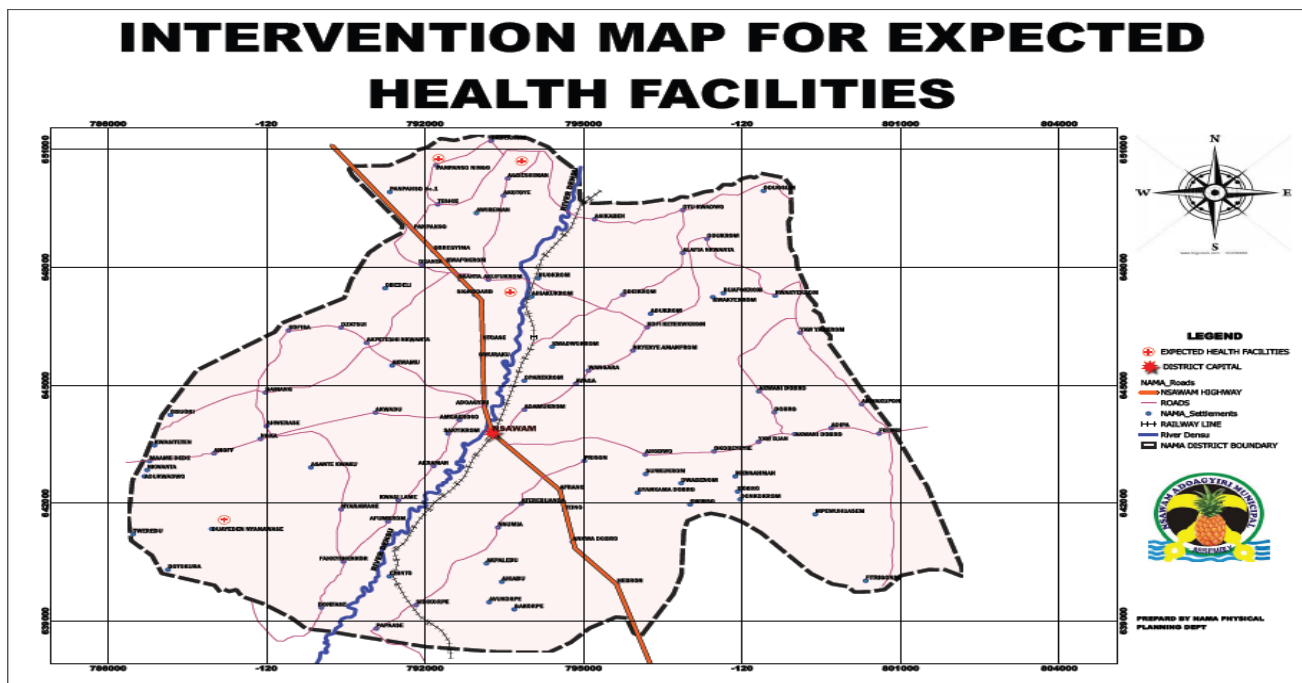
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate residential/office accommodation for staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide adequate residential and office accommodation for staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct modern office and residential accommodation (SDG Target 8.8)</li> </ul>
<b>GOAL: MAINSTREAM EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS INTO GHANA'S DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENDA AT ALL LEVELS TO RESPOND TO POTENTIAL INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL THREATS (INCLUDING COVID-19)</b>				
<b>Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)</b>	Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor early warning systems</li> <li>• Poor early warning systems</li> <li>• Non-compliance of Health Regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure for emergency response</li> <li>• Disruptions in procurement processes and implementation of projects</li> <li>• Disruptions in agriculture and food supply chains</li> <li>• Absence of alternative approaches to learning</li> <li>• Non-utilization of PPEs, including face masks and hand sanitizers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce the occurrence and impact of disasters in the municipality</li> <li>• Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</li> <li>• Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and other related institutions to perform functions more effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)</li> </ul>
<b>GOAL: EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>				
<b>Implementation, Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Planning Budgeting Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak collaboration in the design and implementation, M&amp;E of government programmes and projects</li> <li>• Delay in the release of approved funds</li> <li>• Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources</li> <li>• Inadequate district statisticians</li> <li>• Poor record keeping and documentation</li> <li>• Inadequate peer learning among MMDAs and MDAs</li> <li>• Inadequate data and information storage systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To strengthen the planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen M&amp;E technical and logistical capacities at all levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.18, 17.19)</li> <li>• Increase investments in the development and use of M&amp;E results (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.18, 17.19)</li> <li>• Enhance the capacity of MPCU staff through capacity building (SDG Target 16.6,17.9)</li> </ul>

Figure 3.2: Water and Sanitation Map of Desired Future of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality



Source: MPCU – NAMA Secretariat, 2021

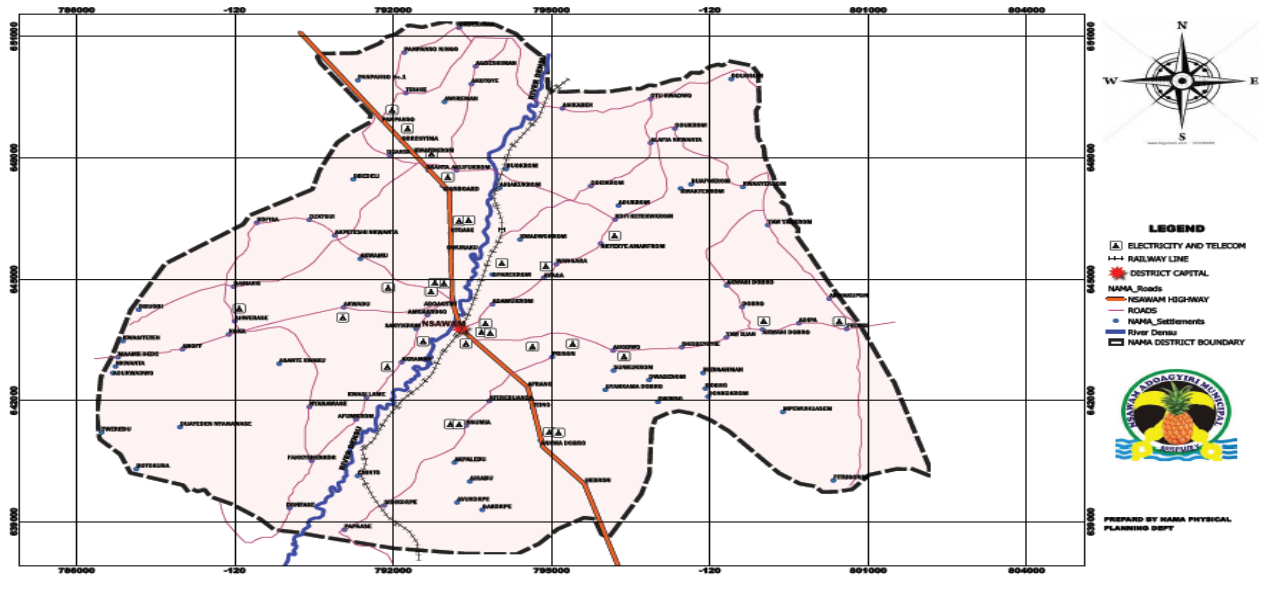
Figure 3.3: Health Map of Desired Future of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality



Source: MPCU – NAMA Secretariat, 2021

Figure 3.4: Power and Telecommunication of Desired Future of NAMA

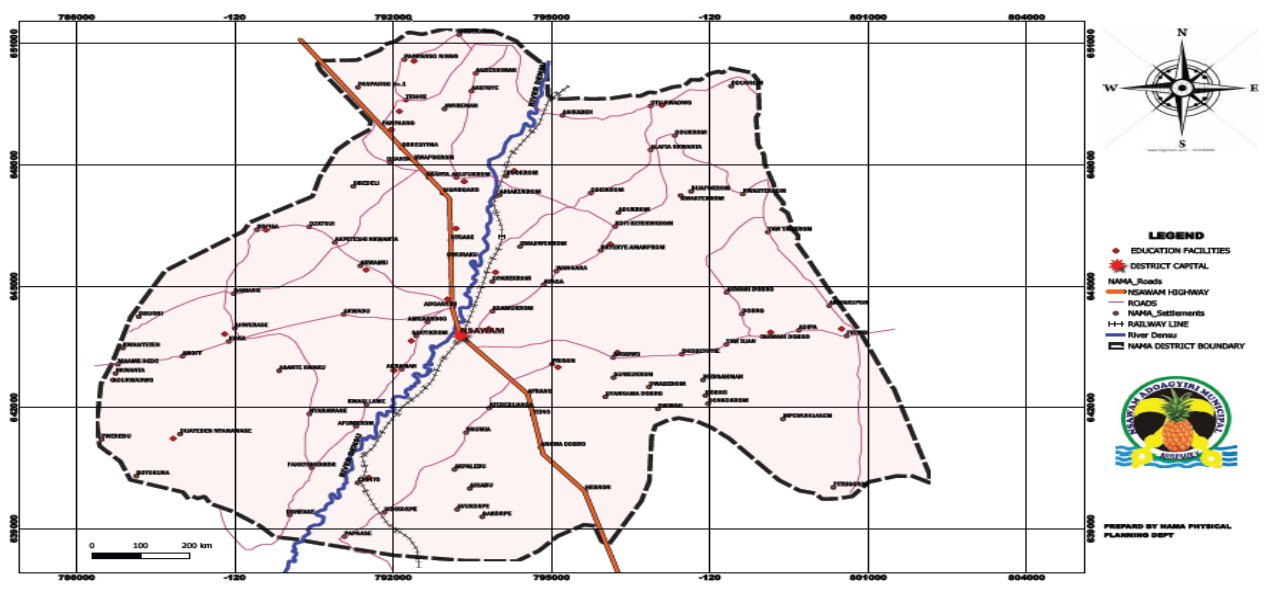
## INTERVENTION MAP FOR ELECTRICITY AND TELECOMMUNICATION



Source: Physical Planning Dept, NAMA, 2021

Figure 3.5: Educational Map of Desired Future of NAMA

## INTERVENTION MAP FOR EDUCATION



Source: Physical Planning Dept, NAMA, 2021

## **CHAPTER FOUR COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Composite Programme of Action (PoA) represents the development prospects for the period 2022–2025. Priority projects were based on the outcome of the current situational analysis, and taking cognizance of financial and human resources limitations. The number of development programmes and projects selected depended on the identified priorities for 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan. Projects and programmes were also selected based on basic living conditions as well as projects that stimulate economic development and promote partnership in implementation such as economic development, coverage and quality of education, health, vulnerable and excluded, Community Planning and Capacity Development.

These project options as identified by the MPCU in collaboration with all stakeholders are projects and programmes that will receive both financial and human resource support during the four-year (2022-2025) plan period.

The final selection of priority projects was based on consensus building.

### **4.2 ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGIES FOR COSTING**

Some of assumptions considered during the costing of the projects included the availability of land and other natural resources for physical projects, resource flow especially from external sources and the general prevailing economic conditions of the economy. Ongoing and mandatory projects were also considered.

Also, the costing was done taking into consideration location, current prices, taxes and the prevailing inflation rate. The duration of projects and the current rate of the flow of resources for project implementation have all been considered. The activities were costed individually and then summed up to get the total cost of the plan.

### **4.3 PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

The preparation of the PoA was informed by the needs and aspirations of the communities aimed at promoting a cross-departmental- sectoral approach towards solving the development issues identified in the municipality.

The composite Programme of Action (PoA) comprises goals, objectives, programmes and sub-programmes, timeframe, cost, programme status, and implementing institution/department.

Also clearly indicated are the sources of funding such as GoG, IGF and/or Others.

#### 4.4 SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

It must also be emphasized that the programme and projects selected have been subjected to the Sustainable Environmental Assessment test to ensure that implemented projects do not have any adverse impact on the environment.

At the end of the exercise, i.e Sustainability Test, all activities were found to be highly compatible with each other, while each project or activity strongly supports each other and the objectives of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

#### 4.5 MUNICIPAL LOCAL PLANS

The Physical Planning Office performs the spatial planning and human settlement planning functions of the Assembly and also collaborates with other development other offices of the Assembly and institutions to perform site and service programmes for the purpose of development. The Physical Office of the Assembly has developed layouts that helps direct development within the Municipality. These local plans serve as blueprints in driving present and future developments in the Municipality. They are periodically updated to capture progress. Work is underway to develop a spatial development framework document for the municipality.

Figure: 4.1: Local Settlement Plan of Maame Dede

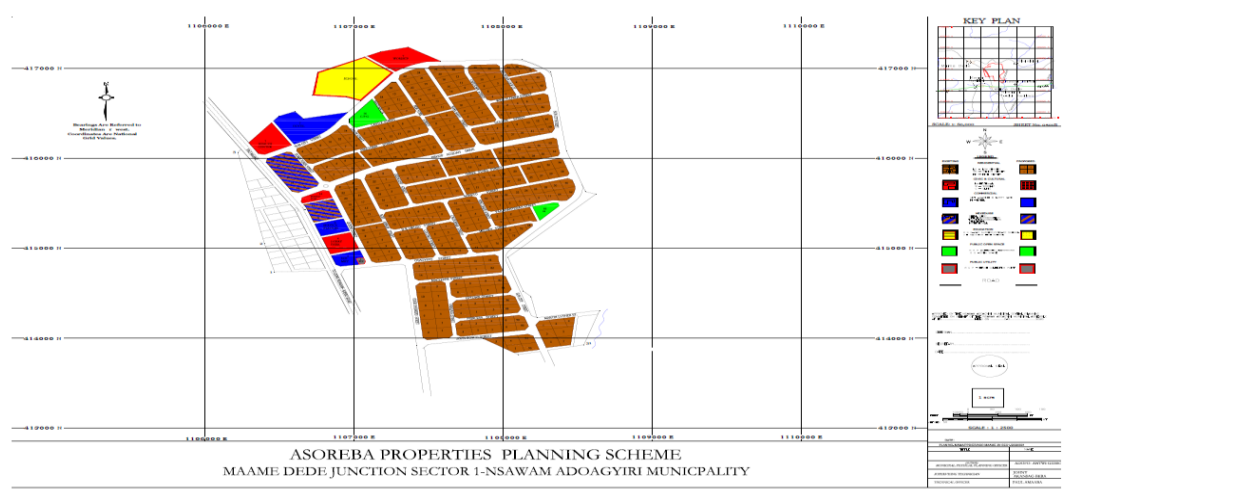
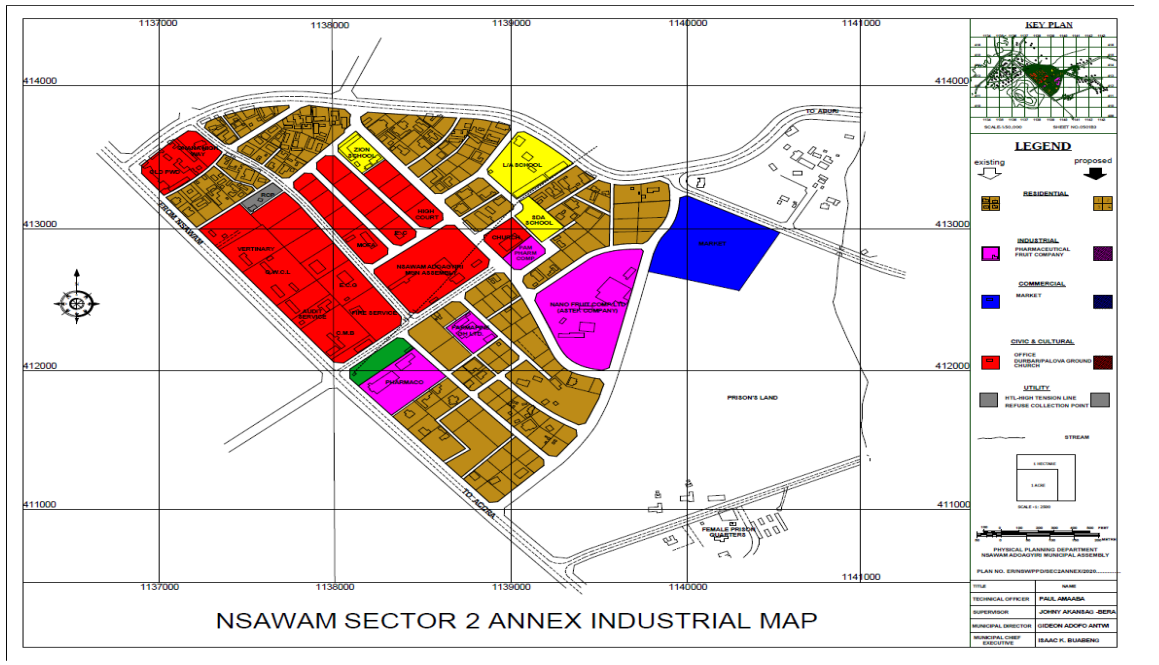


Fig.. above represents the local settlement plan of Akraman sector 2 west of the municipality.

Figure 4.2: An Industrial layout of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality



The figure above is one of the industrial layouts of the municipality. Most of the service industries are indicated in Red while a couple of the manufacturing industries are on the eastern side of the map in violet.

**Table 4.1: Programme of Action (2022-2025)**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
	Objectives	Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Time frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
				*	*	*	*				*			
<i>Goal: Build a Prosperous and Resilient Local Economy</i>	To support 50 MSMEs in entrepreneurship and business development	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	*	*	*	*	48,780.00	49,300	13,887	*		GEA/REP	Agric Dept
	To diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	*	*	*	*	13,000.00	33,800.00		*		GEA/Art & Culture	Agric Dept
	To increase access to extension services by 40% by the end of 2025	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management					4,000.00	3,000.00		*		Agric Dep't	NAMA
	To promote livestock and poultry development for food security and incomes	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	*	*	*	*	30,000.00	12,200.00	27,500	*		Agric Dep't	NAMA
	To reduce post-harvest losses by 20% by 2025	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management					20,583.00	7,600.00		*		Agric Dep't	GEA NAMA
	To provide modern market facilities	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	*	*	*	*	134,768.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	*		Agric Dep't	MWD GEA NAMA
	To increase the production of staple crops by 40% by 2025	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	*	*	*	*	45,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	*		Agric Dep't	NAMA

	To modernize agricultural production	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	*	*	*	*	45,000	15,000.00	80,000.00	*		Agric	NAMA
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>GOAL 2: Enhance Human Resource Development, Social Protection and Inclusion</b>	To enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Social service delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	*	*	*	*	971,585	449,500		*		GES	NAMA
	To ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups by the end of 2025	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and Management	*	*	*	*	20,000.00	499,440	3,000.00	*		MHD	NAMA
	To increase access to health services delivery.	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and Management	*	*	*	*	384,056.5	18,000		*		MHD	NAMA
	To reduce malnutrition amongst children and adults	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and Management	*	*	*	*	14,789	89,000.00		*		MHD	SD GES Agric Dept
	To reduce new cases of communicable diseases including COVID-19	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and Management	*	*	*	*	6,189.96	5,000		*		MHD	NAMA
	To enhance immunization coverage by 80% especially for children between the ages of 0-52 months by 2025	Social service delivery	Public Health Services and Management	*	*	*	*	55,570	10,000.00		*		GHS	NAMA
	To enhance access to	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and	*	*	*	*	1,465,710.4	5,000	200,000.00	*		NAMA	EHU ZLGL/

	improved and reliable environmental sanitation services and management		Sanitation Services											NADMO
	To increase access to safe drinking water by 40% by end of 2025	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	*	*	*	*	119,000	17,000		*		CWSA, EHU	GHS MWD NAMA
	To reduce environmental pollution	Social service delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	*	*	*	*	10,548	3,800		*		EHU	EPA NAMA
	To strengthen child protection. & family welfare systems	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	*	*	*	*	9,000	6,000		*		YEA	NAMA
	To promote gender equality at all levels of decision-making and development	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	*	*	*	*	10,114	2,100		*		SD	NAMA
	To promote the active participation/ equal opportunities for PWDs in socio-econ development	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	*	*	*	*	10,452	5,306		*		SD	NAMA
	To Strengthen Social Protection, especially for women, children, persons with disability and the aged	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	*	*	*	*	9,548	10,000		*		SD	NAMA
	To promote the creation of decent jobs through apprenticeship,	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	*	*	*	*	55,962.00	34,079		*		SD	GEA Agric Dept Cooperatives

	skills & voc. training													
	To provide legal and social support services for children and prisons inmate	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Comm. Services	*	*	*	*	7,078.00	6,000	10,000	*		SD	Court, MHD/ NHIS ,Legal Aid, DOVVSU Prisons Service, NGOs
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment</b>	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services in the Municipality	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	*	*	*	*	1,249,89.70	105,989.00	3,787,33.00	*		Urban Roads	GRF NAMA MWD
	To reduce incidence of road accidents and improve safety and security on our roads	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	*	*	*	*	400,000.00	20,000.00	659,394	*		Urban Roads	MWD GHA NAMA GRF
	To improve the convenience of public transport users	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	*	*	*	*	40,000	20,000		*		Urban Roads	MWD GHA NAMA GRF
	To improve security and beautification through street lighting	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	*	*	*	*	40,000			*		Agric Dept NADMO	PPD NAMA
	To promote climate change resilience/ mitigation	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Mgt	*	*	*	*	28,000.00	5,000.00		*		NADMO	PPD NAMA
	Eradicate open defecation and improve sanitation	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Mgt	*	*	*	*		30,000.00		*		MEHU	MWD NAMA

	To improve planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Mgt	*	*	*	*	98,500			*		PPD	NADMO NAMA
	To promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balance and orderly physical development	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Spatial Planning	*	*	*	*		316,507.81		*		PPD	MWD Central Admin
	To ensure access to electricity and water services for by 2025	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	*	*	*	*	397,328.00	80,000.00		*		MWD	NAMA
	To promote proper maintenance culture	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management			*		110,000.00	90,830.00		*		MWD	NAMA
	To protect the Densu River	Protected areas	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	*	*	*	*	5,000	5,000		*		EHU/PPD/	NAMA
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>														
<b>Goal: Deepen Democracy, participation and Ensure Inclusive governance for All</b>	To improve the Capacity of Zonal Councils and Unit Committees	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	*	*	*	*	120,000.00	43,676.00	40,000		*	Central Admin	Consultants All Assembly/Unit committee Members
	To improve the capacity of staff the Assembly	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	*	*	*	*	75,124.00	40,000	100,000	*		Central Admin	All staff
	To improve security in all communities within the municipality	Management and Administration	General Administration	*	*	*	*	673,000.00	106,355.00		*		Central Admin	All staff

To increase the active participation of women in governance at the local level	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring & Evaluation	*	*	*	*		348,000.00		*		Central Admin	SD
To improve efficiency and effectiveness in IGF mobilisation efforts	Management and Administration	Finance	*	*	*	*		583,088		*		Finance Dept	Statistics, MIS, Budget
To provide adequate residential & office accommodation for staff	Management and Administration	General Administration	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	539,680.00		*		Central Admin	MWD
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Emergency Planning and Response (including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)</b>													
To reduce the occurrence and impact of disasters in the municipality by the end of 2025	Management and Administration	General Administration	*	*	*	*	50,000	10,000		*		NADMO	PPD
To Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Management and Administration	General Administration	*	*	*	*	50,000	12,000		*		PPD	NADMO MWD
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation</b>													
To strengthen planning, budgeting monitoring and evaluation systems at the district.	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	*	*	*	*	221,000.00	200,000.00		*		NAMA	MPCU, Budget, Statistics



### 4.3 PROGRAMME FINANCING

The implementation of projects and programmes under the 4-Year Medium-Term Plan will require huge financial resources. Obviously, such financial resource cannot be generated within the municipality alone over the planned period. Even with its share of the Common Fund, the municipality will still need extra funding from central government and other agencies. Therefore, the effective and successful implementation of the Plan will depend heavily on the capacity of the Assembly, the participation and integration of key stakeholders in all stages of the development process; project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

The main sources of funding are: GoG, IGF, DACF, DACF-RFG, MAG and others.

**Table 4.2: Programme Financing**

Development Dimension	Programme (PBB)	Programme Cost	Expected Revenue & Source of Funding					Total	Gap	Mechanism to Fill Gap
			GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	Others			
<b>Economic Development</b>	Prog 1: Economic Development	<b>1,275,514.00</b>	24,540.17	300,542.20	281,503.92	210,070.15	72,190.00	<b>888,846.44</b>	<b>162,553.56</b>	*Build capacity of revenue collectors *Intensive public education to be assisted by ISD *Establishment of revenue taskforce *Provision of vehicle to make revenue staff mobile *Effective monitoring and Monitoring
<b>Social Development</b>	Prog 2: Social Services Delivery	<b>13,416,547.3</b>	50,000	1,484,071.56	2,120,300	530,201.0	140,210.00	<b>4,324,783.00</b>	<b>8,394,596.56</b>	
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Prog 3: Infrastructure Development and Management	<b>16,501,097.1</b>	45,105.96	1,000,200	2,400,310.10	500,000	220,000	<b>4,165,616.06</b>	<b>15,407,794.14</b>	
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Prog 4: Management and Administration	<b>9,391,663.1</b>	40,200.32	207,000.05	1,240,720.00	320,410.2	100,000	<b>1,908,330.57</b>	<b>5,332,301.43</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,584,821.5</b>	<b>159,846.45</b>	<b>2,991,813.81</b>	<b>6,042,834.02</b>	<b>1,560,681.35</b>	<b>532,400.00</b>	<b>11,287,575.63</b>	<b>29,297,245.87</b>	

Source: MPCU Secretariat NAMA, 2021

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

#### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

Specific interventions have been proposed under the (four) 4-Year Medium Term Development Plan (2022-2025), which have been discussed in the previous chapters.

Priority projects have also been proposed for the socio-economic development of the Municipality, taking cognizance of the potentials and opportunities that abound in the Municipality. This will enable the plan to enjoy support with available human and financial resources within the 4-Year Plan period (2022-2025).

