GOVERNMENT OF GHANA MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2014-2017

DECEMBER 2014

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AACMA - Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly

BAC - Business Advisory Centre

BCG - Bacillus Calmette Guerin

BECE - Basic Education Certificate Examination

CBRDP - Community Based Rural Development Projects

CBOs - Community Based Organisations
CBS - Community Based Surveillance

CBHPS - Community Based Health Planning Service

CSPIP - Civil Service Performance Improvement Programme

CWSA - Community Water and Sanitation Agency

DA - District Assembly

DACF - District Assemblies Common Fund

DESSAP - District Environmental and Sanitation Strategic Action Plan

DFID - Department for International Development

DHMT - District Health Management Team

DMTDP - District Medium Term Development Plan

DRI - District Response Initiative

ECGPS - Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector

ECOWAS - Economic Community of West African States

EHP - Environmental Health division

EPI - Expanded Programme on Immunization

ESMS - Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

EQUALL - Education Quality for All

FCM - Federation of Canadian Municipalities

GAIT - Government Accountability Improves Trust

Gh - Ghana

GES - Girls Education Unit

GETFUND - Ghana Education Trust Fund

GEU - Ghana Education Service

GPRS II - Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy II
GPRTU - Ghana Private Road Transport Union

HDEP - Human development, employment and productivity

HIPC - Highly Indebtedness Poor Country

HIV/AIDS - Humano Immune Virus- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ICCES - Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills

IGF - Internal Generated Revenue

IDA - International Development Agency

IHSD - Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Management

JHS - Junior High School

KVIP - Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Toilet

LGR - Locally Generated Revenue

L.I - Legislative Instrument

LTD - Limited

MA - Municipal Assembly

MCE - Municipal Chief Executive

MCD - Municipal Co-ordinating Director

MEOC - Municipal Education Oversight Committee

MEOC - Municipal Chief Executive Chairs

MEPT - Municipal Education Planning Team

MDGs - Millennium Development Goals

MHMT - Municipal Health Management Team

MPCU - Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit

MRI - Support Municipal Response Initiative Support

MTDP - medium term development plan

MTDPF - Medium-Term Development Plan Framework

MTST - Municipal Teacher Support Team

MTU - Motor Traffic Unit

MWST - Municipal Water and Sanitation Team

MUSEC - Municipal Security Committee

NADMO - National Disaster Management Organisation

NALAG - National Association Of Local Authorities of Ghana

NCCE - National Commission on Civic Education

NBSSI - National Board for Small Scale Industries

NGOs - Non Governmental Organisations

OGD - Oil and Gas Development

POCC - Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

PPP - Public Private Partnership

PROTOA - Progressive Transport Owners Association

POA - Programme of Action

QUIPS - Quality Improvement in Primary School

REGSEC - Regional Security Committee

RTF - Rural Technology Facility

RWSP - Rural Water Supply Programme

SHEP - School Health Education Programme

SHS - Senior High School

SMC - School Management Committees

SMART - Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-Bound

STME - Science Technology and Mathematics Education

STMIE - Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovations Education

R/C - Roman Catholic

TAG - Transparent and Accountable Governance

TBAs - Traditional Birth Attendants

TVET - Technical and Vocational Examination

UPRP - Urban Poverty Reduction Programme

USAID - United States of America International Development

VIP Ventilated Improved Pit

WATSAN - Water and Sanitation

W/C - Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

MMDAs, as enshrined in the local government Act, Act 462, are given some measure of autonomy to exercise administrative, political and planning functions over issues related to development in their constituents. Thus, some level of authority to formulate policies, develop plans and execute programmes and project for the development purposes have been delegated to the MMDAs. It is against this backdrop that MMDAs were enjoined to prepare a Four – Year MTDP spanning 2014 to 2017 under seven Thematic Areas of the GSGDA I. The thematic areas are:

- Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability.
- Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector.
- Accelerated agricultural modernisation and natural resource management.
- Oil and gas development.
- Infrastructure and human settlement development.
- Human development, employment and productivity.
- Transparent and accountable governance.

The Plan document was prepared in accordance with the National Development Planning Commission's Guidelines for the Preparation of Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan under the National Development Policy Framework 2014-2017.

Formulation of the Plan was led by the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) through the supervision of the Municipal Coordinating Director, and under the authority of the Municipal Chief Executive. The MPCU consulted with the relevant decentralised departments for the required information. It was through the preparation of Community Action Plans that Assembly Members, Zonal Council Members, Unit Committee Members, and selected individuals of the community were consulted.

The Development Plan was also presented at public hearings that were held. The purpose was to determine if the projects and programmes listed in the Development Plan were those that the public desired and if there were any changes or additions that were necessary. The comments raised by the public have been addressed in this Plan.

Performance Review

Prior to the preparation of the 2014-2017 MTDP, AACMA was implementing programmes and projects proposed in the 2010 - 2014 MTDP. The 2010 - 2014 MTDP was guided by GSGDA I which has the same thematic areas as outlined above.

Substantial progress has been made in the implementation of programmes and projects geared towards meeting the socio – economic needs of residents in the municipality. The municipality, however could not implement all the proposed programmes and projects in the 2010-2014 MTDP due to the following reasons:

- Implementation of programmes and projects outside the plan.
- Inadequate/irregular flow of funds
- Weak monitoring of programmes/projects as a result of low involvement of planning and budget units in project implementation.
- Limited community participation in project implementation and monitoring
- Weak departmental linkages

Development agenda 2014-2017

After identifying the shortfalls of the previous medium-term development plan 2010-2014 under the performance review, the assembly has developed a municipal goal to:

Create an enabling environment for the development and growth of the municipality through modernized agriculture, increased industrial activities, deepening decentralization within the framework of increased Public-Private Partnership in a clean, crime and violence free environment that offers adequate basic social services.

The assembly intends to achieve this goal through the effective implementation of programmes and projects within the planned period 2014-2017, coupled with effective monitoring and evaluation of these projects to ensure sustainability and value for money is achieved.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

The guidelines issued in November, 2013 by the *National Development Planning Commission* to guide the preparation of the District Medium Term Plan (2014 – 2017) directs that this section of the plan be presented in two folds. Part one of this section presents the performance review of the previous plan (2010 – 2013). The second part of the chapter shows the current situation of the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly in terms of physical location, demographic characteristics, etc. the second part thus constitutes the municipal profile.

1.1 Performance Review (2010 – 2013)

In its bid to improve service delivery, poverty reduction and economic growth in the Municipal Assembly, the then Asante Akim North Municipal now Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly, formulated the Medium Term Plan spanning 2010 – 2013 based on *Ghana Shared Growth And Development Agenda* (GSGDA) with seven thematic areas namely:

- Ensuring And Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
- Accelerated Modernization And Sustainable Agriculture
- Enhancing Competitiveness In Ghana's Private Sector
- Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlements Development
- Human Development, Productivity And Employment
- Good Governance And Civic Responsibility
- Oil And Gas Development

1.2 Objectives

The assessment of the performance of the plan (2010 – 2013) is very important for decisions to be taken in the next plan (2014 -2017). The assessment aims at achieving the following:

- Performance of the Municipal Assembly under the appropriate Thematic areas of the
 Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA I 2010 2013)
- Performance of other interventions including cross-cutting issues from 2010 to 2013;
- Key problems/issues encountered during the implementation stage; and
- Lessons learnt which have implications for the MMTDP (2014-2017)

Table: 1.2.1 Performance Review

Thematic Area	Policy Objective	Programme	Indicator	Target	Level Of Achievement					Remarks
mematic Area		riogramme	mulcator	raiget	2010	2011	20)12	2013	
Ensuring and	Improve fiscal resource	Revaluation of	Properties revaluated	Revaluate 1,000 properties in		On-goi	ng	ı		Lack of funds
Sustaining	mobilization	Properties		the municipality by 2013						
Macroeconomic		Minimize revenue	Revenue collection	Reduce revenue collection		On-goi	ing			
Stability		collection leakages	leakages minimized	leakages to less than 4% of						
				expected revenue.						
	Create and sustain an	Construct new roads	New roads	5 No. roads constructed and 6		On-goi	ing			1 road constructed
	efficient transport system	and rehabilitate	constructed and	No. roads rehabilitated within						and another
	that meets user needs	existing one in	existing ones	the municipality						rehabilitated
		deplorable conditions	rehabilitated							
	Provide adequate and	Provide Electricity to	Electricity expanded	Expansion of electricity to 6		On-goi	ing			4 communities
Infrastructure,	reliable power to meet the	communities within the	to communities	communities within the						connected to the
Energy and Human	needs of Ghanaians and for	municipality	without electricity	municipality						national grid
Settlements	export.									
				Provide 100 streetlights to	F	-ully imple	mente	ed		Streetlights procured
				communities within the						and installed within
				municipality.						the community
	Accelerate the provision of	Support for	Community Water	Support CWSA undertake its		On-goi	ing			
	affordable and safe water.	Community Water and	and Sanitation	duties within the municipality.						
		Sanitation Projects	Projects supported							
		Provide Boreholes to	Improved access to	Provide 1 small water system		On-goi	ing			1 small water
		selected communities	safe and potable	and 13 boreholes to selected						system and 10
			water	towns and communities within						boreholes provided
				the municipality.						across the
										municipality

		Construct KVIPs for	Access to toilet	Provide 12 KVIPs to selected	On-going	2 public WC facilities
		communities within the	facilities improved	communities in the municipality		provided
		municipality				
Accelerated	Increase agricultural	Increase agricultural	Agricultural output	Increase agricultural output by	Fully implemented	
Agricultural	competitiveness and	production through the	increased	20% and reduce post-harvest		
Modernisation and	enhance integration into	construction of storage		losses by 20%		
Natural Resource	domestic and international	facilities, and support				
Management	markets	to agricultural				
		programme				
	Mitigate and reduce natural	Support to Disaster	NADMO supported	Support NADMO undertake its	Fully implemented	
	disasters and reduce risks	and Relief		activities		
	and vulnerability	Management				
		programme				
Enhanced	Pursue and expand market	Increase commercial	new markets	Construct 4 new markets and	On-going	Rehabilitation works
Competitiveness of	access	activity in the	Constructed and	rehabilitate 2 existing markets		are underway.
Ghana's Private		municipality through	existing ones			
Sector		the construction and	rehabilitated			
		improvement of				
		markets.				
	Improve efficiency and	Provide access to	Access to credit	Establish 2 credit facilities in	Not implemented	Unavailability of funds
	competitiveness of MSMEs	credit for MSMEs to	facility improved	selected communities in the		
		ensure efficiency and		municipality		
		growth				
Human	Bridge the equity gaps in	Reduce the incidences	Access to health	Construct 2 health facilities in	Fully implemented	
Development,	access to health care and	of disease by	facility improved	selected communities.		
Employment and	nutrition services and	achieving the health				
Productivity	ensure sustainable	targets set through the				
		construction of health				

	financing arrangement that	facilities and by				
	protect the poor.	supporting health				
		improvement				
		programmes by 2013.				
	Increase equitable access	Improve public	Educational	- 6 No. 6-unit classroom blocks	On-going	Inadequate funds
	to and participation in	education through the	infrastructure	- 9 No. 3-unit classroom blocks	On-going	
	education at all levels.	development of	increased and	- 3 No. Pre-schools	1 Pre-school completed	
		educational	support to	- 7 Teachers Quarters	3 Teachers Quarters completed	1 on-going
		infrastructure and by	educational	- Rehabilitate existing	On-going	
		supporting education	programmes	educational infrastructure.		
		programmes by 2013				
Transparent and	Improve the capacity of the		Security services	Support security services within	Fully implemented	
Accountable	security agencies to provide		supported	the municipality undertake their		
Governance	internal security for human			duties.		
	safety and protection					
	Enhance civil society and	Organize periodic	Citizenry participation	Organize public fora annually in	Fully implemented	
	private sector participation	public fora to engage	in governance	the municipality		
	in governance	the citizenry in	improved			
		governance				
	Strengthen and	Revive existing sub-	Sub-structures	Rehabilitate 3 urban/zonal	Not implemented	Lack of funds
	operationalize the sub-	structures to improve	operationalize and	councils offices and reconstitute		
	district structures and	local level governance	functioning	them		
	ensure consistency with					
	Local Government Laws					
	Improve transparency and					
	public access to information					

Empower women and	Ensure women have	Women groups linked	Establish 2 credit facilities within	Not implemented	Lack of funds
mainstream gender in the	easy access to credit	to credit facility	the municipality		
socio economic	facility.				
development					

 Table 1.2.2
 Revenue Performance

Revenue Head	2010		2011		2	012	2013		
	Estimated	Actuals	Estimated	Actuals	Estimated	Actuals	Estimated	Actuals	
Rates	83,500.00	99,497.70	109,000.00	100,235.60	120,139.00	128,325.20	122,000.00	89,885.00	
Lands	64,890.00	72,249.00	70,990.00	71,982.00	93,000.00	94,797.00	96,700.00	107,640.00	
Fees	146,972.00	136,123.50	161,872.00	169,187.40	159,944.00	158,193.50	132,701.00	112,878.80	
Fines, Penalties And Forfeits	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	24,228.80	
License	64,236.00	68,359.70	68,700.00	66,054.50	72,758.00	71,643.00	83,618.00	63,759.00	
Rent Of Land, Buildings And Houses	28,230.00	26,715.20	29,530.00	28,623.00	25,312.00	23,116.00	25,240.00	19,826.00	
Sub-Total (IGF)	387,828.00	402,945.10	440,092.00	436,082.50	471,153.00	476,074.70	480,259.00	418,217.60	
Government Staff Salary	583,624.00	496,719.95	491,933.00	375,505.72	436,641.00	401,402.42	530,809.00	493,197.75	
Common Fund Assembly	1,168,750.14	800,153.68	1,700,000.00	1,400,593.63	883,112.52	752,653.46	2,032,275.79	862,653.05	
Common Fund – MP	40,000.00	32,353.05	50,000.00	84,259.51	80,000.00	42,417.66	100,000.00	68,777.98	
Persons With Disability Fund	-	-	-	-	50,000.00	62,351.15	25,676.00	38,562.26	
Other Interventions	435,000.00	929,108.04	300,000.00	529,140.55	600,000.00	740,089.87	500,000.00	349,105.28	
HIPC Fund	20,000.00	104,769.46	20,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	4,000.00	-	
District Devt Fund	737,430.21	1,293,106.67	600,000.00	-	1,250,000.00	422,285.33	399,438.00	-	
Sub-Total (Grants)	2,984,804.35	3,656,210.85	3,161,933.00	2,414,499.41	3,319,753.52	2,446,199.89	3,592,198.79	1,812,296.32	
Sale Of Vehicle Stickers	1,500.00	1,634.90	1,500.00	1,436.00	1,800.00	834.00	15,000.00	1,536.00	
Interest On Accounts	200.00	652.46	200.00	-	240.00	-	240.00	-	
Proceeds- Privatized Block Factory	600.00	100.00	600.00	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub-Total (Investments)	2,300.00	2,387.36	2,300.00	1,436.00	2,040.00	834.00	15,240.00	1,536.00	
Miscellaneous	250.00	407.88	250.00	-	380.00	1,480.46	1,350.00	-	
GRAND TOTAL	3,375,182.35	4,061,951.19	3,604,575.00	2,852,017.91	3,793,326.52	2,924,589.05	4,089,047.79	2,232,049.92	

Source: Municipal Finance Office

Table 1.2.3 Expenditure Performance from 2010-2013

Expenditure Item	2010		2011		2012		2013		
Expenditure item	Estimated	Actuals	Estimated	Actuals	Estimated	Actuals	Estimated	Actuals	
Compensation Of Employees	627,836.50	559,868.80	576,478.00	458,309.49	546,741.00	507,824.82	665,737.00	619,797.43	
Travelling And Transport	98,760.00	95,818.31	121,620.00	120,728.09	114,702.00	104,377.71	130,186.00	129,091.07	
Utilities							22,980.00	18,249.31	
Goods And Services	145,312.00	134,761.22	219,808.00	202,282.44	174,780.00	169,137.85	37,192.00	33,193.63	
Rentals	145,512.00	134,701.22	219,000.00	202,202.44	174,760.00	109,137.03	5,700.00	5,292.19	
Others							2,676.00	2,844.25	
Repair And Maintenance	16,400.00	15,402.60	19,400.00	16,757.82	19,400.00	17,286.13	16,000.00	15,430.00	
Special Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,432.00	117,257.90	
Miscellaneous	61,900.00	56,501.22	48,700.00	38,171.43	50,700.00	46,503.90	-	-	
Sub-Total(Recurrent)	950,208.50	862,352.15	986,006.00	836,249.27	906,323.00	845,130.41	1,009,903.00	941,155.78	
Consumption of Capital Expend	diture								
Internal Generated Funds	22,300.00	17,667.80	5,500.00	-	1,900.00	-	500.00	-	
Common Fund – Assembly	1,168,750.14	815,203.05	1,700,000.00	1,402,711.01	883,112.52	762,226.61	2,032,275.79	503,475.05	
Common Fund – MP	40,000.00	39,363.07	50,000.00	26,000.00	80,000.00	99,763.73	100,000.00	824,346.97	
Persons With Disability Fund	-	-	-	-	50,000.00	61,661.50	25,676.00	38,550.00	
Other Interventions	435,000.00	888,452.53	300,000.00	498,973.61	600.00	827,996.81	500,000.00	332,940.82	
HIPC Fund	20,000.00	120,520.73	20,000.00	36,750.61	20,000.00	22,585.49	4,000.00	3,077.27	
District Dev't Fund	737,430.21	801,274.22	600,000.00	448,037.30	1,250,000.00	423,299.20	396,530.00	37,710.06	
Sub-Total (Capital Expenditure)	2,423,480.35	2,682,481.40	2,675,500.00	2,412,472.53	2,285,612.52	2,197,533.34	3,058,981.79	1,740,100.17	
GRAND TOTAL	3,373,688.85	3,544,833.55	3,661,506.00	3,248,721.80	3,191,935.52	3,042,663.75	4,068,884.79	2,681,255.95	

Source: Municipal Finance Office

Challenges

- Implementation of some programmes/ projects outside the plan.
- Inadequate / irregular flow of funds
- Weak monitoring of programmes/ projects as a result of low involvement of Planning and Budget Units in project implementation.
- Limited community participation in project implementation and monitoring.
- Weak departmental linkages.

Lessons Learnt

- Resourcing the Monitoring Team will enhance efficient implementation of programmes and projects.
- Increase community participation will lead to successful project implementation, operation and maintenance.
- High stakeholders' participation in programme/project identification/implementation and monitoring and evaluation enhances achievement levels.