The Composite PoA has been faced into composite AAPs to be implemented by the Assembly on annual basis in collaboration with its stakeholders. These AAPs are SMART (G) that is Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time bound as well as Gender sensitive. This is to ensure that all gender issues are adequately considered and addressed. Also, the AAPs have activities aimed at climate change mitigation and adaptation. All physical projects will come with landscaping and trees will be planted in order to curb the negative effects of constructions on the environment and maintain green economy. The AAPs indicates the programmes and sub-programmes, broad activities with their locations, timelines, the responsible action agents, as well as collaborating agents and their roles including that of development partners and relevant organizations that are identified for implementation of the various aspects of the proposed interventions outlined in the plan. Financially, it provides information on implementation schedule and estimated costs of projects. Also, a maintenance plan has been attached as Annex 2 to ensure the Assembly's maintenance culture of its infrastructure and assets is enhanced.

#### **5.2 PROJECT SELECTION CONSIDERATION**

Pragmatic approach guided in the selection and location of projects. This was to avoid pressure from communities and authorities. The process involved an open-for-all communal participation in the needs assessment procedure. Care was taken to ensure equitable distribution of projects so that selected projects; respond to the priority needs of the people, are accessible to the majority of the people, is technologically user friendly, has available resources, sustainable and aimed at poverty reduction in the Municipality.

Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 below shows the Annual Action Plans for the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly, indicating specific project interventions for 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 respectively.

**Table 5.1: Annual Action Plan – 2022**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>															
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>															
Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department		SDGs
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Provide support and implement 'One-District-One-Factory'	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		3,000.00			*	GEA	NAMA	G9 T1 G9 T2
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	2. Organize 4 LED Subcommittee meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*		12,800.00			*	GEA	NAMA Agric Dept.	G1 T4 G5
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	3. Organize 2No. training programmes in soap making, bee keeping, mushroom cultivation, batik making etc.	Municipal wide		*			3,000.00	2,000.00		*		GEA	NAMA	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	4. Sensitize 10 communities on co-operatives and group formation and organize training on co-	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		3,800.00			*	Co-operatives.	Agric Dept. GEA	G16 T7 G4 T7

		operatives for 5 societies													
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	5. Organize 5 women groups on income generating activity	Municipal wide		*			2,000.00			*		Co-operatives.	SD GEA.	G1 T4 G5 T1 G10 T3 G4 T3
<b>PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE</b>															
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	6. Data collection and analysis on major commodities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		*	Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T4&C
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	7. Disseminate climate change mitigation technology	Municipal wide		*	*		12,500.00	7,500.00	5,000.00		*	Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T3, 4, & 5
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	8. Support Government Flagship Programmes (PFJs, PERD, RFJs)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	11,250.00				*	Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T3
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	9. Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Municipal wide				*	40,000.00	10,000.00				Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T3
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	10. Conduct RELC Stakeholders Consultation	Municipal wide	*				5,000.00	5,000.00				Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T2a
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>															

ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL															
EDUCATION															
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	11. Organize Independence Day Celebration	Nsawam	*				20,000.00	30,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	12. Support My First Day at School	Municipal wide			*		2,000.00	1,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	13. Acquire 1,000 Mono Desks, teacher's tables/Chairs and furniture for KG	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	14. Support to Organize STMIE Clinic for 70 students	Koforidua			*		12,500.00	12,500.00		*		GES	NAMA	G 4&5
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	15. Conduct regular school inspection and disseminate reports on timely bases	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		3,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	16. Organize Stakeholder Forum on Education and MEOC meetings	Nsawam	*	*	*	*		11,200.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4

Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	17. Extend School Feeding Programme to the reformers School	Nsawam prisons	*	*	*	*	372,500.00			*		Nsawam Prisons	NAMA GES	
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	18. Provide desks for Reformers School	Nsawam Prisons	*	*	*	*	40,000.00			*		Nsawam Prisons	NAMA GES	
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	19. Support to implement School Feeding programme	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000			*		GES	NAMA	
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	20. Organize Best Schools and Best Teacher Awards for 40 Teachers	Nsawam				*	21,500.00	21,500.00	500.00	*		GES	NAMA	G17
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	21. Complete 2No. 6-unit classroom block	Prisons L/A, Kwakye krom	*	*	*	*	443,998.45	58027.75			*	GES	NAMA	G4 T1
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	22. Rehabilitate 2No. school buildings	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	50,000.00	70,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	23. Organize orientation for newly appointed Heads and	Nsawam			*		2,000.00			*		GES	NAMA	G4

		newly trained Teachers													
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	24. Provide Scholarships and Bursary to 100 needy students	Municipal wide		*	*	*	78,295.00			*		GES	MP NAMA Scholarship Secretariat	G4 Tb
<b>SPORTS AND RECREATION</b>															
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	25. Organize Annual Inter-Schools, Inter-Districts Sporting Competitions	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	2,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G 3, 4 & 5
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	26. Provide standard football fields and other standard sporting facilities in 2 basic schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		16,125.20		*		GES	NYC NAMA	G 3, 4 & 5
<b>HEALTH</b>															
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	27. Complete 2No. CHPS compounds	Otukwado, Cannery Quarters	*	*	*	*	102,670.00				*	GHS	NAMA	G3
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and	28. Health education on the prevention,	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		5,000.00		*		GHS	NAMA	G3

	Management	detection and management of diseases of epidemic potential and those targeted for elimination (HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria and COVID-19)													
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	29. Health education on the prevention, control and management of non-communicable diseases	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,744.74			*		GHS	NAMA	G3
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	30. Support immunization programmes in the municipality (SIAs)	Municipal wide			*	*	3,744.74			*		GHS	NAMA	G3
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	31. Organize medical screening for food and drink vendors	Municipal wide	*		*		5,000.00	2,000.00		*		EHU	NAMA GHS	G11
<b>HOUSING, WATER AND SANITATION</b>															
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and	32. Provide 5No. communal	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00		40,000.00	*		EHU	NAMA	G6 T2

	Sanitation Services	refuse/ skip containers													
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	33. Fence Adoagyiri Cemetery, acquire land for cemetery and interment of unknown dead bodies	Adoagyiri, Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		50,000.00		*		EHU	NAMA	G6 T1
Social Services ***Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	34. Procure sanitation tools and equipment	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00			*		EHU	NAMA	G6 T1
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	35. Establish, train and monitor activities and facilities of Water and Sanitation Management Teams in 51 communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00			*		EHU	NAMA	G6 T1
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	36. Provide fumigation and sanitation improvement package including National Sanitation Day	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	211,130.21			*		EHU	NAMA	G6 T1

Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	37. Manage final disposal sites - Level disposal sites - Fumigate refuse dumps/ public latrines - Desilt choked drains - Evacuate solid and liquid waste	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	229,202.00		200,000.00		*	EHU	ZLGL, NADMO, NAMA	G6 T1
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	38. Organize environmental health education programmes and awareness to construct household latrines	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	2,000.00		*		EHU	NAMA	G6 T1
Social Services Delivery	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	39. Construct 5No. boreholes and rehabilitate existing boreholes	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	109,000.00			*		CWSA	NAMA	G6 T1&3
<b>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</b>															
Youth Development	Employment and Decent Work	40. Engage 500 youth in both old and new modules of the Youth	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	2,000.00		*		YEA	NAMA	G8 T5 G8 T6

		Employment Agency Programme													
VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED/ DISABILITY															
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	41. Disburse LEAP fund, create LEAP awareness and train LEAP implementation Committee Members	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,660.00			*		SD	NAMA, Opinion Leaders	G1 T4
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	42. Identify, register and organize capacity building on entrepreneurship skills and disburse fund for PWDs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,870.00			*		SD	Disability Fund Management Committee	G1 T4 G8 T5 G16 T6
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	43. Register PWDs on NHIS	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00			*		SD	NAMA NHIS	
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	44. Organize workshop for proprietors and monitor and supervise	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	1,060.00	1,000.00		*		SD	GES GHS MEOC	G8 T7 G16 T2 G16 T6

		day care centers and orphanage homes													
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	45. Settle cases on child issues and family welfare	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	780.00	880.00		*		SD	DOVVSU, GHS	G5 T3 G8 T7 G16 T2
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	46. Organize sensitization programmes on child rights and protection issues	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	780.00	550.00		*		SD	GES GHS DOVVSU	G5 T3 G16 T2 G16 T3
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	47. Sensitize Food Vendors and Caterers of School Feeding Programme	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	500.00	430.00		*		SD	EHU, GES, Central Admin	G6 T1
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	48. Counsel inmates and register NHIS for inmates	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	780.00	550.00		*		SD	Prisons Service, NHIS	G3
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community	49. Mobilize women's groups and youth for entrepreneurship and	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	780.00	550.00		*		SD	GEA NGOs	G4 T4 G8 T3

	Development	leadership skills													
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	50. Organize home visits to educate women on home management, child care and development	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	780.00	880.00		*		SD	GHS, GES NGOs	G3 T8 G4 T5
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	51. Mobilize mass meetings and study groups on government policies and programmes	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	780.00	472.00		*		SD	NCCE NAMA	G16 T7
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>															
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>															
<b>TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE</b>															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	52. Reshape selected roads (15km)	Municipal wide Prisons Mkt road	*	*	*	*	200,000.00	97,000.00		*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	53. Gravelling and spot improvement of selected roads (2.2km)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	129,000.00	50,000.00		*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	54. Construct/rehabilitate/repair culverts, drains and footbridges	Asikafo Amantem, Mmofra mfadwene	*	*	*	*	250,000.00		190,000.00	*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2

Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	55. Construct 10 No. Speed ramps and road markings at Selected Locations	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	200,000.00			*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	56. Cut grass and desilt streams at selected locations	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	98,000.00			*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	57. Pothole patching on selected roads (1000m2)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	150,000.00			*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
<b>PUBLIC WORKS INFRASTRUCTURE</b>															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	58. Construct 1No. Institutional Toilet	Fotobi	*	*	*	*	400,000.00			*		MWD/MP	NAMA	G6 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	59. Completion of IPEP projects.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		20,000.00			*	MWD	NAMA	
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water	60. Extend electricity to selected communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00		80,000.00	*		ECG	MWD	G7 T1, G7 Tb

	Management														
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	61. Fence MCE and MCD's Bungalows	Nsawam	*	*	*	*	300,000.00			*		MWD	NAMA	G16 T6
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	62. Complete/construct 2No. Police Station	Adoagyiri, Dobro	*	*	*	*	500,000.00		500,000.00		*	MWD	NAMA	G16
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	63. Construct car park and fence for Assembly block	Nsawam	*	*	*	*	200,000.00	497,000.00		*		MWD	NAMA	G16 T6
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	64. Expansion of Nsawam Lorry Park (100m×2m)	Nsawam	*	*	*	*			271,200.00		*	MWD	NAMA	G16 T6
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	65. Renovate Pig-sty for prisons	Nsawam Prisons	*	*	*	*		21,660.00			*	Nsawam Prisons	NAMA	

Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	66. Construct Septic Tank for inmates and officer's toilet waste	NAMA	*	*	*	*		76,500.00			*	Nsawam Prisons	NAMA	
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	67. Maintain/Re novate office buildings, driveways, grounds, bungalows, office machines and market structures	NAMA	*	*	*	*	20,000.00	70,000.00		*		MWD	NAMA	G16 T6
<b>PHYSICAL PLANNING</b>															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	68. Organize Planning education in six (6) communities	Municipal wide		*	*		2,000.00			*		PPD	ISD, MWD	G11 T3
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	69. Organize 7No. Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*	11,000.00	30,000.00		*		PPD	NAMA	G11 T3
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	70. Register Assembly lands and establish land-banks	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	265,000.00	250,000.00		*		PPD	Lands Commission, Traditional Authorities	G11 T3
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	71. Street Naming and Property Addressing	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	80,000.00			*		PPD	MWD, Ghana Post, ISD, NABCO	G11 T3
Infrastructure Development	Physical and Spatial Planning	72. Prepare two local plans	Municipal wide		*	*	*	8,000.00			*		PPD	NAMA	G11 T3

and Management															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	73. Valuation of properties	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	50,000.00			*		PPD	NAMA	G11 T3
<b>LAND AND WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	74. Organize quarterly public education on tree planting and plant trees	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		7,000.00		*		Parks and Gardens	NADMO	G15 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	75. Celebrate Horticultural Week for climate change	Municipal wide			*			10,000.00		*		Parks and Gardens	NADMO	G13 T3
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	76. Provide tools and equipment for the park	Municipal wide	*	*	*		3,000.00	3,000.00		*		Parks and Gardens	NAMA	G15 T2
<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>															
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	77. Organize quarterly Disaster Management Committee Meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*		8,000.00		*		NADMO	NAMA	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	78. Celebrate International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR)	Municipal Wide				*		5,000.00		*		NADMO	NAMA	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb

Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	79. Organize Climate Change Programmes	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00		*		NAD MO	NAMA	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	80. Sensitize the public on disaster prevention	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	5,000.00		*		NAD MO	GNFS Ghana Police Service NAMA	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	81. Revive and train Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGS)	Municipal Wide		*	*			2,500.00		*		NAD MO	Regional NADMO	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	82. Dredge Streams to prevent flooding	Obonyomma, Mateta	*	*			50,000.00			*		NAM DO	MWD URD	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>															
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE COUNTRY</b>															
Management and Administration	Human Resource	83. Build Capacity of Staff, Assembly Members and Zonal Council Members	NAMA	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	8,419.00	45,859.00	*		HR	Consultant	<b>G16 T7</b>
Management and Administration	Human Resource	84. Recruit candidates for identified vacancies	NAMA	*	*	*	*		10,000.00		*		HR		<b>G16 T6</b>
Management and Administration	Human Resource	85. Extension of court complex	Nsawam	*	*	*	*			500,000.00		*	NAMA	Judicial Service	<b>G16 T3</b>

Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	86. Collect/update data on property rates, Business Operating Permits, Signage and Temporal structures	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00	59,413.00		*		Statistics department	IGF Working committee / NAMA	<b>G17 T1</b>
Management and Administration	Human Resource	87. Train NAMA staff on basic IT practices and Data Capturing Software	NAMA	*			*		2,000.00		*		MIS	HR	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	88. Install Access Points at various locations and acquire a stable ISP	NAMA		*				5,000.00		*		MIS		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	89. Install ICT facilities/ implement E-record and E-revenue mobilization software and a Biometric System	NAMA	*				10,000.00	35,000.00		*		MIS/ Finance Dept.	HR, Records, IGF Working Committee	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	90. Support to Ambulance Service	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	*		NAS, GHS	GNFS, NADMO, GPS, and NAMA	G16 T6

Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	91. Organize quarterly MPCU meetings and Prepare MTDP/AAP & M&E	NAMA	*	*	*	*		35,000.00		*		MPCU	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	92. Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings and Prepare Composite Budget	NAMA	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	27,000.00		*		Budget Unit	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	93. Organize Town Hall meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*	20,000.00	20,000.00		*		NAMA	CSOs/NGOs	G16 T 6 & 7
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	94. Gazette Fee Fixing Resolution	NAMA	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	95. Undertake regular supervision, site meetings and Monitoring & Evaluation of development projects and programmes	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	30,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00		*	MPCU	NAMA, MLGRD, ODACF	G16 T6

Management and Administration	General Administration	96. Provide support for security surveillance operations	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		20,000.00			*	NAMA	Ghana Police Service	G16 T 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6
Management and Administration	General Administration	97. Provide support for the implementation of NABCO/ YEA programme	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		10,000.00			*	NAMA	NABCO Dept.	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	98. Provide support to Traditional Authorities/ Religious Groups	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	50,000.00		*		NAMA	TA/Religious Groups	G16 T 6 & 7
Management and Administration	General Administration	99. Provide support to Community Initiated Projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	*		NAMA	All Depts.	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	100. Support to RCC	NAMA	*	*	*	*		11,355.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	101. Implement NACAP	NAMA	*	*	*	*		10,000		*		NAMA	CHRAJ NCCE ISD	
Management and Administration	General Administration	102. Implement Operation and Maintenance Plan		*	*	*	*		677,500		*		MWD	Central Admin	G16 T6

Management and Administration	General Administration	103.Acquire office computers/ furniture/ electricity plant	NAMA	*	*	*	*	90,000.00	70,000.00	50,000.00	*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	104.Acquire motor bikes for registry	NAMA	*					6000.00		*		Central Admin		
Management and Administration	General Administration	105.Operation & maintenance of official vehicles	NAMA	*	*	*	*	30,000.00	70,000.00		*		NAMA		
Management and Administration	General Administration	106.Public education/ sensitization	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	107.Organize General Assembly/ Sub-committee meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*		50,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6 & 7
Management and Administration	General Administration	108.Support Zonal Councils	Nsawam/ Adoagyiri	*	*	*	*	48,295.00	10,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	109.Support NALAG activities	NAMA	*	*	*	*	6,236.00	5,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	110.Matching fund for Donor support projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00			*		NAMA		G16 T6

Management and Administration	General Administration	111.Acquire stationery/ value books/ office supplies	NAMA	*	*	*	*		15,000.00		*		Finance Dept.	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Finance	112.Implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	NAMA	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	10,000.00		*		Finance Dept.	NAMA	G16 T6, G7 T1
Management and Administration	Finance	113.Acquire 1No. pick-up truck	NAMA						159,831.00				Finance Dept.	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Finance	114.Pay Local Consultants fees and commission	NAMA	*	*	*	*		50,000.00		*		Finance Dept.	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Finance	115.Organize 4No. Audit Committee meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		Audit Unit	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	116.Conduct studies, research and training to enhance M&E activities	NAMA	*	*	*	*	20,000.00			*		NAMA	MPCU	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	117.Organize technical assistance support/ dissemination workshops on PM&E and Social Audit	NAMA	*	*	*	*	4,000.00	12,000.00		*		MPCU	NAMA	G16 T6

Source: MPCU NAMA, 2021

Table 5.2: Annual Action Plan - 2023

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY															
Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department		SDGs
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Provide support and implement 'One-District-One-Factory'	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00	3,000.00		*		GEA	NAMA	G9 T1 G9 T2
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	2. Organize 4 LED subcommittee meeting	Nsawam	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	3,000.00		*		GEA	NAMA Agric Dept.	G1 T4 G5 Ta
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	3. Conduct monitoring and counselling for 70 clients	Municipal wide		*		*	2,000.00	2,000.00		*		GEA	NAMA	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	4. Conduct entrepreneurship summit for the youth	Municipal wide			*		5,000.00	2,000.00		*		GEA	NAMA	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	5. Train 60 unemployed youth to acquire skills in tie and dye, soap making,	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	6,437.00	3,500.00		*		GEA	NAMA	G8 T5 G8 T6

		beads and 20 in gari, Chips, flour processors													
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	6. Sensitize 10 communities on co-operatives and group formation	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		2,800.00		*		Co-operatives.	Agric Dept. GEA	G16 T7 G4 T7
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	7. Organize 5 women groups on income generating activity	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		2,500.00		*		Co-operatives.	SD GEA	G1 T4 G5 T1 G10 T3 G4 T3
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	8. Organize training on co-operatives for 5 societies.	Municipal wide			*			2,500.00		*		Co-operatives.	NAMA	G16 T7 G4 T7
<b>PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE</b>															
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	9. Map and Develop vegetable value chains	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	15,000.00	10,000.00	7,500.00	*		Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T4
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	10. Data collection and analysis on major commodities; Good Agricultural Practices	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	*		Agric Dept.	MIS, Statistics	G2 T4& C

Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	11. Disseminate climate change mitigation technology	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	12,500.00	7,500.00	5,000.00	*		Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T3, 4 & 5
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	12. Support Government Flagship Programmes (PFJs, PERD, RFJs)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	11,250.00			*		Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T3
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	13. Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00	10,000.00		*		Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T3
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	14. Conduct RELC Stakeholders Consultation	Municipal wide	*				5,000.00	5,000.00				Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T2a
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>															
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>															
<b>EDUCATION</b>															
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	15. Organize Independence Day Celebration	Nsawam	*				20,000.00	30,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	16. Support My First Day at School	Nsawam			*		2,000.00	1,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and	17. Acquire 1,000 Mono Desks, teacher's tables/Chairs	Nsawam	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	*		GES	NAMA	G4

	Library Services	and furniture for KG													
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	18. Support to Organize STMIE Clinic for 70 students	Koforidua			*		12,500.00	12,500.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4&5
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	19. Conduct regular school inspection and disseminate reports on timely bases	Nsawam	*	*	*	*		3,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	20. Organize Stakeholder Forum on Education and MEOC meetings	Nsawam	*	*	*	*		11,200.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	21. Organize Best Schools/ Best Teacher Awards for 40 Teachers	Nsawam				*	21,500.00	21,500.00	600.00	*		GES	NAMA	G17
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	22. Construction of 2No. 6-unit classroom blocks	Darkuman, Akwamu	*	*	*	*	450,000.00		450,000.00	*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	23. Rehabilitate 2 school buildings	Nsawam	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	100,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and	24. Support to implement School	Nsawam	*	*	*	*	40,000.00			*		GES	NAMA	G4

	Library Services	Feeding Programme													
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	25. Organize orientation for newly appointed Heads and newly trained Teachers	Nsawam			*		2,000.00			*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	26. Provide Scholarships and Bursary to 100 needy students	Municipal wide		*	*	*	30,000.00		48,295.00	*		GES	MP NAMA Scholarship Secretariat	G 4 Tb
<b>SPORTS AND RECREATION</b>															
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	27. Facilitate the organization of Annual Inter-Schools, Inter-Districts Sporting Competitions	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		4,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G 3, 4 & 5
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	28. Provide standard football fields and other standard sporting facilities in 2 basic schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		16,125.20		*		GES	NYC NAMA	G 3, 4 & 5
<b>HEALTH</b>															
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	29. Construct 1No. CHPS compound	Krokese	*	*	*	*	700,000.00			*		GHS	NAMA	G3

Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	30. Health education on the prevention, detection and management of diseases of epidemic potential and those targeted for elimination (HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria, COVID-19)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	8,070.53	5,000.00		*		GHS	NAMA	G3
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	31. Health education on the prevention, control and management of non-communicable diseases	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,744.74			*		GHS	NAMA	G3
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	32. Support immunization programmes in the municipality (SIAs)	Municipal wide			*	*	8,070.53	5,000.00		*		GHS	NAMA	G3
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	33. Organize medical screening for food and drink vendors	Municipal wide	*		*		5,000.00	2,000.00		*		EHU	NAMA GHS	G11
<b>HOUSING, WATER AND SANITATION</b>															

Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	34. Manage final disposal sites (Level disposal sites, Fumigate refuse dumps/ public latrines) - Desilt choked drains - Evacuate solid and liquid waste	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	315,000.00	200,000.00			*	EHU	ZLGL, NADMO, NAMA	G6 T1
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	35. Organize National Sanitation Day	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	9,600.00			*		EHU	ZLGL NAMA	G11
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	36. Procure 5 No. communal refuse containers	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000			*		EHU		G11
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	37. Interment of unknown dead bodies and clear government cemetery	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		3,000.00		*		EHU	Ghana Police Service GHS NAMA	G11
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	38. Organize health Education program and create awareness on construction of house hold latrines	Municipal wide	*			*	5,000.00	2,000.00		*		EHU	NAMA	G11

Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	39. Construction of 5No. institutional toilet facilities	Municipal wide					500,000.00			*		MP	NAMA	G6 T2
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	40. Provide Sanitation Improvement Package	Municipal Wide	*			*	71,095.31			*		EHU	NAMA	G11
Social Services Delivery	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	41. Construction of 5No. boreholes	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	102,000.00			*		CWSA	NAMA	G6 T1&3
Social Services Delivery	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	42. Establish and train 4 no. water and sanitation teams	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	4,000.00		*		CWSA	NAMA	G6 T1&3
<b>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</b>															
Youth Development	Employment and Decent Work	43. Engage 500 youth in both old and new modules of the Youth Employment Agency Programme	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	2,000.00		*		YEA	NAMA	G8 T5 G8 T6
<b>VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED/ DISABILITY</b>															
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community	44. Disburse LEAP fund, create LEAP awareness and	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,926.00			*		SD	NAMA, Opinion Leaders	G1 T4

	y Developme nt	train LEAP implem entatio n Commit tee Mem bers													
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Communit y Develop ment	45. Identify, register and organize capacity building on entrepreneur- ship skills and disburse fund for PWDs	Municip al wide	*	*	*	*	4,25 7.00			*		SD	Disability Fund Management Committee	G1 T4 G8 T5 G16 T6
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Communit y Develop ment	46. Register PWDs on NHIS	Municip al wide	*	*	*	*	5,00 0.00			*		SD	NAMA NHIS	
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Communit y Develop ment	47. Organize workshop for proprietors and monitor and supervise day care centers and orphanage homes	Municip al wide	*	*	*	*	1,00 0.00	1,073.00		*		SD	GES GHS MEOC	G8 T7 G16 T2 G16 T6
Social Services Delivery	Environme ntal Health and Sanitation Services	48. Sensitize Food Venders and Caterers of School Feeding Programme	Municip al wide	*	*	*	*	716. 00	500.00		*		SD	EHU, GES, Central Admin	G6 T1
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and	49. Settle cases on child issues	Municip al wide	*	*	*	*	858. 00	968.00		*		SD	DOVVSU, GHS	G5 T3

	Community Development	and family welfare													G8 T7 G16 T2
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	50. Sensitization programmes on child rights and protection issues	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	858.00	605.00		*		SD	GES GHS DOVVSU	G5 T3 G16 T2 G16 T3
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	51. Counsel inmates and register NHIS for inmates	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	858.00	605.00		*		SD	Prisons Service, NHIS	G3
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	52. Mobilize women's groups and youth for entrepreneurship and leadership skills	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	858.00	605.00		*		SD	GEA NGOs	G4 T4 G8 T3
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	53. Organize home visits to educate women on home management, child care and development	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	858.00	968.00		*		SD	GHS, GES NGOs	G3 T8 G4 T5
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community	54. Mobilize mass meetings and study groups on	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	858.00	520.00		*		SD	NCCE NAMA	G16 T7

	y Developme nt	government policies and programmes													
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>															
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>															
<b>TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE</b>															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	55. Reshape selected roads (15km)	Municip al wide Prisons barracks road			*	*	200, 000. 00	141,550. 00		*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	56. Gravelling (1km) and spot Improvement (1.2km) on selected roads	Municip al wide			*	*	130, 000. 00	81,500.0 0		*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	57. Construct/ rehabilitate/ repair culverts, drains and footbridges	Municip al wide		*	*	*	170, 000. 00	71,500.0 0		*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	58. Construct 10 No. Speed ramps and road markings at Selected Locations	Municip al wide			*	*	130, 000. 00	100,000. 00		*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	59. Cut grass and desilt streams at selected locations	Municip al wide			*	*	76,0 00.0 0	36,700.0 0		*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	60. Pothole patching on selected roads (1000m2)	Municip al wide		*	*	*	100, 000. 00	72,500.0 0		*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
<b>PUBLIC WORKS INFRASTRUCTURE</b>															

Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	61. Extend electricity to selected communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				*		ECG	MWD	G7 T1, G7 Tb
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	62. Construct 1 No. office building for Fire Service	Nsawam	*	*	*	*	200,000.00	50,000.00	200,000.00			MWD	Fire Service	G16
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	63. Construct Divisional Police Head Quarters	Nsawam					1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	*		Ghana Police Service	NAMA	G16 T1
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	64. Undertake contract supervision of on-going projects	Municipality	*	*	*	*	25,000.00	5,000.00		*		MWD	NAMA	G8
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	65. Acquire and install 20No. Street Lights with Angle Bars and Photo Cell	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		20,000.00	50,000.00	*		MP	NAMA	G7 T1, G11 T1
Infrastructure Development	Public Works, Rural	66. Extend electricity to	Avaga/Wangara	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			*		ECG	MWD	G7 T1

and Management	Housing and Water Management	Market/Slaughter House													G11 T1
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	67. Rehabilitate residential, accommodation	Nsawam	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			*		MWD	NAMA	G11 T1 G16 T6
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	68. Organize educational campaigns on building permit acquisition and property rate payment	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		4,000.00		*		NAMA	MWD/PPD/NADMO/FIRE	G11 T3
<b>PHYSICAL PLANNING</b>															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	69. Organize planning education in six (6) communities	Municipal wide		*	*		2,000.00			*		PPD	ISD, MWD	G11 T3
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	70. Organize 7No. Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*	5,860.00			*		PPD	NAMA	G11 T3
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	71. Register Assembly lands and establish land-banks	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	15,000.00			*		PPD	Lands Commission, Traditional Authorities	G11 T3
Infrastructure Development	Physical and Spatial Planning	72. Street Naming and Property Addressing	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	148,000.00			*		PPD	MWD, Ghana Post, ISD,	G11 T3

and Management														NABCO	
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	73. Prepare two local plans	Municipal wide		*	*	*	8,000.00			*		PPD	NAMA	G11 T3
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	74. Valuation of properties	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			*		PPD	NAMA	G11 T3
<b>LAND AND WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	75. Organize quarterly public education on tree planting and plant trees	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	7,000.00			*		Parks and Gardens	NADMO	G15 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	76. Celebrate Horticultural Week for climate change	Municipal wide			*		10,000.00			*		Parks and Gardens	NADMO	G13 T3
<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>															
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	77. Organize quarterly Disaster Management Committee Meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*	2,000.00			*		NADMO	NAMA	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	78. Celebrate International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR)					*	6,000.00			*		NADMO	NAMA	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb

Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	79. Organize Climate Change Programme	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00		*		NADMO	NAMA	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	80. Educate / Sensitize the public on disaster prevention	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	5,000.00		*		NADMO	GNFS Ghana Police Service NAMA	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	81. Revive and train Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGS)	Municipal Wide		*	*			2,500.00		*		NADMO	Regional NADMO	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>															
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE COUNTRY</b>															
Management and Administration	Human Resource	82. Build Capacity of Staff, Assembly Members and Zonal Council Members	NAMA	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	8,419.00	45,859.00	*		HR	Consultant	G16 T7
Management and Administration	Human Resource	83. Recruit candidates for identified vacancies	NAMA	*	*	*	*		10,000		*		HR		G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	84. Collect/update data on property rates, Business Operating Permits, Signage and Temporal structures	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	41,413.00		*		Statistics department	IGF Working committee / NAMA	G17 T1

Management and Administration	Human Resource	85. Train staff on basic IT practices and Data capturing Software	NAMA	*			*		2000.00		*		MIS	HR	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Finance	86. Install ICT facilities/ implement E-revenue Mobilization and E-record software	NAMA	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	13,000.00		*		MIS/ Finance Dept.	HR, Records, IGF Working Committee	G17 T1
Management and Administration	General Administration	87. Support to Ambulance Service	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	*		NAS, GHS	GNFS, NADMO, GPS, and NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	88. Implement Operation and Maintenance Plan	NAMA	*	*	*	*	90,000	487,500		*		MWD		
Management and Administration	General Administration	89. Implement NACAP	NAMA	*	*	*	*	*	10,000		*		Central Admin	CHRAJ ISD NCCE	
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	90. Organize quarterly MPCU meetings and Prepare MTDP/AAP & M&E	NAMA	*	*	*	*		30,000.00		*		MPCU	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	91. Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings and Prepare	NAMA	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	17,000.00		*		Budget Unit	NAMA	G16 T6

		Composite Budget													
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	92. Organize Town Hall meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*		20,000.00	20,000.00	*		NAMA	CSOs/NGOs	G16 T 6 & 7
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	93. Gazette Fee Fixing Resolution	NAMA	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	94. Undertake regular supervision, site meetings and Monitoring & Evaluation of development projects and programmes	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	30,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	*		MPCU	NAMA, MLGDRD, ODACF	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	95. Provide support for security surveillance operations	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		NAMA	Ghan Service	G16 T 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6
Management and Administration	General Administration	96. Provide support for the implementation of NABCO/YEA programme	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		10,000.00		*		NAMA	NABCO Dept.	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	97. Provide support to Traditional Authorities/Religious Groups	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	50,000.00		*		NAMA	TA/Religious Groups	G16 T 6 & 7

Management and Administration	General Administration	98. Provide support for other directives and unplanned projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	*		NAMA	All Depts.	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	99. Support to RCC	NAMA	*	*	*	*		11,355.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	100.Acquire office computers/ furniture/ electricity plant	NAMA	*	*	*	*	130,000.00	70,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	Block cladding of verandah of the main Assembly office building	NAMA	*	*	*	*		981,000.00				MWD	NAMA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	101.Operation & maintenance of official vehicles	NAMA	*	*	*	*	30,000.00	70,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	102.Public education/ sensitization	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	103.Organize General Assembly/ Sub-committee meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*		50,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6 & 7
Management and Administration	General Administration	104.Support Zonal Councils	Nsawam/ Adoagyiri	*	*	*	*	48,295.00	10,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6

Administration															
Management and Administration	General Administration	105.Support NALAG activities	NAMA	*	*	*	*	6,236.00	5,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	106.Matching fund for Donor support projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00			*		Finance	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	107.Maintain office buildings, driveways, grounds, bungalows, office machines and market structures	Municipal wide					70,000.00	20,000.00	*			NAMA	MWD	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	108.Acquire stationery/ value books/ office supplies	NAMA	*	*	*	*		15,000.00		*		Finance Dept.	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Finance	109.Implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	NAMA	*	*	*	*	10,000.00		10,000.00	*		Finance Dept.	NAMA	G16 T6, G7 T1
Management and Administration	Finance	110.Pay Local Consultants fees and commissions	NAMA	*	*	*	*		50,000.00		*		Finance Dept.	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Finance	111.Organize 4No. Audit Committee meeting	NAMA	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		Audit Unit	NAMA	G16 T6

Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	112. Conduct studies, research and training to enhance M&E activities	NAMA	*	*	*	*	20,000.00			*		NAMA	MPCU	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	113. Acquire a mini-van for the Assembly	NAMA	*	*	*	*		246,266.00				NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	114. Organize technical assistance support/ dissemination workshops on PM&E and Social Audit	NAMA	*	*	*	*	4,000.00	12,000.00		*		MPCU	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	115. Support community - initiated projects	NAMA	*	*	*	*		98,160.00		*		MWD	NAMA	

Source: MPCU NAMA, 2021

**Table 5.3: Annual Action Plan- 2024**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>															
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>															
Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department		SDGs
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Provide support and implement 'One-District-One-Factory'	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00	5,000.00		*		GEA	REP, NBSSI	G9 T1 G9 T2
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	2. Conduct Community Based Training in soap making, mushroom cultivation, cassava processing	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		5,000.00		*		GEA	REP, NBSSI	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	3. Organize small business management seminar for 20 youths	Nsawam Adoagiri	*	*	*	*		3,000.00		*		GEA	Co-operatives, SD	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	4. Organize 4 LED subcommittee meeting	NAMA	*	*	*	*		4,000.00		*		GEA	NAMA, Agric Dept.	G1 T4 G5 Ta
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and	5. Conduct monitoring and business	Municipal wide	*	*		*			1,000.00	*		GEA	REP	G8 T5 G8 T6

	Industrial Development	counselling for 70 clients													
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	6. Conduct entrepreneurship seminar for MSEs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		2,000.00		*		GEA	NBSSI, REP	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	7. Conduct Annual Stakeholder Fora	Nsawam	*	*	*	*			2,200.00	*		GEA	NBSSI, REP	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	8. Capacity building for LBA/FBO, transfer technical skills and disseminate technologies (ACPID), Rural master craft persons and apprentice	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			7,700.00	*		GEA	NBSSI, REP, AGRIC	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	9. Community Based Training in Cassava Processing and cosmetics	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			7,450.00	*		GEA	NBSSI, REP, AGRIC	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and	10. Support sister city relationship	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		20,583.00		*		GEA	NBSSI, REP	G8 T8a

	Industrial Development														
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	11. Train 20 fruit farmers in food preservation	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		3,600.00		*		GEA	REP, NBSSI	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	12. 30 unemployed youth to acquire skills in tie and dye and soap making	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		5,000.00		*		GEA	NBSSI, REP	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	13. Sensitize 10 communities on co-operatives and group formation	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		3,000.00		*		Co-operatives.	Agric, GEA	G16 T7 G4 T7
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	14. Organize 5 women groups on income generating activity	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		3,700.00		*		Co-operatives.	Social development, GEA.	G1 T4 G5 T1 G10 T3 G4 T3
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	15. Organize training on co-operatives for 5 societies.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		3,700.00		*		Co-operatives.		G16 T7 G4 T7
<b>PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE</b>															
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and	16. Value Chain Mapping and	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	15,000.00	10,000.00	7,500.00	*		Agric Dept.		G2 T4

	Management	development for cassava and livestock														
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	17. Dissemination of improved technologies / Good Agricultural Practices	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	*		Agric Dept.		G2 T4&C	
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	18. Introduction of mulch technologies	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	12,500.00	7,500.00	5,000.00	*		Agric Dept.		G2 T3, 4 & 5	
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	19. Support Government Flagship Programmes (PFJs, PERD, RFJs)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	11,250.00				*	Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T3	
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	20. Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00	10,000.00		*		Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T3	
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	21. Conduct RELC Stakeholders Consultation	Municipal wide	*				5,000.00	5,000.00				Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T2a	
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>																
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>																
<b>EDUCATION</b>																

Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	22. Organize Independence Day Celebration	Nsawam	*	*	*	*	20,000.00	31,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	23. Support My First Day at School	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	1,500.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	24. Acquire 1,000 Mono Desks, teacher's tables/Chairs and furniture for KG	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	25. Construct 2 No 3-unit KG blocks	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	400,000.00					GES	NAMA	G4 T1
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	26. Support to Organize STMIE Clinic for 70 students	Koforidua	*	*	*	*	12,500.00	12,500.00		*		GES	NAMA	G 4&5
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	27. Construction of Islamic Secondary & Technical School	Adoagiri Zongo	*	*	*	*	2,000,000.00			*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	28. Conduct regular school inspection and	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		3,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4

		disseminate reports on timely bases													
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	29. Organize Stakeholders Forum on Education and MEOC meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*		11,200.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	30. Organize Best Schools/ Best Teacher Awards for 40 Teachers	Nsawam				*	21,500.00	21,500.00	600.00	*		GES	NAMA	G17
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	31. Construction of 1No. 3-unit JHS Block with ancillaries	Noka	*	*	*	*	400,000.00			*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	32. Rehabilitate 2 school buildings	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		100,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	33. Organize orientation for newly appointed Heads and newly trained Teachers	Nsawam			*		2,000.00			*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and	34. Scholarships and Bursary to 100	Municipal wide		*	*	*	30,000.00		48,295.00	*		GES	MP NAMA Scholarship Secretariat	G4 Tb

	Library Services	needy students														
<b>SPORTS AND RECREATION</b>																
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	35. Facilitate the organization of Annual Inter-Schools, Inter-Districts Sporting Competitions	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		4,000.00		*		NAMA	GES		G 3, 4 & 5
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	36. Provide standard football fields and other standard sporting facilities in 2 basic schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		16,125.24		*		GES	NYC NAMA		G 3, 4 & 5
<b>HEALTH</b>																
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	37. Construction of 1No. CHPS compound	Lartei	*	*	*	*				*		GHS	NAMA		G3
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	38. Health education on the prevention, detection and management	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	26,573.00	2,500.00		*		GHS	NAMA		G3

		of diseases of epidemic potential and those targeted for elimination (HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria and COVID-19)													
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	39. Health education on the prevention, control and management of diseases of non-communicable diseases	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,744.74			*		GHS	NAMA	G3
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	40. Support immunization programmes in the municipality (SIAs)	Municipal wide			*	*	8,070.00	5,000.00		*		GHS	NAMA	G3
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	41. Organize medical screening for food and drink vendors	Municipal wide	*		*			3,000.00		*		EHU	NAMA GHS	G11
<b>HOUSING, WATER AND SANITATION</b>															
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and	42. Manage final disposal sites	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	397,383.00	35,000.00			*	EHU	ZLGL, NADMO, NAMA	G6 T1

	Sanitation Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level disposal sites</li> <li>- Fumigate refuse dumps/ public latrines</li> <li>- Desilt choked drains</li> <li>- Evacuate solid and liquid waste</li> </ul>													
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	43. Organize monthly National Sanitation Day	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	30,000.00	20,000.00		*		EHU	ZLGL NAMA	G11
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	44. Interment of dead bodies	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		10,000.00		*		EHU	NAMA	G11
		45. Acquire 5 No. communal Refuse containers	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	80,000.00			*		EHU	NAMA	G11
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	46. Organize Health Education program and create awareness to construct household latrines	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		7,000.00		*		EHU	NAMA	G11

Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	47. Sensitize the public on proper sanitation and good hygiene practices within the municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		3,000.00		*		EHU	NAMA	G11
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	48. Conduct routine and incidental inspection	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	12,600.00			*		EHU	NAMA	G11
Social Services Delivery	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	49. Construction of 5No. boreholes	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	102,000.00			*		CWSA	NAMA	G6 T1&3
Social Services Delivery	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	50. Rehabilitation of boreholes within the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	32,000.00	5,000.00		*		CWSA	NAMA	G6 T1&3
Social Services Delivery	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	51. Establish and train 4no. water and sanitation teams in the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	4,000.00		*		CWSA	NAMA	G6 T1&3
<b>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</b>															

Youth Development	Employment and Decent Work	52. Engage 500 youth in both old and new modules of the Youth Employment Agency Programme	Municipal wide	*				3,000.00	3,000.00		*		YEA	NAMA	G8 T5 G8 T6
Youth Development	Employment and Decent Work	53. Register job applicants with labour registration certificates	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,800.00			*		Dept. of Labour		G8 T5 G8 T6
Youth Development	Employment and Decent Work	54. Carryout workplace inspections	Municipal wide	*				4,800.00			*		YEA	MA	G8 T5
<b>VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED/ DISABILITY</b>															
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	55. Disburse LEAP fund, create LEAP awareness and train LEAP implementation Committee Members	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,216.00			*		SD	NAMA, Opinion Leaders	G1 T4
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	56. Identify, register and organize capacity building on entrepreneurship skills and disburse	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	4,680.00			*		SD	Disability Fund Management Committee	G1 T4 G8 T5 G16 T6

		fund for PWDs													
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	57. Register PWDs on NHIS	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00			*		SD	NAMA NHIS	G3
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	58. Organize workshop for proprietors and monitor and supervise day care centers and orphanage homes	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	1,086.00	1,000.00		*		SD	GES GHS MEOC	G8 T7 G16 T2 G16 T6
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	59. Settle cases on child issues and family welfare	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	943.00	1064.00		*		SD	DOVVSU, GHS	G5 T3 G8 T7 G16 T2
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	60. Sensitization programmes on child rights and protection issues	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	943.00	665.00		*		SD	GES GHS DOVVSU	G5 T3 G16 T2 G16 T3
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	61. Sensitize Food Venders and School Feeding Programme Caterers	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	800.00	729.00		*		SD	EHU, GES, Central Admin	G6 T1

Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	62. Counsel inmates and register NHIS for inmates	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	943.00	665.00		*		SD	Prisons Service, NHIS	G3
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	63. Mobilize women's groups and youth for entrepreneurship and leadership skills	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	943.00	665.00		*		SD	GEA NGOs	G4 T4 G8 T3
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	64. Organize home visits to educate women on home management, child care and development	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	943.00	1064.00		*		SD	GHS, GES NGOs	G3 T8 G4 T5
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	65. Mobilize mass meetings and study groups on government policies and programmes	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	943.00	665.00		*		SD	NCCE NAMA	G16 T7
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>															
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>															
<b>TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE</b>															
Infrastructure Development	Urban Road and Transport Services	66. Reshape selected roads (15km)	Nsawam			*	*	392,782.50			*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2

Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	67. Graveling (1km) and spot Improvement (1.2km) on selected roads	Nsawam			*	*	243,225.00	44,850.00		*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	68. Construct/rehabilitate/repair culverts, drains and footbridges	Municipal wide		*	*	*	145,475.00		132,250.00	*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	69. Construction of 10 No. Speed ramps at Selected Locations	Municipal wide			*	*			264,500.00	*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	70. Cut grass and desilt streams at selected locations	Municipal wide			*	*	129,605.00			*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	71. Pothole patching on selected roads (1000m2)	Municipal wide		*	*	*			198,375.00	*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
<b>PUBLIC WORKS INFRASTRUCTURE</b>															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water	72. Construct 1No. market	Chinto					400,000.00			*		MWD		G2 T3

	Management														
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	73. Organize educational campaign on building permit acquisition and property rate payments	Municipal Wide		*	*			4,000.00		*		MWD	PPD NADMO FIRE	G11 T3
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	74. Acquisition, installation and maintenance of street lights with angle bars and photo cell	Municipal Wide		*	*		40,000.00	MPsCF		*		MA	MP	G11 T1
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	75. Undertake contract supervision of on-going projects	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		3,000.00		*		MWD	NAMA	G11 T3
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	76. Matching fund for Donor support projects	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00			*		NAMA		G11 T3
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing	77. Support community-initiated projects	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	120,737.00			*		NAMA		G11 T3

	and Water Management														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	78. Demolish dilapidated buildings	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		10,000.00		*		MWD	NAMA	G11 T1&3
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	79. Rehabilitate residential/official accommodation	Nsawam	*	*	*	*	45,415.00	100,000.00		*		MWD	NAMA	G11 T1 G16 T6
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	80. Maintain/Re novate office buildings, driveways, grounds, bungalows, office machines and market structures	Nsawam	*	*			20,000.00	100,000.00		*		MWD	NAMA	G16 T6
<b>PHYSICAL PLANNING</b>															
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	81. Organize planning education in six (6) communities	Municipal wide		*	*		2,000.00			*		PPD	ISD, MWD	G11 T3
Infrastructure Delivery	Physical and Spatial Planning	82. Organize 7No. Spatial Planning	Nsawam	*	*	*	*	5,860.00			*		PPD	NAMA	G11 T3

and Management		Committee Meetings														
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	83. Register Assembly lands and establish land-banks	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	15,000.00			*		PPD	Lands Commission, Traditional Authorities	G11 T3	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	84. Street Naming and Property Addressing	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	152,000.00			*		PPD	MWD, Ghana Post, ISD, NABCO	G11 T3	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	85. Prepare two local plans	Municipal wide		*	*	*	8,000.00			*		PPD	NAMA	G11 T3	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	86. Valuation of properties	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	220,000.00			*		PPD	NAMA	G11 T3	
<b>LAND AND WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>																
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	87. Organize quarterly public education on tree planting and plant trees	Nsawam	*	*	*	*		7,000.00		*		Parks and Gardens	NADMO	G15 T2	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	88. Celebrate Horticultural Week for climate change	Municipal wide			*			10,000.00		*		Parks and Gardens	NADMO	G13 T3	
<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>																
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	89. Organize quarterly Disaster Management	Nsawam	*	*	*	*		2,500.00		*		NADMO	NAMA	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb	

		t Committee Meetings													
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	90. Celebrate International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR)				*		7,000.00		*			NAD MO	NAMA	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	91. Organize Climate Change Programme	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	12,000.00	5,000.00		*		NAD MO	NAMA	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	92. Educate / Sensitize the public on disaster prevention	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,500.00	5,000.00		*		NAD MO	GNFS Ghana Police Service NAMA	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	93. Revive and train Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGS)	Municipal Wide		*	*			2,500.00		*		NAD MO	Regional NADMO	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	94. Dredge Streams to prevent flooding	Obonyomma, Mateta	*	*			60,000.00			*		NAD MO	Municipal Assembly  Works Department	G 13 T1&3, G11 Tb
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>															
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE COUNTRY</b>															
Management and Administration	Human Resource	95. Build Capacity of Staff, Assembly Members and Zonal	Nsawam	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	8,419.00	45,859.00	*		HR	Consultant	G16 T7

		Council Members													
Management and Administration	Human Resource	96. Recruit candidates for identified vacancies	NAMA	*	*	*	*				*		HR		G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	97. Collect/update data on property rates, Business Operating Permits, Signage and Temporal structures	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	41,413.00		*		Statistics department	IGF Working committee / NAMA	G17 T1
Management and Administration	Finance	98. Implement E-revenue Mobilization and E-record software	NAMA	*	*	*	*		3,000.00		*		MIS	IGF Working Group	G17 T1
Management and Administration	General Administration	99. Support to Ambulance Service	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	*		NAS, GHS	GNFS, NADMO, GPS, and NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	100. Organize quarterly MPCU meetings and Prepare MTDP/AAP & M&E	NAMA	*	*	*	*		30,000.00		*		MPCU	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring	101. Organize quarterly Budget Committee	NAMA	*	*	*	*		27,000.00	10,000.00	*		Budget Unit	NAMA	G16 T6

	and Evaluation	meetings and Prepare Composite Budget													
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	102.Organize Town Hall meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*		20,000.00	20,000.00	*		NAMA	CSOs/NGOs	G16 T6 & 7
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	103.Gazette Fee Fixing Resolution	NAMA	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	104.Undertake regular supervision, site meetings and M&Eof development projects/ programmes	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	30,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	*		MPCU	NAMA, MLGDRD, ODACF	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	105.Provide support for security surveillance operations	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		NAMA	Ghana Police Service	G16 T1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6
Management and Administration	General Administration	106. Support for the implementation of NABCO/YEA programme	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		10,000.00		*		NAMA	NABCO Dept.	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	107.Provide support/ donate to Traditional Authorities/	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	50,000.00		*		NAMA	TA/Religious Groups	G16 T6 & 7

		Religious Groups													
Management and Administration	General Administration	108. Provide support for other directives and unplanned projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	*		NAMA	All Depts.	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	109. Support to RCC	NAMA	*	*	*	*		11,355.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	110. Acquire office computers/ furniture/ electricity plant	NAMA	*	*	*	*	90,000.00	70,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	111. Operation & maintenance of official vehicles	NAMA	*	*	*	*	30,000.00	70,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	112. Public education/ sensitization	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	113. Organize General Assembly/ Sub-committee meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*		50,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6 & 7
Management and Administration	General Administration	114. Support Zonal Councils	Nsawam / Adoagyiri	*	*	*	*	48,295.00	10,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6

Management and Administration	General Administration	115.Provision of end of service package to Assembly members	NAMA	*	*	*	*	53,750.00	76,500		*		NAMA	All Assembly Members	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	116.Support NALAG activities	NAMA	*	*	*	*	6,236.00	5,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	117.Matching fund for Donor support projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00			*		Finance	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	118.Acquire stationery/ value books/ office supplies	NAMA	*	*	*	*		15,000.00		*		Finance Dept.	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Finance	119.Implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	NAMA	*	*	*	*	10,000.00		10,000.00	*		Finance Dept.	NAMA	G16 T6, G7 T1
Management and Administration	Finance	120.Pay Local Consultants fees and commissions	NAMA	*	*	*	*		50,000.00		*		Finance Dept.	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Finance	121.Organize 4No. Audit Committee meeting	NAMA	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		Audit Unit	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring	122.Conduct studies, research and training to	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00			*		NAMA	MPCU	G16 T6

	and Evaluation	enhance M&E activities													
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	123. Conduct capacity building and training on M&E	NAMA					5,000.00	21,660		*		NAMA	MPCU	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	124. Organize technical assistance support/ dissemination workshops on PM&E and Social Audit	NAMA	*	*	*	*	4,000.00	12,000.00		*		MPCU	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	125. Support community-initiated projects	NAMA	*	*	*	*	200,000.00					MWD	NAMA	

Source: MPCU NAMA Secretariat, 2021

**Table 5.4: Annual Action Plan - 2025**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>															
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>															
Programme (PBB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department		SDGs
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Provide support and implement 'One-District-One-Factory'	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	4,000.00		*		GEA	Works, NBSSI	G9 T1 G9 T2
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	2. Organize 30 youth for small business management	Municipal wide		*				2,000.00		*		GEA	REP, NBSSI	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	3. Organize 4 LED subcommittee meeting	Nsawam	*	*	*	*		4,000.00		*		GEA	NAMA, Agric Dept.	G1 T4 G5 Ta
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	4. Conduct monitoring and counselling for 70 clients	Municipal wide		*		*		1,000.00		*		GEA	REP	
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	5. Train 60 unemployed youth and 30 women to acquire skills in Tie and Dye, Soap making, Beads, Gari, Chips, Flour Processors	Dobro		*		*		2,000.00		*		GEA	REP	G8 T5 G8 T6

Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	6. Organize Management Seminar for 20 MSEs	Nsawam		*	*	*		2,000.00		*		GEA	NBSSI, REP	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	7. Organize Entrepreneurship Summits	Nsawam		*	*	*		2,000.00		*		GEA	NBSSI, REP	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	8. Capacity building for LBA/FBO, transfer technical skills and disseminate technologies (ACPID), Rural Mastercraft Person and Apprentice	Nsawam			*	*		1,000.00		*		GEA	NBSSI, REP	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	9. Provide Group Dynamics for FBO members	Fotobi	*					1,920.00		*		GEA	NBSSI, REP	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	10. Intermediate Financial Management for 30 MSMEs	Asante Akura	*						1,680.00	*		GEA	NBSSI, REP	G8 T5 G8 T6
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	11. 30 unemployed youth to be equipped with skills in	Asafo Agyei		*				1,000.00		*		GEA	NBSSI, REP	G8 T5 G8 T6

		cosmetic production													
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	12. Identify and promote potential tourism and related activities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	2,000.00		*		GEA	NAMA	G8 T9
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	13. To Sensitize 10 communities on co-operatives and group formation	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		3,200.00		*		Co-operatives.	Agric, GEA	G16 T7 G4 T7
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	14. Organize 5 women groups on income generating activity	Municipal wide		*				3,800.00		*		Co-operatives.	Social development, GEA.	G1 T4 G5 T1 G10 T3 G4 T3
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	15. Organize training on co-operatives for 5 societies.	Municipal wide			*			3,800.00		*		Co-operatives.		G16 T7 G4 T7
<b>PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE</b>															
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	16. Value Chain Mapping and Development for Fruit Crops	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	15,000.00	10,000.00	7,500.00	*		Agric Dept.	GEA, Cooperatives	G2 T4
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	17. Data collection and analysis: Good	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	*		Agric Dept.	MIS, Statistics	G2 T4& C

		Agricultural Practices													
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	18. Introduction of zero tillage practices	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	12,500.00	7,500.00	5,000.00	*		Agric Dept.		G2 T3, 4 & 5
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	19. Support Government Flagship Programmes (PFJs, PERD, RFJs)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	11,250.00			*		Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T3
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	20. Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Municipal wide				*	40,000.00	10,000.00				Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T3
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	21. Conduct RELC Stakeholders Consultation	Municipal wide	*				5,000.00	5,000.00				Agric Dept.	NAMA	G2 T2a
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>															
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>															
<b>EDUCATION</b>															
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	22. Organize Independence Day Celebration	Nsawam	*				22,000.00	31,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	23. Support My First Day at School	Municipal wide			*		2,000.00	2,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	24. Acquire 1,000 Mono Desks, teacher's tables/Chairs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	*		GES	NAMA	G4

		and furniture for KG													
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	25. Support to Organize STMIE Clinic for 70 students	Koforidua			*		12,500.00	12,500.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4&5
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	26. Conduct regular school inspection and disseminate reports on timely bases	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		4,000.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	27. Organize Stakeholders Forum on Education and MEOC meetings	Nsawam	*	*	*	*		11,200.00		*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	28. Organize Best Schools/ Best Teacher Awards for 40 Teachers	Nsawam				*	21,500.00	22,500.00	600.00	*		GES	NAMA	G17
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	29. Construction of 1No. 3 Unit JHS Block	Boahenrom	*	*	*	*	40,000.00			*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	30. Construction of 2No. 6-unit Classroom Blocks with ancillaries	Darkokrom L/A, Asiaw M/A	*	*	*	*	45,550.00		580,271.00	*		GES	NAMA	G4

Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	31. Rehabilitate 2 school buildings	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	200,000.00			*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	32. Organize orientation for newly appointed Heads and newly trained Teachers	Nsawam			*		2,000.00			*		GES	NAMA	G4
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	33. Scholarships and Bursary to 100 needy students	Municipal wide		*	*	*	30,000.00 MPs CF		40,000.00	*		GES	MP NAMA Scholarship Secretariat	G4 Tb
<b>SPORTS AND RECREATION</b>															
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	34. Facilitate the organization of Annual Inter-Schools, Inter-Districts Sporting Competitions	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		4,000.00	20,000.00	*		GES	NAMA	G 3, 4 & 5
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	35. Provide standard football fields and other standard sporting facilities in 2 basic schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		16,125.24			*	GES	NYC NAMA	G 3, 4 & 5
<b>HEALTH</b>															

Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	36. Construction of 2No. CHPS compounds at selected locations.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				*		GHS	NAMA	G3 T8
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	37. Health education on the prevention, detection and management of diseases of epidemic potential and those targeted for elimination (HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria and COVID-19)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.53	47,743.00	25,000.00	*		GHS	NAMA	G3
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	38. Health education on the prevention, control and management of diseases of non-communicable diseases	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,744.74			*		GHS	NAMA	G3
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	39. Support immunization programmes in the	Municipal wide			*	*	7,500.00			*		GHS	NAMA	G3

		municipality (SIAs)													
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	40. Organize medical screening for food and drink vendors	Municipal wide	*		*			3,000.00		*		EHU	NAMA GHS	G11
<b>HOUSING, WATER AND SANITATION</b>															
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	41. Manage final disposal sites - Level disposal sites - Fumigate refuse dumps/public latrines - Desilt choked drains - Evacuate solid and liquid waste	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	390,000.00	30,000.00	124,328.00		*	EHU	ZLGL, NADMO, NAMA	G6 T1
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	42. Organize monthly clean up exercise	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	87,000.00	20,000.00		*		NAMA	EHD & ZLGL	G11
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	43. Disposal of unknown dead bodies	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		8,000.00		*		EHD	ZLGL	G11
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and	44. Sensitization on proper sanitation and good	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		3,000.00		*		EHD		G11

	Sanitation Services	hygiene practices within the municipality													
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	45. Creation of Sub-District offices for EHSU in the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		3,000.00		*		NAMA	MWD	G11
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	46. Sensitize the public on the construction of household latrines	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		4,000.00		*		EHD	GHS, SD	G6 T2
Social Services Delivery	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	47. Construction of 5No. boreholes	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	102,000.00			*		CWSA	NAMA	G6 T1&3
Social Services Delivery	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	48. Rehabilitation of boreholes within the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	7,000.00			*		CWSA	NAMA	G6 T1&3
Social Services Delivery	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	49. Formation and training of WATSAN Committee members	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,000.00	3,000.00		*		CWSA	NAMA	G6 T1&3
<b>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</b>															

Youth Development	Employment and Decent Work	50. Engage 500 youth in both old and new modules of the Youth Employment Agency Programme	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	2,000.00		*		YEA	NAMA	G8 T5 G8 T6
<b>VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED/ DISABILITY</b>															
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	51. Disburse LEAP fund, create LEAP awareness and train LEAP implementation Committee Members		*	*	*	*	3,536.00			*		SD	NAMA, Opinion Leaders	G1 T4
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	52. Identify, register and organize capacity building on entrepreneurship skills and disburse fund for PWDs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,147.00			*		SD	Disability Fund Management Committee	G1 T4 G8 T5 G16 T6
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	53. Register PWDs on NHIS	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00			*		SD	NAMA NHIS	G3
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community	54. Organize workshop for proprietors and monitor	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	1,274.00	1,151.00		*		SD	GES GHS MEOC	G8 T7 G16 T2

	Development	and supervise day care centers and orphanage homes													G16 T6
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	55. Settle cases on child issues and family welfare	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	1,037.00	1,170.00		*		SD	DOVVSU, GHS	G5 T3 G8 T7 G16 T2
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	56. Sensitization programmes on child rights and protection issues	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	1,137.00	731.00		*		SD	GES GHS DOVVSU	G5 T3 G16 T2 G16 T3
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	57. Sensitize Food Vendors and School Feeding Programme Caterers	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	800.00	750.00		*		SD	EHU, GES, Central Admin	G6 T1
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	58. Counsel inmates and register NHIS for inmates	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	1,137.00	731.00		*		SD	Prisons Service, NHIS	G3
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	59. Mobilize women's groups and youth for entrepreneurship and leadership skills	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	1,137.00	731.00		*		SD	GEA NGOs	G4 T4 G8 T3

Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	60. Organize home visits to educate women on home management, child care and development	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	1,137.00	1,170.00		*		SD	GHS, GES, NGOs	G3 T8 G4 T5
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	61. Mobilize mass meetings and study groups on government policies and programmes	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	1,137.00	731.00		*		SD	NCCE, NAMA	G16 T7
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>															
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>															
<b>TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE</b>															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	62. Reshape selected roads (15km)	Municipal wide			*	*	451,699.00			*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	63. Graveling (1km) and spot Improvement (1.2km) on selected roads	Municipal wide			*	*	228,131.00	522,577.50		*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	64. Construct/rehabilitate/repair culverts, drains and footbridges	Municipal wide		*	*	*	167,296.00		110,000.00	*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2

Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	65. Construction of 10 No. Speed ramps	Municipal wide			*	*			204,175.00	*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	66. Cut grass and desilt streams at selected locations	Municipal wide			*	*	149,046.00			*		Urban Roads	MWD	G3 T6, G11 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	67. Pothole patching (1000m2)	Municipal wide		*	*	*			228,131.00	*		Urban Roads		G3 T6, G11 T2
<b>PUBLIC WORKS INFRASTRUCTURE</b>															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	68. Extend electricity to selected communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00		80,000.00	*		ECG	MWD	G7 T1, G7 Tb
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	69. Construct 1No. Durbar Ground	Asikabew	*	*	*	*	160,000.00			*		MWD	NAMA	G11 T4
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	70. Organize educational campaign on building permit acquisition	Municipal wide		*	*			2,000.00	3,000.00	*		MWD/ PPD/ FIRE	NAMA	G11 T3
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and	71. Undertake contract supervision	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00	6,000.00		*		MWD	NAMA	G11

	Water Management	of ongoing projects													
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	72. Rehabilitate official accommodation	Nsawam	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	30,000.00		*		MWD	NAMA	G11
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	73. Acquire, install and maintain streetlights with angle bars and photo cell	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	50,000.00	20,000.00		*		MWD	Procurement, Stores	
<b>PHYSICAL PLANNING</b>															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	74. Provide Planning education in six (6) communities	Municipal wide		*	*		2,000.00			*		PPD	ISD, MWD	G11 T3
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	75. Organize 7No. Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	Nsawam	*	*	*	*	5,860.00			*		PPD	NAMA	G11 T3
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	76. Register Assembly lands and establish land-banks	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	87,500.00			*		PPD	Lands Commission, Traditional Authorities	G11 T3
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	77. Street Naming and Property Addressing	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			*		PPD	MWD, Ghana Post, ISD, NABCO	G11 T3

Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	78. Prepare two local plans	Municipal wide		*	*	*	8,000.00			*		PPD	NAMA	G11 T3
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	79. Valuation of properties	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	196,500.00			*		PPD	NAMA	G11 T3
<b>LAND AND WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	80. Organize quarterly public education on tree planting and plant trees	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		7,000.00		*		Parks and Gardens	NADMO	G15 T2
Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	81. Celebrate Horticultural Week for climate change	Municipal wide			*			10,000.00		*		Parks and Gardens	NADMO	G13 T3
<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>															
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	82. Organize quarterly Disaster Management Committee Meetings	Nsawam	*	*	*	*		2,500.00		*		NADMO	NAMA	G 13 T1&3 , G11 Tb
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	83. Celebrate International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR)					*		8,000.00		*		NADMO	NAMA	G 13 T1&3 , G11 Tb
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and	84. Organize Climate Change Programme	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	12,000.00	5,000.00		*		NADMO	NAMA	G 13 T1&3 , G11 Tb

	Management															
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	85. Educate / Sensitize the public on disaster prevention	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00	6,000.00		*		NADMO	GNFS Ghana Police Service NAMA	G13 T1&3, G11 Tb	
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	86. Revive and train Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGS)	Municipal Wide		*	*			2,500.00		*		NADMO	Regional NADMO	G13 T1&3, G11 Tb	
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>																
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL(S): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE COUNTRY</b>																
Management and Administration	Human Resource	87. Build Capacity of Staff, Assembly Members and Zonal Council Members	NAMA	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	8,419.00	45,859.00	*		HR	Consultant	G16 T7	
Management and Administration	Human Resource	88. Recruit candidates for identified vacancies	NAMA	*	*	*	*				*		HR		G16 T6	
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	89. Collect/update data on property rates, Business Operating Permits, Signage and Temporal structures	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	41,413.00		*		Statistics department	IGF Working committee / NAMA	G17 T1	
Management and	Human Resource	90. Train staff on basic IT	NAMA	*			*		2,000.00		*		MIS	HR	G16 T6	

Administration		practices and Data capturing Software													
Management and Administration	Finance	91. Implement E-revenue Mobilization and E-record software	NAMA	*	*	*	*		3,000.00		*		MIS	IGF Working Group	G17 T1
Management and Administration	General Administration	92. Support to Ambulance Service	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000	15,000.00	10,000.00	*		NAS, GHS	GNFS, NADMO, GPS, and NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	93. Organize quarterly MPCU meetings and Prepare MTDP/AAP & M&E	NAMA	*	*	*	*		15,000.00		*		MPCU	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	94. Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings and Prepare Composite Budget	NAMA	*	*	*	*		27,000.00	10,000.00	*		Budget Unit	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	95. Organize Town Hall meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*	20,000.00	20,000.00		*		NAMA	CSOs/NGOs	G16 T 6 & 7
Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	96. Gazette Fee Fixing Resolution	NAMA	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6

Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	97. Undertake regular supervision, site meetings and Monitoring & Evaluation of development projects and programmes	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	30,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	*		MPCU	NAMA, MLGDRD, ODACF	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	98. Provide support for security surveillance operations	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		NAMA	Ghana Police Service	G16 T 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6
Management and Administration	General Administration	99. Provide support for the implementation of NABCO programme	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		10,000.00		*		NAMA	NABCO Dept.	G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	100. Provide support to Traditional Authorities/Religious Groups	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	50,000.00		*		NAMA	TA/Religious Groups	G16 T 6 & 7
Management and Administration	General Administration	101. Provide support for other directives and unplanned projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	*		NAMA	All Depts.	G16 T6

Management and Administration	General Administration	102.Support to RCC	NAMA	*	*	*	*		11,355.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	103.Acquire office computers/ furniture/ electricity plant	NAMA	*	*	*	*	90,000.00	70,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	104.Operation & maintenance of official vehicles	NAMA	*	*	*	*	30,000.00	70,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	105.Public education/ sensitization	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	106.Organize General Assembly/ Sub-committee meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*		50,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6 & 7
Management and Administration	General Administration	107.Support Zonal Councils	Nsawam/ Adoagyiri	*	*	*	*	48,295.00	10,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	108.Support NALAG activities	NAMA	*	*	*	*	6,236.00	5,000.00		*		NAMA		G16 T6
Management and Administration	General Administration	109.Matching fund for Donor support projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	40,000.00			*		Finance	NAMA	G16 T6

Management and Administration	General Administration	110.Acquire stationery/ value books/ office supplies	NAMA	*	*	*	*		15,000.00		*		Finance Dept.	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Finance	111.Implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	NAMA	*	*	*	*	10,000.00		10,000.00	*		Finance Dept.		G16 T6, G7 T1
Management and Administration	Finance	112.Pay Local Consultants fees and commissions	NAMA	*	*	*	*		50,000.00		*		Finance Dept.	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Finance	113.Organize 4No. Audit Committee meetings	NAMA	*	*	*	*		20,000.00		*		Audit Unit	NAMA	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	114.Conduct studies, research and training to enhance M&E activities	NAMA	*	*	*	*	20,000.00			*		NAMA	MPCU	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	115.Conduct capacity building and training on M&E	NAMA					5,000.00			*		NAMA	MPCU	G16 T6
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	116.Organize technical assistance support/ dissemination workshops on PM&E	NAMA	*	*	*	*	4,000.00	12,000.00		*		MPCU	NAMA	G16 T6

		and Social Audit													
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	117.Support to Community initiated projects	NAMA	*	*	*	*	121,660.00			*		MWD	NAMA	

Source: MPCU NAMA, 2021

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **6.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter covers the Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements for the implementation of the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (2022-2025) and analysis of stakeholders with their interests, roles and responsibilities in the conduct of Monitoring and Evaluation. The chapter also presents the monitoring matrix, work plan for monitoring and evaluation as well as strategies for data collection, collation, analysis and reporting.

#### **6.2 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS**

The design of development programmes/projects and other key interventions of DMTDP are done in participatory sessions involving representatives of all key stakeholders. This is due typically to the fact that DMTDP implementation affects individuals, groups of people, institutions and organisations so that if social benefits are to be maximised, the views, perceptions and needs of all interest groups must be adequately captured. Generally, societies exhibit differences in the roles and responsibilities of women and men and their access to and control over resources and their participation in decision making. The availability and access of women and men to opportunities in economic, social and political life is inequitable and this could hinder growth and development. Any failure to adequately address gender issues can damage the effectiveness and sustainability of programmes and projects. Given this background, the MPCU, in developing the DMTDP has employed gender-sensitive approaches that take into account the interventions, objectives, strategies and resource allocation. Stakeholder analysis is closely related to problem analysis essentially because without people's views on a problem, neither its nature, nor their needs, nor eventual solution will become clear.

Table 6.1 shows the major stakeholders who will be affected (either positively or negatively) by the interventions following the implementation of the DMTDP. Being affected by the MTDP will also require that their contributions to the DM&E activities over the plan period guarantee success and enhance positive impact of the MTDP

**Table 6.1: Stakeholder Analysis in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality**

NO.	STAKEHOLDERS	STAKEHOLDERS INTEREST	STAKEHOLDERS ROLES/ RESPONSIBILITIES
1	Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grassroots and community level development</li> <li>- Policy formulation and dissemination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of resources</li> <li>- Capacity building</li> </ul>
2	National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy and Plan preparation.</li> <li>- National and Grassroots development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building</li> <li>- Technical Advice</li> <li>- Policy, planning, development coordination</li> </ul>
3	Regional Coordinating Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development policy formulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy, planning, development coordination</li> </ul>
4.	Municipal Assembly (NAMA) including decentralised departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proper project implementation</li> <li>- Availability of adequate resources</li> <li>- Enactment of by-laws</li> <li>- Revenue generation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Municipal-wide decision making and implementation of national policies</li> <li>- Initiation, planning, design, implementation and coordination of district development programmes and projects</li> <li>- Resource allocation</li> <li>- Sector policy programming, design, implementation and management</li> <li>- Collaboration with core DA team and sub-district institutions for development</li> <li>- Beneficiary Sensitisation</li> <li>- Data collection and Analysis</li> <li>- Reporting</li> <li>- Information dissemination</li> </ul>
5	Zonal Council/Unit Committee members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zonal Council development</li> <li>- Information dissemination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village/community-level decision making on one hand and implementation on the other</li> <li>- Community sensitisation and education</li> <li>- Data collection</li> </ul>
6	Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community development</li> <li>- Conflict management</li> <li>- Custody of customs, traditions and practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community mobilisation</li> <li>- Conflict resolution</li> <li>- Initiate community self-help programmes and projects</li> <li>- Information dissemination, public education</li> </ul>
7	Civil Society Groups (including NGOs, FBOs, CBOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community development</li> <li>- Social development</li> <li>- Project implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advocacy for recognition of community-initiated views, needs and aspirations</li> <li>- Social mobilisation</li> <li>- Conduct of monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>- Technical backstopping</li> </ul>
8	Assembly members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Attracting projects/development to electoral areas</li> <li>- Adherence to by-laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Municipal-level policy formulation and decision making</li> <li>- Information dissemination</li> <li>- Conduct of Participatory monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>- Community and social mobilisation</li> <li>- Resource mobilisation</li> </ul>
9	Beneficiary Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community development</li> <li>- Moral development</li> <li>- Social safety</li> <li>- Accountability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide communal policing for respect of civil rights and responsibilities</li> <li>- Information dissemination</li> <li>- Project maintenance</li> <li>- Resource mobilisation</li> </ul>

			- Conduct of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
10	Vulnerable and Excluded Groups (Voices of the poor, the indigents, PWDs, women and children)	- Development - Care and support - Public safety	- Source for communal support for implementation of development programmes and projects - Cooperation
11	Religious Institutions (Churches, Mosques)	- Moral development - Conflict management - Upholding of good virtues and behavioural/attitudinal change practices	- Education and dissemination of information - Resource provision - Project maintenance - Monitoring and Evaluation
12	Media Partners (FM Stations, Print Media)	- Accountability and Transparency - Information dissemination	- Sourcing information from the public for analysis - Education, communication and advocacy
13	Political Parties	- emerge from the National level - assess the performance of government	- mount pressure on government
14	Private Sector contributors (tourism/hospitality operators,	- Favourable policies - Infrastructure development - Community development	- Provision of resources - Cooperation
15	Market Women	- Favourable conditions - Infrastructure development	- Provision of public goods/ services - Provision of resources for development
15	National Policy/decision makers (Members of Parliament MPs)	- Attraction of projects - Conflict management	- Resource mobilisation - Networking and lobbying - Policy advocacy
16	Donor Agencies	- Accountability and Transparency - Resources reaching target groups	- Provision of funds - Capacity building

Source: NAMA MPCU, 2021

### 6.3 MONITORING MATRIX

At the municipal level, the activities of Monitoring and Evaluation are responsibilities of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU). Section 46, sub-section 3 of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 establishes the MPCU to assist the District Assembly to execute designated planning, monitoring and evaluation functions. The Departments have their own teams and supervisors who go around on regular basis for monitoring. External monitors including the RCC conduct quarterly monitoring visits on plan implementation. At the National level, teams from the MLGRD and ODACF also visit the Municipality's projects sites.

Monitoring indicators form a crucial part in developing the M&E Plan. It defines how targets are measured in relation to achieving the DMTDP goal and objectives. It also indicates the

initial situations before the start of the project while given information on expected outcomes and impact on target beneficiaries.

All Assemblies are mandated to present reports on the 20 core indicators annually as shown in Annex 3. The Monitoring Matrix as shown in Annex 5 shows the programmes and sub-programmes, the indicators defined by type whether they are input, output, outcome and impact indicators. The matrix also depicts the baseline for 2021, the targets for the plan period, the data disaggregation with specific ages and gender distribution of beneficiaries as well as the monitoring frequency and whose responsibility it is to provide the data.

#### **6.4 INTENDED EVALUATIONS**

It is important to periodically assess and review the extent to which the goals and objectives of an activity have been accomplished as well as the relevance, effectiveness and impact of activities in the light of their objectives. NAMA intends to employ the services of an external evaluator to conduct Mid- Term evaluation in the middle of the Plan implementation (i.e 2024). This will be aimed at drawing conclusions for ensuring that the set objectives are being met.

There will also be quarterly, mid -year and annual reviews by the MPCU and other stakeholders of all projects/programmes to ascertain the attainment of objectives of interventions and the overall changes that have occurred. These would be conducted based on relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact as well as sustainability.

Again, the Assembly would conduct terminal evaluation at the end of the plan implementation period in 2026.

The Assembly would also conduct Citizen Satisfaction Surveys with the help of an independent consultant to determine how well our communities are satisfied with the programmes, projects and services delivered by the Assembly.

In addition to the above, the MPCU will consider with urgency to carry out other studies such as Municipality's poverty profiling and mapping, beneficiary assessment, social infrastructure audit of development projects, strategic evaluation, impact assessment and thematic evaluation studies.

#### **6.5 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS**

The Assembly would identify all key Stakeholders working in the Municipality including NGOs/CSOs and establish strong partnership with them in view of pursuing common development agenda. Recognising the capacity constraints of community members, CSOs/NGOs/CBOs at the community level, MPCU will organize workshops to strengthen and

build their capacities as well as discuss the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders towards promoting PM&E. However, NGOs/CSOs/CBOs who are assessed to have capacity will be engaged to support MPCU to provide training and capacity building in the use of the PM&E tools and methodologies that will be used. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) tools such as Citizens Report Cards, Community Score Cards, Focus Group Discussions and Participatory Expenditure Tracking would be employed to assess performance in services delivery. A facilitator will be identified and Terms of Reference developed to enable a determination of the relevant questions and resources available after which the results will be shared with stakeholders.

Table 6.2 is the monitoring and evaluation work plan which shows the costed plan to guide the activities. The work plan outlines the M&E activities to be implemented in the four years and indicates the time frame, estimated budget and stakeholders involved.

**Table 6.2: Monitoring and Evaluation Work plan for Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality**

M&E Activities	Timeframe				Responsibility	Estimated Budget
	2022	2023	2024	2025		
<b>DMTDP Evaluations</b>						
DMTDP Mid Term Evaluation	10 <sup>th</sup> April, 2024				MPCU and major stakeholders	50,000
Terminal Evaluation	13 <sup>th</sup> March, 2026					100,000
Specific Evaluations and Studies	Bi- Annually					40,000
Participatory M&E and Social Audit	Bi- Annually					30,000
Dissemination workshops	Annually					60,000
<b>Implementation Monitoring</b>						
Monthly site visits/ Review meetings	1 <sup>st</sup> Wednesday of every month				Works Department	2,000
Quarterly field visits	1 <sup>st</sup> Thursday in April, July, October, January				MPCU/ Stakeholders	96,000
Quarterly Review Meetings	2 <sup>nd</sup> Tuesday in April, July, October, January					90,000
Preparation of Quarterly/ Annual Reports	End of April, July, October, January				MPCU Secretariat	48,000
<b>APR Preparation</b>						
Data Collection	1 <sup>st</sup> week of January Annually				MPCU	10,000
Draft Municipal APR Prepared	15 <sup>th</sup> January Annually					10,000
APR Review Workshop	3 <sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of January Annually				MPCU/ Stakeholders	20,000
<b>Dissemination</b>						
Final APR Submitted to RPCU/ NDPC	31 <sup>st</sup> January Annually				MPCU Secretariat	-
Dissemination of APR					MPCU and Stakeholders	20,000
Others						50,000
<b>Total</b>						

Source: NAMA MPCU, 2021

### 6.5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix/ Results Framework

Table 6.2 shows the M&E matrix and presents information on input, outcomes and impact and as well as activities that are performed to achieve plan objectives and the specific sources of data required to monitor the indicators. It shows actors responsible for the various activities. The MPCU will be conducting participatory Monitoring and Evaluation in collaboration with beneficiary departments and communities as a means of ensuring wider participation of stakeholders which can guarantee sustainability of the projects. The comparison of the baseline,

targets and the achieved result will allow the evaluation of the Municipality’s performance. Annex 5 shows the Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix for the period 2022 to 2025.