1.3 MUNICIPAL PROFILE

The Asante Akim Central Municipality Assembly is one of the thirty (30) Districts in the Ashanti Region. It was created by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2056 and it has Konongo – Odumasi as its twin Capital Town. It was carved out of the then Asante Akim District Council in 1988 and was elevated to Municipal status by L.I 1907 in November 2007. Until July 2012, it used to be Asante Akim North Municipal Assembly but with the carving out of the Asante Akim North District, the Municipal Assembly was renamed Asante Akim Central. This section of the chapter provides information on the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly. These include the physical features, economy as well as the cultural and social structure of the municipality.

1.3.1 Location and Size

The Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly is located in the eastern part of the Ashanti Region. It shares boundaries with Asante Akim North District at the North, Ejisu-Juaben and Sekyere East at the West, Asante Akim South at the East and South. The land size of the Municipality is 400 square kilometres (km²) forming 1.6 % of the total land area of Ashanti region. The municipality is located within latitude 6 ° 30' north, 7 °30' North, 0 ° 15' west and ° 20' west. *Konongo – Odumasi* is the Municipal Capital and it is about 48Km from Kumasi the Regional Capital. Other bigger settlements in the municipality include: *Dwease, Praso, Patreansa, Nyaboo, Kyekyebiase, Obenimase*. Figures, 1.1, and 1.2 show the Municipal Assembly in both National and Regional context respectively. Figure 1.3 show The Administrative Map of the Municipal Assembly.

As a nodal town, Konongo - Odumasi, the Municipal capital has the potential of developing into a large commercial hub of the region and further provide a higher order service to the surrounding communities and Districts

Fig 1.1 Municipal Assembly in National Context

Fig 1.2 Municipal Assembly in Regional Context

Fig 1.3 Administrative Map of The Municipal Assembly

1.3.2 Relief and Drainage

The topography of the Municipality is generally undulating. From the North, the land rises gently to heights between 305 and 610 meters and is interrupted by a stretch of the Akwapim-Mampong Range, which is between 610 and 762 meters.

The Municipality is drained by a number of rivers which include Anum, Owerri, Bomire, Abosomtwe, It must be sated however that, the activities of illegal miners continue to affect the volume, flow, colour and aquatic habitat of these rivers.

The drainage pattern of the district can be harnessed for irrigational activities, cultivation of rice, vegetable farming and agua culture.

1.3.3 Climate

The Municipality lies within the semi-equatorial belt characterised by double rainfall maxima. The first rainy season is from May to July and the second from September to November. Mean annual rainfall ranges between 855mm and 1,500mm. The average number of rainy days for the year is between 110 and 120 days the dry harmattan season occur between December and April and is associated with drought conditions, high temperatures, and early morning moist/fog and cold weather conditions. Streams dry up during this period.

Temperature is found to be uniformly high all year round with a mean annual temperature of 26°C. Humidity is high during the rainy season. The months of December to February, however, record very low humidity. This climatic condition is suitable for the cultivation of cash and food crops such as cocoa, citronella, oranges, plantain and vegetables to feed the agro based industries in the Municipality

It is important to note however, that current trends in the climatic conditions of the Municipality is becoming unpredictable. This phenomenon has serious implications for effective agriculture planning. There is therefore the need to advice farmers to explore alternative source of water for agriculture production.

1.3.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of the municipality is semi-deciduous forest comprising of open and closed forests. The forests consist of different species of tropical woods such as Wawa, Ofram, Sapele,

Sanfina, Okyere (Kofo), Onyina, Kyenkyen, Otie and Yaya, which have high economic value. The vegetation of the municipality provides a fertile land for investment in agriculture. Food and cash crops such as cassava, rice, maize, cocoa, citrus, oil palm, plantain, and others are widely grown in the area. However, most of the original forest has degenerated into secondary forest and grassland due to indiscriminate felling of trees, bush-fires and poor farming practices. Part of the Dome River Forest Reserve lies within the municipality.

The forest reserve are a source of income to private timber companies, traditional authorities, the Municipal Assembly and individuals. Timber, foodstuffs, raw materials etc. are obtained from the forest for industrial and domestic use. Most of the forest belts are rich with delicacies such as snails and mushroom, which are in season between March and April. In recent times however, the forest is depleting so fast into savannah vegetation through human activities such as agriculture, settlement expansion, bushfires and indiscriminate felling of trees. However, there are prospects for mushroom and snail farming in the forest areas.

1.3.5 Soils

The soil type in the municipality is predominantly forest ochrosol. This soil type is fertile and supports the production of cash and food crops such as oil palm, cereals, cassava, plantain, cocoa and vegetables. The soil associations are:

- Offinso Compound,
- Wiawso Shai, and
- Swedru Nsaba.

The relationships between soil types, geological structure, vegetation and crops in the Municipality are also illustrated in table....... Fig..... shows the soil map of the municipality.

Fig 1.4 Soil map of the municipality

Table 1.3.5 Soil and Vegetation Type

SOIL TYPE	SOIL TYPE GEOLOGICAL BASE		VEGETATION	MAJOR CROPS
Offinso Compound	Granite, Biotite Muscovite	Praaso,	Open forest	Cocoa, Plantain,
		Dwease		Cocoyam
Wiawso Shai	Metamorphosed lava pyrodestic	Konongo	Open Forest	Cocoa
Association	rock, Quartzites, Phyllites, Grits,	_		
	Conglomerates Schist			
Swedru – Nsaba	Granite, Biotite, Muscovite	Kyekyebiase,	Open Forest	Rice, Cocoa, Citrus

Source: Soil Research Institute Kwadaso

1.3.6 Geology and Minerals

The natural resources that abound in the municipality are mainly minerals. Mineral resources include gold deposits found in the metamorphosed lava, pyrodestic rock, quartzites, phyllites, grits, conglomerate and schist stretching from the Konongo-Odumasi to Kyekyewere. The Kyekyewere area is underlain with tuffs, and greyoals also. The Dwease – Praaso stretch is underlained with granite, biotite, and muscovite.

Quite a large area of the Municipality has been acquired in the form of concessions by some companies who have been licensed for prospecting and mining. Fig.... shows the geological map of the municipality

Figure 1.5 The geological map of the municipality

1.3.7 Conditions of the Natural Environment

The natural environment of the Municipality used to be one of the purest. Currently, the impact of population influx has reduced its purity and serenity. The Municipality can boast of natural environment ranging from forest reserves with rich species of flora and fauna to vast arable land that can support the production of both stable crops and cash crops.

Chain saw operators and some timber merchants are encroaching on the reserves so rapidly that it is fear that the reserves will lose its value in the next few years. Furthermore, the activities of both small scale mining and galamsey operators are having a serious effect on the natural environment.

The above picture therefore requires a pragmatic programes to be implemented to reclaimed degraded land uses.

1.3.7.1 Conditions of the Built Environment

The Municipal Assembly has about twenty Six communities. Conditions of the communities are characterized by large compound house which are inadequately planned and controlled. Poor drainage facilities, unkempt surroundings and heaps of refuse are found in the urban communities while erosion is very severe and has affected buildings in both the rural and urban communities.

1.3.7.2 Housing

Shelter is one of the basic needs; it is a place that protect humans from the harmful element, keep humans warm and safe. The component of social infrastructure that satisfies this need is housing. Housing is described as the dwelling unit and the infrastructural services that make a dwelling unit a home for households whiles a house is defined as the dwelling unit, the physical shed or a structure.

1.3.7.3 Housing Stock

Studies shows that there are 16,919 occupied dwelling units in the Municipality. This number constitutes less than half percent (0.3%) of the national total (5,467,054) and less than two percent (1.5%) of the regional total (1,126,205).

More than half (59.6%) of occupied dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses. Separate houses constitute the next highest (25.8 %) percentage of occupied dwelling units.

With the remaining occupied dwelling units, it is only Flat/Apartment (6.2%) that has a proportion more than five percent.

In male headed households, 57.4 percent dwell in compound houses. For this same type of dwelling unit, the proportion is 62.9 percent for female headed households. Separate housing units are the next dominant occupied dwelling unit for households headed by males and females with the proportions of 27.5 percent and 23.2 percent respectively.

With urban-rural localities, the trend is not different; the majority of occupied dwelling units in both localities are compound houses. In urban localities, 65.1 percent of all dwelling units are compound houses and the proportion in rural localities is 46.8 percent.

Type 1.3.7.3 Occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	Number	Percent
Separate house	4,357	25.8
Semi-detached house	719	4.2
Flat/Apartment	1,049	6.2
Compound house (rooms)	10,083	59.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	217	1.3
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	26	0.2
Tent	42	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	137	0.8
Living quarters attached to office/shop	43	0.3
Uncompleted building	239	1.4
Other	7	0.0
Total	16,919	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.7.4 House ownership Status

In the Municipality, 39.4 percent of dwelling units are owned by household member. This is followed by ownership by other private individual (32.3%) and ownership by relative not a household member (23.2%).

In male headed households, 37.9 percent of dwelling units are owned by household member. Ownership by household member for female households is 41.7 percent. Ownership of dwelling units by other private individual for male headed households and female headed households are 34.6 percent and 29.0 percent respectively.

In urban localities, ownership by other private individual is 36.5 percent and ownership by household member is 34.7 percent. In the rural localities, ownership by household member is 50.4 percent and ownership by other private individual constitutes 22.5 percent.

Table 1.3.7.4 Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

	Municipality						
	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Total	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Owned by household member	6,669	39.4	37.9	41.7	34.7	50.4	
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	205	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.4	
Relative not a household member	3,919	23.2	21.0	26.3	24.0	21.1	
Other private individual	5,469	32.3	34.6	29.0	36.5	22.5	
Private employer	325	1.9	2.8	0.7	1.2	3.7	
Other private agency	61	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	
Public/Government ownership	222	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.4	
Other	49	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	

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

1.3.7.5 Construction Materials

Dwelling units are constructed with various materials. This section discusses various construction materials for outer walls, floors and roofing of dwelling units.

Main materials for the construction of outer walls of dwelling units are summarized in the table below. From the table the number of dwelling units (both occupied and unoccupied) is 17,513. Cement block/concrete (79.0%) is the commonest material for construction of outer walls of dwelling unit in the Municipality. Mud brick/earth is the next most used material for outer walls of dwellings with a proportion of 15.1 percent.

In both urban and rural localities, the predominantly used material for outer walls is cement block/concrete. The proportion for urban localities is 85.4 percent and that of the rural localities is 65.0 percent. The proportion of mud brick/earth in urban localities is less than nine percent (8.1%) and that of the rural localities is 30.5 percent.

Table 1.3.7.5 Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Municipality				
	To	otal	Urban	Rural	
	Number	Number Percent		Percent	
Total	17,513	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Mud brick/Earth	2,637	15.1	8.1	30.5	
Wood	255	1.5	1.4	1.6	
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	97	0.6	0.4	0.9	
Stone	31	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Burnt bricks	134	0.8	0.9	0.4	
Cement blocks/Concrete	13,841	79.0	85.4	65.0	
Landcrete	312	1.8	2.1	1.1	
Bamboo	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other	184	1.1	1.4	0.3	

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

1.3.7.6 Main material for roofing of dwelling unit

There use of metal sheet as a roofing material in the Municipality is overwhelming. It constitutes 94.3 percent of roofing materials. All other materials used constitute less than six percent (5.6%).

This pattern observed is in no way different from what pertains to urban localities. In urban localities, metal sheets are 96.7 percent of roofing materials. In rural localities, metal sheets have the highest proportion (89.0%) with bamboo constituting a little over five percent (5.4%).

Table 1.3.7.6 Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main Roofing material	Total	Region	District			
	country		Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	17,513	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	41	0.2	0.1	0.4
Wood	45,547	10,933	103	0.6	0.5	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	16,520	94.3	96.7	89.0
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	61	0.3	0.3	0.6
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	224	1.3	1.2	1.5
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	314	1.8	0.2	5.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	138	0.8	0.3	1.8
Other	35,935	5,517	92	0.5	0.5	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 1.3.7.6b: Room Occupancy Rate

	Number of Sleeping Rooms										
					-				Nine rooms		
Household	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	or		
size	room	rooms	more	T	otal						
All											
Households	62.9	18.5	8.6	4.6	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	100.0	16,919
1	93.4	3.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,231
2	77.6	16.5	3.1	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,300
3	71.9	17.9	6.7	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,337
4	65.1	19.8	8.0	3.7	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	100.0	2,304
5	53.5	25.3	11.8	6.0	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	2,087
6	47.0	26.9	13.5	6.8	2.5	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	1,714
7	35.2	31.5	14.8	9.1	6.3	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,058
8	28.2	25.5	20.4	13.0	8.2	2.2	1.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	685
9	21.1	27.4	18.7	13.9	8.5	6.1	1.8	2.2	0.2	100.0	445
10+	10.9	18.3	19.7	17.4	13.5	5.9	5.5	4.1	4.6	100.0	758

Table 1.3.7.6b provides information on the number of 'sleeping rooms' per household size. According to the table, 62.9 percent of total households in the Asante Akim Central Municipality live in a single room. The percentage is less than one for households that occupy seven or more rooms. Thus the overall pattern is that, as the number of rooms' increase the percentage of households diminishes.

The table further shows that as household size increases, corresponding proportions of single room households decreases. Thus for instance, whilst there are as high as 93.4 percent of single person households, there are 10.9 percent of households, with the size 10 persons and over, living in a single room.

1.4 Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics such as population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. With the current decentralized system of governance and administration of planning in Ghana, it is important that statistics be provided on the size, spatial distribution, patterns and trends of the population. This section of the plan presents the demographic characteristics of the Asante Akim Central Municipality. These includes issues as Population Size and Distribution, Fertility, Mortality and Migration.

1.4.1 Population Size and Distribution

The population of the Municipality, according to the 2010 population and Housing Census is 71,508. This comprises of 33,942 males (47.5%) and 37,566 (52.5%) females with the sex ratio of 90.4. This means that, there are about 90 males to every 100 females in the municipality.

The population is predominantly urban as most of the people in the Municipality are in urban localities.

The urban population is 48,511 which represents 67.8 percent of the population with the remaining 32.2 percent (22,997) found in the rural areas. Table 1.4.1 shows the population trends in the Municipality.

Table 1.4.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

Year	Ghana	Ashanti Region	Asante Akim Central
1948	-	1,109,130	-
1960	9,726,320	1,481,698	-
1970	9,632,000	2,090,100	53,776
1984	12,296,081	2,948,161	79,260
2000	18,912,079	3,612,950	126,477
2005*	22,416,578	3,849,813	146,622
2010	24,658,823	4,780,380	71,508**

Source: Population Census Reports (1948, 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010) *Projected, **

Re-demarcated

1.4.2 Population Density

The 2010 census put the population of the municipality at 71,508. This was projected to 73,438 and 75,421 in 2011 and 2012 respectively. The table below shows the trends in population of the municipality form 2000 to 2013

Table 1.4.2 Trends in population

	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	71,508	73,438	75,421	77,457
MALE	33,942	34,858	35,799	36,766
FEMALE	37,566	38,580	39,622	40,691

Source: Population Census Reports (1948, 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010) Re-demarcated

1.4.3 Age and Sex Structure

The two characteristics of a population which receive most attention in demographic analyses are age and sex. Age is a critical variable, either directly or indirectly, in almost every population research and analysis (GSS, 2013a). The age-sex structure of the Asante Akim Central Municipality is graphically represented by the pyramid in Figure 1. The figure shows that the age and sex structure of the Municipality has a broader base.

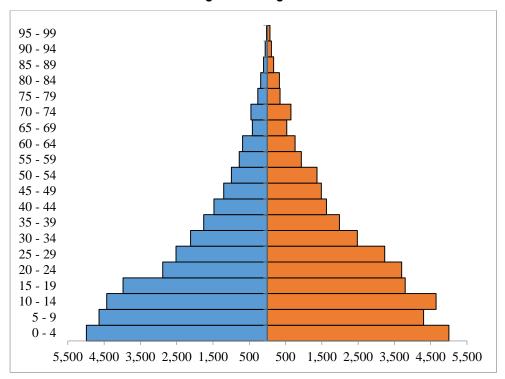


Figure 1.1 Age-Sex Structure

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Municipality has a relatively high proportion of its population within the youthful age bracket of 0-24 years (42,377) which constitutes 59.3 percent of the total population of the district. This is demonstrated by a population pyramid with a broad base and a narrow top which gives it a conical shape (Figure 2.1). For instance, out of the total population of the Municipality, persons between the ages of 0-24 years alone constituted 59.3 percent. The age structure affects general fertility rate and ultimately the nature of changes that are likely to occur in the population. Birth and death rates are influenced by the proportions of people in the different ages. Other things being equal, populations that have comparatively large numbers of elderly are likely to record more deaths and fewer births each year than population of equal size that is made of a large proportion of young people within the reproductive ages.

The population aged 0-4 recorded the highest proportion of the Municipality's population of 14.0 percent followed by those within the age bracket 10-14 with 12.7 Percent and those within the age cohort 5-9 comes next with 12.5 percent. Among the male population starting from age 0-5, every successive higher age cohort recorded a lower population compared with the figure for the previous age cohort except for the (70-74) which recorded a marginal higher figures than the 65-

69 age cohorts, the population reduces till the least figure is recorded by age group 95 and above. This trend is the same for the females except for the age cohorts 10-14 and also 70-74.

This broad base indicates higher proportion of the population in the lower age brackets. The overall conical shape of the population pyramid for the district is very typical of the population

1.4.4 Broad Age / Sex Structure Group

Asante Akim central, like most district and Municipal Assemblies in the country, has a female dominated sex structure of 1 female: 0.94 male. This is traditional of several regions and even in Ghana as a whole. This phenomenon can be attributed to the favourable business climate which attracts mostly women to the municipality, who engage particularly in trading activities.

The sex structure of the Municipal population indicates 49.1% males and 50.9% females. This phenomenon is a true reflection of the national situation. This situation indicates the need for effective policies toward the improvement of females. The age structure of the economy depicts that of a typical developing economy. The broad age structure indicates 45.8% for the 0-14 age cohort, 5.1% for the 65 + and 49.1% for 15-64 age cohort.