**Table 6.3: The Evaluation Matrix Below Will Be Used for Data Collection and Analysis**

<b>Recommended Studies and Evaluations to be Conducted</b>
<p><b><u>Municipal Poverty Profiling and Mapping</u></b></p> <p>The MPCU would work with CSOs and other stakeholders to prepare poverty profiles and maps for the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality (NAMA). These will be expected to give indications on how poverty manifests itself among different socio-economic groups within the municipality. The poverty maps will also be expected to indicate how poverty presents itself in spatial terms in the NAMA</p>
<p><b><u>Beneficiary Assessment</u></b></p> <p>The NAMA will use Beneficiary Assessment tools to focus on understanding the opinions of service users on the quality and relevance of policies, programmes and projects during and after implementation</p>
<p><b><u>Social Infrastructure Audit</u></b></p> <p>Over the years a number of social infrastructure and facilities have been provided for communities and other beneficiaries. Overtime, these infrastructures have gone through conditions as stress, dilapidation and other forms of wear and tear. The conditions have to be known so that remedial actions could be provided. The NAMA will commission audit into Social Infrastructure of the Municipality.</p>
<p><b><u>Strategic Evaluation</u></b></p> <p>The NAMA may conduct Strategic Evaluation should an issue pose high risks to stakeholders or has generated conflicting views. Strategic Evaluation aims at advancing a deeper understanding of a particular issue and reduces the range of uncertainties associated with different options for addressing them so that ultimately an acceptable working agreement among the concerned parties will be reached.</p>
<p><b><u>Impact Assessments (Economic, Social and Environmental)</u></b></p>

For NAMA to promote sustainable development and ensure that programmes, projects and policies are economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable, the Municipality would commission Impact Assessment Studies. Depending upon the situation, the NAMA could commission impact assessment to involve Social, Economic, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and as well Strategic Environmental Assessment

**Thematic Evaluation Studies**

The NAMA would commission Thematic Evaluation Studies to assess the effectiveness of the thematic policies, programmes and projects from the experiences gained during implementation of sector strategies.

**Table 6.4: Evaluation Matrix**

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS		DATA NEEDED	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS
	MAIN QUESTION	SUB QUESTIONS			
<b>Relevance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is the significance of the projects, programs and activities?</li> <li>- To what extent are the programs, projects and activities consistent with the needs and priorities of beneficiaries?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How does the projects relate to you personally?</li> <li>- How does the projects relate to the community?</li> <li>- How does the projects affect your standard of living?</li> <li>- How has the projects, programs, activities address your challenges as an individual and community at large?</li> </ul>	Primary and Secondary Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries</li> <li>- Opinion Leaders</li> <li>- Departmental Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring and Inspections</li> <li>- Review of Progress Report</li> <li>- Field Survey</li> <li>- Observation</li> </ul>
<b>Efficiency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Are the projects, programs, and activities cost efficient?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the benefits and results as compared to the cost?</li> <li>- What alternative strategies could be used to reduce cost?</li> </ul>	Primary and Secondary Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries</li> <li>- Opinion Leaders</li> <li>- Departmental Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring and Inspections</li> <li>- Review of Progress Report</li> <li>- Field Survey</li> <li>- Observation</li> </ul>

		- Was the project achieved on time?			
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Are the programs, projects and activities achieving their set objectives?</li> <li>- To what extent did the projects, programs and activities achieve their purpose?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the major factors that influence the projects and programs?</li> <li>- How does Factors such as political, economic, social, cultural and environmental limit or facilitate the progress of the projects?</li> </ul>	Primary and Secondary Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries</li> <li>- Departmental Reports</li> <li>- Opinion Leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring and Inspections</li> <li>- Review of Progress Report</li> <li>- Field Survey</li> <li>- Observation</li> </ul>
<b>Impact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What difference has the projects, programs and activities made to beneficiaries?</li> <li>- Has the projects contributed or likely to contribute to long term social, economic, technical and environmental changes for individuals in the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How many people have been affected positively or negatively by the projects?</li> <li>- What has happened as a result of the projects, program or activity?</li> </ul>	Primary and Secondary Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries</li> <li>- Departmental Reports</li> <li>- Opinion Leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring and Inspections</li> <li>- Review of Progress Report</li> <li>- Field Survey</li> <li>- Observation</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent are the projects,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How does factors such as social,</li> </ul>	Primary and Secondary Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring and Inspections</li> </ul>

	<p>programs and activities results likely to continue after the intervention has completed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent does the projects, programs and activities taken into account the factors which influence on the sustainability of the projects?</li> </ul>	<p>economic, environmental, cultural and political have on the sustainability of the projects, programs and activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What specific exit strategies have been prepared and agreed upon by both the MA and Stakeholders to ensure post program sustainability or continuation?</li> <li>- How will the community maintain the ownership of the projects after completion?</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Departmental Reports</li> <li>- Opinion Leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of Progress Report</li> <li>- Field Survey</li> <li>- Observation</li> </ul>
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Source: MPCU-NAMA, 2021

### **6.5.2 M&E Information System**

For better analysis and reporting to be done, NAMA needs to have appropriate IT-based monitoring information system that is capable of generating accurate reports to enable the Municipal Assembly assess outputs, outcomes and impact. The District Development Data Platform launched in 2020 by MLGRD in collaboration with GIZ and other partners would be of great benefit when fully operationalized. Notwithstanding, the MPCU secretariat uses the project/programme register, MS Excel for data entry, analysis and generating reports.

### **6.5.3 Data Analysis and Use of the Results**

Information and data gathered need to be analysed for several purposes and the MPCU has noted these so as to remain focus. Besides analysing data for reporting to RPCU, NDPC and to satisfy development partners, the analysis and interpretation are essential to highlight areas of concern and to identify appropriate interventions for development and poverty reduction in NAMA. The analysis and interpretation will also go a long way to demonstrate how NAMA is performing in relation to all the core and municipal specific indicators. The data on projects is collected from primary sources and involves site visits. Also, surveys, Focus Group Discussions and Participant Observations would also be used. The data collected would help in the quarterly and annual reviews regarding the stated objectives and the indicators as well as preparation of reports subsequently.

The collection, collation, analysis and interpretation of the M&E data shall be the responsibility of MPCU with support from MIS and other departments. The analysis will employ SPSS, MS Excel as well as the use of narrative and graphical presentations (charts, graphs, trends etc).

Data analysis and interpretation is as good as storage of the information. The NAMA has designated a specific central location for holding all the data and information to facilitate easy retrieval.

The progress of each indicator towards meeting the objectives and targets of the MTDP and actions taken to address the findings will be shared among all the relevant stakeholders for redress before the next monitoring exercise based on their roles and interests. After each monitoring exercise, the

MPCU will make its key findings known to management which is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive.

In accordance with LI 2232, NAMA will submit quarterly and annual progress reports on the implementation of the Annual Action Plans to NDPC, RCC and other stakeholders. The prescribed monitoring format and templates would be used.

The reporting format for the quarterly and Annual Progress Reports is shown in table 6.6

**Table 6.5: Reporting Format for Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports**

<b>OUTLINE FOR DISTRICT MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORTING</b>
<b>Title Page</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• District</li><li>• M&amp;E Report For (Time Period)</li></ul>
<b>Introduction</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Purpose Of The M&amp;E or the Stated Period</li><li>• Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered</li><li>• Status Of Implementation of DMTDP</li></ul>
<b>M&amp;E Activities Report</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Programme/Project Status for The Quarter or Year</li><li>• Update On Disbursement from Funding Sources</li><li>• Update On Indicators and Targets</li><li>• Update On Critical Development and Poverty Issues</li><li>• Evaluations Conducted; Their Findings and Recommendations</li><li>• Participatory M&amp;E And Other Issues</li></ul>
<b>The Way Forward</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Key Issues Addressed and Those Yet to Be Addressed</li><li>• Recommendations</li></ul>

*Source: NDPC LI 2232*

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

#### **7.1 INTRODUCTION**

Communication is the method of exchanging information using different means and media (speaking, writing, etc.). Good communication is characterized by a clear purpose, content, reliable sources, and effective transmission channel and is effectively delivered to stakeholders. Dissemination of information to stakeholders has become imperative in managing stakeholders' expectations as far as development of their communities are concerned.

This chapter highlights the strategies NAMA will employ to disseminate the plan and its implementation progress. This will enable the Assembly pass on information and elicit feedback from stakeholders and community members regarding the provision of socio-economic infrastructure and related services.

#### **7.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

The objectives of the NAMA Communication Strategy are to:

- Develop a strategy to promote and sustain stakeholder involvement, consultation, support and collaboration in the delivery of socio-economic services.
- Promote and sustain donor interest, support and relationship.
- Create general awareness among stakeholders, build a united bond, and foster greater understanding, appreciation, acceptance and ownership of the Plan.
- Communicate effectively the mission, goals and objectives of the Assembly's policies and development plans;

#### **7.3 TARGET AUDIENCE**

The target groups include all individuals/groups and institutions that will have a role in the planning, policy formulation, funding, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements. The major stakeholders/institutions identified include but not limited to the Traditional Authorities, Opinion leaders, Zonal council members, Assembly members, Market women, Transport Unions, Private Sector, NGOs / CSOs, Religious groups among others.

## **7.4 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

NAMA will disseminate reports and other information in two major levels. Firstly, Copies of implementation reports will be submitted to NDPC and RCC.

The reports will be disseminated to municipal and community level actors. The aim is to improve and enhance accountability, transparency and to instill confidence in stakeholders. By so doing, the MPCU will win the trust and commitment of all.

The importance of the channels of communication with the stakeholders cannot be overemphasized. The use of the channel depends on the type of the stakeholder and activity or the purpose of communication. Using the right channels of communication, taking into account the unique characteristics of each stakeholder would go a long way to ensure a smooth/ effective participatory process and efficiency in the work of the Assembly.

Several channels are available to the Assembly as far as engaging or communicating with its stakeholders is concerned. Apart from the conventional means of sending letters and other documents and organizing meetings, NAMA disseminates information through the following means:

- Use of Information Vans
- PFM Town Hall Meetings
- Zonal Council Meetings
- Public hearings on Development Plans
- Community Durbars
- MCE's Community engagements
- Fee-fixing consultations
- Budget Hearings
- Stakeholders' Fora
- Radio discussions on FAWE FM
- Meeting with Traditional Authorities
- Notice boards
- Flyers
- Use of Media (newspapers)
- Community information centres
- Gong gong beating
- Hotlines
- Client Service Unit

- Website-[www.nama.gov.gh](http://www.nama.gov.gh)
- Facebook

## **7.5 PUBLIC HEARING AND ADOPTION OF THE PLAN**

The preparation of the MTDP was done in a very participatory and transparent manner. The General Assembly, Unit Committees, Electoral Areas, Zonal Councils and Communities were involved from the start to the end. They were oriented on the guidelines and the framework after which several public hearings were conducted at the Electoral Area level.

The Municipal Assembly in accordance with section 5 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (LI 2232), held the final Public Hearing on 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2021 at the Green Earth Hall, where all relevant stakeholders were invited. At the public hearing, the draft plan was presented to stakeholders to solicit their inputs and to ensure ownership for effective implementation and sustainability. See Annex 7 for the Public Hearing Report. Also, the plan was adopted in the General Assembly meeting held on 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2021. Evidence from the General Assembly meeting for the Adoption of the Plan and the invitation letter have been attached as Annex 8.

**Table 7.1: Communication Plan**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Target Audience</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Logistics</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Stakeholders' meeting (De-briefing)	To disseminate MTDP (2022-2025)	Traditional Authorities, Community members/general public, Assembly members, zonal council members, religious groups, media, NGOs/CSOs/CBOs, Heads of Departments	Stakeholders' fora	Flip charts Videos Radio Airtime Projector Markers Flip chart stands	July	MPCU/MCE
Community sensitization	To create awareness on MTDP (2022-2025)	Community members, NGOs/CSOs/CBOs, chiefs and opinion leaders, Zonal Council members, Assembly members	Community durbars, Town hall meetings, discussion on local radio station, community information centers,	Flip charts Flip chart stands Videos Radio Airtime Projector Markers Information van	Quarterly	MPCU/MCE
Stakeholder sensitization	To create awareness on stakeholders' roles & expectations in the implementation of the MTDP	Assembly members, zonal council members, Traditional Authorities, Religious groups, NGOs/CSOs/CBOs, HoDs, PWDs, community members	Workshops, stakeholders' fora, radio discussions	Flipcharts, markers, radio, airtime, projector	Annually (December)	MCE/ MPCU
General Assembly Meetings	To present/discuss key issues on projects	Assembly members, sub-committees, Development Partners, Donor Agencies	Presentation of key issues on projects	Flipcharts, photos, projector	Quarterly	MPCU/MCE/Committee
Sensitization of heads of departments	To present/discuss & validate monitoring reports	Heads of departments	Workshops, meetings	Flipcharts powerpoint presentations	Quarterly	MPCU/ MCE
Submission of quarterly and annual progress reports	To disseminate quarterly and annual progress reports and evaluation reports.	Regional Coordinating Council (RCC), National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	Submit hardcopy/softcopy reports to RCC/NDPC	A4 sheets, internet data	End of April, July, October, January	MPCU/MCE
Sensitization of stakeholders & community members		Assembly members and Zonal Council members, Heads of Departments/Organizations, Non-Governmental, Civil Society &	Community durbars, town hall meetings, radio discussions/broadcast	Flipcharts, radio airtime	Quarterly	

		Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs)				
Meeting with HoDS, DPSC members, Zonal Council members & Presiding Member	To present revised annual action plans  To disseminate mid-year & annual review reports and evaluation reports	Heads of departments, Development Planning Sub-Committee members, Presiding Member, zonal council members	Meetings	Projector Flipcharts	July January	MPCU/MCE
Community sensitization		General public, media, Assembly members, community members, zonal council members, Heads of Decentralized Departments, Non-Governmental, (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), traditional authorities, religious groups.	Public fora	Projector Flipcharts	July January	MPCU/MCE
Public hearing	To create awareness on the MMTDP	Beneficiary communities	Community interface meetings through public hearings		Annually	MPCU/Assembly members/Area Councils
Media discussion	To create awareness on the MMTDP	General Public	Radio/FM discussions, Editorials, commentaries etc		Monthly	MPCU/DCE/NGOs
Submission of Reports	To submit/disseminate quarterly and Annual progress reports	RPCU, NDPC, Donor Agencies/Dev't Partners, NGOs	Delivery of hard and soft copies of M&E reports (monthly, quarterly, annual progress reports) on schedule		As prescribed by the NDPC Calendar	MPCU
Publications on Assembly's website, Facebook page	To disseminate progress reports and other relevant information	General public, CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, Media,	Uploading of progress reports, pictures and other relevant information		All year round	MIS officer,

Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021

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# ANNEXES

**Annex 1: District's Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)**

<b>Adopted Issues to be addressed</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of technology</li> <li>- Congenial environment for businesses</li> <li>- Availability of electricity</li> <li>- Availability of Industries</li> <li>- Existence of Agriculture department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government policy to promote agro-based industries</li> <li>- Provision of loans from Commercial/Rural Banks</li> <li>- Nearness to Accra</li> <li>- Government Policy of promoting the Private Sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reliance on indigenous technology</li> <li>- Low level of capital for agro-based industries</li> <li>- Lack of credit facilities to support agro-based industries</li> <li>- Low purchasing power</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor marketing arrangement for agro-based industries products</li> <li>- Inadequate support for the existing agro-based industries</li> <li>- High cost of imported products</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion: This issue can be addressed through the implementation of government policy of fertilizer subsidy, planting for food and jobs, planting for exports and rural development. Peri – urban nature of the municipality can make agro technology and farm inputs easily be accessed to increase high yields of farm produce.</b>				
Low skills in business development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of Business Advisory Centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government policy to promote business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funds</li> <li>- Inadequate business development skills</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergence of Covid 19 pandemic</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion: The Assembly can help by adopting strategies to develop the skills of the unemployed youth to engage in entrepreneur opportunities.</b>				
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of youthful labour force</li> <li>- Willingness of some youth to go into Agriculture</li> <li>- Existence of Agriculture department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government policy to promote agro-based industries</li> <li>- Ready Market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of capital</li> <li>- Inadequate land for Agriculture purposes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate support for the existing agro-based industries</li> <li>- Conversion of agricultural lands to estates</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusions: this issue can be addressed by youth empowerment initiatives by Government and Assembly to encourage the youth venture into Agriculture to make it more attractive.</b>				
Inadequate market infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of Land</li> <li>- Peri urban Municipality</li> <li>- Availability of labour</li> <li>- Existence of ready market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proximity to Accra</li> <li>- Existence of ready market outside Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funds</li> <li>- Lack of maintenance</li> <li>- Inadequate skilled labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Donor support</li> </ul>

	- Availability of road network and infrastructure.			
<b>Conclusions: Market infrastructure could be provided with adequate funds from government and sustained through ready market and continuous maintenance of all market infrastructure.</b>				
Low productivity of livestock and poultry products	- Availability of Land - Availability of livestock feed - Existence of veterinary services - Availability of Department of Agriculture	- Availability of Ministry of Food and Agriculture - Gov't policies to revamp the local livestock industry	- Inadequate funds of livestock farmers - Inadequate feed for livestock - Diseases affecting livestock - Lack of storage facilities for farmers	- Competition from livestock importers
<b>Conclusions: This issue can be addressed by government providing the needed policies to protect local livestock farmers. The government should provide incentives to revamp the sector and make it lucrative</b>				
Limited land for farming due to activities of estate agents and sand winners	- Availability of arable lands - Physical Planning Dept.	- Existence of Government policy on housing	- Selling of arable lands to estate developers	- Increased number of estate developers - Increasing demand for housing
<b>Conclusions: the Assembly through the Physical Planning Department should engaged stakeholders in the municipality on how land management issues can be accessed and addressed through spatial planning.</b>				
- Inadequate development of tourism potentials - Poor access roads to tourist sites	- Availability of tourism potential - Availability of labour - High tourist attraction - Availability of natural resources particularly forest products - Presence of office of arts culture and tourism	- Government policy on promoting local tourism - Existence of river Densu - Existence of GEA	- Poor access roads - Inadequate funds to develop tourist sites - Low advertisement - Low patronage by indigens	- Delay in release of funds - Emergence of a pandemic
<b>Conclusions: the Assembly through relevant stakeholders should intensify discovering culture and tourism potentials in the municipality and develop them to boots local economic development.</b>				

Limited access to capital for SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of natural resources particularly forest products</li> <li>- High potential tourist attractions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NBSSI to offer expertise advise/training to small scale industrialists</li> <li>- Financial assistance from Rural Banks</li> <li>- The existence of national financial schemes e.g. MASLOC, LESDEP, YES, etc.</li> <li>- The existence of NGOs who provide credit for farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low level of capital for Small Scale industrialists</li> <li>- Lack of credit facilities to support Small Scale Industrialists</li> <li>- Low level of Private Sector Participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor marketing arrangement for small scale industrial products</li> <li>-Inadequate support for SMEs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion: With the existence of Business Advisory Centre in the municipality, MSEs can access affordable credit facilities especially with the introduction of the Youth Enterprises Support (YES), MASLOC, Covid 19 MasterCard programme etc by the government</b></p>				

*Source: MPCU Secretariat, 2020*

Table 54B: Development Dimension: Social Development

Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common Fund of MA to construct sewerage facilities</li> <li>• IGF</li> <li>• MWST</li> <li>• EHD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement in the service delivery of CWSA</li> <li>• Expansion of activities of NGOs in the water and sanitation sector</li> <li>• Preparedness of the private sector to collaborate with Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of a well-established waste management unit</li> <li>• Frequent breakdown of waste management equipment</li> <li>• Lack of commitment to prosecute sanitation offenders Lack of septic empties</li> <li>• Inadequate drainage systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing cost of waste management especially maintenance of equipment, fuel and lubricant</li> <li>• Rapid rate of waste generation</li> </ul>

**Conclusion: The Assembly's willingness to promote the private sector to construct recycling plants and landfill sites will go a long way to help in the management of waste in the Municipality.**

<p>Poor quality of education and training at all levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of scholarship schemes by the MA</li> <li>• Frequent in-service training for teachers</li> <li>• Presence of educational institutions in the district</li> <li>• Establishment of District Education Endowment Fund</li> <li>• Adequate circuit supervisors to monitor schools</li> <li>• Established institutions to promote education i.e. SMC, PTA, Unit Committees, Traditional Authorities</li> <li>• Support from Municipal Assembly</li> <li>• Presence of PWDs association</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of trained teachers in the country</li> <li>• FCUBE Policy</li> <li>• Donor support (USAID: ILP)</li> <li>• GETFUND</li> <li>• Capitation grant</li> <li>• Private investors in the sector</li> <li>• School Feeding Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poorly stocked libraries in school</li> <li>• Lack of incentives for teachers (teacher accommodation, staff common room etc.)</li> <li>• Inadequate public libraries</li> <li>• Low Parental control of pupil</li> <li>• Inadequate transport facilities for circuit supervisors</li> <li>• Inadequate school infrastructure</li> <li>• Child waywardness</li> <li>• Ineffective supervision</li> <li>• Inadequate teaching and learning materials</li> <li>• Child labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unwillingness of trained teachers to accept postings to rural communities</li> <li>• Lack of special incentives for teachers posted to rural communities</li> <li>• Peer group influence</li> <li>• Pressure to engage in money making ventures</li> </ul>
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**Conclusion: The Assembly will continue in its effort to replace dilapidated school structures and build new schools to communities without school with the help from GETFund secretariat and the District Development Facility (DDF)**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High youth unemployment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of unskilled labour force</li> <li>• Scholarship Scheme for Technical/Vocational education provided by the MA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of training programmes in a number of institutions in the country (capacity building)-</li> <li>• Availability of youth employment funds</li> <li>• Poverty alleviation fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lack of office accommodation for decentralized departments;</li> <li>• lack of motivation for workers</li> <li>• Lack of training schemes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unwillingness of skilled labour to move to rural communities</li> <li>• Policy makers to appreciate the need to incorporate youth development</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of Technical/Vocational institutions</li> <li>• Teacher training college.</li> <li>• Sponsorship/scholarship</li> <li>• Large youth population with basic education</li> <li>• Availability of employment interventions</li> <li>• Existence of GEA to provide skill training</li> <li>• Established departments and agencies to promote youth development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from donor partners</li> <li>• CSOs</li> <li>• NVTI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate resources/logistics to organize youth programs</li> <li>• Limited employment avenues in the formal sector</li> <li>• Unwillingness of some youth to access training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>programmes into development budget</li> <li>• Sustainability of central government funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion: The Municipal Assembly's policy of establishing a Skills Acquisition Centre for the youth will go a long way to reduce the high levels of youth unemployment in the Municipality.</b></p>				
<p>Gaps in physical access to quality health infrastructure and services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of health facilities (hospitals and health centres/Posts etc.</li> <li>• Presence of DHMT</li> <li>• Operation of the Mutual Health Insurance Scheme</li> <li>• Commitment of MA to improve health delivery</li> <li>• DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of health training institutions in the country</li> <li>• Posting of foreign Doctors to the district</li> <li>• Posting of qualified health personnel</li> <li>• Support from donor partners to improve health infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Support from the National Health Insurance Council</li> <li>• Availability of NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate stocked health facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate health education campaign</li> <li>• Inadequate trained health personnel</li> <li>• Inability of portion of the population to afford premiums of the MHIS</li> <li>• Pressure on existing health facilities</li> </ul>	<p>Lack of special incentives for health staff who accept postings to rural districts and rural communities</p>

<b>Conclusion: Government directive to MMDAs to decentralized healthcare infrastructure and services through construction of CHPS compounds every year from the DACF will be observed to help bridge the geographical gap in the distribution of health facilities in the Municipality.</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High HIV/AIDS stigmatization and Discrimination</li> <li>Challenges in access to health education and management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MA's commitment</li> <li>Presence of Health Directorate</li> <li>Availability of qualified health personnel</li> <li>Institutions to disseminate information</li> <li>Funding available</li> <li>Health institutions to treat patients</li> <li>VCT Centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support from Ghana Aids Commission</li> <li>Donor support</li> <li>Role of NGOs</li> <li>CBOs &amp; CSOs</li> <li>Religious Bodies</li> <li>GES</li> <li>Efficient Referral Agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of commitment to accept message</li> <li>Inadequate test kits</li> <li>Lack of personal discipline</li> <li>Proliferation of sex workers</li> <li>Promiscuity</li> <li>Malnutrition</li> <li>Stigmatization</li> <li>Unavailable statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poverty</li> <li>Effect from tourism/immigration</li> <li>High cost of drugs</li> <li>Cultural practice</li> </ul>	
<b>Conclusion: the Assembly through the health directorate should intensify public awareness on health education and management, HIV &amp; AIDS and other related diseases and screening to trace and curb the spread within the municipality</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate access to social protection by the vulnerable/ PWDs</li> <li>Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to develop and utilize their potential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of Disability Common Fund</li> <li>Presence of Social Development Dept.</li> <li>Presence of PWDs association</li> <li>Support from the Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central government support</li> <li>Donor organizations</li> <li>CSOs</li> <li>Infirmery for Destitute</li> <li>Rehabilitation centres</li> <li>Scholarship for PWDs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding and logistics</li> <li>Inadequate reliable data for PWDs.</li> <li>Inadequate resources for PWDs Associations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Late release of funds</li> <li>Sustainability of external support</li> </ul>	
<b>Conclusion: Government initiative to empower PWDs to be self-sufficient by providing startup capitals for PWDs can be used to effectively to address mitigate the plight of PWDs in the Municipality.</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child abuse and increasing teenage pregnancy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of DOVSU</li> <li>Presence Social Development Dept.</li> <li>Presence of health institutions</li> <li>Availability of adequate staff in the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Child protection laws</li> <li>CHRAJ and DSW provide education on child and women right in the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of funds to embark on campaign against child and women abuse</li> <li>Inadequate material logistic from MA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural altitude of men towards women and children</li> <li>Traditional beliefs</li> </ul>	