Table 1.4.4 Population Sex Structure

	Į.	Ashanti Regi	on	Asante Akim Central									
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total							
0-14	50.5	49.5	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0							
15-64	47.6	52.4	100.0	46.2	53.8	100.0							
65+	41.5	58.5	100.0	40.3	59.7	100.0							
Total	48.4	51.6	100.0	47.5	52.5	100.0							

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.4.4.1 Nationality

Ghana is a composed of people from all background and nationality and as such it is not uncommon to find other nationals resident in the Asante Akim central municipality .Ghanaians by birth (96.5%) resident in the municipality accounts for the most nationals, followed by dual nationality residents (1.4%) and ECOWAS nationals (0.9%).

Table 1.4.4.1 Nationality of Residents

Nationality	Number	Percentage (%)					
Ghanaian by birth	69,024	96.5					
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,015	1.4					
Ghanaian by Naturalisation	405	0.6					
ECOWAS	637	0.9					
African other than ECOWAS	248	0.3					
Other	179	0.3					
TOTAL	71,508	100					

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.4.4.2 Religion

The dominance of Christians in the municipality is profound (83.6%). Fairly represented are the Islam (10.2%) and traditional religions (0.5%). However, there are others who do not belong to any religion (5.4%). Having over 90% of the population being Christians and Moslem can serve as an avenue for promoting developments in the municipality.

Table 1.4.4.2 Religious Distribution of Population

Religion	Number	Percentage (%)
No religion	3,877	5.4
Catholic	8,201	11.5
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	16,512	23.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	21,784	30.5
Other Christian	13,194	18.5
Islam	7,264	10.2
Traditionalist	343	0.5
Other	333	0.5
TOTAL	71,508	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The meeting places of these religions can be used as a tool to sensitise the residents on their roles and responsibilities in promoting development in the municipality.

1.4.4.3 Labour Force

The 2010 population and housing census reveals that the labour force in the municipality (the economic active group i.e. 15 - 64) is 39,765 representing 49.1% of the total population. This situation means that, there is existing labour force to support business interventions. The table below depicts employment by sector.

Table 1.4.4.3. Distribution of labour force

Employment Sector	Number	Percent
Public (Government)	2,070	4.8
Private Formal	1,601	3.7
Private Informal	23,555	54.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	24	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	161	0.4
Other International Organisations	0	0.0
Unemployed	2,170	5.0
Economically Inactive	13,915	32.0
Total	43,496.00	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

According to the 2010 population and housing census, the Asante Akim central municipality has 5% of its active labour force unemployed, less than the national figure of 3.8%. However, majority of those employed are within the informal private sector (54.2%), consisting of traders, artisans, casual workers among others. This statistics indicated poses a serious threat to revenue mobilisation in the municipality since, those in the informal sector are not documented and as such, very difficult to track them and retrieve revenue from.

1.4.4.4 Rural – Urban Split

On the spatial distribution of the population, the Municipality is predominantly urban. This is so because a little more than two-thirds (67.8%) of the population reside in urban localities. The remaining 32.2% dwell in rural localities.

Table 1.4.4.4 Rural Urban Split

	Population	Percent (%)
Urban	48,511	67.8
Rural	22,997	32.2
Total	71,508	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.4.4.5 Dependency Ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the dependent ages (generally under age 15 and over the age of 65) to those in the economically productive ages (15-64 years) in a population. The table above gives information on the age-dependency ratio of the Municipality. From the table, the age - dependency ratio for the Municipality is 79.8. This means that for every 100 persons in the economically productive ages, the number of dependents are about 80. The age -dependency for rural localities is as high as 90.8 whiles that of urban localities is 75.0.

Table 1.4.4.5 Broad Age Groups / Age Dependency Ratio

	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Urban	Rural
All Ages	71,508	33,942	37,566	90.4	48,511	22,997
0-14	28,012	14,055	13,957	100.7	18,395	9,617
15-64	39,765	18,384	21,381	86	27,714	12,051
65+	3,731	1,503	2,228	67.5	2,402	1,329
Age-dependency ratio	79.8	84.6	75.7		75.0	90.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.4.5 Household Size and Characteristics

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons occupying them indicates the space available per person and the extent to which overcrowding can be said to be in place. The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious and communicable diseases. (GSS, 2012).

Table 8.7 provides information on the number of 'sleeping rooms' per household size. According to the table, 62.9 percent of total households in the Asante Akim Central Municipality live in a single room. The percentage is less than one for households that occupy seven or more rooms. Thus the overall pattern is that, as the number of rooms increase the percentage of households diminishes.

The table further shows that as household size increases, corresponding proportions of single room households decreases. Thus for instance, whilst there are as high as 93.4 percent of single person households, there are 10.9 percent of households, with the size 10 persons and over, living in a single room.

1.4.6 Energy

Access to electricity is another component of housing amenities that plays a significant role in households' day-to-day activities. It is used for powering domestic appliances for cooking, storage and entertainment, lighting systems and ironing. Information captured on electricity by the 2010 census shows that majority of the households in the municipality have access to this housing amenity. Nevertheless, the supply of electricity in the municipality has always lagged behind demand leading to frequent power cuts and fluctuations.

Table 1.4.6 Sources of Household Energy For Eligibility

Main source of Lighting	Number	Percentage (%)
Electricity (mains)	12,092	71.5
Electricity (private generator)	76	0.4
Kerosene lamp	1,758	10.4
Gas lamp	26	0.2
Solar energy	8	0.0
Candle	87	0.5
Flashlight/Torch	2,832	16.7
Firewood	12	0.1
Crop residue	7	0.0
Other	21	0.1
TOTAL	17,513	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Statistics available indicates that majority of residents (71.5%) have access to electricity in their homes, with a few residents (0.4%) relying on diesel powered generators. Kerosene lamp (10.4%), is also another major source lighting for some residents in the municipality. Furthermore, battery-powered flashlights/torches are used widely by most residents (16.7%).

Table 1.4.4 Source of Household Energy for Cooking

Main source for cooking	Number	Percentage (%)
None no cooking	1,398	8.3
Wood	6,545	38.7
Gas	2,645	15.6
Electricity	59	0.3
Kerosene	74	0.4
Charcoal	6,116	36.1
Crop residue	31	0.2
Saw dust	33	0.2
Animal waste	4	0.0
Other	14	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Despite several interventions by government and non-governmental organisations to protect our forests and reduce pollution, majority of residents in the Asante Akim Central Municipality, continue to use firewood (38.7%) and charcoal (36.1%) as major source of energy for cooking. Nevertheless, an appreciable number of residents rely on other efficient energy sources such as gas (15.6%), electricity (0.3%) and kerosene (0.4%). This phenomenon is not surprising, considering that, about 325 of residents live in rural areas, where there is difficulty in accessing alternative sources of energy for cooking, such as gas, kerosene and electricity.

1.5 Spatial Analysis

Development has spatial implications. This section of the plans shows the spatial analysis of the Municipality. It also shows the scalogram analysis of the municipality, the hierarchy of settlement and physical accessibility selected facility in the municipality, composite accessibility and thus identified poverty pockets

1.5.1 Scalogram Analysis

The cut off point for the scalogram analyses was communities with a population of 1000 people and above. Various key services like second cycle schools, availability of electricity and other basic facilities were considered in the scalogram analysis. Table 1.5.1 shows the outcome of the analyses.

Table 1.5.1 Scalogram

	Population (2010)	Electricity	Boreholes	Mobile Network	Public (KVIP)	Refuse sites	Primary	Streets lights	Traditional council	J.H.S	Agric EXT	Mobile Money Services	Market	Daily MKT	Day Care/KG	Pharmacy	Weekly MKT	Corn Mill	Lorry Station/Parks	Hotel /Guest Hs	GWCL	Health Centre/CHPS	S.H.S	Zonal/Urban Council	Filling station	Library	Public (WC)	VOC/Tech Sch.	Hospital	Private Clinic	Mat. Home	Post Office	Police Station	Rural Banks	Sawmill	Mun. Police HQ	Commercial Bank	Magistrate Court	Fire Service St.	Total No. of Functions	Total Centrality Score	Hierachy of Settlement
Weight		2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	1			
Konongo	32,398	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ		Χ	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ			34	1895	1st
Odumase	12,715	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ		Χ	Х	Х	Χ	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х			Χ	Х	33	1520	2nd
Dwease	4,590	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			Х		Х		Х		Х												21	558	
Patriensa	6061	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х																	21	442	
Nyaboe	1916	х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	Х				Х															21	375	- 3rd
Kyekyebiase	2562	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	Х																			20	342	Siu
Obenimase	2258	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Χ		Х																		20	342	
Praaso	4581	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ	Х	Χ	Х	Х	Χ	Х	Х	Х	Х			Х																		19	308	
Boatengkrom	377	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ	Χ																													11	110	
Agyareago	526	х	Х	х	X	X	X	X	X			х		х																										10	105	
Bomireso	862	х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х		Х	Х																													9	92	
Kwakorkor	282	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	Х		Х																													9	92	
Kramokrom	239	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х																														8	72	4th
Atunsu	361		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			Χ																													7	61	
Anunso	403	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х																																7	54	
Adumkrom	354	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х																																7	54	
Bimma	276	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х																																7	54	
Total		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1			_	_				_	_	_			_						_	_	_		_								ĺ
Functions		6 1	7	7	7	7 1	_	7	1	1	1	9	8 1	9	1	8 1	8 1	1	8 1	6 1	5 1	5 1	1	3	3	3 1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Centrality		0	0	ō	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ō	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Index		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Weighted Centrality		1 3	6	1 2	6	6	6	6	1 8	1 8	2	2 2	2 5	1	1	2	2 5	1	2	3	4	4	1 0 0	6 7	3	3	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	5 0	5	1 0 0	5	5	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0			

1.5.2 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

The scalogramms analysis reveals the four major hierarchy of settlment. Konongo which is the centrally located is the first order settlement which provides first order services to all the communities in the municipality. Odumasi which located in the western part of the municipality also provides second order services the populace in and around the Odumasi. Petriensah, Dwease, Praaso and other are ranked third with each serving as a center for third other services for their relative surroundings.

Population distribution of the municipality is skewed Konongo-Odumasi and patriensah area. This is partly as a results of the services provided by these communities.

1.5.3 Surface Accessibilities

Services are provided within a geographic setting to serve a given threshold population. Physical accessibility studies have been undertaken to determine areas that are easily accessible to facilities and services within the municipality that are not necessarily in their localities. Four services and facilities have been considered. These are:

Health Hospital / Health Centre

• Education 2nd Cycle Institution

Banking Rural Banks

Agriculture Agric extension Service

In assessing physical access to facilities and services, various roads in the Municipality were classified and defined according to the conditions and frequency of transport on the road. Four main types of roads were identified in the Municipality. These are:

Table 1.5.3: Classes of Roads in the Municipality

ROAD CLASS	ROADS
1st Class:	Kumasi – Accra main road.
2 nd Class:	Konongo – Agogo road
3 rd Class:	Konongo – Dwease / Praso others
4th Class:	All other Roads.

Source: Municipal Feeder Roads Engineer, 2013

Table 1.5.3b Average Speed on Roads

	1 st Class Road	2 nd Class Road	3 rd Class Road	4 th Class Road			
Estimated Speed	80km/hr	60km/hr	40km/hr	30km/hr			
Average Waiting Time	10mins	30mins	2hrs	3hrs			
Walking							

Source: Municipal Feeder Roads Engineer, 2013

Average speed on the various classes of roads considering waiting times are as follows:

1st Class Road(68.6km/hr)2nd Class Road(40km/hr)3rd Class Road(13km/hr)4th Class Road(7.5km/hr)

1.5.3.1 Acceptable travel times

Acceptable travel times to access each of the services/ facilities were determined. Areas which are able to reach a service/ facility within the stipulated time have access to the facility. This however, depends on which class of road is being used. The table below shows the Municipal's acceptable travel time to access various facilities/ services.

Table 1.5.4 Acceptable Travel Times to Access a Facility / Service

SERVICE / FACILITY	TRAVEL TIME								
S. S. S. / Tech. / Voc	40mins								
Hospital / Health Centre	30mins								
Banking Services	40mins								
Agric Extension Service	25mins								

Figure 1.6 Accessibility to Health

Figure 1.7 Accessibility to Education

Figure 1.8 Accessibility to banking service

Figure 1.9 Accessibility to Agric services

Figure 1.10 Aggregate Accessibility

Figure 1.11 Composite Accessibility

1.5.4 Summary of Poverty Pockets

To ensure overall development of the Municipality, a context analysis was carried out based on the poverty profiling of the Municipality into three (3) poverty pockets as a result of their poverty characteristics/manifestations. The context analysis becomes crucial for planning purposes. This is because even though socio-economic infrastructure are concentrated in the central part of the municipality, however there exist some communities in the central part whose situation is not different from communities in the north. This analysis will help in the formulation of key programmes/strategies/interventions to curtail the cycle of disparity in development.

The poverty pockets of the district have been summarized as follows:

Table 1.5.4 Characteristics of Composite Poverty Pockets

POCKET	POVERTY CHARACTERISTICS (MANIFESTATIONS)
Pocket 1 ^A	-Poor road network
Boatenkrom/Nsiakrom/Atunsu cluster	- Mostly indigenes of the municipality.
	-Cash crop farmers ie. Cocoa, oil palm etc
	-Inadequate basic infrastructure i.e., Health, water
	and sanitation
	-Mostly commercial farmers
	-Have large tracts of secondary forest
Pockets 1 ^B	-Have large tracts of secondary forest
Kramokrom/Adumkrom/Anuruso cluster	-Fairly good roads
	-Mostly migrant farmers
	-Small farm sizes
Pocket 2 ^A	-Mostly subsistence farmers
	-Communities are quite close to each other
Kyekyebiase/Obenimasi/Patriensa Nyaboo Cluster	-Fairly good road network of socio-economic -Have relatively good infrastructure
Nyaboo Ciustei	-Mostly traditional subsistence farmers
	-High population density
	-High out-migration rates
	-Relatively well resourced
	-Vegetation mostly secondary forest
Pocket 2 ^B	-Mostly subsistence farmers
Dwease-Praaso cluster	-Fairly good road network
	-Skills training centre
	-High population densities
	-Youth migration rates high
	-Mostly cassava and plantain farmers
	-Existence of electricity
Pocket 3	-Endowed with socio-economic infrastructure
Konongo/Odumasi Cluster	-Good road network
	-High level of services
	-High percentage of formal sector worker
	-Vibrant commercial sector
	-Small-scale mining social vices
	-Seat of political administration
	-High rate of in-migration
	-High population density

Source: Municipal Planning Office, 2013

1.6 District Economy

1.6.1 The Structure of the Local Economy

The local economy is made up of agriculture, services Industrial/manufacturing/mining. The table below depicts the employment levels in the various sector.

Table.... Employment by Sector

SECTOR	2013
Agriculture	33.6
Service	47.9
Industrial	18.6
Total	100%

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.6.2 Agriculture

Agriculture, produces food and vegetable crops such as cassava, cereals, tomatoes, and garden eggs. Cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, and oranges are extensively cultivated in the municipality. Here, rich soil, well supplied organic matter and nutrients combine with favorable weather conditions all year round to produce well above average yields. The weather is particularly suitable for snail and mushroom farming.

Livestock is mainly kept on free range basis with cattle and poultry kept for commercial purposes. Investors can therefore take advantage of the enabling environment in the animal husbandry sector.

1.6.2.1 Major Stable Food Crops

The Asante Akim enclave serves as the bread basket for the neighbouring districts and thus, production of staple foods has seen a progressive increase in output. For instance, output for maize production has increased from 11,331m/t in 2010 to 13,476 in 2012. In partnership with JICA, rice production has increased from 1,257 to 15,324.4m/t in 2012. The increase in production can be attributed to new farming technologies introduced such as root and tuber project and new plantain suckers/multiplication. The decreasing statistics for 2013, is as a result of the carving out of the Asante Akim North from the municipality.

Table 1.6.2.1: Production of Major crops

Type of Crop	Output per season (Tonnes)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
MAIZE	11,331	N/A	13,476	4,734.5		
RICE	1,257	N/A	15,324.4	656.3		
CASSAVA	64,021	N/A	1,020.6	46,040.4		
YAM	4,356	N/A	97,440	3,905.1		
COCOYAM	17,028	N/A	11,089	6,127.9		
PLANTAIN	12,438	N/A	95,411.9	8,394		

Source: Municipal Agriculture Directorate, 2013

1.6.2.2 Livestock

Cattle, goat, sheep, poultry and pigs are the major livestock reared in the municipality. Majority of these livestock are kept on free range basis, with a few of them, 3%, reared under the intensive and semi-intensive system. Production stock of these animals has seen a significant increase over the years. Production of cattle saw an increase from 1,500 in 2010 to 2,100 in 2012, goats, from 5,549 in 2010 to 9,051 in 2012 and pigs from 412 in 2010 to 7,021 in 2012. The decreasing statistics for 2013, is as a result of the carving out of the Asante Akim North from the municipality.

Table 1.6.2.2: Production of livestock from 2006 to 2009 Season

Type of animal	Total stock			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cattle	1,500		2,100	630
Sheep	2,958		5,214	2,086
Goat	5,549		9,051	3,621
Pigs	412		7,021	3510
Poultry	32,137		43,152	21,576

Source: Municipal Agriculture Directorate, 2013

1.6.3 Industrial Sector

The industrial Sector is made up of Manufacturing, mining and construction. As indicated already industry employs 18.6% of the working populace. They can be grouped into the following broad areas

Table 1.6.3 Type of Industrial Activities

Types	Percentage
Mining and quarrying	25.6
Manufacturing	54.5
Construction	19.9
Total	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Mining and Quarry sub sector of the industrial sector include small and large scale mining, stone quarry and stone milling. The Municipality's gold deposits have made it one of the notable gold mining areas in the region. Large scale gold mining is done by one company with its main mining site at Konongo with another site at the Obenimase area. Apart from the company, there are a number of small scale miners in the municipality. The Dwease – Praaso area rich in extensive granite has potential for large scale quarrying.

The manufacturing subsector include:

- agro-based industries comprising of cassava processing (Gari making), oil and palm kernel extraction, akpeteshie distilling, etc. The Municipality has competitive advantage in adding value to oil palm extraction relating to soap making, industrial butter production and domestic consumption. Inadequate access to capital has compelled producers to produce at on a small scale.
- Wood based industries are those industries that process wood into other materials such
 as furniture, woodcarving, etc. They include carpenters; saw millers, wood carvers; etc.
 The challenge confronting this sector is the limited availability of wood in the local market
 for their activities
- Metals based include gold smiths, black smiths, metal fabricators etc.
- Textile industries include dressmakers, tailors and Traditional cloth dying tie and dye making etc.

Construction include block moulding and all others in the building industry.

1.6.4 Services

This sector is the largest employer in the municipality. Trade and commerce in the municipality is very brisk. This owes much to its nodal location. The municipal capital serves as the commercial hub of the municipality. There are a number of markets in the municipality. These markets provide avenues for transactions in the buying and selling of both agricultural and industrial goods. They also contribute significantly to the Assembly's Internally Generated Fund (IGF). The largest market in the municipality is the Konongo Market. Though there are daily markets, the main market days are Tuesdays and Fridays. Other daily markets are in Odumasi, Patriensa, Dwease and Praaso.

Table 1.6.4 Service sub sectors of the local economy

Types	Percentage
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	0.4
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	0.6
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	43.5
Transportation and storage	6.1
Accommodation and food service activities	12.8
Information and communication	1.0
Financial and insurance activities	1.0
Real estate activities	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.1
Administrative and support service activities	0.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.5
Education	11.7
Human health and social work activities	2.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	1.1
Other service activities	13.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services -	
producing activities of households for own use	0.7
Total	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.6.5 Tourism

Since the re-demarcation of the district, most of the erstwhile tourism opportunities, now lie outside the municipality. However, there are a few areas that could be developed into viable tourist sites, to provide employment opportunities for indigenes and residents. Notable among them, are, the grottoes at Dwease, traditional shrines at Kyekyebiase.

1.6.6 Employment

The employment status of employed persons 15 years and older is shown in table 4.5. About 63 percent of employed persons work as self employed without employees. Employees constitute 17.6 percent of employed people. Collectively, about two-thirds (66.7%) own their own businesses (self employed without employees and self employed with employees). Contributing family workers and apprentices constitute 7.8 percent and 4.9 percent respectively.

Among males employed, 56.7 percent are self employed without employees and 24.9 percent are employees. For females employed, the proportion who are self employed without employees is 68.0 percent higher. This is higher than the male proportion (56.7%). Female employees constitute 11.1 percent which is less than the male proportion of 24.9 percent.

Table 1.6.6 Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,411	100.0	12,997	100.0	14,414	100.0
Employee	4,828	17.6	3,234	24.9	1,594	11.1
Self employed without employee(s)	17,166	62.6	7,364	56.7	9,802	68.0
Self employed with employee(s)	1,112	4.1	623	4.8	489	3.4
Casual worker	684	2.5	502	3.9	182	1.3
Contributing family worker	2,142	7.8	655	5.0	1,487	10.3
Apprentice	1,347	4.9	548	4.2	799	5.5
Domestic employee (Househelp)	103	0.4	54	0.4	49	0.3
Other	29	0.1	17	0.1	12	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From the table above, about 8 in every 10 of employed persons (85.9%) are in the private informal sector of employment. The formal sector has an overall proportion of 13.4 percent with 7.6 percent in the public formal and 5.8 percent in the private formal. The Other International Organization Sector engages no one in the municipality.

The 90.3 proportion of females in the private informal sector is higher than the municipal and male proportion (85.9 % and 81.1%) in the same sector. However, the proportion of males in each of the other sectors is higher than the female proportions. Hence it can safely be concluded that higher proportions of males are in the formal and more secure employment sectors, while more females are in the informal and insecure sectors.

Table 1.6.6b: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,411	100.0	12,997	100.0	14,414	100.0
Public (Government)	2,070	7.6	1,176	9.0	894	6.2
Private Formal	1,601	5.8	1,148	8.8	453	3.1
Private Informal	23,555	85.9	10,535	81.1	13,020	90.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	24	0.1	19	0.1	5	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	161	0.6	119	0.9	42	0.3
Other International Organizations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.6.7 Revenue and Expenditure Situation of the Municipality

The role of government revenue in the capacity of governments to raise taxes for the purpose of financing economic development have preoccupied economists and policy makers for a long time. Government revenue includes all amounts of money received from sources outside the government entity.

The authority to generate revenue in the municipality is rooted in the Local Government Act 462, 1993. Among others, the section 86 of the Act gives a catalogue of items on which the Assembly could impose local taxes and levies. Additional sections such as 33, 34, 50 60, 76, 74, 85, 95 and 99 empower the Assembly to raise internal revenue. Supported by these legal instruments, the Assembly has developed a fiscal structure for mobilizing Internally Generated Funds (IGF). These sources include taxation, fees, fines, inter-governmental grants or transfers, securities sales, mineral rights, and resource rights, plus any sales that are made. The revenue from these sources is appropriated for the payment of the public expenses in provision of public infrastructure and services. The inflows of financial resource into the coffers of Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly (AACMA) have their sources from;

- Internally Generated Fund (IGF)
- District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF)
- District Development Facility (DDF)
- Government of Ghana
- Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC)
- Oversees Development Assistant
- Donors

The tables below indicates the revenue and expenditure situation of the municipality

Table 1.6.7 Revenue Situation

Revenue Head	2013		2014
	Estimated	Actuals	
Rates	122,000.00	89,885.00	
Lands	96,700.00	107,640.00	
Fees	132,701.00	112,878.80	
Fines, Penalties And Forfeits	20,000.00	24,228.80	
License	83,618.00	63,759.00	
Rent Of Land, Buildings And Houses	25,240.00	19,826.00	
Sub-Total (IGF)	480,259.00	418,217.60	

Government Staff Salary	530,809.00	493,197.75	
Common Fund Assembly	2,032,275.79	862,653.05	
Common Fund – MP	100,000.00	68,777.98	
Persons With Disability Fund	25,676.00	38,562.26	
Other Interventions	500,000.00	349,105.28	
HIPC Fund	4,000.00	-	
District Devt Fund	399,438.00	-	
Sub-Total (Grants)	3,592,198.79	1,812,296.32	
Sale Of Vehicle Stickers	15,000.00	1,536.00	
Interest On Accounts	240.00	-	
Proceeds- Privatized Block Factory	-	-	
Sub-Total (Investments)	15,240.00	1,536.00	
Miscellaneous	1,350.00	-	
GRAND TOTAL	4,089,047.79	2,232,049.92	

Source: Municipal Finance Office, 2014

Table 1.6.7b Expenditure Situation

Expenditure Item	2013		2014	
Expenditure item	Estimated	Actuals		
Compensation Of Employees	665,737.00	619,797.43		
Travelling And Transport	130,186.00	129,091.07		
Utilities	22,980.00	18,249.31		
Goods And Services	37,192.00	33,193.63		
Rentals	5,700.00	5,292.19		
Others	2,676.00	2,844.25		
Repair And Maintenance	16,000.00	15,430.00		
Special Services	129,432.00	117,257.90		
Miscellaneous	-	-		
Sub-Total(Recurrent)	1,009,903.00	941,155.78		
	Consumption	of Capital Expendit	ure	
Internal Generated Funds	500.00	-		
Common Fund – Assembly	2,032,275.79	503,475.05		
Common Fund – MP	100,000.00	824,346.97		
Persons With Disability Fund	25,676.00	38,550.00		
Other Interventions	500,000.00	332,940.82		
HIPC Fund	4,000.00	3,077.27		
District Dev't Fund	396,530.00	37,710.06		
Sub-Total (Capital Expenditure)	3,058,981.79	1,740,100.17		
GRAND TOTAL	4,068,884.79	2,681,255.95		

Source: Municipal Finance Office, 2014

1.7 Governance

1.7.1 Institutional and Administrative Arrangements

The institutional and administrative arrangements of the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly is organised in accordance with the Local Government System Act, 1993 (ACT 462). The Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2056 of 1st July 2012. The Municipal Assembly is the political administrative authority with the mission "to ensure improvement on the quality of p of honesty, transparency and accountability". The Assembly is made up of thirty-six (36) Assembly Members of whom twenty-five (25) or two-thirds are elected by universal adult suffrage and eleven (11) are government appointees with the Member of Parliament and the Municipal Chief Executive as Ex-officio members. The Municipal Assembly is presided over by the Presiding Member elected from among their rank.

Table 1.7.1 Composition of General Assembly

Composition	Males	Females	Total
Elected Members	23	2	25
Appointed Members	8	3	11
Total	31	5	36

Source: MPCU AACMA, 2014

By law, the Assembly meets at least 3 times a year upon a call to meeting by the Honourable Presiding Member. The Assembly has 7 Sub committees. The table below indicates the composition of the various sub committees of the Assembly.

Table 1.7.1b Composition of the Sub-Committees in the District Assembly

Sub Committee	Males	Females	Total
Justice and security	9	0	9
Development planning	5	2	7
Finance and Administration	7	0	7
Social services	7	1	8
Works	7	0	7
Education Sub Committee	7	1	8
MSE Sub Committee	5	1	6

Source: MPCU AACMA, 2014

The Assembly has Public Relations and Complaints committee which is chaired by the honourable Presiding Member. This committee sits to resolve problems within and among Assembly members and public officials.

1.7.2 Functions of the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly

The municipal assembly derives its functions from the Local Government Act and the Legislative Instrument No. 1418 of 1988. Specifically the functions are indicated as follows:

To see to the overall development of the Municipality by ensuring the preparation and submission of the following through the Regional Co-ordinating Council:

- Development Plans of the Municipality to the National Development Planning Commission for approval
- The budget of the Municipality of the Ministry of Finance for approval
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources, necessary for the overall development of the Municipality;
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the Municipality;
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the Municipality;
- Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlement and environment in the Municipality.

1.7.3 The Municipal Administration

At the Municipal Administration level, L. I. 1961 mandates are eleven (11) decentralized departments that work hand in hand to provide technical inputs to the general Assembly decisions. The following Decentralized Departments as prescribed by the L. I 1961 can be found in the District

- 1. Central Administration
- 2. Education, Youth & Sports
- 3. Social Welfare and Community Development
- 4. Works (Public Works, Feeder Roads)
- 5. Physical Planning (Town & Country Planning, Parks & Garden)
- 6. Finance

- 7. Natural Resource Conservation (Forestry, Games & Wildlife)
- 8. Trade & Industry (NBSSI & Co-operatives)
- 9. Disaster Prevention (NADMO, Fire Service)
- 10. Health
- 11. Agriculture (Animal Health & Production, Agricultural Extension Services)

These Departments need to be strengthened with staff and the needed logistics for a concentrated development of the entire district. Natural Resource Conservation, Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division is not in the District.

The following Agencies can also be found in the Municipality

- Information Service Department
- Ghana Revenue Authority
- Social Security And National Insurance Trust
- Internal Audit Department
- Ghana Water Company Limited
- Electricity Company Of Ghana
- Ghana Immigration Service
- National Commission On Civic Education
- Ghana Ambulance Service
- Ghana Fire Service
- Valuation Board
- Statistical Service
- National Health Insurance Authority
- National Service Scheme
- Rent Control Department

1.7.4 Sub-Municipal Structures

The Municipal Assembly has three (3) Zonal Councils, Twenty–five unit Committees within Twenty-Five Electoral Areas and one constituency.

Table 1.7.4 Number of District Sub structures

	NAME	LOCATION
1.	Dwease Praso	Dwease
2.	Konongo-Odumasi	Konongo-Odumasi
3.	Oweriagya	Petriensah

Source: MPCU AACMA, 2013

1.7.5 Traditional Authorities

Chieftaincy (the pre-colonial and traditional institution of governance with judicial, legislative, and executive powers) remains an indispensable aspect of the culture of the people in the municipality. This is because the chiefs still remain as custodians of culture. They help in conflict resolution thereby helping keep peace in the municipality. The Chiefs also remain as development partners to the Municipal Assembly.

There are four (4) sub-paramount chiefs, locally referred to as Abrempong, in the municipality. They are the chiefs of Obenimasi, Dwease, Kyekyebiase and Petriensa. Petriensa belongs to the Agona clan, Obenimasi is the Oyoko clan, Kyekyebiase is the Bretuo clan, while Dwease belongs to the Ekona clan.

Odumasi, Konongo and most of the other communities belong to the Juabeng Tradional Council. The chief of Odumasi, for instance, is the Nifahene (Right Wing Leader) to the Juabeng Traditional Stool.

Some age-old traditions are still held onto by the people in the municipality. The people observe sacred days like Akwasidae and Fofie. Akwasidae, is held every six weeks and on such a day libation is poured and sacrifices are made to the gods and ancestors. The Friday preceding 10 days to the Akwasidae is called the *Fofie* (meaning a ritual Friday).

In the municipality, Tuesdays are generally observed as taboo days where people are forbidden to undertake any farming activities. Such days are used for communal labour to help in the development of the communities.

1.7.6 Security

The municipality has a Divisional Police Commander who oversees the stations at Konongo, Odumasi, and Dwease-Praaso..

1.7.7 Private Sector Participation

The private sector participation in the municipality is evident in the establishment of small and medium scale enterprises, which creates employment opportunities for the youth, especially in areas such as petty trading, providing financial services and mining.

1.7.8 Non Governmental Organizations/ Community Based Organizations

Some few NGOs and CBOs exist in the municipality and are engaged in a number of activities to enhance the provision of basic services (Water & Sanitation, Health, Education, Housing etc.). Currently, there are about sixteen (16) Non-Governmental Organizations in the Municipality including newly NGO which got registered during the year 2012 known as "Nsikua Cocoa and Crop Farmers Association".

1.7.9 Legal Processes

The municipality has one magistrate court presided over by a magistrate stationed in Konongo-Odumasi.

1.7.10 Business Enabling Environment

The Assembly as mean of enhancing business activities in the Municipality provides regulations and license to create enabling environment for smooth operations of business. There is also a Business Advisory Service in the Municipality which provides technical support for business development and growth.

1.8 Social Services

1.8.1 Education

Education in the municipality is handled by the Municipal Directorate of Education whose responsibility is the administration, monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning in the municipality. The municipality currently has both Basic and secondary level Schools. The municipality has been subdivided into Four (4) Circuits for the purpose of effective administration and supervision.

Table 1.8.1.The Number of Educational Facilities Per / Circuit

CIRCUIT	PRE-SCHOOL	PRIMARY	J.H.S.	SSS/VOC
Dwease Praso	14	14	9	1
Konongo Odumasi north	26	24	14	1
Konongo Odumasi south	23	23	19	2
Owerriagya	12	12	9	1
TOTAL	75	73	51	5

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2013)

The following are a summary of trends for the period between 2010 and 2013:

- Total number of education facilities in the Municipality has increased
- Enrolment has risen at both basic and secondary levels due in part to the capitation grant policy of the National Government
- The gender parity index (male gross enrolment rate versus female gross enrolment rate)
 in Kindergarten, Primary, and Junior Secondary schools has fluctuated between the
 years but is near 1.
- Total number of teachers working at Kindergarten, Primary, and Junior Secondary schools has not kept pace with the increase in enrolment as the pupil to teacher ratio has risen each year.

1.8.2 Stakeholders in Educational Delivery

The delivery of education in the municipal assembly involves three major stakeholders namely: The private sector, The Municipal Assembly and The Missionaries. The table below indicates the stakeholder in the educational delivery in the Municipality

Table 1.8.2 Stakeholders in educational delivery

CIRCUIT	Private		Municipal			Mission			
	KG	PRIM	JHS	KG	PRIM	JHS	KG	PRIM	JHS
Dwease Praso	3	2	2	8	9	5	3	2	2
Konongo Odumasi north	16	14	6	6	5	5	4	4	3
Konongo Odumasi south	10	9	7	5	4	4	8	9	8
Owerriagya	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	2

ΤΟΤΔΙ	32	28	18	23	22	18	20	20	15
IOIAL	32	20	10	23		10	20	20	10

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2013)

Table 1.8.2b ENROLMENT LEVELS

LEVELS	TYPE	SEX	2009/10	2010/11	2011/2012
	PUBLIC	Total	6379	6564	6636
		Male	3271	3285	3313
KINDERGARTEN		Female	3105	3279	3323
	PRIVATE	Total	2641	2751	2814
		Male	1365	1393	1409
		Female	1276	1358	1405
	PUBLIC	Total	17979	18071	18144
		Male	9256	9262	9332
PRIMARY		Female	8723	8809	8812
	PRIVATE	Total	5612	5712	6699
		Male	2859	2881	3376
		Female	2753	2831	3323
	PUBLIC	Total	7243	6852	6648
		Male	3772	3594	3484
JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS		Female	3471	3258	3164
	PRIVATE	Total	1550	1600	1697
		Male	778	790	821
		Female	772	810	876
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	PUBLIC	Total	4725	6977	7281
		Male	2775	4013	4007
		Female	1950	2964	3274
	PRIVATE	Total	346	750	758
		Male	152	340	296
		Female	194	410	462

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2013)

From the table the above, it is evident enrollment has assume an increasing trend over a period of 2009/2012 for all the levels of education in the municipality the public and private schools. The increase in enrollment at the K.G and Primary level can be partly attributed to social intervention programmes like the School Feeding Programme. However, population increase and continues educational campaign by the Municipal Assembly and other stakeholder are the main causes of the increment in enrollment in all the levels

1.8.2.1 Gross Enrolment Rate (GER).

This shows the number (usually in percentage) of people of school going age who are in school. From table... In the 2009/2010 academic year, Municipality recorded the GER of 81.5% which means that 18.5% of people who are of school going age are not in school. In 2010/2011 and

2011/2012 the Municipality recorded GER of 82.0% and 81.0% respectively. In the 2009/2010, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 academic year, the GER for primary, J.H.S and was 79.0%, 70.1% and respectively.

Table 1.8.2.1 Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

LEVELS	SEX	2009/10	2010/11	2011/2012
KINDERGARTEN	Total	81.5%	82.0%	81.0%
	Male	82.9%	81.5%	80.1%
	Female	80.1%	82.5%	81.9%
PRIMARY	Total	81.3%	77.7%	79.0%
	Male	81.8%	77.8%	79.2%
	Female	80.7%	77.6%	78.8%
JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS	Total	80.0%	75.1%	70.1%
	Male	80.3%	75.3%	69.9%
	Female	79.9%	74.8%	70.3%
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Total	54.2%	80.4%	N/A
	Male	59.6%	86.3%	N/A
	Female	48.2%	73.8%	N/A

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2013)

1.8.2.2 Gender Parity Index (GPI).

This is used to measure the relative access to education of males and females. From the table above, there is a reduction of GDI at every progressive stage of education. For example 2010/2011 academic year, the GDI for kindergarten was 0.99 which reduced to 0.96 at Primary level. The GDI further declined to 0.93 at the JHS level and then to 0.78 at the SHS level. The general declined in the Gender parity Index indicates that as the pupil progress from one stage to the other, more girls are dropped out from school as compare to boys.