<b>Conclusion: The Assembly through stakeholders should intensify sensitization on Child Abuse and Teenage pregnancy and enforce laws on child protection law in the municipality to help mitigate these challenges.</b>				
Poor quality of drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of numerous rivers stream &amp; underground water</li> <li>- Presence of Ghana Water Company.</li> <li>- Presence of CWSA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of EU</li> <li>- Expansion of activities of NGOs in the water sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate logistics</li> <li>- Inability of communities to manage facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of spare parts.</li> <li>- Poor maintenance culture</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion: The intervention of the Assembly and CSOs to increase the supply of water to the rural communities and new sites should be intensify across the municipality to improve the quality of water.</b>				
Increasing noise pollution in the municipality (especially from Okada riders, community information centres etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Security Agencies</li> <li>- Assembly Members</li> <li>- Presence of Bye - laws</li> <li>- Presence of the Judiciary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laws on Noise making</li> <li>- CSOs</li> <li>- Religious Bodies eg. Local Council of churches</li> <li>- Traditional Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate logistics</li> <li>- Lack of commitment by institutions</li> <li>- Inadequate funds</li> <li>- Inadequate vehicles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delays in release of funds</li> <li>- Delays in court process and proceedings</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion: The Assembly through its stakeholders should sensitize the general public and prosecute culprits on the laws on noise pollution and reckless bike riding in the municipality</b>				
Low participation of females in public and political offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of women groups</li> <li>- Assembly Women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditional Authority</li> <li>- CSOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funds</li> <li>- Limited number of women groups</li> <li>- Low level of commitment by women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Culture diversities</li> <li>- Culture barriers</li> </ul>
Limited awareness on gender equality and women empowerment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Social Development Dept.</li> <li>- Presence of DOVSU</li> </ul>			
<b>Conclusion: this issue can be addressed by engaging women on issues of national concern and encouraging women to take on public offices and contribute to decision making process.</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High incidence of youth delinquencies and its attendant problems such as gambling and betting among children and youth, smoking, drug abuse and teenage pregnancies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Security Agencies</li> <li>- Presence of Bye laws</li> <li>- Assembly Members</li> <li>- Traditional Authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of NARCOB</li> <li>- Presence of Food and Drugs Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High rate of unemployment among the youth</li> <li>- Presence of drugs dwellers</li> <li>- Presence of pubs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate job opportunities</li> </ul>

**Conclusion: The Assembly through stakeholders to sensitize people on social vices and prosecute offenders and pubs owners who infringe on the laws to serve as deterrent for others.**

*Source: MPCU Secretariat, 2020*

**Table 54C: Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements**

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor nature of roads and networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Huge investment potential of the municipality</li> <li>- Presence of quarry sites in the municipality</li> <li>- Urban Roads Dept.</li> <li>- Highways Dept.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large local and foreign investors</li> <li>- Congenial environment</li> <li>- Central government funding to provide infrastructure</li> <li>- Donor support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate efforts at lobbying by MA</li> <li>- Inadequate counterpart support</li> <li>- Inadequate Funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited government resources</li> <li>- Competition from other districts</li> <li>- Delay in release of funds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion: With Government initiative of improving the nature of roads and roads networks, the Assembly through the Department of Urban Roads and Highways in the Municipality. The conditions of roads linking neighboring districts in the municipality will get the necessary attention.</b></p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor prioritization of Spatial Planning (Structure and Local Plans)</li> <li>- Weak enforcement of building regulations within the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Physical Planning Dept.</li> <li>- Presence of qualified surveyors</li> <li>- Availability of base maps and planning schemes</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political and legal support to correct unauthorized developments</li> <li>- Central gov't support, ie. Urban development interventions</li> <li>- Donor support</li> <li>- Private sector including licenses surveyors</li> <li>- Ministry of inner cities and Zongo development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate institutional capacity ie. Personnel, equipment and logistics</li> <li>- Inadequate Funding</li> <li>- Problems emanating from ownership of land and acquisition</li> <li>-</li> <li>-</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of Political will</li> <li>- Lack of harmonized development with adjoining districts</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion: Vigorous sensitization on the full implementation of Spatial Planning Act through the Works and Physical Planning Dept. to help mitigate the incidents of poor spatial planning and building regulations.</b></p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adverse effects of climate change</li> <li>- Inadequate disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of NADMO.</li> <li>- Supports of the Assembly</li> <li>- Presence of Works Dept.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political and legal support to correct unauthorized developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate drainage systems</li> <li>- Inadequate funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited government resources</li> <li>- Delay in release of funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion: NADMO should continue their sensitization on climate change and its advert effects. The Assembly should reconstruct storm drains on major streams and attitudinal change on the part of the public will help prevent future disasters.</b></p>				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traffic congestion at Nsawam and Adoagyiri</li> <li>- Lack of land for lorry parks/ stations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Security Agencies</li> <li>- Support from the Assembly</li> <li>- Presence Transport Unions</li> <li>- Presence of designated bus stops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditional Authorities</li> <li>- CSOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergency of okada riders</li> <li>- Insufficient land access in towns</li> <li>- Inadequate funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delay in release</li> <li>- Inadequate donor support</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion: The Assembly should help expand the existing lorry station to cater for more vehicles and law enforcement on traffic congestions by transport unions in the municipality.</b></p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encroachment of conservation areas along the Densu river</li> <li>- Dumping of refuse along the banks of river Densu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Ghana Water Company Ltd.</li> <li>- Assembly Members</li> <li>- Traditional Authority</li> <li>- Presence of CWST</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Densu River Authority</li> <li>- Government restriction on water bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interference from leaders</li> <li>- Inadequate skip containers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of Political will</li> <li>- Flooding</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion: The Assembly in collaboration with stakeholders should encourage tree planting activities and provide dustbins and eject individuals in the buffer of river bodies.</b></p>				

*Source: MPCU Secretariat, 2020*

**Table 54D: Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**

Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited IGF generation due to inadequate property valuation, street naming and property addressing</li> <li>- Underperformance of IGF due to leakages, loopholes, among others</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Royalties paid by small scale industries (mining firms) operating in the district</li> <li>- The institution of the DA common fund</li> <li>- Availability of traditional revenue</li> <li>- Strong revenue base i.e. markets, commercial activities, private properties, large population etc.</li> <li>- Large ratable properties</li> <li>- Valuation of Properties.</li> <li>- Presence of revenue personnel</li> <li>- Availability of PFM Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of CSOs with investible funds</li> <li>- Government support to MA</li> <li>- Collaboration of the private sector</li> <li>- Support of donor-funded programmes to improve revenue collection</li> <li>- Access to government training programmes</li> <li>- Advancement in technologies and software</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low-income levels</li> <li>- Poor educational level of some revenue collectors</li> <li>- Inefficient/corrupt revenue staff</li> <li>- Inadequate revenue data base</li> <li>- Loopholes in revenue collection</li> <li>- Ineffective monitoring</li> <li>- Lack of commitment on the part of revenue collectors</li> <li>- Inadequate motivation to revenue staff</li> <li>- Inability to prosecute rate defaulters</li> <li>- Ineffective public education</li> <li>- Inadequate consultation with rate payers in fee fixing</li> <li>- Unwillingness of the people to pay economic rates</li> <li>- Ineffective operationalization of Zonal Councils impacting on poor revenue mobilization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delays in the release of the district's share of the common fund</li> <li>- Slow flow of development funds (e.g. Ceded revenue, donor support)</li> <li>- Central government ceilings on the imposition of certain levies</li> <li>- Tax exemptions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion: The Assembly through the revenue generating Departments should effectively implement the PFM Act (Act 921) and adopt innovative ways to technology in revenue generation</b></p>				

Ineffective sub- structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-structures established and inaugurated</li> <li>• Commitment of MA to strengthen structures</li> <li>• Availability of budgetary provision</li> <li>• Enthusiasm of local people to participate in local governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from Central gov't in capacity building</li> <li>• Donor support ie. CBRDP, SIF, EU etc.</li> <li>• Commitment of government to deepen decentralization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure</li> <li>• Lack of interest of qualified professionals to participate in local governance</li> <li>• Inadequate funds to cater for sub structures i.e. Resources to pay remuneration and salaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy of voluntarism in substructure activities adversely affecting participation</li> <li>• Lack of adequate finance to initiate and execute projects</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion: this issue can be addressed through commitment of the Municipal Assembly to strengthen the sub-district structures</b>				
M&E: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low capacities for the conduct of M&amp;E among staff</li> <li>- Inadequate logistics</li> <li>- Untimely release of funds</li> <li>- Poor documentation/ records keeping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational MPCU</li> <li>- Existence of M &amp; E plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M &amp; E guidelines from NDPC</li> <li>- Availability of relevant laws on M &amp; E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delay to release funds for M &amp; E activities</li> <li>- Low community involvement in M &amp; E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delay in release of DACF</li> <li>- Lack of M &amp; E logistics</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion: The Management of the Assembly through MPCU should prioritized M&amp;E activities to monitor project execution</b>				
Insecurity within some communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of law enforcement agencies</li> <li>• Support of civil society to partner agencies to fight crime</li> <li>• Highly trained security personnel to clamp down on criminal activities</li> <li>• Availability of FM stations</li> <li>• Numerous religious organizations supporting the fight</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of logistics by Central gov't</li> <li>• Donor support in equipment and vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate resources</li> <li>• Inadequate office and residential accommodation</li> <li>• Low personnel motivation</li> <li>• High incidence of out of court settlement of cases</li> <li>• Apathy on the part of people to report criminal activities to law enforcement agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds from Central gov't to support policing operations</li> <li>• Delay in dispensing justice</li> </ul>

<b>Conclusion: There is the need to build mutual trust and confidence between the police and the citizens in order to promote Peace and Tranquility</b>				
- Inadequate capacity of staff	- Willingness of staff members to work	- Employment opportunities by government - Transfer of personnel	- Inadequate logistics - Inadequate funds	- Untimely release of funds
- Inadequate residential/ office accommodation for staff				
<b>Conclusion: The Management of Assembly should seek the welfare of its personnel by providing adequate accommodation for its personnel to work efficiently and effectively.</b>				

*Source: MPCU Secretariat (NAMA), 2021*

The above analysis of the Municipality’s potentials, constraints, opportunities and challenges (POCC) reveal a set of development problems that have to be successfully tackled in the 2022-2025 MTDP. These are influenced by the fact that the Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipality has a number of potentials in all development dimensions which are capable of promoting the growth of the Municipality. The constraints of the Municipality are manageable and serious efforts by the Assembly to overcome them will enable development to thrive.

**Annex 2: Maintenance Plan - 2022 - 2025**

Type of Infrastructure/Asset		Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start date -End date)	Estimated cost of Maintenance	Location	Responsibility
1.	2 No. Classroom Blocks	Rehabilitation	Jan.-Dec 2022	320,000	Akwamu M/A James White SDA	MWD
2	2 No. Classroom Blocks	Rehabilitation	Jan.-Dec 2023	100,000	Nkyenkyene Presby. Basic Otu-Kwadwo M/A JHS	MWD
3.	3 No. Classroom Blocks	Rehabilitation	Jan.-Dec 2024	150,000	Ahuntam Darmang M/A JHS Panpanso Teshie M/A JHS Ntoaso S.D.A JHS	MWD
4.	3 No. Classroom Blocks	Rehabilitation	Jan.-Dec 2025	250,000	Panpanso Ningo M/A Primary Oparekrom M/A Basic Duayeden M/A Basic	MWD
5.	Health facilities	Rehabilitation	Jan 2022-Dec.2025	60,000	Municipal wide	MWD
6.	Office Buildings	Renovation	Jan-2022-Dec.2025	200,000	NAMA office/other offices	MWD
7	Residential accommodations	Renovation	Jan 2022-Dec 2025	300,000	Nsawam-bungalows	MWD
8.	Official vehicles	Servicing	Jan 2022-Dec.2022	100,000	NAMA	Transport
9.	Office equipment (computers, printers, photocopiers, air conditioners etc	Maintenance (servicing)	Jan 2022-Dec.2025	50,000	All offices	MIS
10.	Reshaping/Spot improvement of roads	Routine Maintenance	Jan.2022-Dec.2025	400,000	Municipal wide	URD
11.	Minor Drainage Repairs (100m)	Rehabilitation	Jan.2022-Dec.2025	300,000	Municipal wide	URD
12	Pothole patching roads	Rehabilitation	Jan.2022-Dec.2025	480,000	Municipal wide	URD
13.	Total Estimated Cost of Maintenance Plan			2,710,000.00		

Source: MPCU Secretariat, 2021

**Annex 3: Prioritised Development Issues**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION</b>	<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</b>	<b>NATIONAL GOALS</b>
Economic Development	Industrial Transformational	High cost and unreliable supply of electricity Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources Concentration of local factories in cities which are distant from sources of raw materials Inadequate investments and utilization of industrial research Low private sector investment in R&D Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel Limited contiguous land for large-scale industrial development Distressed but viable industries	Build a Prosperous Country
	Private Sector Development	Tax burden on businesses Inadequate access to affordable credit High interest on credit Lack of modern market facilities Low entrepreneur culture among the youth Inadequate access to affordable credit for SMEs	
	Agriculture and Rural Development	High cost of production inputs Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Erratic rainfall patterns Inadequate storage facilities Low level of good agriculture practices Lack of youth interest in agriculture Inadequate start-up capital for the youth Lack of credit for agriculture Low quality genetic material of livestock species Low level of good husbandry practices Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock Inadequate and poor-quality data Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry Weak livestock extension services delivery	

Economic Development	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	<p>Low levels of private sector investments in aquaculture (small- and medium-scale producers)</p> <p>High cost of aquaculture inputs</p> <p>High capital requirement</p> <p>Lack of storage facilities and maintenance</p> <p>Inadequate skills for aquaculture development</p> <p>Low interest of youth in aquaculture</p> <p>Weak extension services delivery</p> <p>Over-exploitation of fisheries resources</p>	Build a Prosperous Country
	Tourism and Creative Industry Development	<p>Poor tourism infrastructure and services</p> <p>Low skills and professionalism</p> <p>High hotel rates</p> <p>Unreliable utilities</p> <p>low involvement of communities in tourism development</p> <p>Poor accessible roads to tourist sites</p> <p>Inadequate data on tourist sites</p> <p>Informality and lack of an effective regulatory and institutional regime for the creative arts industry</p> <p>Weak coordination among MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry</p>	
Social Development	Education And Training	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels</p> <p>Inadequate furniture</p> <p>Inadequate TVET schools</p> <p>Inadequate school infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate computer libraries or laboratories</p> <p>Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</p> <p>Low prominence accorded to language learning in the school system</p> <p>Low participation in non-formal education</p> <p>Disparity in the deployment of teachers</p> <p>Inadequate teacher motivation</p> <p>Gaps in industrial skills needs and employability skills among graduates</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p> <p>Inadequate teaching and learning materials for children with disabilities</p> <p>Poor linkage between educational needs, care giving and health needs of children with disabilities</p> <p>Inadequate resource persons for PWDs at all levels of education</p>	Create opportunities for all

		<p>High dropout rate for both adolescent boys and girls</p> <p>Lack of standards and procedures in handling pregnancy cases in schools</p> <p>Lack of quality childcare support systems after delivery</p> <p>Stigmatisation and discrimination by society and peers of pregnant girls and other dropouts</p> <p>Inadequate parental support to girls during pregnancy and after childbirth</p> <p>Financial constraints for re-entry of dropouts</p> <p>Inadequate real-time data for tracking girls' re-entry</p> <p>Insufficient parents' understanding and engagement in remote learning</p> <p>Inadequate assessment mechanisms for remote teaching and learning</p> <p>Inequality in access to remote/virtual education</p> <p>Inaccessible virtual and e-learning educational tools especially for persons with disabilities</p> <p>Inadequate classroom management skills for remote learning among teacher</p>	
Social Development	Health And Health Services	<p>Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services</p> <p>Inadequate emergency services</p> <p>Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>Unmet need for mental health services</p> <p>Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p> <p>Inadequate financing of the health sector</p> <p>Inaccessible health facilities to persons with disabilities</p> <p>Limited supply of personal protective equipment</p> <p>Limited supply of assistive devices for PWDs</p> <p>Inequitable use of technology in health delivery services</p> <p>Barriers to access to health services by the hearing impaired due to the absence of sign language interpreters</p> <p>Rising burden of mental health</p> <p>Inadequate mental health facilities at regional and district level</p> <p>Inadequate resources (financial and manpower) for mental health delivery</p> <p>Stigmatisation and societal neglect of mental health patients</p> <p>Limited use of M&amp;E results of the health sector</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>Wide gaps in health service data</p> <p>Increasing morbidity, mortality, and disability</p> <p>Limited testing capacity leading to delays in diagnosis, particularly in remote areas</p> <p>Limited access for persons with disabilities to health services</p> <p>Rapid increase in the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other unhealthy food products.</p> <p>High COVID-19 risk factor</p>	Create opportunities for all

		<p>Poor awareness creation on tobacco, alcohol, and other unhealthy food products</p> <p>High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and Discrimination</p> <p>Limited knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young Persons</p> <p>Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)</p>	
Social Development	Food And Nutrition Security (FNS)	<p>Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional deficiencies</p> <p>Weak nutrition-sensitive food systems</p> <p>Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases</p> <p>Inadequate nutrition education</p> <p>Infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>Prevalence of hunger</p> <p>Household food insecurity</p> <p>Inadequate efforts to manage food maintenance systems</p> <p>Poor access to nutrient rich foods including fruits and vegetables</p> <p>High post-harvest loses and waste especially of fruits and vegetables</p> <p>Weak food and nutrition security (FNS) institutional framework and Coordination</p> <p>Poorly coordinated M&amp;E for FNS across sectors</p> <p>Inadequate FNS research, data and information Systems</p> <p>Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition</p> <p>Inadequate staff training on FNS at all levels</p> <p>Weak nutrition-sensitive planning and programming</p> <p>Weak food control systems</p> <p>Poor funding of the FNS sector</p>	Create opportunities for all
	Population Management and Migration for Development	<p>Weak management of population issues</p> <p>Inadequate funding for population programmes and projects</p> <p>Limited disaggregation of population data by disability</p> <p>High adolescent fertility rate</p> <p>Unmet needs for sexual and reproductive health services</p> <p>Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</p> <p>High cases of teenage pregnancy</p> <p>Inadequate culturally appropriate sexual and reproductive health education for young people</p> <p>Untapped benefits of the youth bulge</p> <p>Inadequate investments in young people</p> <p>High unemployment rate among the youth</p> <p>Mismatch in education and employment</p> <p>High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</p> <p>Low quality of human capital</p>	Create opportunities for all

		<p>High number of people employed are in vulnerable jobs  Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration  Brain drains and waste  Increased barriers to regular migration  Human trafficking  Persistent seasonal displacement of people  Weak coordination of labour migration  Weak labour market and migration information system  Delays in regulatory approvals  Low transparency and consumer protection  Lack of comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date data on migration and remittances.  Limited access to money transfer services in rural and remote communities  Fraudulent activities undermining financial transfers  Inadequate sensitization on remittances  Weak coordination of migration issues  Low capacity of relevant migration management stakeholders  Weak legislative instrument and limited coherence in migration-related laws  Increased influx of immigrants  Weak diaspora engagement  Insufficient structures for reintegration of return migrants  Inadequate comprehensive, accurate and timely migration data</p>	
Social Development	Reducing Poverty and Inequality	<p>Disparity in decline of poverty across geographical areas and among different population groups  Slow rate of decline in monetary poverty  High incidence of multi-dimensional poverty  High poverty among vulnerable households including those with disabilities  High income disparity across socio-economic groups and geographical areas (municipality)  Disparity in impacts of COVID-19 on welfare across geographical areas and groups</p>	Create opportunities for all
	Water And Environmental Sanitation	<p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities  Inadequate access to water services  High prevalence of open defecation  High user fee for sanitation services  Poor sanitation and waste management  Physical barriers to accessing water supply points by PWDs  Poor construction of boreholes and wells</p>	

		<p>Increasing demand for household water supply  Damage of pipe routes  Weak planning and M &amp; E for water at the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly  Poor institutional coordination and harmonisation in water service delivery  Poor quality of drinking water  Inadequate maintenance of facilities  Inadequate access to water services  Physical barriers to accessing water supply points by PWDs  Poor construction of boreholes and wells  Increasing demand for household water supply  Weak planning and M &amp; E for water at the Assembly  Delay in implementing plans for water sector  Poor institutional coordination and harmonisation in water service deliver  Inadequate financing of water sector institutions  High Non-Revenue Water among Piped Water Systems  inadequate Investments in water and sanitation  Poorly Managed Water Systems  Poor attitude of citizenry towards the environmental sanitation  Low level of investment in sanitation sector  Poor hygiene practices</p>	
Social Development	Child Protection and Development	<p>Policy gaps in addressing pertinent child protection issues (e.g., streetism and trafficking)  Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law  Lack of child protection committees in local communities  Prevalence child labour  Increasing child rights violation  Limited awareness on child rights and Development issues  Inadequate alternative care services for children  Inadequate coverage and targeting of social protection programmes for children  Outdated ECCD policy to meet current trends  Lack of emergency response framework for children  Institutional and structural deficiencies  Weak information management of children's issues  Uncoordinated methods in adequately targeting children for social protection interventions  Weak enforcement of laws, child related regulations and rights of children  Weak implementation of policies on children</p>	Create opportunities for all

	Support For the Aged	<p>Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development</p> <p>Inadequate care for the aged</p> <p>Low gender sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</p> <p>Abuse of the aged particularly women</p> <p>Lack of regulation on aged home operations</p> <p>Increasing abuse and neglect of older persons.</p> <p>Chronic age-related health conditions,</p> <p>Poor geriatric care</p> <p>No coverage of population aged 60 - 69 in the exempt category of the NHIS</p>	
Social Development	Gender Equality	<p>Weak legal regime and institutional infrastructure for gender equality</p> <p>Persistent negative discriminatory socio-cultural, traditional beliefs and customary practices</p> <p>Persistent sexual and gender-based violence</p> <p>Sexual harassment</p> <p>Low participation of women in public and political offices</p> <p>Inadequate financial support for females in politics</p> <p>High Unpaid Care Work (UCW) burden on women</p> <p>Inadequate attention to the peculiar needs of women with disabilities</p> <p>Poor legal aid services and limited knowledge of service delivery points</p> <p>Inadequate strategic gender partnerships•</p> <p>low labour earnings by females</p> <p>limited access to credit facilities for businesses owned by women</p> <p>Limited access to land and other productive resources by women for agricultural purposes</p> <p>Disparities in asset ownership among men and women</p> <p>Inadequate generation and use of gender statistics</p> <p>Limited understanding of gender mainstreaming in sectors</p> <p>Inadequate coordination of gender mainstreaming</p> <p>Inadequate training, empowerment and resources for GDOs to perform efficiently and effectively</p> <p>Inadequate gender budgeting at all levels of governance</p> <p>Inadequate government funding for promoting gender equality</p>	Create opportunities for all
	Sports And Recreation	<p>Inadequate and poor recreational and sports infrastructure, including para-sports</p> <p>Insufficient maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities</p> <p>Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands</p> <p>Inadequate disability-, child- and aged-friendly sports facilities</p> <p>Limited community-level sports and recreational activities</p> <p>Weak capacity for sports development and management</p>	

		<p>Low participation of persons with disability (Persons with disabilities) in sports</p> <p>Weak institutions for marketing</p> <p>Inaccessible sports and recreational centres to sports men and women with disabilities</p> <p>Limited promotion of locally organised sports</p> <p>Lack of gender equity in sports</p> <p>Weak public-private sector collaboration in sports development</p> <p>Limited mentorship in the sports sector</p> <p>Limited targeting of participation in international events by sports association</p> <p>Inadequate and unbalanced investment in sports development</p> <p>Under-utilisation of economic potential of sports</p>	
Social Development	Youth Development	<p>Weak coordination of youth-related institutions and programmes</p> <p>Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p> <p>Financial exclusion among the youth</p> <p>Weak structures and inadequate incentives to develop the craft and creativity of the youth for sustainable livelihood</p> <p>Limited participation of the youth in politics and electoral process</p> <p>High incidence of violence and crime</p> <p>Limited respect for the rights of the youth</p> <p>Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth</p>	Create opportunities for all
	Social Protection	<p>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Inadequate coordination and institutional arrangements for the implementation of social protection interventions</p> <p>Weak monitoring and evaluation of social protection especially for the formal sector</p> <p>Inadequate funding for social protection interventions.</p> <p>Persistent violation of the rights of vulnerable groups including Persons with Disabilities, the aged (especially elderly women), persons living with HIV and other conditions.</p> <p>Lack of shelters for victims of abuse.</p> <p>Non-declaration of full salaries by pension scheme contributors resulting in low pension payments.</p> <p>Inadequate awareness and low coverage of informal sector pension schemes.</p>	
	Disability-Inclusive Development	<p>Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to develop and utilise their potential</p> <p>Non-recognition and support of PWDs' cultural and linguistic identity</p> <p>High unemployment rate among Persons with Disabilities</p>	