Table 1.8.2.2 Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/2012
KINDERGARTEN	0.94	0.99	100%
PRIMARY	0.95	0.96	0.95
JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS	0.93	0.93	0.94
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	0.73	0.78	0.87

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2013)

1.8.2.3 Net Enrolment Rate (NER).

This is use to show the number of pupil in the class whose age officially correspond to the age group of that class.

The table below represents the sex segregation of (NER) of the municipality from 2009/2010 to 2011/2012 academic year. In 2009/2010, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 the NER of municipality for kindergarten, Primary and J.H.S was 58%, 60.1% and 34.2% respectively.

Table 1.8.2.3 Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

Table 1.0.2.0 Net Emonited Nate (NEN)				
LEVELS	SEX	2009/10	2010/11	2011/2012
KINDERGARTEN	Total	53.5%	53.2%	58%
	Male	54.4%	53.3%	57%
	Female	52.5%	53.2%	58%
PRIMARY	Total	73.3%	68.2%	60.1%
	Male	73.2%	68.4%	59.5%
	Female	73.5%	68.4%	60.8%
JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS	Total	46.2%	48.8%	34.2%
	Male	47.8%	48.7%	31.9%
	Female	44.5%	48.9%	36.7%

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2013)

1.8.3 Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR).

This is use to determine the number of pupil per teacher. For example, from table...., the PTR of kindergarten in 2009/2010 academic year was 25.9%. This means that the ratio of teacher to pupil is 1:25.9. Thus every teacher handles 25.9 pupil. The table below shows the PTR of the Municipality for kindergarten, Primary, JHS and SHS for the 2009/2010, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 academic year. In 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, the PTR for kindergarten and Primary were 25.9 and 25.2 whiles that of that of S.H.S and S.H.S was 12.2 and 20.2 respectively.

Table 1.8.3 Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

LEVELS	SEX	2009/10	2010/11	2011/2012
KINDERGARTEN	Total	23.8	23.4	25.9
	Public	23.9	26.5	25.1
	Private	23.6	18.3	27.9
	Total	25.5	29.9	25.2
PRIMARY	Public	26.6	31.8	25.3
	Private	22.5	25.3	24.9
	Total	16.1	15.9	12.2

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS	Public	16.9	16.5	12.6
	Private	13.2	13.8	10.8
	Total	19.4	22.3	20.2
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Public	22.9	25.6	23.0
	Private	6.3	10.1	9.4

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2013)

Table 1.8.3b Percentage of Trained Teachers

LEVELS	SEX	2009/10	2010/11	2011/2012
	Total	77	80.2	52.8
KINDERGARTEN	Public	71.6	73.1	39.7
	Private	133	127.4	234.5
	Total	43.2	48.1	39.3
PRIMARY	Public	33.7	37.8	30.8
	Private	431.7	357.0	155.8
	Total	21	21.7	16.4
JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS	Public	18.1	17.9	13.6
	Private	86.1	200	84.9
	Total	N/A	65	27.8
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Public	N/A	50	28.9
	Private	N/A	60	20.5

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2013)

1.8.4 BECE Performance

The BECE performance of candidates presented for the examination has increased progressively from 57% pass rate in 2009/10 BECE examinations to 61.7% pass rate in the 2011/12 examinations. Consequently, there has been an increase in the pass rate by core subjects such as English and Mathematics, but saw a reduction in Science from 65.7% in 2009/10 to 61.5% in 2011/12.

The Municipality registered Thousand and fifty five (1055) candidate of which thousand and forty seven took part in the examination, Nine (9) were absent for various reasons. Out of this number;

562 were boys 485 were girls. The total number passed on Aggregate 6-30 was 839 representing 80%.

The number of Boys passed is 453 representing 80.6% and 386 for girls representing 79.6%. 25candidates scored between Aggregate 6-9; made up of 16 boys and 9 girls. The total number of schools that wrote the exams was 42 made up of 28 Public Schools and 14 Private Schools. 8 Public Schools scored 100% while 10 Private Schools scored 100%. No School scored 0%. The candidates performed well in Ghanaian Language and integrated Science with 82.1% and performed low in English language with 68.7%.

Table 1.8.4 Performance of BECE Candidates for the past 3 years (Public/Private)

		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
BECE pass rate by gender	Total	57.0%	61.7%	61.7%
	Male	52.1%	63.2%	63.2%
	Female	50.5%	59.8%	59.7%
BECE pass rate by core subjects	English	42.3%	48.9%	50.0%
	Math	51.8%	64.3%	60.2%
	Science	65.7%	52.1%	61.5%
	Social Study			61.7%

Source: Municipal GES Office, Annual Municipal Performance Report December, 2013

1.8.5 The School Feeding Programme

The Municipal has since the inception of the school feeding programme been implementing it. With a humble beginning of two schools, the municipality as at the end of 2013 had the programme in ten schools. A total of 1955 Pupils are under the programme. The table below shows the schools and number of pupils who benefited from the programme for the period 2010 -2013.

Table 1.8.5 School Feeding Programme

		ENROLLMENT				
COMMUNITY	SCHOOL	2009-2010	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	
Atunsu	Atunsu M/A Primary	-	156	143	143	
Bomiriso	Bomiriso M/A Primary	-	114	102	102	
Agyareago	Agyareago M/A Primary		117	202	202	
Obenimase	Obenimase Methodist Primary	389	363	410	410	

Kyekyebiase	Kyekyebiase Methodist Primary	385	425	443	443
Kwakorkor	Kwakorkor Primary	68	67	59	59
Anunsu	Anunsu M/A Primary	101	116	153	153
Adumkrom	Adumkrom M/A Primary	200	227	273	273
Ohene-Nkwanta	Ohene-Nkwanta M/A Primary	154	141	120	117
Bimma	Bimma M/A Primary	83	67	53	53
TOTAL		1562	1793	1958	1955

Source: MPCU ACCMA (2013)

1.8.6 Post-Secondary Education Institutions

The municipality has one Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICCES) at Dwease which handles vocational subjects.

1.8.7 Education Structures

The Education Directorate has a number of structures for the management of Basic Education System. Prominent among them are:

- Municipal Education Planning Team (MEPT): This unit carries out community sensitization and the training of facilitators.
- Municipal Teacher Support Team (MTST): Organizes in service training, workshops in schools and at cluster centres to sharpen and consolidate the instructional skills of teachers.
- The Girls Education Unit (GEU): The unit undertakes sensitization programmes on the importance of girls' education.
- The Science Technology and Mathematics Education (STME): focuses on creating awareness of the need for girls to study science, Mathematics and Technical subjects.
- The School Health Education Programme (SHEP): The unit designs strategies for the upkeep and maintenance of good health in school.
- Municipal Education Oversight Committee (MEOC): The MEOC was established by an Act of Parliament (GES Act 1995) exercises absolute responsibility over and authority over educational issues in the district. The Municipal Chief Executive chairs the MEOC.

1.9 Community Structures

Most communities in the municipality have Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and School Management Committees (SMC) which see to address some concerns in public schools.

1.9.1 Constraints

The municipal education is faced with the following constraints despite its achievements:

Inadequate logistics such as vehicles and fuel for inspecting officer

Late release of funds adversely affects timely execution of service activities.

Inadequate supply of textbooks.

Lateness and absenteeism on the part of teachers

Lack of social amenities such as hospitals, electricity, markets and good roads in rural areas to serve as incentive to teachers who are posted to rural areas.

Low morale as a result of poor remuneration

Poor enrolment in most rural schools-making it impossible to give the full complement of teachers Inadequate facilities such as classrooms giving rise to shift system

1.10 National Fire service

The national fire service exist to provide efficient management and prevention of undefined fires to ensure public safety. The service in the municipality was hitherto provided by the Agogo fire station until, when the Konongo fire station was commission to provide fire services to Konongo and its environs

1.11 NATIONAL AMBULANCE SERVICES

The national ambulance service was established in the municipality in 2006. The unit operate from one office room in the national fire service office building.

Staffing 2013

Category	Male	Female	Total
EMT.A	1	NIL	1
EMT.B	4	2	6
EMT-SNT	2	NIL	2
EMT-T	NIL	2	2

Source: National Ambulance Service, 2013

Call Location

The unit provide emergency services to hospitals, resident, road among others

The table below indicate the call location for the period 2010 -2013

Location	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Hospital	268	254	290	171	983
Resident	-	6	8	5	19
Road	56	44	36	40	176
Others	13	-	4	23	40
Total	337	304	338	239	1218

Source: National Ambulance Service, 2013

The unit currently a Volgs Wagon (VW) ambulance equipped with the following items

- Oxygen cylinder and two mobile oxygen
- Suction machine (manual/automatic)
- Trolley
- Airway equipment
- Difibiurate
- BP equipment
- Inflated flint

The period 2012-2013 saw the unit providing the emergency services to the following illnesses

Туре	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Trauma	164	160	140	147	611
Medical	143	84	103	71	401
Pregnancy complication	44	36	90	51	221
Burns	1	12	-	-	13
Dentals	4	1	-	-	5
Total	356	293	333	269	1251

Source: National Ambulance Service, 2013

1.12 Health

The municipal health directorate exist to ensure prevention of diseases and avoidable deaths being kept at the barest minimum and everybody in has access to quality driven, results oriented, close to client and affordable health service by a well-motivated workforce.

The municipality has only one public hospital located at Konongo. This facility serves residents within the district and beyond. There are also two privately-owned hospitals in Konongo to assist in providing health care services.

The municipality also has two health centers in Dwease and Praaso, to attend to minor cases and illness. Services provided at such facilities include, out-patient, ante-natal, in-patient and dispensary.

Furthermore, there is an established community based health planning services (CHPS) compound located at Obenimase for residents.

Table 1.12: municipal Health Services

SUB-DISTRICT		HOSPITAL	HEALTH	MATERNIT	COMMUNIT	CHC	TOTAL
			CENTRE	Y HOME	Y CLINIC		
Konongo-odumasi	Private	2	-	-	1	-	3
	Public	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dwease-Praaso	Private	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Public	-	2	-	-	-	2
Owerriagya	Private	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Public	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL		3	2	0	1	1	7

Source: Municipal Health Services (2013)

1.12.1 Manpower Level

Table1.12.1 Trends in Staffing situation of Health Institutions

CATEGO	20	10	201	11	20	12	201	13
RY	No of	Ratio	No of	Ratio	No of	Ratio	No of	Ratio
	stuff		stuff		stuff		stuff	
Doctor	24	1:7362	27	1:6766	25	1:5936		
Physician	10		12		12			
Nurses	155	1:1140	226	1:808	309	1:480		
Midwifes	38		39		52			

Source: Municipal Health Services (2013)

1.12.2 Key Health Issues

Table 1.12.2: Reported cases of Diseases

Diseases	2010	2011	2012	2013
Malaria	24576	91331	87647	59535
Acute respiratory tract infection	6739	24364	25966	17516
Rheumatism and joint pains	1290	13292	12580	10869
Diarrhoea	2897	10184	12403	10645
Anaemia	1969	12009	9700	8764
Skin diseases	2534	9387	11157	8385
Hypertension	7581	8998	8727	7070
Acute eye infection	6865	11505	10923	

Source: Municipal Health Services (2013)

Malaria continues to be one of the challenges facing the municipal health care. The municipality, as a pilot municipal in the GAIT's Malaria Control Programme has trained eighty-seven (87) Advocates to embark on educational programmes aimed at educating the community members about the cause, mode of transmission, prevention and control of malaria. Currently, the advocates have trained about five thousand people.

The municipality still battles with high maternal mortality cases, though government has implemented several programmes to address the issue. The following are some of the causes of maternal mortality in the municipality:

- Severe Post-partum Haemorrhage
- Cardiac failure
- Eclampsia with failure
- Chemical poisoning from herbal concoction (attempted abortion)

Table 1.12.2b: Trend of Maternal Mortality

Year	No. of Death (per 100,00 live birth)
2010	109
2011	254
2012	172
2013	111

Source: Municipal Health Directorate (2013)

Table 1.12.2c: Infant Mortality Cases Reported for the Past Three Years

Year	No. of Death (per 100,00 live birth)
2010	77
2011	61
2012	53
2013	1

Source: Municipal Health Services (2013)

Statistics available indicates that, reported cases of infant mortality cases has reduced significantly from 2010 to 2013. From 77 deaths per 1000 live births in 2010 to 1 death per 1000 live birth in 2013. This has been possible due to the numerous programmes and sensitization undertaken in the municipality to address infant mortality issues.

1.12.3 Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)

The Expanded Programme on Immunization has been the strategy of the Government of Ghana and Ghana Health Service to protect children against the childhood killer diseases. The programme has achieved its aim of reducing morbidity and mortality caused by vaccine preventable diseases gives the EPI coverage for the year under review and their percentage coverage (2010-2013).

Table 1.12.3 EPI Coverage (2010-2013)

Coverage	20	10	201	l1	20	112	20)13
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yellow Fever	6341	89	6289	86	5538	93	2265	102
Tetanus	4474	63	3146	43	4226	71	1454	65
Polio	5971	84	6298	86	5842	98	2607	117
Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG)	7579	107	8003	109	7429	125	3508	158
DPT/HEP-B/HIB	5971	84	6298	86	5842	98	2607	117
Others(measles)	6341	89	6089	86	5538	93	2265	102

Source: District Health Service (2013)

Findings show that there was generally a decrease in EPI coverage from 2010 to 2013.

With its attendant achievements, the municipal health sector is faced with the following constraints:

- High dropout rate of BCG/Measles antigen
- Low family planning acceptors
- Increase in malaria cases
- Low TB detection rate
- Inadequate logistics at the cold room to store vaccine

1.12.4 HIV/AIDS

Statistics from the municipal health directorate reveals an increasing trend of new HIV/AIDS infections; 143 in 2010 to 303 in 2011, however, when the municipality was re-created in 2012, data collected revealed 69 new infections increased to 81 infections in 2013. This worrying trend continues to stride despite several interventions to reduce new infections. HIV/AIDS related deaths however, reduced from 11 in 2012 to 7 in 2013. This can be attributed to the availability of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) at the hospital. Apart from the statutory deductions from common fund, the HIV receives support for its activities from the Ghana Aids commission.

The Municipal through the Agency for Health and Food Security has in one time or the other ceded funds from the Ghana aids Commission to some NGOs in the Municipality to assist in the Prevention of the spread of the virus.

The following NGOs have been working in the Municipality as shown in the table below

Table 1.12.4 NGOs in the Municipality

Year	2011	2012	2013
Implementing partner	Mercy Mission	Mercy Mission	Mercy Mission

Source: Registry, Asante Akim central Municipal Assembly (December, 2013)

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the municipality has remained the same as indicated by the national prevalence in the country. This is illustrated in table 1 below

Table 1.12.4b Trends in HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate

YEAR	2011	2012	2013
Prevalence rate	4.0	3.5	2.5

Source: Ghana Health Service, AACMA (December 2013)

Table 1.12.4c Trends HIV Tests and Cases

Year	Total Number of Tests	Negative	Positive		Total infection
		_	M	F	
2011	196	150	24	22	46
2012	230	220	3	7	10
2013	180	175	2	3	5

Source: Ghana Health Service, AACMA (December 2013)

Table 1.12.4d Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)

Year	Registrants	Number Tested	Tested Positive
2011	521	499	54
2012	555	549	6
2013	200	200	2

Source: Ghana Health Service, AACMA (December 2013)

1.12.4.1 ANTI RETROVIRAL DRUGS

As part of efforts of Government in enforcing the MDG6, the anti retroviral drugs have been made available for registered PLHIV in the Municipality. The details of the number of PLHIV taking the drug are illustrated in table below.

Table 1.12.4.1 Trends in Anti Retroviral

YEAR	2011	2012	2013
No. Of PLHIVs takingThe drug	90	98	103

Source: Ghana Health Service, AACMA (December 2013)

The Municipality during the period under review has not recorded any infection of the through blood transfusion. This has resulted from the fact that there has always been a vigorous screening of blood samples to ascertain the wholesomeness or otherwise, before transfusions are given to patients. Fortunately for the municipality there is no evidence of the existence OF Female Sex Workers (FSWS), Injection Drug Users (IDU), and Men who have sex with Men (MSM). However, there is a strong suspicion of men and women engaging in heterosexual sex.

1.12.4.2 STIGMA REDUCTION

Because of the education on stigma reduction by some activities of the Assembly in collaboration with the implementing partners, the stigma has been on a reducing rate as indicated in table below:

Table 1.12.4.2 Trends in stigmatization

Year	2011	2012	2013
Stigma rate	89% in females	60% in females	40% in females
	81% in males	50% in males	30% in males

Source: a baseline survey of the National Aids and STIs Control Programme (October 2013)

1.13 National Health Insurance Scheme

As part of the National Health Insurance Scheme, the municipality has been selected among the pilot districts for the establishment of a Health Insurance Scheme. The project is at its second phase of completion. The project when completed will provide communities with equal access to affordable health care service delivery.

Table 1.13: Subscribers of National Health Insurance Scheme

YEAR	Formal sector SSNIT/PENSIONERS	In-formal sector dependents/old age/indigents/fully paid	Total registration	% Population
2010	657	48497	49154	
2011	9434	175414	184848	
2012	2957	63692	66649	
2013	2907	70707	73614	
TOTAL	15955	358310	374265	

Source: Mutual Health Insurance Office AACMA (2013)

It can be deduced from **table 1.13.** That the total number of Subscribers for the National Health Insurance Scheme has seen tremendous reduced over the years 2007 to 2009. Registrants from the informal sector continue to form majority of total subscribers (88% in 2007). This notwithstanding, registration for the National Health Insurance Scheme in both sectors (formal and informal) has been reducing since 2007.

1.14 Waste Management and Sanitation

1.14.1 Solid Waste Disposal

Table 8.15 presents different methods of solid waste disposal by households. The commonest method of disposal of solid waste is dumping in a public dump (open space). The proportion for this method of solid waste disposal is 40.1 percent. This is followed by dumping into containers (34.8%). Burning is used by 10.0 percent. It is uncommon for solid waste to be collected from households as only 4.1 percent of the households in the Municipality use this service.

In the urban localities, the commonest method of disposal of solid waste is dumping in public containers (46.2%). This is followed by dumping in public dumping sites (31.4%). The least proportion goes for household that dump indiscriminately (3.1%).