		<p>Limited access to age-appropriate reproductive health and family planning information and commodities by PWDs</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable access to and support for inclusive and special education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p> <p>Poor specialized teacher deployment</p> <p>Inadequate provision of special teaching and learning aids and assistive devices for persons with disabilities</p> <p>Inadequate rehabilitation centres, services and programmes for PWDs</p> <p>Persistent abuse, exploitation, violence and discrimination against persons with disabilities</p> <p>Perpetration of discriminatory beliefs and systems, including those on marriage</p> <p>Interference in the privacy of persons with disabilities</p> <p>Suppression of the reproductive rights of PWDs</p> <p>Inadequate knowledge of the rights of persons with disabilities</p> <p>Limited understanding of disability issues</p> <p>Limited access of Persons with Disabilities to justice</p> <p>Limited and unstructured consultation and involvement of PWDs in decision making</p> <p>Inadequate representation of PWDs in public and political leadership</p> <p>Inadequate accessible, user-friendly facilities and materials, and disability-friendly voting procedures</p> <p>Inadequate coordination, implementation and enforcement of legislation on PWDs</p> <p>Limited disaggregated data on PWDs for the formulation, implementation (including targeting) and monitoring and evaluation of policies and plans</p> <p>Inadequate resources for the National Council on Persons with Disability to carry out its mandate</p> <p>Limited provision of inclusive services by sectors</p>	
Social Development	Employment And Decent Work	<p>Inadequate data on job creation</p> <p>Weak administrative structures to support apprenticeship development</p> <p>Higher unemployment for urban and women population</p> <p>High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth</p> <p>High rural underemployment</p> <p>Low participation in voluntary work</p> <p>High exploitation of labour</p> <p>Increasing incidence of casualization of employment</p> <p>Low levels of technical and vocational skills.</p> <p>Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services</p>	Create opportunities for all

		<p>Inadequate opportunities for retraining, skills upgrade and innovation.  Mismatch between training/skills and the needs of the labour market  Inadequate social protection in the labour market  Weak cooperative regulatory systems  Weak and ineffective implementation of labour policies, laws and standards  Poor industrial relations among partners  Lack of objective national productivity measurement  Increasing concern of Irregular labour migration, high recruitment cost and low skilled jobs among migrants  Substantial gender gaps in earnings and skilled jobs  Inadequate policies to promote access and employment equity for persons with disabilities  Non-availability of a comprehensive policy or roadmap on the formalization of employment in the Informal Sectors  Inadequate infrastructure for the informal economy  Poor documentation on the informal economy</p>	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Protected Areas	<p>Increasing forest degradation of conservation areas  Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions  Increasing loss of endangered species  Inadequate and untimely release of funds  Conflict between traditional and government institutions  Poor collaboration and coordination among relevant institutions  Encroachment in conservation areas, forest reserves, and protected areas  Weak enforcement of regulations  Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas  Mining in protected areas  Illegal logging of trees  Non-compliance with the ban on economic trees (e.g., rosewood)  Release of protected areas for investors</p>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Water Resources Management	<p>Pollution of water bodies from illegal mining  Uncoordinated development of water resources shared with neighbouring countries  Weak management of freshwater resources  Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality  Negative impact of climate variability and change  Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data  Inadequate protection and development of water resources  Increased encroachment of Ramsar sites</p>	
	Environmental Pollution	<p>Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations</p>	

		<p>Weak natural resource management systems</p> <p>Improper management of solid and liquid waste including e-waste</p> <p>Destructive impact of plastic waste on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems</p> <p>Air and noise pollution, especially in urban areas</p> <p>Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles</p> <p>Pollution of water bodies and the environment with discharges of radioactive materials</p>	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	<p>Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions</p> <p>Illegal sand winning activities</p> <p>Increasing forest degradation</p> <p>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</p> <p>Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</p> <p>Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources</p> <p>Poor enforcement of laws on exploitation of forest resources</p>	
	Climate Variability and Change	<p>Inadequate domestic climate finance mechanism</p> <p>Limited sectoral (national) and district adaptation plans</p> <p>Weak institutional coordination mechanism for climate action</p> <p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p> <p>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</p> <p>Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds</p> <p>Poor ownership of climate change intervention at the local level</p> <p>Loss of trees and vegetative cover</p> <p>Degraded landscapes</p> <p>Limited political commitment</p> <p>Rising sector GHG emissions</p>	
	Transportation: Air, Rail, Water and Road	<p>Poor quality of roads</p> <p>Inadequate human and logistical capacity in transport system</p> <p>Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture</p> <p>Traffic congestion in Nsawam and Adoagyiri</p> <p>Poor public transport vehicles</p> <p>Inadequate operational standards for public transport services</p> <p>Poor planning and budgeting</p> <p>Low participation of women in the transport sector</p> <p>Inadequate road infrastructure</p> <p>Poor coordination of stakeholders in infrastructure provision</p> <p>Low application of technology in public transport services</p>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

		<p>Rising road fatalities and injuries  Inadequate road regulations  Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations  High incidence of road accidents  Inadequate street lightening and road signs  Unauthorized construction/ installation of speed ramps and rumble strips  Limited and poor rail network  Poor and unreliable services  Limited implementation of railway master plan  Ineffective regulatory regime  Low integration of rail network with other modes of transport</p>	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Information Communication Technology Development	<p>Low broadband wireless access  Poor Quality of Services (QoS) and Quality of Experience (QoE) in ICT  Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services  Inadequate online privacy and security of data  Lack of policy harmonization in ICT  Difficulty with maintenance of imported technologies  Inadequate local content in deploying ICT solutions  Inadequate local capacity  Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country  Rapid technological changes in the ICT domain  Inadequate number and competence in ICT skills across the public sector  High cost of ICT infrastructure development and service  Difficulty in securing adequate resources for implementing Girls-in-ICT Initiative  Inadequate infrastructure to support localized services</p>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Science, Technology and Innovation	<p>Limited utilization of relevant research outputs  Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation  Inadequate funding for research and development</p>	
	Human Settlements Development and Housing	<p>Inadequate spatial plans  Poor prioritization of Spatial Planning (Structure and Local Plans).  Absence of human settlement policy  Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning and management  Haphazard building and non-compliance to available planning schemes  Weak database for spatial planning and management in MMDAs</p>	

		<p>Outdated zoning regulations and planning standards</p> <p>Weak enforcement of building regulations at the MMDA level</p> <p>Inadequate financial instruments in the housing supply value chain</p> <p>Lack of adoption and application of innovative financing models for affordable housing</p> <p>Inadequate housing units</p>	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Rural Development Management	<p>High rate of rural-urban migration</p> <p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p> <p>Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources</p> <p>Wide rural-urban digital divide</p> <p>Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development</p> <p>Imbalance spatial development</p>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Urban Development Management	<p>Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas</p> <p>Urban concentration in coastal zone</p> <p>Poor urban air quality</p> <p>Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl</p> <p>Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns</p>	
	Construction Industry Development	<p>Absence of a central agency responsible for the development of the construction industry</p> <p>Weak classification and certification systems for the registration of contractors</p> <p>Lack of regulation of contractor conduct and performance</p> <p>Shortage of skilled construction workers</p> <p>Poor enforcement of regulations and statutes</p> <p>Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products</p> <p>Poor health, safety and environmental management practices at construction sites</p> <p>High cost of construction materials</p>	
	Drainage And Flood Control	<p>Recurrent incidence of flooding</p> <p>Poor waste disposal practices</p> <p>Poor drainage system</p> <p>Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>Uncovered drains</p> <p>Poor landscaping</p> <p>Delay in honouring payment certificates</p> <p>Non-payment of advance mobilization for the execution of the flood control works</p> <p>Building in waterways</p>	

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure High cost of maintenance	
	Land Administration	Lengthy turnaround time for land title and deeds registration. Limited digitization and automation of land records and services delivery Insecurity of land tenure Increasing encroachments on public and vested land Delays in adjudication of land disputes Cumbersome private land acquisition process Complex land tenure systems Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (land grabbing) Protracted land disputes Outdated land policy Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land Unregulated land use regime Poor demarcation of Land boundaries	
	Zongos And Inner Cities Development	Proliferation of slums Inadequate investments in social programmes in Zongo and inner-city communities	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Democratic Governance	Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions Politicisation and recurring threats of political violence Monetisation of elections Uneven balance of power between the three arms of government Inadequate capacity of Parliament to exercise oversight function over Executive. Undue political interference Inadequate knowledge of rights and responsibilities of electorates Low representation of women and vulnerable groups in decision making in parliament Proliferation of smaller parties in national elections	Maintain a stable, united and safe country
	Local Governance and Decentralisation	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization Ineffective sub-district structures Weak ownership of policies, programmes and accountability of leadership at the local level Poor service delivery at the local level Low capacity of some MMDCEs and other appointees to deliver on their mandates Politicisation of local elections Low participation of women and PWDs in local elections Weak linkage between local government and traditional authorities	

		<p>Discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcations</p> <p>Weak coordination of administrative functions</p> <p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p> <p>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</p> <p>Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</p> <p>Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</p> <p>Limited funding for RCCs</p> <p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</p> <p>Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers</p> <p>Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy</p> <p>Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level</p> <p>Implementation of unplanned expenditures</p> <p>Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation</p> <p>Parallel implementation of interventions by Development Authorities and other bodies</p> <p>Weak sanction regime for failure to implement development plans</p> <p>Untapped revenue sources at the MMDAs</p> <p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p> <p>Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue</p> <p>Weak participatory planning</p>	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Public Accountability	<p>Low public interest in public institutions</p> <p>Low patronage and demonstration of commitment to the implementation of the NACAP</p> <p>Weak sanctioning regimes</p> <p>Weak public and community ownership of programmes and projects</p> <p>Low public interest and trust in public institutions</p> <p>Politicisation of national development policies</p>	Maintain a stable, united and safe country
	Public Institutional Reform	<p>Overlapping functions among public sector institutions</p> <p>Minimal enforcement of and low compliance with rules and regulations of the PSC legislations by public sector institutions agencies</p> <p>Limited use of technology in the public sector</p> <p>Undue interference in the functioning of public sector institutions</p> <p>Inefficient public service delivery</p> <p>Poor linkage between human resource planning and pay administration in public service</p> <p>Poor record keeping</p>	Maintain a stable, united and safe country

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Public Policy Management	Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies Inadequate financial resources Inconsistencies in the format and content of policies formulated Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs	
	Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate and poor-quality equipment and infrastructure Inadequate personnel Weak inter-security agencies collaboration. Weak relationships between citizens and law enforcement agencies. Low professionalism of the service Weak monitoring and regulation of private security firms Overcrowding in custodial facilities and inadequate rehabilitation centres 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 Proliferation of small arms High rate of recidivism High crime rate Unprofessional behaviour within security Rising incidence of Human Trafficking Limited security awareness of the general public	
	Corruption And Economic Crimes	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry Low level of transparency and accountability of public institutions Misappropriation of funds by public office holders Abuse of discretionary powers Increased incidence of organized crime and diversification of economic crimes including money laundering, tax evasion, and cyber-crime. Non-sanctioning of corrupt public office holders as a deterrent Conflict of interest within the public sector Low remuneration for public sector officers High disparity in remuneration between public sector staff Delays in justice delivery	Maintain a stable, united and safe country
	Law And Order	High cost of access to justice Limited number of court buildings and judicial infrastructure Limited technical training and know-how to handle special/emerging cases within the judiciary. Protracted delays in case management and pre-trial conferences Perceived corruption of the legal system Poor documentation and record keeping	

		Abuse of human rights by security personnel Inadequate legal Aid services for the Vulnerable. Poor juvenile justice system Inadequate juvenile centres.	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Civil Society, And Civic Engagement	Civil Society Organisations Limited and unsustainable implementation of some programmes and projects Poor coordination among CSOs Limited collaboration with relevant institutions Limited community activism Media Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities Low capacity of the media for watchdog role Over politicisation of media houses Traditional authorities Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes Politicisation of the chieftaincy institutions Religious bodies Limited involvement of religious bodies in development planning process	Maintain a stable, united and safe country
	Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life Civic apathy Political polarization. Ineffective advocacy strategies Lapse in the regulation of media activities	Maintain a stable, united and safe country
	Development Communication	Polarised media landscape Insufficient funding of development communication	
	Culture For National Development	Weak frameworks, regulations and institutions for promoting Ghanaian culture Poor appreciation of national culture Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the cultural industry Weak capacity of institutions promoting our culture and heritage Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development	

		<p>Non-availability of reliable data on the cultural sector</p> <p>Ineffective communication between MDAs and the culture industry</p> <p>Inadequate cultural infrastructure</p> <p>Growing influence of negative foreign culture</p>	
Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	Hydrometeorological Threats	<p>Incidence of natural disaster</p> <p>Human induced events (sand winning, encroachment, domestic and bush fires, etc.)</p> <p>Inadequate protective systems for vital or security installations</p> <p>Violation of disaster risk reduction (DRR) Legislations</p> <p>Inadequate knowledge on disasters</p> <p>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p> <p>Poor early warning systems</p> <p>Poor coordination among key institutions</p>	Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)
	Geological Threats	<p>Limited awareness and education on earthquakes and their associated risks</p> <p>limited seismic hazard monitoring stations</p> <p>Non-functioning seismic monitoring equipment</p> <p>Weak enforcement of building and seismic codes</p> <p>Limited knowledge in the design and construction of earthquake-resistant structures</p> <p>Inadequate maps for earthquake prone zones/areas</p> <p>Limited presence of Geological Survey Authority Assessment Monitoring stations at the Local Level</p>	
	Biological	<p>Weak surveillance system</p> <p>Weak institutional Capacities</p> <p>Non-compliance of Health Regulations</p> <p>Unapproved health emergency preparedness and response plans</p> <p>Lack of Emergency funds</p> <p>Weak inter-sectoral collaboration</p> <p>Inadequate Health Infrastructure and personnel</p>	
	Anthropogenic	<p>Absence of emergency contingency plan for Hazardous substances pollution (HSP)</p> <p>Inadequate acute emergency care services</p> <p>Limited Institutional Capacities</p> <p>Inadequate infrastructure for emergency response</p> <p>High levels of pollution in different forms (air, noise, water)</p> <p>Incidences of gas explosion</p>	

		Increased e-waste in the environment (offices, residential areas and commercial centres)	
Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	Technological Safeguards	<p>High cost and time lag in adopting new technology</p> <p>Disruption to existing technology</p> <p>Sim Box crimes, Mobile money fraud</p> <p>Cyber-attacks and risk of terrorism</p> <p>Hacking of bank account and credit cards</p> <p>Bitcoin fraud and phishing scams</p> <p>Identity Theft, cyberstalking and distribution of pornography</p> <p>Weak protection of key national infrastructure (Aviation, Bridges and Overhead passages, River Bodies and Reservoirs, Powerlines, Malls, Stadia, Telecom Masts, Aquifers and Wells, etc.)</p> <p>Weak border infrastructure</p> <p>Vulnerability from geo-location</p> <p>Poor awareness of public on suspicious acts of terrorism</p> <p>Contract Killing and Extortion</p> <p>Bank/Bullion Heist</p> <p>Kidnap for Ransom</p> <p>Robberies and Assaults</p> <p>Stock Manipulation</p> <p>Home Invasion</p> <p>Illegal manufacture of small arms</p> <p>Existence of illegal private security companies</p> <p>Increasing trafficking among children and women for prostitution</p> <p>Wildlife and Cultural Property Smuggling</p> <p>Smuggling of Counterfeit Currency, goods and Cargo</p> <p>Narcotics Smuggling and Distribution</p> <p>White Collar Crimes</p> <p>Illegal Gambling and Casinos</p> <p>Illegal Bank Transfers</p> <p>Live Cash Exports by Aircraft Carriers</p> <p>Over-invoicing and Under-Invoicing</p> <p>Pyramid Schemes</p> <p>Internet Fraud</p> <p>Economic, Political, Ethnicity and Religious Conflict</p> <p>Community Agitations</p> <p>Inter-tribal upheavals</p> <p>Chieftaincy Disputes</p>	Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)

		<p>Political Party Vigilantism  Election Violence  Multiple sale/claimants of Land  Clashes between nomadic herdsmen and farmers  Landguardism</p>	
Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	Relief Operation and Humanitarian Assistance of Disaster Victims	<p>Poor coordination and collaboration  Logistical management challenges  Weak social protection system for victims of disasters</p>	Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)
	Covid-19 Response	<p>Shutdown of businesses and collapse of vulnerable industries  Decreased demand for non-essential commodities  Decrease in foreign investments  Inaccessibility to larger markets for essential inputs and machinery  Disruptions in procurement processes and implementation of projects.  Reduced revenues in the sector due to reduced electricity demand by industry  Shutdown of businesses  Low patronage of restaurants  Heightened hygiene management in tourism facilities  Cancellation and postponement of events (Business tourism, Sport, Cinemas, heritage sites, etc.)  Revenue losses by businesses in the sector  Disruptions in agriculture and food supply chains  Limited access to inputs such as labour and machinery  Limited availability and supply of staple foods  Low production and demand for agribusiness products  Decline in international trade  Reduced incomes for Ghanaians along the agriculture value chain  Inequity in accessing digital platforms of education  Accessibility challenges in virtual education for students with disabilities  Inadequate expertise for the utilization of distant learning platforms  Absence of alternative approaches to learning  Increase in psycho-social condition and mental health of the population, especially of health workers  Decrease in hospital attendance due to the fear of contracting the Covid-19 virus.  Fear of contracting COVID-19 at health facilities  Inadequate sensitization of the public on COVID-19  Weak observation of social distancing protocols  Non-utilization of PPEs, including face masks and hand sanitizers</p>	

		<p>Stigmatization of recovered persons (COVID-19)          Misinformation/Misconception/inadequate information on COVID-19          Reduced access to nutritious foods due to reduced incomes          Weakened immune systems due to reduced exposure          Lay-offs and closure of businesses          Loss of earnings          Informality and weak database system          Disparity in impacts of COVID-19 on welfare across geographical areas and groups          Increased vulnerability due to reduced incomes, etc.          Limited capacity for water delivery          Open defecation          Low effectiveness of environmental compliance and enforcement due to the observance of COVID-19 social distancing protocols          Slow progress of implementation, supervision and monitoring of projects in the road and rail construction sectors</p>	
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Implementation And Coordination	<p>Inadequate capacity for plan preparation and implementation          Delay in the release of approved funds          Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF)          Non-functional sub-district structures          Implementation of programmes and projects outside approved plans          Weak collaboration in the design and implementation, M&amp;E of government programmes and projects          Weak linkages between CSO/NGO plans and MTDPs          Non-compliance with procurement processes          Weak coordination of programmes and projects</p>	Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels
	Monitoring And Evaluation	<p>Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources          Low demand and utilisation of M&amp;E results          Untimely release of funds for M&amp;E activities          Lack of statutory budgetary allocation for M&amp;E          Inadequate evaluations at all levels          Limited M&amp;E competencies          Unreliable and in some cases absence of internet services at the district, regional and sectoral levels          Weak and fragmented M&amp;E information systems at all levels          Weak reporting and unreliable M&amp;E data          Non-compliance with M&amp;E requirements          Different reporting cycles and formats at all levels</p>	

Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Production And Utilisation of Statistics	Limited generation and utilisation of statistics Inadequate district statisticians Delays in the publication of key statistical reports inadequate funding for statistics production Limited technological infrastructure Lack of manuals, standards, principles or classifications to guide the production and management of data and statistics	Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels
	Development Cooperation and Finance	Absence of development cooperation policy Inadequate alignment of development cooperation with our national development priorities Lack of formal structures and guidelines and high transaction costs for mobilizing and managing development finance Heterogeneity of donor policies, procedures and guidelines in the development cooperation space Exchange rate losses effect on cost of financing counterpart projects Lack of a ready and adequate human resource base to drive the various sectors that will bring Ghana to effective competitive levels with its partners or among the comity of nations Unsustainable sources of funding for financing development projects.	
	Knowledge Management and Learning	Poor record keeping and documentation Inadequate and weak structures for knowledge management and learning Weak institutional memory in MDAs and MMDAs Inadequate peer learning among MMDAs and MDAs Inadequate data and information storage systems	Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels

Source: MPCU Secretariat, 2021

**Annex 4: Monitoring Matrix**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>										
<b>Goal: Build a Prosperous and Resilient Local Economy</b>										
<b>Programme: Economic Development</b>										
<b>Sub-Programme 1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Type	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Mon. Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Number of jobs created by SMEs	Count of new jobs created by SMEs	Outcome	300	320	350	380	400	Gender	Quarterly	GEA NAMA
No. of LED platforms Organized	Count of LED platforms organized	Output	10	10	10	10	10			GEA Agric Dept
Number of cooperative groups organized, registered & trained	Count of cooperative groups registered & trained		10	10	10	10	10			GEA/Agric Dept
Number of women groups trained on income generating ventures	Count of activities organized		5	5	5	5	5			SD GEA.
Number of factories established under 1D1F programme	Count of factories established under 1D1F		3	1	1	1	1	Location	Annually	GEA DCACT
<b>Sub- Programme 2: Agricultural Services and Management</b>										
Coverage of government flagship programmes (PFJs, PERD, RFJs)	Count of farmers (beneficiaries) under the flagship programmes	Output	5,482	5,600	5,900	6,100	6,400	Gender	Quarterly	Agric Dept. NAMA
Number of farmers trained in climate change mitigation technologies	Count of farmers trained in climate change mitigation technologies		1	1	1	1	1			NAMA
Number of farmers celebrated	Count of farmers celebrated		20	20	20	20	20			Agric Dept. NAMA
Number of RELC Stakeholders consulted	Count of stakeholders consulted		30	30	35	35	40			
Maize (Mt)	Count of farm produce	Outcome	629.60	1,547.97	1,625.37	1,706.64	1,791.97	Number		

Cassava (Mt)			5,125.51	18809.78	19,750.27	20,737.78	21,774.67			
Pineapple (Mt)			1,485	4603.50	4,833.68	5,075.36	5,329.13			
Plantain			117.6	118.3	118.32	119	200			
Pawpaw (Mt)			1,860.32	4687.64	4,921.39	5,167.46	5,425.83			
Cattle			722	2498	2,622.90	2,754.05	2,891.75			
Sheep			2,421	8090	8,494.50	8,919.23	9,365.19			
Goat			4,891	15846	16,638.30	17,470.22	18,343.73			
Poultry			239,103	672,704	706,339.20	741,656.16	778,738.97			
Pigs			10,406	27,770	29,158.50	30,616.43	32,147.25			
Average Productivity of Agricultural Products										
Maize (Mt/Ha)	Average Productivity of farm produce	Outcome	3.35	4	4	4.04	4.04	Number	Annually	Agric Dept. NAMA
Cassava (Mt/Ha)			44.3	60	60	60.6	60.66			
Pineapple (Mt/Ha)			123.75	146.8	146.8	148.268	148.42			
Pawpaw (Mt/Ha)			30.2	35	35	35.35	35.39			
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>										
<b>Goal: Enhance Human Resource Development, Social Protection and Inclusion</b>										
<b>Programme 2: Social Services Delivery</b>										
<b>Sub-Programme 1: Education, Youth &amp; Sports and Library Services</b>										
Number of Independence Day celebrated	Count of celebrations organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Location Gender	Annually	GES NAMA
Number of my first day at school programme organised	Count of my 1 <sup>st</sup> day at school programme organised		1	1	1	1	1			
Number of Desks provided	Count of mono/dual Desks/teachers furniture provided		337	250	250	250	250	Number Location		
Number of STMIE clinics organized for students	Count of STMIEs organized		1	1	1	1	1	Gender		

Number of monitoring/supervisions on hygiene and sanitation	Count of inspections/visits organized to assess the level of hygiene and sanitation in schools		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Number Location	Quarterly		
Number of Education stakeholder forums and MEOC organized	Count of forums/MEOC organized		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Number			
Coverage of School Feeding Programme	Count of Beneficiaries of the school feeding Programme		500	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	Gender	Quarterly Annually		
Number of Best Teachers awarded	Count of Best Teachers awarded		27	30	35	40	35	40	35	35	35	Gender	Annually		
Number of school blocks constructed	Count of new classroom blocks constructed		10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Number Location			
Number of school buildings rehabilitated	Count of rehabilitated school buildings		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Number Location			
Number of newly appointed Heads and teachers trained	Count of Heads and teachers trained		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Gender Number	Quarterly Annually		
Coverage of scholarships and bursary scheme	No. of students offered scholarship		100	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	Gender Number	Quarterly		
<b>Gross Enrolment Ratio</b>			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
KG	Rate of appropriately aged students enrolled	Output	131.8 %	130.3%	138.4%	136.8%	145.4%	143.6%	152.7%	150.8%	160.3%	158.3%	Gender Number	Quarterly	GES NAMA
Primary			126.8 %	124.8%	133.1%	131.0%	139.8%	137.6%	146.8%	144.5%	145.1%	151.7%			
JHS			136.3 %	135.5%	143.1%	141.2%	150.2%	149.4%	157.7%	156.9%	164.7%	165.2%			
SHS			86.2%	85.3%	94.8%	93.8%	103.1%	102.1%	108%	107%	113.4%	112.4%			

<b>Net Enrolment Ratio</b>															
KG	Ratio of appropriately aged students enrolled in school to the number of children in KG, Primary, JHS and SHS	Output	125.5 %	124.6 %	131.8	130.8 %	138.4 %	137.3 %	144.2 %	144.8 %	152.6 %	152.0 %	Gender Number	Quarterly	GES NAMA
Primary			120.4 %	121.5 %	126.4 %	127.6 %	132.7 %	134.0 %	139.3 %	140.7 %	146.3 %	147.7 %			
JHS			68.3 %	72.6 %	73.4 %	71.6 %	77.1 %	75.2 %	81.0 %	79.0 %	85.0 %	83.0 %			
SHS			66.6 %	64.5 %	69.1 %	67.7 %	72.6 %	71.1 %	76.2 %	75.4 %	80.0 %	79.2 %			
<b>Completion Rate</b>															
Primary	Rate of students completing Primary, JHS and SHS	Output	137.4 %		86.2 %	88.5 %	90.5 %	92.9 %	95.0 %	97.5 %	99.6 %	102.4 %	Gender Number	Quarterly	GES NAMA
JHS			96.3 %		76.5 %	65.7 %	80.3 %	68.9 %	84.3 %	72.3 %	88.5 %	76.0 %			
SHS			59.2 %		61.7 %	62.2 %	64.8 %	65.0 %	68.0 %	68.3 %	71.4 %	71.7 %			
<b>Gender Parity Index</b>															
KG	Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates. Balance of parity is 1.00	Output	0.98		0.99		1.00		1.00		1.00		Gender Number	Quarterly	GES NAMA
Primary			0.95		0.99		1.00		1.00		1.00				
JHS			0.99		0.98		0.99		1.00		1.00				
SHS			0.99		0.93		0.92		0.93		0.92				
<b>Pass Rate</b>															
JHS	Pupils obtaining aggregates between 6 and 36 in B.E.C.E and no F in the WASSCE	Output	92.3 %		100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %		Gender Number	Quarterly	GES NAMA
SHS			75.6 %		100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %				
<b>SPORTS AND RECREATION</b>															
Number of Inter-Schools, Inter-Districts and Sporting Competitions organized	Count of sports competitions organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Number Location	Annually	GES NAMA