In rural localities, more than half (60.4%) of households dump solid waste in public dumping sites. Those that burn solid waste constitute 12.0 percent. As high as 11.7 percent of households dump solid waste indiscriminately.

Table 1.14.1: Method of Solid Waste Disposal by Households

	Total	Region	Municipality			
	country		To	tal	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	696	4.1	5.0	2.1
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	1,690	10.0	9.1	12.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	5,889	34.8	46.2	8.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	6,779	40.1	31.4	60.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	964	5.7	3.1	11.7
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	766	4.5	4.7	4.0
Other	53,805	7,540	135	0.8	0.5	1.6

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

1.14.2 Liquid Waste Disposal

The various methods by which liquid waste is disposed by households in the Municipality is presented in table 8.16. The majority of households (36.6%) in the Municipality dispose liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside. This is closely followed by throwing onto compound (35.7%). Throwing into gutter has a proportion of 17.3 percent and disposal through drainage into a pit (soak away) has the least proportion (1.3%).

In urban localities, the majority (36.2%) of households dispose liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside. Throwing onto compound is used by 31.6 percent of households and a little over twenty percent (21.2%) of households dispose liquid by throwing into gutter. Disposal through drainage into a pit (soak away) has the least proportion (1.0%).

For the rural localities, 45.4 percent of households throw liquid waste onto compound. This is higher than the proportion for urban localities (31.6%). About thirty eight percent (37.5%) of households in rural localities throw liquid waste onto the street/outside. This is more than the urban proportion (36.2%) albeit the small margin. Disposing liquid waste through the sewerage system is not common in the rural localities at all, as it has a proportion less than one percent (0.5%).

Table 1.14.2 Method of Liquid Waste Disposal by Households

	Total	Region	Municipality			
	country		То	tal	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,919	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	262	1.5	2.0	0.5
Through drainage system into	594,404	223,451	1,250	7.4	7.9	6.3
a gutter						
Through drainage into a pit	167,555	28,885	225	1.3	1.0	2.1
(soak away)						
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	6,187	36.6	36.2	37.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	2,925	17.3	21.2	8.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	6,042	35.7	31.6	45.4
Other	38,294	3,550	28	0.2	0.2	0.1

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

1.15 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1.15.1 Roads

The Municipality, located along the Accra-Kumasi highway currently has about 10km of asphalted Class I roads, 29km of Class II, and about 327km of Class III. However, feeder roads form a greater percentage of the road network. Some of the feeder roads can be used throughout the year (all season), while others are only accessible on a seasonal basis. The bitumen surface of feeder roads is about nine percent (9.5%) and that of gravel and earth is 34.8 percent and 55.4 percent respectively. About 19.3 percent of the roads condition is good whilst less than seven percent (6.4%) is fairly good. Overall, more than seventy percent (74.3%) of the road condition is very poor.

1.15.2 Railways

There is a 10 km stretch of the Kumasi-Accra Railway line running through Konongo-Odumasi. The railway facility used to be of vital importance in the conveyance of goods and people in the sixties. The facility is however, in deplorable state and unable to provide the required services at the moment.

1.15.3 Telecommunication

The municipality has a telecommunication Exchange Facility which serves other adjourning Districts including Asante Akim North, Asante Akim South and Ejisu Juaben. All the five (5) Mobile telecom service providers can be found in the municipality.

1.15.4 Postal Agencies

Asante Akim central municipality has two (2) post offices located in Konongo and Odumasi which serves residents in the municipality. The emergence and popularity of telecommunication and internet services, has however, reduced patronage of postal services in the municipality. This has contributed to the abandonment of the Odumasi post office, which is in a deplorable condition and needs maintenance.

1.16 Vulnerability Analysis

The vulnerable and excluded in the Municipality include the unemployed, the aged, children, women and the physically challenged. The Municipality Assembly has set up a Community Based Rehabilitation pilot project in six (6) selected communities in collaboration with the department of Social Welfare and Community Development to assist in the training and empowering of the vulnerable/excluded. The project has been expanded to all the communities in the municipality where two hundred and fifty-six (256) physically challenged persons were identified and registered. **Table 1.16** presents the status of those disabled people being assisted by the Assembly.

Table 1.16: The vulnerable/excluded

Identified Disabled in the District	256	
In Institutional Trade	5	
In training and under the Community Based Rehabilitation	58	
Programme		
In training and in need of assistance	50	
Completed training and in need of assistance	36	
Likely to receive assistance from Assembly	30	

Source: Social Welfare and Community Development, 2013

1.16.1 Child Rights and Protection cases

The social welfare department in the municipality also handles child rights and protection issues, child maintenance and child custody cases to ensure that issues relating to child care are addressed amicably.

Cases	2011	2012	2013
Child maintenance cases	90	88	69
Family Welfare cases	66	75	44
Child Custody cases	45	39	36
Paternity Dispute/Pregnancy responsibility	25	32	11
Intestate succession	2	1	2

Source: Social Welfare Department, 2013

1.16.2 CHILD MAINTENANCE

The department of social welfare has over the years resolved majority of child maintenance cases brought to its outfit, with a few of the cases being referred to the family tribunal for settlements.

	Resolved	Referred to family tribunal
		court
2011	90	2
2012	87	1
2013	69	0
TOTAL	246	3

Source: Social Welfare and Community Development, 2013

1.16.3 FAMILY WELFARE/MARRIAGE RECONCILIATION AND CHILD WELFARE

Seventy five (75) family and child welfare cases were handled and treated. Sixty nine (69) were handled and treated successfully. Fifty (50) marriages are reconciled and couples are happily married now, nine of them had their share of family properties and nine students and pupils were also seen to put back to school and various trades on irresponsible parents.

1.16.4 CHILD CUSTODY

Thirty nine (39) custody cases handled and treated. Twenty seven (27) were easily handled and treated successfully with the children involved had their interest protected. The rest of the twelve both parties the complainant and the respondents were visited and social investigation conducted to ascertain which place of the respective parents was conducive to protect the child's interest. At the end of the day, ten (10) of them were also successful making a total number of thirty seven (37) cases very successful and the pending.

1.16.5 PATERNITY DISPUTE/PREGNANCY RESPONSIBILITY

Pregnancy Responsibilities or Paternity Dispute cases were thirty two (32). Ownership of pregnancies that were being disputed, the Agency had visited both family members and upon interrogation and social education potential fullness had accepted responsibilities of those pregnancies. Those that maintenance was not flowing were also resolved to ensure the following maintenance. Hence, all thirty two were successfully handled and treated.

1.16.6 CHILD LABOUR PROJECT

The Municipality was running child labour project in fifteen (15) identified child labour communities. The project is being supported by the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, Accra (NPECLC) and the Asante Akim North Municipal Assembly.

The fifteen communities has been scale down to five pilot communities for the implementation of the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS) in order to eliminate the work forms of child labour in the country.

The local persons, data collectors and data entry clerks' have undergone workshop training after which the data collection commenced. The pilot communities namely; Odumasi, Patriensa, Adumkrom and Anuruso. Data on tool one which is the community Register has been completed. The community Register containing names of individual house hold members including children. This has successfully been completed and data entered. After entry it was came out with tool two which contains children that one of risk. Therefore also been collected on tool two and data entry is still ongoing

1.17 ASSISTANCE TO DISABILITY PERSONS

A total number of four hundred and sixteen (416) persons living with disabilities are supported financially through the allocated 2% of the Assembly common fund to persons living with disabilities. The support was in various kinds which include paying of school fees, purchasing of tools and appliances, medical bills and individual income generating activities. This has gone a long way to settling the living conditions of persons living with disabilities and they are most grateful to the government and the Assembly and for that matter the Department for the support.

Disability	Number		Total
	M	F	
Deaf & Dumb	17	13	30
Physically Challenged	24	12	36
Blind	12	4	16

Source: Social Welfare and Community Development, 2013

1.17.1 SUPPORT TO HIV/ AIDS PATIENTS

The social welfare department has also been providing counselling and financial assistance to HIV/AIDS patients living within the municipality. With assistance from NGOs and other benevolent organisations, the agency provides medical and financial aids for HIV/AIDS patients and their immediate families.

1.17.2 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)

The Municipal Assembly is operating Leap programme in forty-three (43) communities to reduce poverty.

Seven hundred and fifty seven (757) leap beneficiaries are currently receiving the leap Social grant to improve their living conditions. The payment ranges between twenty four (24) and forty five (45) Ghana Cedis per beneficiary. Lives of the people have improved as widows are also through the grants and beneficiaries are appreciate the offer and are most grateful to the government.

Sex	Number
Male	180
Female	577
Total	757

Source: Social Welfare and Community Development, 2013

1.17.3 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO)

There exist sixteen (17) Non-Governmental Organizations in the Municipality including newly NGO which got registered in the municipality. These NGOs are reviewed periodically by the depart During the visit the officer observed their meetings procedure, their office, staff as well as their activities programmes designed to enhance effectiveness. The observation was that all the NGO's visited were well established and found very credible.

1.18 Summary of Key Development Problems under The Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda I

Below is a summary of the Municipal's developmental problems arranged under the seven thematic areas:

1.18.1 Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

- Low revenue base
- Unreliable data on ratable items.
- Low mobilization of internally generated funds by the Assembly.

1.18.2 Enhancing Competiveness in Local Private Sector

- Inadequate data on MSMEs.
- Difficulty in accessing credit facilities/start-up capital by MSMEs.
- Congestion at markets and lorry parks
- Low commercial activities
- Limited business development skills.

1.18.3 Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

- Low agricultural Productivity
- High Post-Harvest losses
- Weak linkage between production and market
- Inadequate market infrastructure.
- Ineffective education on environmental management.
- Indiscriminate disposal of refuse.
- Poor enforcement of existing sanitation laws.

1.18.4 Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development

- Deteriorated road condition.
- Inadequate drains along roads.
- Inadequate community/social centres.
- Unavailability of electricity in some communities.
- Encroachment on public lands.
- Weak enforcement of standards and codes in the design and construction of houses
- Inadequate Public toilet facilities
- Poor and inadequate drainage facilities.

- Rural-Urban drift
- High Rate of Unemployment.

1.18.5 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

- Inadequate classroom blocks
- Inadequate school ICT centers and libraries.
- Inadequate school furniture.
- Poor maintenance of school infrastructure.
- Poor performance in BECE
- High level of truancy.
- Inadequate health infrastructure.
- Inadequate health personnel especially medical doctors and nurses.
- High incidence of malaria cases.
- Inadequate skill training centers.

1.18.6 Transparency and Accountable Governance

- Insufficient public ownership and harmonization of the development process.
- Poor participation of community members in developmental issues.
- Non functioning of some Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committees.
- Inadequate logistics for Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committees.
- Low capacity of the Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committee members.
- Limited participation of women in decision making process.

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.0 Introduction

Chapter two of this Municipal Medium Term Development Plan deals with the harmonized development issues under the GSGDA I linked to the thematic areas of the GSGDA II. The chapter is concluded with a thorough analyses of the development potentials, opportunities as well as constraints and challenges identified in the Municipality.

2.1 Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2010-2013

To ensure harmony in the development process, the identified development problems/issues from the performance review were scored against the community need and aspirations obtained from the various community sensitization and needs assessment for a organised throughout the municipality to ensure its compatibility.

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Table 2.1 Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2010-2013

	•	Identified Key Development	
	Community Needs And Aspirations	Gaps/Problems/Issues (From	Score
	•	Performance And Profile)	
1.	Electricity expansion to some communities	Unavailability of electricity in some communities.	2
2.	Provision of public KVIPs	Inadequate Public toilet facilities	2
3.	Provision of boreholes and small town water system	Inadequate access to safe and potable drinking water	2
4.	Construction of health centres/CHPS	Inadequate health infrastructure.	2
5.	Provision of nurses quarters	Inadequate health personnel especially medical doctors and nurses.	2
6.	Construction of police post	High rate of theft cases	2
7.	Construction of kindergarten block		2
8.	Provision of classroom blocks	Inadequate educational infrastructure	2
9.	Provision of teachers quarters	madequate educational infrastructure	2
10.	Provision of institutional toilets		2
11.	Construction of library and ICT centres	Inadequate school ICT centers and libraries.	2
12.	Supply of teaching and learning materials	Poor performance in BECE	1
13.	Construction of market centres	Low commercial activities	1

14.	Construction of lorry stations/parks	Congestion at markets and lorry parks	2
15.	Provision of refuse bin/containers	Indiscriminate disposal of refuse.	2
16.	Construction of speed rumps along major roads in the municipality	High Spate of accidents along major roads	2
17.	Rehabilitation of deteriorated road conditions	Deteriorated road condition.	2
18.	Construction/rehabilitation of access roads within towns	Indiscriminate construction of houses without permit	1
19.	Construction of bridges over streams	Inadequate drains along roads.	0
20.	Construction of drains, especially along roads	Poor and inadequate drainage facilities.	2
21.	Construction of community centres	Inadequate community/social centres.	2
22.	Provide credit facility for women	Difficulty in accessing credit facilities/start-up capital by MSMEs	2
23.	Provided the youth with employable skills training activities	Inadequate skill training centers.	2
24.	Provision of Storage facilities	High Post-Harvest losses	2
25.	Improve access to Agric Extension services	Low agricultural Productivity	1
26.	Establish agro-processing industries to employ people	High Rate of Unemployment	2
27.	Establish an Anti-galamsey taskforce	High rate of illegal mining (galamsey) activities	2
28.	Re-constitute sub-district structures	Malfunctioning Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committees	2
29.	Renovation of basic schools in the municipality	Poor maintenance of school infrastructure.	2
30.	Greater involvement of community members in the development process	Poor participation of community members in development issues.	2
	Total Score: 54	Average Sc	ore: 1.8

2.2 Summary of Key Development Issues Harmonised under the appropriate thematic areas of GSGDA I (2010-2013)

The analyses of the current situation has revealed critical development issues and these issues have been arranged under Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I) table 2.2 below depicts a summary of these development issues arranged under the thematic areas.

Table 2.2 Key Issues From Current Situational Analyses

Harmonized key development issues under GSGDA 2010-2013	GSGDA THEMATIC AREA 2010- 2013
Inadequate data on MSMEs.	1.2.1 Enhancing
2. Difficulty in accessing credit facilities/start-up capital by MSMEs.	Competiveness in
Low commercial activities	,
Limited business development skills.	Local Private
	Sector
Low agricultural Productivity	1.2.2 Accelerated
2. High Post-Harvest losses	Agricultural
Weak linkage between production and market	
Inadequate market infrastructure.	Modernization and
Congestion at markets and lorry parks	Sustainable
6. High rate of illegal mining (galamsey) activities	Natural Resource
7. Indiscriminate disposal of refuse.	Natural Resource
	Management
Deteriorated road condition.	1.2.3 Infrastructure,
Inadequate drains along roads.	Energy and Human
Poor and inadequate drainage facilities.	
Inadequate community/social centres.	Settlements
5. Unavailability of electricity in some communities.	Development
6. Encroachment on public lands.	
7. Indiscriminate construction of houses without permit	
Inadequate Public toilet facilities	
Inadequate school ICT centers and libraries.	_
Inadequate classroom blocks	Human Development,
2. Inadequate school furniture.	Productivity and Employment
Poor maintenance of school infrastructure.	
4. High level of truancy.	_
5. Poor performance in BECE	_
6. Rural-Urban drift	_
7. Inadequate health infrastructure.	-
8. Inadequate health personnel especially medical doctors and nurses.	-
High incidence of malaria cases. 10. Inadequate skill training contars.	-
10. Inadequate skill training centers.	-
11. High Rate of Unemployment	

12. Infant and maternal mortality	
Low revenue base	Transparency and Accountable
Unreliable data on ratable items.	Governance
3. Low mobilization of internally generated funds by the Assembly.	
4. Poor participation of community members in development issues.	
Malfunctioning Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committees.	
6. Inadequate logistics for Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committees.	
 Low capacity of the Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committee members. 	
8. Limited participation of women in decision making process.	

2.3 Linking Key Issue under GSGDA I TO NMTDPF

Ghana is currently implementing the National Medium Term Development Framework (NMTDPF) following the expiration of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda I. it is therefore imperative to link the key issues identified under the GSGDA I to NMTDPF. The table below indicate the link between GSGDA I and NMTDPF.

Table 2.3 Linking NMTDPF to GSGDA I

NMTDPF 2014-2017 THEMATIC AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES OF NMTDPF 2014-2017	Harmonized key development issues under 2010-2013
1.3.1 Enhancing	Informal nature of businesses	Inadequate data on MSMEs.
Competiveness	Lack of access to finance	Difficulty in accessing credit
in Local Private		facilities/start-up capital by
Sector		MSMEs.
	Inadequate job creation	Low commercial activities
	Limited training	Limited business
		development skills.
1.3.2 Accelerated	Low level of agricultural	Low agricultural Productivity
Agricultural	mechanization	
Modernization	Inadequate post-production	High Post-Harvest losses
and	infrastructure (i.e. storage,	Weak linkage between
Sustainable	processing, transport etc.)	production and market
Natural	Uncongenial environment for trading	Inadequate market
	in local markets	infrastructure.

Resource		Congestion at markets and
Management		lorry parks
	Degradation of land, pollution of water	High rate of illegal mining
	and air and high incidence of mining	(galamsey) activities
	accidents	
	Lack of awareness of the negative	Indiscriminate disposal of
	impact of improper disposal of waste	refuse.
	i.e. solid, liquid, e-waste on the	
	environment.	
1.3.3 Infrastructure,	Pre-mature deterioration of road	Deteriorated road condition.
Energy and	network due to extensive use	
Human	Poor infrastructure in terms of	Inadequate drains along
Settlements	drainage and roads network	roads.
Development		Poor and inadequate
		drainage facilities.
	Inadequate community/social centres	Inadequate community/social
	especially in the urban areas	centres.
	Inadequate grid electricity network	Unavailability of electricity in
		some communities.
	Lack of effective enforcement of	Encroachment on public
	planning regulations	lands.
	Weak enforcement of standards and	Indiscriminate construction of
	codes in the design and construction	houses without permit
	of houses	
	Inadequate access to environmental	Inadequate Public toilet
	sanitation facilities	facilities
	Limited deployment of ICT	Inadequate school ICT
	infrastructure in educational	centers and libraries.
	institutions	
Human Development,	Inadequate infrastructure	Inadequate classroom blocks
Productivity and		Inadequate school furniture.
Employment	Inadequate access	Poor maintenance of school
		infrastructure.

	Poor management and supervision	High level of truancy.
	Poor quality education	Poor performance in BECE
	High rate of rural-urban migration	Rural-Urban drift
	Inadequate and uneven distribution of	Inadequate health
	health infrastructure	infrastructure.
	Large gaps in access to health care	Inadequate health personnel
	between urban and rural as well as	especially medical doctors
	rich and poor.	and nurses.
		High incidence of malaria
		cases.
	Low prospects for career	Inadequate skill training
	advancement, training or skills	centers.
	enhancement	
	High levels of youth unemployment	High Rate of Unemployment
	High infant and maternal mortality	Infant and maternal mortality
Transparency and	Weak internal revenue mobilization	Low revenue base
Accountable Governance		Unreliable data on ratable
		items.
	Weak capacity of personnel and	Low mobilization of internally
	logistics shortfall	generated funds by the
		Assembly.
	Inadequate participation of citizens,	Poor participation of
	especially vulnerable groups in	community members in
	decision-making and policy	development issues.
	implementation.	
	Dysfunctional sub-district structures	Malfunctioning Urban/Zonal
		Councils and Unit
		Committees.
		Inadequate logistics for
		Urban/Zonal Councils and
		Unit Committees.

	Low capacity of the
	Urban/Zonal Councils and
	Unit Committee members.
Inadequate women representation	Limited participation of women
and participation in public life and	in decision making process.
governance	

2.4 Analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

The potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges of the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly in relation to the seven thematic areas as identified by the Medium Term Development Framework are analyzed in the tables below.

Potential, Opportunity, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

Enhancing Competitiveness in Local Private Sector

Development Issues	Potential	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges	
Inadequate data on MSMEs.	• BAC	• AGI	Unwillingness of MSMEs to volunteer	Lack of political will	
		MoT&I	information due to the fear of being taxed	International Treaties and	
				Conventions	
Conclusion: Growth in this s	segment of the economy could	be promoted through	concerted effort of related institutions to build a	detailed database of all MSMEs	
for targeted technical and fir	nancial support.				
Difficulty in accessing credit	Financial institutions	Availability of	Lack of data on the informal sector	Bureaucracy in accessing	
facilities/start-up capital by		Micro Finance	Difficulty in providing collateral security	funds from financial institutions	
MSMEs		and Small Loan	High rate of default in loan repayment.	Unwillingness by financial	
		Centre. MASLOC		institutions to provide loans to	
				the small scale industry	
Conclusion: Growth in this s	Conclusion: Growth in this segment of the economy could be promoted through concerted effort to strengthen the financial and technical capacities of the				
operators in the sector					
Low commercial activities	Availability of market	Micro-Finance	High rate of poverty among citizens	Inadequate funds to expand	
	centres	Institutions	Lack of funds to establish businesses or	market infrastructure	
			engage in trading		

ction for entrepreneurial develop	oment programmes by the	he government will help provide job opportunitie	s for the increasing unemployed
Availability of BAC	Existence of	Lack of linkage between private and	Inadequate funds
Vocational/Technical	COTVET	public sector institutions	
Training school		Lack of technical support for	
		businesses	
	Availability of BAC Vocational/Technical	Availability of BAC Vocational/Technical COTVET	 Vocational/Technical COTVET public sector institutions Training school Lack of technical support for

Conclusion: the wow level of business development skills can be solved by technical and vocational institutions impacting the required skills in business owners.

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Development Issues	Potential	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
Low agricultural	Availability for land for farming	Existence of Agric Extension	Low level of technology	Unreliable weather forecasts
Productivity	Large labour population	Services	Obsolete farming practices	
		• MOFA		
Conclusion: There are	numerous potentials and opportunities	to help solve the problem of low agric	cultural output in the municipality. T	he constraints will be tackled through
routine maintenance of f	eeder roads in the municipality.			
High Post-Harvest	Availability of local markets	Existence of institutions to	Limited access to good	Low prices of farm produce.
osses	Food processing in the	provide storage facilities	market	
	municipality such as cassava	(MOFA, JICA)	Poor road surface	
	and palm fruits		conditions of the	
			municipality	
Conclusion: The availal	bility of local markets as well as the ava	ilability of nontraditional crops for ex	port are potentials and opportunitie	s to solve the problem of post harvest
osses. Also the poor roa	ad surface conditions can also be solve	d through periodic maintenance.		
Indiscriminate disposal	Presence of Environmental and	Private waste management	Dumping of refuse into	Poor enforcement of bye-laws
of refuse.	Waste management	companies	streams	
	Departments		Ineffective education on	. Population pressure
	Presence of Environmental		environmental sanitation	
	Sanitation Bye – laws			
Conclusion: Public awa	reness creation and strict enforcement	of environmental sanitation bye – la	ws could curb this canker	1

Inadequate market	Availability of local markets for	Government policy on public	Low budgetary allocation	Delay in the release of funds by
infrastructure.	the communities.	private partnership in the		central government
	Willingness of communities to	provision of infrastructure.		Insufficient funds
	own and maintain marketing			
	facilities			
Conclusion: The avail	ability of local markets together with gov	ernment policy on private public par	tnership will help solve the problen	n of inadequate marketing facilities.
High rate of illegal	Existence of Environmental Unit	Government policy on	Bush fires from farming	Non existence of the
mining (galamsey)	Awareness among inhabitants to	chainsaw and human	activities	environmental protection Agency
activities	maintain the environment	activities that degrade the	Galamsey operations	office in the municipality.
		environment	Activities of Small scale	Non compliance of people to
		Laws to protect the	mining Companies	government regulations
		environment.		
Conclusion: The exist	ence of environmental bye laws and gov	ernment policies on environmental	degradation will help solve the prol	blem of environmental degradation. The

challenges and constraints will be managed by educating the public on the effects of environmental degradation.

Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development

Development Issues	Potential	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
Deteriorated road	Availability of labour force	Routine maintenance of roads	High impact of gully erosion on roads.	Poor monitoring of road projects.
condition		by Feeder Roads Department		
Conclusion: The availabili	ty of existing routes and willingne	ess of government to link towns wi	th access roads will help solve the probler	n of poor road surface. Also the
municipality surveyor toget	her with the municipality enginee	er will ensure that road contractors	do proper work.	
Unavailability of electricity	ECG office	Presence of GRIDCO	Illegal connections	Unreliable supply of electricity
in some communities	Abundance of		Unwillingness to pay bills	High cost of energy.
	Sunlight		Faulty transformers	Inadequate alternative sources
			Stealing of electrical cables	of electricity supply
			Misuse of electricity by	
			households	
Conclusion: Encouraging	alternative sources of power ger	neration for could lessen the burde	n on the hydro power supply	I
Poor and inadequate	Willingness of community	Government support for the	Erosion	High cost of materials for the
drainage facilities	members to construct	construction of drainage	Unavailability of drainage channels	construction of drains
	drains			Insufficient budgetary allocation
	Existence of Works			
	section to support in the			
	construction of drains			

Conclusion: The existence	e of Works section together with	will help eradicate the problem of	poor drainage system in the municipality.	The constraints and challenges will be
managed through the cons	struction of drains.			
Indiscriminate construction of houses without permit	Existence of the Town and Country Planning Office	Government support to developmental control	 Lack of transportation facilities to monitor and regulate development. Lack of task force to ensure compliance to building rules and regulations 	Weak government legislation on development control
Conclusion: The existence	e of Town and Country Planning	Office will help eradicate the problem	lem of unplanned settlement patterns in th	e municipality. The constraint will be
managed through the form	ation of task force to ensure con	npliance to building regulations.		
Inadequate Public toilet	Willingness of community	Existence of National	Inadequate Sanitary sites	Insufficient budgetary allocation
facilities	members to construct toilet	Sanitation Policy		
	facilities	NGO support		
	Existence of DESSAP			
Conclusion: the existence	e of sanitation laws, coupled with	public education will help resolve	the problem of inadequate sanitary faciliti	es in the municipalities.
Inadequate school ICT	Land available for	Existence of donor	Poor maintenance of educational	Inadequate funds
centers and libraries	ICT/Library infrastructure	interventions (GETFUND,	facilities	
	Commitment on the part of	USAID, UNESCO)		
	individual community			

	members in the provision of			
	educational facilities			
Conclusion: The availability	of electricity in most towns, co	upled with the efforts of governme	nt to expand ICT access to schools will hel	p curb the problem of inadequate facilities
in the municipality.				

Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Development Issues	Potential	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate skill	Existence of educational	S.M.E officers to assist	Low interest in education	Insufficient funds.
training centers	institutions	in acquiring		
	Availability of vocational /	entrepreneurial and		
	technical institution.	managerial skills		
Conclusion: Low level	of entrepreneurial and manag	erial skills is deeply affect	ing the municipality. However it can be solved by technical and vo	ocational institutions impacting
the required manageria	ıl and entrepreneurial skills in t	the people. Also the const	raint of low interest in education can be managed through educat	ion of the public.
Inadequate	Undeveloped parcel of	GET Fund	Poor maintenance of educational facilities	Inadequate budgetary
educational	land	Presence of	Inadequate sanitation facilities in school (Toilet and urinal)	allocation
infrastructure	Local contractors	development	Inadequate kitchen for schools feeding programme	Untimely release of funds
	 AACMA 	partners		
Conclusion: Sufficient	budgetary allocation and time	ly release of fund could fa	cilitate adequate provision of classrooms	I
Poor performance in	Presence of quailed	GET – Fund	Shift system in certain basic schools	Poor parenting
BECE	teachers	• MOE	Inadequate logistics (example Textbooks	Inadequate teaching and
	Existence of PTA/SMC	Education Policy	High level of truancy	learning materials
	•		Noise pollution by encroachers on public school lands	
Conclusion: The probl	em of low literacy level in the	municipality can be solved	through FCUBE and the school feeding programme. The challer	nge of insufficient trained
teachers can be manag	ged through the recruitment an	d training of pupil teachers	s under the Youth Employment Programme	

Inadequate health	Availability of land	• MOH	Dilapidated and inadequate health infrastructure	Inadequate funding
infrastructure.	Willingness on	National Health	Lack of laboratory at Metro Food and Drugs Board	
	communities to	Insurance		
	contribute to the	Authority		
	construction of health	Donor support		
	infrastructure			
Conclusion: Sufficie	ent budgetary allocation and tim	ely release of fund could	facilitate adequate provision of classrooms	
High incidence of	• lincreasing	Existence of	Poor environmental sanitation practices	Weak collaboration
malaria cases	awareness of the	NMCP	Lack of enforcement of sanitation bye-laws	between MMDAs and
	causes	Global Fund		Health Ministry
	Availability of fund from			
	DACF			
	Existence of Malaria			
	Control Programmes			
Conclusion: To cur	b the increasing incidence of ma	alaria in the municipality, p	preventive measures and behavioral change should be should	be given priority attention
High Rate of	mechanical garages	National Youth	Inadequate entrepreneurial programmes in tertiary	Low political commitment
Unemployment	available farm lands for	Policy	institutions	to create employment
	agriculture		Inadequate entrepreneurial skills	opportunity.
			Lack of savings cultures	Inadequate funding

Technical and	National Youth	Insatiable desire for white colour jobs	Poor attitude of the youth
vocational schools	Employment	Inadequate technical skills	towards vocational
Micro Finance	Scheme		training
Institutions	• Donor		
NGOs and donor	programmes		
agencies ready to help			
artisans			

Conclusion: Effective and efficient utilisation of these potentials and opportunities can contribute immensely towards reducing the rate of unemployment, especially among the youth. The challenges and constraints identified can be met by formulating strategies that will empower people to employ themselves productively.

Transparent and Accountable Governance

Development Issues	Potential	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
Low revenue base	Vibrant Business	• IRS	Inadequate data on informal sector	Lack of funds
	centre.	Business operation laws	 Inadequate information of properties 	
	Revenue	 MOFeP 	Unwillingness to pay taxes	
	mobilisation team		Poor incentive package for revenue	
	● Bye – laws		mobilisation team	
			Ineffective revenue monitoring system	
Conclusion: The IGF cou	ld be increased by widening the	coverage of revenue mobilisation sou	urces in the Metropolis	
Malfunctioning	Presence of	Presence of NGOs	Inadequate urban/zonal council offices	 Inadequate
Urban/Zonal Councils	urban/zonal council	Presence of development	Lack of incentive package for Unit	funding
and Unit Committees	offices	partners	Committee Members	
	Existence of the	Existence of standing	Inadequate collaboration between	
	Municipal Assembly	orders	assembly and urban/zonal council	
Poor participation of	• NCCE	Decentralization policy	Inadequate office urban/zonal council	 Unwillingness
community members in	Assembly members	MLGRD	offices	of members of
development issues.	Radio stations	Presence of NGOs in	Malfunctioning urban/zonal Councils and	parliament to
		Local Governance	Unit Committees	contribute

	Religious		Inadequate logistics for urban/zonal	towards
	organisations		Councils & municipal assembly	development
	Unit committees		Low capacity of urban/zonal Council and	
			Unit Committee members	
	·	pportunities can contribute signific institutions to sensitize the citize	cantly to solving the low communal spirit in community projens.	ects. The challenges and
Limited participation of	Availability of high calibre of	Support from Feminist	Lack of courage and support from spouses	Cultural barriers
women in decision	educated women	Organizations and other		
making process.		stakeholders		
Conclusion: Empowerm	ent of women could be achieved	through their popular participation	in decision making process and implementation	<u> </u>

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 Introduction

The chapter three of the plan is in two parts. The first section is devoted to the assessing of the municipal focus. Efforts will also be made to identify the goal of the Municipal Assembly in relation to the NMTDPF and its level of compatibility with the national goal. Objectives and strategies have been evolved from the Municipal goal with guidance from the community needs and aspirations. The second part is devoted to a presentation on the development framework for the Municipal Assembly. This is basically the various projections within which the municipal assembly is expected to grow.

3.1 National Development Focus

The Medium Term Development Policy Frame work is directed at ensuring that the economy would have achieved the sustainable and accelerated value-added growth required to raise the per capita income.

The vision of government is to pursue an agenda of change for a 'Better and Prosperous Ghana'. The strategic elements driving the above vision is:

- Environment for accelerated employment creation
- Accelerated agricultural modernization
- Infrastructure expansion and modernization
- Human Development, including a commitment to gender equity
- Private Sector Development
- Transparent and Accountable governance and
- Financial mobilization including Public Private Partnership (P.P.P)

The strategy will also entail:

- Improved enabling environment to empower the private sector;
- Active collaboration between the public and private sectors, including public-private partnerships
- Active government interventions where appropriate;
- Transparent and accountable governance and efficiency in public service delivery at all levels;
- Effective decentralization for enhanced local economic development

3.2 Municipal Development Focus

The situational analyses of the municipality identifies very important community problems, needs and aspirations. These community problems needs and aspirations informed the identification of key development issues in the Municipality. After analyzing the potentials opportunities, constraints and challenges of the Municipality, the development focus will be on the following thematic areas.

- Ensuring And Sustaining Macro Economic Stability
- Ensuring Competitiveness In Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization And Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement Development
- Human Development, Productivity And Employment
- Transparent And Accountable Governance

3.3 Municipality development Goal

The principal goal of the Municipality is to:

Create an enabling environment for the development and growth of the municipality through modernized agriculture, increased industrial activities, deepening decentralization within the framework of increased Public-Private Partnership in a clean, crime and violence free environment that offers adequate basic social services.

Goal Compatibility Matrix

Table 3.3 Goal Compatibility Matrix

MUNICIPAL GOAL	NATIONAL GOAL
The principal goal of the Municipality is to: Create an enabling environment for the development and growth of the municipality through modernized agriculture, increased industrial activities, deepening decentralization within the framework of increased Public-Private Partnership in a clean, crime and violence free environment that offers adequate basic social services.	

From the table above, it can be seen that the district development is highly compatible with the national goal. Therefore the successful implementation of the district goal will greatly contribute towards the realization of the national goal.

3.4 PROJECTIONS

Planning has been described as the "act of getting future things done" by this simple definition, it implies that efforts have to be made to see into the future by studying current trends. This section of the plan represents the overall framework within which future decisions can be taken. This section of the plan is the devoted to the estimation of variables. Under this section, projections have been made for all sectors of the Municipality under the guidance of the NMTDPF. This will form the frame work for development in the Municipality.

3.4.1 Demographic projections

Planning is for the people and by the people. In this respect, demography is a critical variable in planning, hence selected aspects which will inform future decisions have been projected. All planning activities are centered on man. Therefore population and its attributes are very important in all planning endeavors. The demographic characteristics of the Municipality has therefore been projected. Aspects of the population projected include:

- Population (Total)
- Population Density
- Population Structure
- Rural and Urban composition

Demographic projections have been made based on the following assumptions

- That the population of the Municipality will grow at a rate of 2.7% per annum
- That the percentage composition of the various age cohort will remain constant over the planned period
- Land size of the Municipality will remain constant/
- The rural /urban population composition will change from 68/32 To 80 / 20 as more communities become urbanize

3.4.2 Municipal Projections

Over the years, population trend has assumed unpredictable characteristics in the municipality. Between 1970 and 1984 the then Asante Akim North Municipal Assembly had a growth rate of 2.8%. The growth rate between 1984 and 2000 was 3.0%. The Municipality is expected to grow at a rate of 2.7% during the planned period. The reduction in the growth rate could be as a result of the carving out of the Asante Akim North District from the municipality.

The table below shows that an increase in the municipality's population is anticipated in the planned period coupled with a corresponding increase in the population per square kilometer (density). This invariably implies that demand for both public and private infrastructure will increase, all things being equal. There would also be more pressure on available land, which is in fixed quantity. There is therefore the need to make adequate provisions for infrastructure for the increasing population. Increase in population has a negative effect on the environment and this requires effective policies to cater for the environment.

Table 3.4.2 Trends in Municipal Population

Years	Population	Land Area	Density
2010	71,508	330km ²	216.7
2013	77,457	330km ²	234.7
2014	79,549	330km ²	241.1
2017	86,168	330km ²	261.1

Source: MPCU Projections

b. Projections of Population Structure

Projections have been made for the population structure of the municipality with reference to:

- a) Sex Composition
- b) Age Structure
- c) Broad age structure.

The distribution of the population by sex and age is one of the most important demographic groupings. The importance of this projection is to make adequate provision for people of all age cohorts. As already indicated, the percentage composition of the structure is assumed to remain constant over the planned period.

The table below indicates the projections for sex structure and all age cohorts for the plan period. From the table below, male population is expected to reach **40,900** by 2017 and female population is also expected to reach **45,267** by the same period.