Number of football fields/facilities provided in schools	Count of fields and facilities provided in schools		2	1	1	1	1	Location	Annually	GES NAMA NYC
<b>Programme 2: Social Services Delivery</b>										
<b>Sub-Programme 2: Public Health Services and Management</b>										
Number of CHPS Compounds constructed	Count of CHPS constructed	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Location	Annually	GHS NAMA
Coverage of health education programmes on the prevention, detection and management of diseases of epidemic potential.	Count of health education programmes organized		1	1	1	1	1	Number Location	Annually	GHS NAMA
Percentage Coverage of immunization	Proportion of children under 5 years immunized	Output	36,450	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Gender	Annually	GHS NAMA
Number of health staff benefitting from capacity building programmes	Count of health staff trained		50	50	50	50	50	Gender Location	Annually	GHS NAMA
Number of medical screenings for food vendors organized	Count of food and drink vendors screened		1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	Gender Location	Annually	GHS EHU NAMA
Proportion of Functional Health Centres	Count. of CHPS Compound Count of Clinics Count of Health Centres Count of Hospitals		4 7 4 3	4 7 4 3	5 7 4 3	5 7 5 3	6 7 5 3	Location	Annually	GHS NAMA
Proportion of Population with a Valid NHIA Card	Number of indigens with a valid NHIA Card		21,666	5,181	5,170	5,190	5,681	Gender Location	Annually	GHS NAMA
<b>HOUSING, WATER AND SANITATION</b>										
No. of refuse/ skip containers provided	Count of refuse containers provided	Output	10	10	10	10	10	Number Location	Annually	EHU NAMA

No. of WATSAN committees trained	Count of WATSAN committees trained		10	15	15	10	10	Gender Location		CWSA NAMA
Number of National Sanitation Day celebrations held	Count of National Sanitation Days celebrated		10	12	12	12	12	Number	Monthly Quarterly Annually	EHU NAMA
Number of refuse dumps/ public latrines fumigated	Count of refuse dumps/ public latrines Fumigated		40	40	40	40	40	Location	Annually	EHU NAMA
Quantity of solid and liquid waste evacuated	Measure of tonnes of waste evacuated			500 tonnes	500 tonnes	500 tonnes	500 tonnes	Location Number		EHU NAMA
No. of environmental health education programmes organized to aid household latrine construction	Count of programmes organized to aid household latrine construction		16	20	20	20	20	Number Location		EHU NAMA
Number of new boreholes constructed	Count of boreholes constructed		15	5	5	5	5	Number		WST/MW D NAMA
Number of boreholes rehabilitated	Count of boreholes rehabilitated	Outcome	2	2	2	2	2	Gender	Annually	WST NAMA
Number of Births	Count of Births		4,292	4,520	4,615	4,711	4,810	Number Gender	Quarterly	GHS NAMA
Number of Deaths	Count of Deaths		82	80	80	80	80			
Maternal Mortality Rate	Count of maternal deaths		1(26 per 100,000 LB)	1(26 per 100,000 LB)	1(26 per 100,000 LB)	1(26 per 100,000 LB)	1(26 per 100,000 LB)			
Malaria fatality rate	Count of malaria deaths		17(44.8 per 10,000 LB)	0.014/1000	0.015	0.015	0.015			
No. of child trafficking cases	Count of child trafficking cases		8	0	0	0	0			
<b>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</b>										
No. of youth engaged in YEA modules/NABCO	Count of youth engaged in YEA modules/NABCO	Output	310	500	500	500	500	Gender	Annually	YEA NAMA
Sub-Programme: Social Welfare and Community Services										
Number of LEAP beneficiaries	Count of LEAP beneficiaries	Output	545	600	660	726	800	Gender	Quarterly	SD

No. of PWDs identified, registered and trained in entrepreneurship skills	Count of PWDs registered		783	793	803	813	823	Gender		SD DFMC
Number of disability fund committee meetings organized and trained	Count of disability fund management committee meetings organised		4	4	4	4	4	Number		SD
No. of PWDs registered on NHIS	Count of PWDs registered on NHIS		783	793	803	813	823	Number Gender	Annually	SD NHIS
Number of proprietors of ECDC trained	Count of proprietors of ECDC		30	40	40	40	40	Gender Number		SD/GES GHS MEOC
Number of Early Childhood Devt Centres/ orphanage homes registered, monitored and inspected	Count of child centres/orphanages registered, monitored and inspected		20	20	22	25	30	Number Location	Quarterly	SD, GHS/GES
No. of child abuse cases settled	Count of child abuse cases settled	Outcome	32	10	12	14	16	Gender Number		SD, GES GHS DOVVSU
Number of sensitization programmes on child rights and protection issues organized	Count of sensitization programmes on child rights and protection issues organized	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Gender Location		SD
Number of inmates registered on the NHIS	Count of registered NHIS inmates		3,137	3,157	3,177	3,197	4,117	Number Gender	Annually	SD/ Prisons Service, NHIS
Number of women and youth groups trained in entrepreneurship/ leadership skills	Count of women and youth groups trained		20	30	35	40	45	Gender	Quarterly	SD/GEA NGOs
No. of women educated on home	Count of women educated on home		80	150	150	150	150	Gender		SD NGOs

management, child care and development and domestic violence	management, child care and domestic violence									
Number of Mass meetings/study groups organized on government policies	Count of beneficiaries of mass meetings and study groups on government policies		35,000	40,000	40,000	42,000	45,000	Gender Location		SD NCCE
Proportion of disabled children with access to disability fund	Percentage of disabled children with access to disability fund		30%	40%	45%	50%	55%	Gender	Quarterly	SD NAMA
Proportion of disabled children with access to social protection services	Percentage of disabled children with access to social protection services		36%	40%	45%	55%	60%	Gender		
Teenage Pregnancy Incidence	Percentage of Female Teenagers pregnant		7.5%	6%	5%	4%	3%	Number Gender		
Incidence Of Domestic Violence	Count of Domestic Violence cases		15	10	5	4	2			
No. Of Child Violence Victims Benefitting from Social Support Services	Count of child violence victims benefiting from social support services		30	35	45	55	65			
No. of Children Placed in Foster Care	Count of Children Placed in Foster Care		45	50	50	55	55			
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT</b>										
<b>Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment</b>										
<b>Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management</b>										
<b>Sub-Programme: Urban Roads and Transport Services</b>										
Length of Municipal Road reshaped/improved	Total length (km) of road reshaped	Output	55km	15km	15km	15km	15km	Location	Annually	MWD URD
Length of drains constructed/rehabilitated in the Municipality	Total length (km) of drains and footbridges constructed/rehabilitated		105m	100m	200m	300m	300m			MWD URD
No. of speed ramps constructed	Count of speed ramps constructed		5	10	10	10	10			

No. of desilting/dredging done	Count of streams/drains silted		8	2	2	2	2			MWD URD NADMO
Area of roads patched	Total area of roads patched		50m <sup>2</sup>	100m <sup>2</sup>	100m <sup>2</sup>	100m <sup>2</sup>	100m <sup>2</sup>			MWD URD
No. of car parks constructed at the Assembly	Count of car parks constructed		-	1	-	-	-			MWD URD
Coverage of Nsawam lorry park expansion	Total area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of lorry park expanded		-	100m*2m	-	-	-			MWD URD
<b>Sub-Programme: Environmental Health and Sanitation</b>										
No. Institutional Toilets constructed	Count of institutional toilets constructed	Output	8	1	2	2	2	Number Location	Annually	MWD EHU
<b>Sub-Programme: Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management</b>										
Coverage of electricity extension to communities	Count of communities with electricity coverage	Outcome	113	5	5	5	5	Location Number	Annually	ECG NAMA
Number of street lights installed	Count of street lights installed	Output	40	100	100	100	100			MWD URD
No. of pig-sty project renovated	Count of pig-sty project renovated		-	-	-	1	-			MWD NAMA
<b>Sub-Programme: Physical Planning</b>										
No. of communities engaged in planning education	Count of communities engaged in planning education	Output	6	6	6	6	6	Location	Quarterly	PPD ISD MWD
No. of spatial planning committee meetings held	Count of spatial planning committee meetings held		7	12	12	12	12	Number		PPD NAMA
No. of streets named installed	Count of streets named installed/	Output	65	100	100	100	100	Number Location	Annually	PPD Traditional Authorities
No. of properties addressed	Count of properties addressed		3,613	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000			PPD NABCO
No. of local plans prepared	Count of local plans prepared		2	2	2	2	2			NAMA

No. of properties valued	Count of properties valued		2,310	200	200	200	200			NAMA LVD	
<b>Programme: Environmental Management</b>											
<b>Sub-Programme: Disaster Prevention and Management</b>											
No. of public education held on tree planting activities	Count of public education held on tree planting activities	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Number Location	Annually	Parks and Gardens NADMO	
No. of trees planted	Count of trees planted		5,080	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500				
No. of quarterly Disaster Management Committee Meetings organized	Count of quarterly Disaster Management Committee Meetings organized		4	4	4	4	4				NADMO NAMA
No. of International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) celebrated	Count of International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) celebrated		1	1	1	1	1				
No. of climate change programmes organized	Count of climate change programmes organized		4	4	4	4	4				
No. of disaster Prevention and Mitigation programs organized	Count of disaster prevention and Mitigation programs organized		4	4	4	4	4	Gender Location	Quarterly	NADMO GNFS	
No. of Disaster volunteer Groups formed/trained	Count of Disaster volunteer Groups formed/trained		14	4	4	4	4				
Road network in Good Condition	Percentage of Municipal Urban Road in good condition		25%	26%	26%	30%	36%	Number Location	Quarterly	MURD NAMA	
Road network in Good Condition	Percentage of Municipal Feeder Road in good condition		25%	26%	26%	30%	36%				
Communities covered by electricity	Percentage of communities covered by electricity		79.6%	86%	88%	90%	100%				ECG NAMA

No. Of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Communities	Count of ODF Communities	Outcome	3	10	20	30	40			
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>										
<b>GOAL: Deepen Democracy, Participation and Ensure Inclusive Governance for All</b>										
<b>Programme: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>										
<b>Sub-Programme: General Administration</b>										
No. of general Assembly/Sub-committee meetings organized	Count of General Assembly/Sub-committee meetings organized	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Number	Annually	Central Administration
No. of statutory committee meetings organized	Count of statutory committee meetings organized		28	28	28	28	28	Number	Quarterly	Central Administration MPCU
No. of Zonal council meetings organized	Count of Zonal council meetings organized		4	4	4	4	4			Central Administration
No. of official vehicles maintained	Count of official vehicles in good shape		8	8	8	8	8	Number	Annually	Transport
No. of office/residential accommodation maintained	Count of office/residential accommodation in good condition		43	43	43	43	43	Number Location		MWD
No. of Police Post Constructed	Count of Police Post Constructed		1	-	1	-	1	Location		MWD
No. of Court Complex Extended	No. of Court Complex Extended		-	1	-	-	-			MWD
No. of National Celebrations Supported	Count of National Celebrations Supported		4	4	4	4	4			Central Administration
No. of vehicles Procured	Count of vehicles Procured		-	1	-	-	1	Number		Transport

No. of office furniture procured	Count of office furniture procured		293	15	15	15	15			Central Administration
No. of office equipment procured and installed	Count of office equipment procured and installed		149	10	10	10	10			Central Administration
No. of education programs organized	Count of education programs organized		20	30	30	30	30		Quarterly	ISD NCCE NAMA
No. of dissemination workshops organized	Count of dissemination workshops organized		8	10	10	10	10			ISD Central Administration
No. of ICT facilities/Access Points installed	Count of Access Points installed		-	4	4	4	4	Gender		MIS
No. of Town Hall meetings organized	Count of Town Hall meetings organized	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Gender	Quarterly	NAMA CSOs/NGOs
Sub-Programme: Human Resource										
No. of staff, Assembly Members and Zonal Council Members trained	Count of staff, Assembly Members and Zonal Council Members trained	Output	80	100	100	100	100	Gender	Quarterly	HR Consultant
No. of new staff recruited	Count of new staff recruited		20	10	10	10	10			HR
Sub-Programme: Finance										
No. of Revenue database updated	Count of new Business, Properties, Signage and Temporal structures	Output	3,613	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Gender	Quarterly	MIS STATS MFD

Source: MPCU Secretariat, 2021

# NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



Fia Adikanfo Mu

Our Ref AD.3132/02

Your Ref .....

P.O.BOX, 4 Nsawam, Eastern Region

Tel : 0342- 293896

Digital Address : EG-042-5450



Republic of Ghana

27/07/2021

HON FRANK ANNOR DOMPHEH  
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT  
NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI CONSTITUENCY

## INVITATION TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING

You are respectfully invited to the General Assembly Meeting of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly scheduled for Tuesday 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 at the Municipal Assembly Hall at 10:00 am prompt.

### AGENDA

1. Opening Prayer
2. Welcome address by Hon.Presiding Member
3. Reading and Acceptance of previous minutes
4. Presentation of Executive Committee Report by Hon. Municipal Chief Executive
5. Presentation by Ghana Water Company
6. Presentation by CHRAJ on National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
7. Adoption of Draft Medium Term Development Plan 2021-2025
8. Any Other Matters

Please endeavor to attend and be punctual, please.

Thank you.

HON. EMMANUEL OTTO BEKOE  
PRESIDING MEMBER  
Fia Adikanfo Mu

# NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



P. O. Box 4 Nsawam, Eastern Region  
Tel: 0342-293896  
Digital Address: EG-042-5450



Our Ref AC-2/45/01/11

Your Ref .....

28<sup>th</sup> April, 2021

## INVITATION TO PUBLIC HEARING ON THE MTDP (2022-2025), ADOAGYIRI ZONAL COUNCIL

In pursuance of recognizing the objective of community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning as spelt out in Section 3, Act 480 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994, Local Governance Act 936 of 2016 (Section 88) and also in accordance with the third schedule of the L.I 2232 and the Guidelines for the preparation of the preparation of the MTDP, the Municipal Assembly is conducting a public hearing on the draft Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2022-2025)

The objective of this exercise is to validate proposals in the draft document and solicit views and opinions for consideration

You are hereby kindly invited to a public hearing on the draft MTDP (2022-2025) for the Adoagyiri Zonal Council.

The meeting is scheduled as follows:

**Date: Wednesday, 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2021**

**Venue: ICGC Church Auditorium, Adoagyiri**

**Time: 10:00am**

We count on your usual cooperation.

**JEREMIAH AGYEKUM AMOFO**  
AG. MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR  
FOR: MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

### DISTRIBUTION

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI CONSTITUENCY  
PRESIDING MEMBER,  
THE HON. REGIONAL MINISTER, ERCC, KOFORIDUA  
THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER, ERCC, KOFORIDUA ALL ASSEMBLY  
MEMBERS, ADOAGYIRI ZONAL COUNCIL  
ALL UNIT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN, ADOAGYIRI ZONAL COUNCIL  
ALL CHIEFS WITHIN THE ADOAGYIRI ZONAL COUNCIL  
ALL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS  
ALL MPCU MEMBERS

**RESPECTIVE COMMUNITY MEMBERS**  
**HEADS OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS WITHIN ADOAGYIRI ZONAL COUNCIL**  
**TRADE UNIONS WITHIN ADOAGYIRI ZONAL COUNCIL**  
**GPRTU, ADOAGYIRI BRANCH**  
**YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS WITHIN ADOAGYIRI ZONAL COUNAL COUNCIL**  
**PERSONS WITH DISABILITY (PWD), ADOAGYIRI BRANCH**  
**ACTION WOMEN ASSOCIATION, ADOAGYIRI**  
**HAIRDRESSERS ASSOCIATION, ADOAGYIRI**

# NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



P. O. Box 4 Nsawam, Eastern Region  
Tel: 0342-293896  
Digital Address: EG-042-5450



Our Ref Ac. 2/45/01/10

Your Ref .....

28<sup>th</sup> April, 2021

## INVITATION TO PUBLIC HEARING ON THE MTDP 2022-2025, NSAWAM ZONAL COUNCIL

In pursuance of recognizing the objective of community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning as spelt out in Section 3, Act 480 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994, Local Governance Act 936 of 2016 (Section 88) and also in accordance with the third schedule of the L.I 2232 and the Guidelines for the preparation of the preparation of the MTDP, the Municipal Assembly is conducting a public hearing on the draft Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2022-2025)

The objective of this exercise is to validate proposals in the draft document and solicit views and opinions for consideration

You are hereby kindly invited to a public hearing on the draft MTDP (2022-2025) for the Nsawam Zonal Council.

The meeting is scheduled as follows:

The meeting is scheduled as follows:

**Date: Tuesday, 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2021**

**Venue: Municipal Assembly Hall, Nsawam**

**Time: 10:00am**

We count on your usual cooperation.

  
**JEREMIAH AGYEKUM AMOFO**  
**AG. MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR**  
**FOR: MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

### **DISTRIBUTION**

**MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI CONSTITUENCY**  
**THE HON. REGIONAL MINISTER, ERCC, KOFORIDUA**  
**THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER, ERCC, KOFORIDUA**  
**PRESIDING MEMBER,**  
**ALL ASSEMBLY MEMBERS, NSAWAM ZONAL COUNCIL**  
**ALL UNIT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN/MEMBERS, NSAWAM ZONE**  
**ALL CHIEFS WITHIN THE NSAWAM ZONAL COUNCIL**  
**RESPECTIVE COMMUNITY MEMBERS**  
**PERSONS WITH DISABILITY (PWD), NSAWAM BRANCH**

HEADS OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS WITHIN NSAWAM ZONE  
TRADE UNIONS WITHIN NSAWAM ZONE  
GPRTU, NSAWAM BRANCH  
YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS WITHIN NSAWAM ZONE  
PRECIOUS WOMEN ASSOCIATION, NSAWAM  
HAIRDRESSERS ASSOCIATION, NSAWAM

# NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



P. O. Box 4 Nsawam, Eastern Region

Tel: 0342-293896

Digital Address: EG-042-5450



Our Ref Ae/45101/12

Your Ref .....

3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2021

## INVITATION TO FINAL PUBLIC HEARING ON THE MDTP 2022-2025

In pursuance of recognizing the objective of community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning as spelt out in Section 3, Act 480 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994, Local Governance Act 936 of 2016 (Section 88) and also in accordance with the third schedule of the L.I 2232 and the Guidelines for the preparation of the preparation of the MTDP, the Municipal Assembly is conducting a public hearing on the draft Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2022-2025)

The objective of this exercise is to validate proposals in the draft document and solicit views and opinions for consideration

You are hereby kindly invited to the final public hearing on the draft MTDP 2022-2025 before it is submitted to the Regional Coordinating Council and National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

The meeting is scheduled as follows:

**Date: Tuesday, 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2021**

**Venue: Green Earth Hall, Nsawam**

**Time: 10:00am**

We count on your usual cooperation.

**JEREMIAH AGYEKUM AMOFO**  
AG. MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR  
FOR: MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

### DISTRIBUTION

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, NSAWAM ADOAYIRI CONSTITUENCY  
HON. REGIONAL MINISTER, ERCC, KOFORIDUA  
THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER, ERCC, KOFORIDUA  
PRESIDING MEMBER, NSAWAM  
ALL ASSEMBLY MEMBERS, NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI  
ALL UNIT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN  
ALL CHIEFS WITHIN THE NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY  
ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY (PWD)  
ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS WITH HIV (PLHIV)  
ALL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS  
ALL MPCU MEMBERS  
DIRECTOR, ARK DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

**DIRECTOR, YOUTH AID INITIATIVE, ADOAGYIRI**  
**DIRECTOR, YOUTH ADVOCATES GHANA, NSAWAM**  
**DIRECTOR, ZONGO YOUTH FOINDATION**  
**COMMUNITY MEMBERS**  
**CHAIRMAN, CHRISTIAN COUNCIL**  
**CHAIRMAN, MUSLIM COUNCIL**  
**CONSTITUNECY CHAIRMAN, NPP**  
**CONSTITUENCY CHAIRMAN, NDC**  
**ALL TRADE UNIONS NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY**  
**GPRTU, NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI**  
**PRECIOUS WOMEN ASSOCIATION, NSAWAM**  
**HAIRDRESSERS ASSOCIATION, NSAWAM/ADOAGYIRI**  
**DRESS MAKERS ASSOCIATION, NSAWAM/ADOAGYIRI**

Annex 6: Public Hearing Reports of the MTDP 2018-2021

**FINAL PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON VALIDATION OF THE DRAFT MTDP (2022 - 2025)**

**Name of District:** Nsawam Adoagyiri

**Region:** Eastern

**Venue:** Green Earth Auditorium, Nsawam

**Date:** Tue, 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2021

**Medium of invitation:** Letters and Phone calls

**Names of special/interest groups and individuals invited:** GPRTU, Chiefs, Religious leaders, Traders, PWDs, Market Queens, etc.

**Identifiable Representations at hearing:** Assembly Members, Zonal Council Members, Heads of Departments/Units, Unit Committee Members, MPCU, NGOs/CSOs, women groups, Political Parties, Media, Transport Unions, etc.

**Total Number of persons at hearing:** 350

**Gender Ratio/Women Represented:** 34%

**Language use at hearing:** English and Twi

**Major Issues at Public Hearing:** Discussion of Draft MTDP (2022-2025)

**Main Controversies and major areas of complaints:** non-implementation of community needs from the previous plan (MTDP 2018-2021), Abandoned projects, Poor Road network, High unemployment.

**Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:** The Assembly should improve upon revenue mobilization and solicit for donor support to implement most of the prioritized needs of the communities.

Unresolved questions or queries: NIL

**A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:** Attendance level was high and discussions were open and frank.

**Other Information:** Covid-19 protocols were strictly adhered to at the public hearing. i.e., washing of hands, wearing of face mask, etc.

**SIGNED**

**Hon Isaac Kwadwo Buabeng**

Municipal Chief Executive.....

**Jeremiah Agyekum Amofo**

Municipal Coordinating Director.....

**Hon. Emmanuel Ottoo Bekoe**

Presiding Member.....

**Sakinatu Adam**

Municipal Planning Officer.....



MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUN. ASSEMBLY  
NSAWAM

MUNICIPAL CO-ORD. DIRECTOR  
NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUN. ASSEMBLY  
NSAWAM

MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER  
NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUN. ASSEMBLY  
NSAWAM

**PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON VALIDATION OF THE DRAFT MTDP (2022 - 2025)**

**Name of District:** Nsawam Adoagyiri

**Region:** Eastern

Adoagyiri Zonal Council

**Venue:** ICGC Church Auditorium, Adoagyiri

**Date:** Wed, 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2021

**Medium of Invitation:** Letters and Phone Calls

**Names of Special/Interest Groups and Individuals Invited:** GPRTU, Chiefs, Religious Leaders, PWDs Traders, Market Queens, Residents Associations.

**Identifiable Representations at Hearing:** Assembly Members, Zonal Council Chairpersons, Heads of Departments/Units, Unit Committee Members, MPCU, NGOs/CSOs, Women's groups, Political Parties, Media, Transport Unions, etc.

**Total Number of Persons at Hearing:** 55

**Gender Ratio/Women Represented:** 20%

**Language Use at Hearing:** English and Twi

**Major Issues at Public Hearing:** Discussion of Draft MTDP (2022-2025)

**Main Controversies and major areas of complaints:** non-implementation of community needs from the previous plan (MTDP 2018-2021), Abandoned projects, Poor Road network, High unemployment.

**Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:** The Assembly should improve upon revenue mobilization and solicit for donor support to implement most of the prioritized needs of the communities.

Unresolved Questions or Queries: Nil

**A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:** Attendance level was high and discussions were open and frank.

**Other Information:** Covid-19 protocols were strictly adhered to at the public hearing. i.e., washing of hands, wearing of face masks, etc.

**SIGNED**

**Hon Isaac Kwadwo Buabeng**

Municipal Chief Executive.....

**Jeremiah Agyekum Amofo**

Municipal Coordinating Director.....

**Hon. Emmanuel Otto Bekoe**

Presiding Member.....

**Sakinatu Adam**

Municipal Planning Officer.....

*(Handwritten signatures and blue ink stamps)*  
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUN. ASSEMBLY  
NSAWAM  
MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR  
NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUN. ASSEMBLY  
NSAWAM  
MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER  
NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUN. ASSEMBLY  
NSAWAM

Annex 7: Adoption of MTDP 2022 – 2025

**ADOPTION OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY  
DRAFT MTDP FOR 2022 - 2025 AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING  
PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL II**

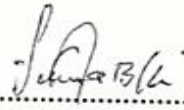
The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly on Tuesday, 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 do hereby adopt for ourselves the above document presented to the Assembly with a total POA COST of Forty Million, Five Hundred and Eighty Four Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty – one cedis, Fifty pesewas (GH¢40,584,821.50), without any reservation, whatsoever.

We further pledge our commitment to implement solely the programmes and projects in the Plan in accordance to the LI 2232 and the Local Government Act 936 of 2016.



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MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
HON. ISAAC KWADJO BUABENG

MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY  
P.O. BOX 4, NSAWAM



.....  
PRESIDING MEMBER  
HON. EMMANUEL OTTO BEKOE



.....  
MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER  
SAKINA AGYEMANG  
NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY  
NSAWAM



.....  
MUNICIPAL CO-ORD. DIRECTOR  
NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY  
P.O. BOX 4, NSAWAM  
MUNICIPAL CO-ORD. DIRECTOR  
JEREMIAH AMOAFOR (MR)