Table 3.4.2.b Projection of Age and Sex Population

Age Groups	20	2013		17
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	5,401	5,417	6,009	6,027
5-9	5,024	4,663	5,590	5,189
10-14	4,797	5,035	5,337	5,602
15-19	4,309	4,112	4,795	4,575
20-24	3,124	4,011	3,476	4,463
25-29	2,729	3,502	3,037	3,897
30-34	2,291	2,685	2,549	2,987
35-39	1,901	2,151	2,115	2,393
40-44	1,597	1,764	1,777	1,963
45-49	1,304	1,610	1,451	1,792
50-54	1,074	1,479	1,195	1,646
55-59	843	1,014	937	1,128
60-64	738	826	821	919
65 -69	448	580	499	646
70- 74	492	705	547	784
75+	688	1,127	765	1,254
Total				

Source: MPCU, 2013

From the table above, male population is expected to reach **77,282** by 2013 and female population is also expected to reach **71,112** by the same period. Again, from the table the broad age group has been summarized in the table below.

Table 3.4.2.c Broad Age Projections

Age Chart			2014 2017		2017	017	
	Percentage	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 -14	39.2	15,630	15,520	31,150	16,936	16,818	33,754
15 – 64	55.6	20,443	23,775	44,218	22,153	25,764	47,917
65+	5.2	1,671	2,478	4,149	1,811	2,685	4,496
Total	100.0	37,744	41,773	79,517	40,900	45,267	86,167
Dependency Ratio				79.8			79.8

Source: MPCU, 2013

The broad age groups shown in the table helps assess dependency in the municipality for the planned period. From the table the dependency ratio for the plan period is 79.8. This means that every 100 persons aged between 15-64 years support would have about 80 dependents in the planned period.

3.4.3 Rural Urban Split

The municipality is mainly urban. The rural-urban dichotomy of the municipality have been projected on the following assumptions

- > The proportion of urban population at the beginning of the plan period is 67.8%
- > The proportion of the urban population would increase to 85.0% by the end of the planned period

Table 3.4.3 Trends in rural-urban population

	Ru	ral	Urb	an
Year	Number	%	Number	%
2010	22,997	32.2	48,511	67.8
2013	19,128	24.7	58,315	75.3
2014	17,653	22.2	61,864	77.8
2017	12,925	15.0	73,242	85.0

Source: MPCU, 2013

3.4.4 Local Economy

Projections made on employment in the various sectors of the local economy are based on the following assumptions.

- Population growth rate would remain constant
- > The Agriculture sector would shed population to the Service and Manufacturing/Mining sector in view of the growing urban population

For the beginning of the planned period, 47.9% of employed persons are in the Service sector and this is expected to increase to more than half of the employed population (53.2%) because of the expected growth in the urban population. The Manufacturing/Mining sector is also expected to increase from 18.6% to 20.7%. The opposite is expected for the agriculture sector as the proportion of persons in agriculture is expected to reduce from 33.6% to 26.1% from the beginning to the end of the planned period.

Table 3.4.4 Employment in Various Sectors

SECTOR	2014	2017
Agriculture	33.6	26.1
Service	47.9	53.2
Manufacturing/Mining	18.6	20.7
Total	100%	100%

Source: MPCU, 2013

3.4.5 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

3.4.5.1 Health

Projections for health facilities for the municipality have been done based on the following standards.

Table 3.4.5.1a Health Standards

LEVEL	STANDARD	TYPES OF FACILITIES
Level A	2,500	Community Clinics, MCH/FP, Rural Clinics
Level B	7,500	Health Centres
Level C	75,000	District Hospital

Based on the above standards, the demand for health facilities have been projected as follows. There is only one Level A facility in the municipality. In view of the growing population, the stress number is expected to reach 33 if the facility remains the same for the entire planned period. The stress number for Level B facility would also reach nine (9) if the existing number of two (2) remains the same. For Level C facility, there would be no need for another regardless of the increasing population.

Table 3.4.5.1b Demand for Health Facilities

		LEVEL A		I	LEVEL B		I	_EVEL C	
YEAR	EN	RN	SN	EN	RN	SN	EN	RN	BG/SN
2010	1	29	28	2	10	8	1	1	0
2013	1	31	30	2	10	8	1	1	0
2014	1	32	31	2	11	9	1	1	0
2017	1	34	33	2	11	9	1	1	0

KEY
EN Existing Number
RN Required Number
SN Stress Number
BG Backlog

3.4.5.2 EDUCATION

Projections under the education sector were considered in the following categories.

- Estimated Population for School Going Age
- Demand for Classrooms
- Projected Enrolments
- Demand for Professional Teachers

(a) Estimated Population for School Going Age

The table below shows information on the school going age groups. An increase in expected for all the age groups just as it is for the entire population of the municipality. It must be noted that the entire school going age group of 0-19 constitute 50.0% of the entire population for the planned period.

Table 3.4.5.2a Projected School Going Age

Year	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 19	Total	Municipal Population
2010	9,989	18,023	7,776	35,788	71,508
2013	10,818	19,519	8,421	38,758	77,457
2014	11,108	20,042	8,647	39,797	79,517
2017	12,037	21,718	9,370	43,125	86,167

Source: MPCU, 2013

(b) Demand for Classrooms

The phenomenon of the school going age constituting half of the entire municipality's population underlies the demand for more classrooms in the municipality.

The following standards were considered in the projection of the demand for classrooms in the municipality.

Maximum number of pupils in a classroom for Primary school/JHS

Maximum number of students in a classroom for SHS
35

The table below shows the projections made for the planned period using the above standards and the available facilities.

The table clearly shows that there is stress number for classrooms and this would increase significantly if the existing number of classrooms remain the same. In order to avoid unbearable overcrowding of classrooms, there should be policy for and delivery of educational infrastructure.

Table 3.4.5.2b Projections for Demand for Classrooms

	*BA	SIC SCH	S	HS/VC	C	
Year	EN	RN	SN	EN	RN	SN
2010	430	700	270	87	222	135
2013	430	758	328	87	241	154
2014	430	779	349	87	247	160
2017	430	844	414	87	268	181

*Basic school comprises of Primary Schools and JHS

KEY
EN. Existing Number
RN. Required Number
SN. Stress Number
BG Backlog

Source: MPCU, 2013

CHAPTER FOUR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.1 Linking Municipal Development Issues to Adopted GSG&DA II Objectives and Adopted GSG&DA II Strategies

To ensure harmony between the municipal development focus and the national development focus, the municipal development issues were linked to the adopted national objectives and strategies. This is presented below.

ISSUES	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Enhancing Competive	ness in Local Private Sector	
Inadequate data on MSMEs.	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	Promote the establishment of business incubators, technology parks and land banks
Limited business development skills.	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services
Difficulty in accessing credit facilities/start-up capital by MSMEs.	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	 Facilitate the provision of training and business development services Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs
Low commercial activities	Expand opportunities for job creation	 Support the creation of business Opportunities Promote labour intensive industries Enhance competitiveness of local companies
Accelerated Agricultu	ral Modernization and Sustainable	e Natural Resource Management
Low agricultural Productivity	Promote Agriculture Mechanisation	 Promote the availability of machinery under hire purchase and lease schemes Mainstream gender issues into agriculture mechanization Develop human capacity in agriculture machinery
High Post-Harvest losses	Improve post-production management	 Provide incentives for the development of post-harvest management infrastructure and services through direct private sector investment and partnerships Develop effective post-harvest management strategies, particularly storage facilities, at individual and community levels
Weak linkage between production and market	Improve post-production management	Strengthen collaboration between public and private sector institutions to promote agro-processing, storage and marketing
Inadequate market infrastructure.	Develop an effective domestic market	Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions

		-				
		 Roll out a programme to convert all major markets in the country into limited liability companies through PPPs Strengthen partnership between private sector and District Assemblies to develop trade in local markets Enforce compliance of relevant regulations and guidelines on small scale mining 				
High rate of illegal mining (galamsey) activities	Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources	 guidelines on small scale mining Improve technical capacity of small- scale miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations Strengthen compliance and enforcement of relevant regulations and guidelines on environmental impact of small scale mining 				
Indiscriminate disposal of refuse.	Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution	 Intensify public education on improper waste disposal Increase investment in infrastructure for waste management through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) Strengthen regulatory environment to provide sufficient deterrent for sanitation and pollution offences 				
Infrastruct	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development					
Deteriorated road condition.	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	 Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs Sustain labour-based methods of road construction and maintenance to improve rural roads and maximise employment opportunities Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism 				
Inadequate community/social centres.	Develop social, community and recreational facilities	 Develop and maintain community and social centres countrywide Enforce existing regulations and related sanctions regimes on protection of waterways, natural reserves, historical and cultural heritage sites, etc. 				
Unavailability of electricity in some communities.	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	 Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable Ensure universal access to electricity by 2016 Ensure the availability of energy meters for households and industry 				
Encroachment on public lands.	Facilitate ongoing institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning	 Accelerate the enactment of coherent legal framework for land use planning Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations 				
Indiscriminate construction of houses without permit	Increase access to adequate, safe, secure and affordable shelter	Adopt and enforce the reviewed national building codes				

		Promote the manufacture and use of standardised local building materials and appropriate technologies in housing including use of bricks, tiles and pozzolana cement in the construction industry
Inadequate Public toilet facilities	Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities	 Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities Provide modern toilet and sanitary facilities in all basic schools
Inadequate school ICT centers and libraries.	Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy	 Encourage ICT training at all levels Ensure nationwide availability of broadband high speed internet connectivity
Human Development, I	Productivity and Employment	
Inadequate educational infrastructure	Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	 Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels Bridge the gender gap and access to education at all levels
Poor maintenance of school infrastructure.	Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	 Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels Bridge the gender gap and access to education at all levels
Poor performance in BECE	Improve quality of teaching and learning	 Review and standardize curricula especially at the basic, TVET and Non-Formal education level Deploy adequately qualified teachers and improve teachers' time-on-task
Rural-Urban drift	Promote re-distribution of population between urban and rural areas	 Promote the development of growth centre to serve as holding points for Migrants Accelerate implementation of the National Urban Policy
Inadequate health infrastructure.	Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care	 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy Review and accelerate the implementation of CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas Integrate traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system
Inadequate health personnel especially medical doctors and nurses.	Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service management and delivery	 Build leadership and management capacities at all levels of the healthcare delivery system Strengthen decentralized health governance and management structures Implement a human resource development strategy to improve the critical staff mix Deploy medical specialists to the regions and districts
High incidence of malaria cases.	Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases	 Review and scale up vector control strategies for malaria control Ensure commodity security for the malaria, HIV& AIDS and TB Programmes

	(NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)	 Improve and scale up community-based malaria case management Scale up and sustain the continuous Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) distribution and use
Inadequate skill training centers.	Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors	 Ensure effective collaboration between employers and training/educational Institutions Develop and promote internship and modern apprenticeship schemes
High Rate of Unemployment	Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors	 Develop schemes to support self-employment, especially among the youth Promote more labour intensive and value-added industries Promote demand-driven skills development programmes
Infant and maternal mortality	Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)	 Improve community and facility-based management of childhood illnesses Intensify and sustain Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) Accelerate the implementation of the Millennium Acceleration Framework (MAF)
Transparency and Acco	ountable Governance	
Low revenue base		Improve the capacity of finance and administrative Administrative
Unreliable data on ratable items.	Ensure effective and efficient resource	 staff of MMDAs Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the Revenue mobilisation system of MMDAs
Low mobilization of internally generated funds by the Assembly.	mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management	 Ensure effective monitoring of revenue collection and utilisation of investment grants Develop reliable business and property database system including the street naming and property addressing
Poor participation of community members in development issues.	Enhance platforms for engagement with civil society and private sector and improve responsiveness by governance institutions	 Institute regular dialogue between CSOs, private sector and Government agencies/ state institutions at national and decentralised levels Develop real and concrete avenues for citizens engagement with Government at all levels so that they can demand responsiveness and accountability from all duty bearers
Malfunctioning Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committees.	Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes	 Implement the National Decentralization Action Plan Review and consolidate legislation on local governance Enforce compliance of LI. 1967
Limited participation of women in decision making process.	Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	 Integrate gender into government policy and planning systems and financial frameworks, and their implementation at all levels Target and bridge capacity gaps for the active and equal participation of women and men at all levels of civil society, economy, peace building and governance

4.2 Sustainability Test Matrix

This matrix provides a simple technique that can be used by all stakeholders without the need for specialist knowledge (although that helps) to analyze activities or projects. The tool is designed to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular activity or project is capable of providing sustainable growth and development. To verify the sustainability of its policies, programmes and projects, Asante Akim Central subjects all its development proposals to this matrix. These are presented below.

4.2.1 Thematic Area: Enhancing Ghana's Private Sector Competitiveness

Activity: Maintenance of existing Market Structures							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PEI	RFOR	MAN	CE M	EASU	JRE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

4.2.2 Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization And Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Activity: Levelling of Disposal Sites within the municipality							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PER	FOR	MAN	CE M	EASU	RE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	1 2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	1 2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	1 2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
and excluded sections).		4.7	-				
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Activity: Construction of 4 No 12 Seater Aqua Privy at Dwease, Praaso, Obenimase and Kyekyebiase							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PEI	RFOR	MAN	CE M	EASU	JRE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People : Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

4.2.3 Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Activity: Construction of a Slaughter House at Konongo							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PEF	FOR	MAN	CE M	EASU	JRE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Activity: Construction of storm drains at Konongo Odumasi							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PER	FOR	MAN	ICE M	EASI	JRE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)		1 2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1		2 3	4	5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Activity: Construction of 20 Seater Water Closet Toilet at Konongo-Odumasi SHS							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PEF	RFOR	MAN	CE M	EASU	RE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	13	2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1		3		
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	2	4	5
against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.		(0)	. 1	2	3	-	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PER	FOR	MAN	CE M	FASI	IRE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES	INDICATORS	1121	HOR	171711	CLIVI	LASC	IKE
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)		2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1		3		
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		<u> </u>					
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3		5
against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.		(0)		2	3	4	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Activity: Renovation of Main Assembly Block at Konongo-Odumase							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PER	RFOR	MAN	CE M	<u>EASU</u>	JRE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		(=)					
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)		2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	_ 1		3		
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		·					
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	2	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY	Occurrence monitored	(0)				_	
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PER	FOR	MAN	CE M	EASI	IRE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES	I DICITORO	TEX		.,,,,,	CE IVI	2.10	,TE
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)		2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1		3		
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People : Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.			1	2	3	4	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

4.2.4 Thematic Area: Human Resource Development, Employment And Productivity

Activity: Completion of 1 No 3 Unit Classroom Block at Atunsu (School Under Tree)							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PER	FORM	MANC	E ME	ASUF	E
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)		2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1		3		
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	2	1	5
against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.			1	2	3	•	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Activity: Completion of 1 No 3 Classroom Block at Presby Primary at Ekoso CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	DEE	EOP	N / A NT	СЕ М	EAGI	IDE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES	INDICATORS	PER	TOK	MAN	CE M	EASU	KE
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	
6Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	_	2		•	Ū
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1		3		
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Activity: Completion of 1No 6 Classroom Block for Odumasi MA (School under trees)	INDICATORS	DEF	EOP	N T A NT	CE M	EAST	IDE
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES EFFECTS ON MATURAL RESOURCES	INDICATORS	PER	FOR	MAN	CE M	EASU	JKE
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	
6Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1			7	3
				2			_
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1		3		
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		, ,					
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Activity: Completion of Anuruso M/A Primary School							$\overline{}$
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PEI	REOR	MAN	CE MI	EAST	IRE.
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES	I DICITORO	1 1 1 1	u on		CE IVE	LI IDC	TE
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	13	2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1		3		
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		<u> </u>					
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	_ 5

Activity: Construction of 1 No 3 Unit classroom Block with staff common room for Dwease MA 2JHS							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PER	FORM	MANC	E ME	ASUR	E
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	13	2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1		3		
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Activity: Support to Dwease library block Project	INDICATORS	DET	EOD	# A BT *	70.34	ACTE)E
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PER	KFOKI	MANC	CE ME	ASUR	Œ
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		1.5					
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	
6Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	13	2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1		3		
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	Environmental Report	1,00		2	2	_	5
against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.		(0)	1	2	3	4	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Activity: Renovation of 1No 3 Unit Classroom block at Kyekyekbiase MA CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	DET	EOD	A NT	E ME	ACTIO) Tr
	INDICATORS	PER	TUK	VIAIN	L NIE	ASUK	i.e.
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Consitius areas shown on (CIC) mans	(0)	1	2	3	<u></u>	
·	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)			3	4	3
6Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	13	2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1		3		
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	Environmental Report						5
against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	'	(0)	1	2	3	4	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Activity: Completion of 2 No Semidetached Bungalow for Nurses at Konongo	DIDICATIONS	DET	ECE	A . 3.7.	10 2 5 5 5 5	A CITTO	
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PER	KFOR	MANC	E ME	ASUR	Æ
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		1-1					
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	13	2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	2 3	4	5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)		1 2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Activity: Construction of CHPS Compound at Boatengkrom							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERF	ORMA	NCE M	IEASUR	E	
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)		2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	_ 5

Activity: Construction of CHPS Compound at Adumkrom							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PER	FOR	MANC	E ME	ASUI	RE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)		2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

4.2.5 Thematic Area: Transparency And Accountable Governance

Activity: Renovation of District Court at Konongo							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PER	FORM	MANC	E ME	ASUR	ŁΕ
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)		2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1		3		
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Activity: Construction of Washroom for Fire Service Station at Konongo	TVDICA MODG	DEE	EOF	3 4 4 27	OF 1.	E A CT	IDE
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PER	EFOR	MAN	CE M	EASU	JRE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES	Constitute and a house of (CIC)	(0)	1				
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)		2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1		3		
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	Environmental Report		_	_	_	_	5
against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	·	(0)	1	2	3	4	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PER	FOR	MAN	CE M	EASI	IRE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES	I DICITORS	1 LI	<u> </u>	171711	CLIVI	LIIO	, ILL
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
6Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0)		2			
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/ energy required	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1		3		
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Maximum flows/water set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contributions	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	Environmental Report	(0)	1	2	3		5
against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.			1	2	3	4	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

4.3 Composite Programme of Action 2014-2017

The Programme of Action consists of prioritized set of projects and their cost. These are intended to enhance the achievement of the prioritized objectives of the medium-term period under the NMTDPF. The cost element of the Programme of Action is a rough estimate of each of the thematic projects. Each project is listed under its appropriate NMTDPF thematic area.