

**GOVERNMENT OF GHANA**

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

**FINAL DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

**FOR**

**UPPER DENKYIRA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

(NGOs)	NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
(MMDP)	MUNICIPAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(NDPC)	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
(HIV/AIDS)	HUMAN IMMUNO DEFICIENCY VIRUS
(IGF)	INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND
(NHIS)	NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME
(MTDPF)	MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAME WORK
(MPCU)	MUNICIPAL PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT
(MMTDP)	MUNICIPAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(GNTDA)	GHANA NATIONAL TRADERS AND DRESS MAKERS ASSOCIATION
(GHABA)	GHANA HAIR DRESSERS AND BEAUTICIAN ASSOCIATION
(GNTDA)	GHANA NATIONAL TRADERS
(MCE)	MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
(MCD)	MUNICIPAL CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR
(NYEP)	NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME
(DWST)	DISTRICT WATER AND SANITATION TEAM
(DACF)	DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES COMMON FUND
(FAR)	FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION REGULATION
(UDEMA)	UPPER DENKYIRA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

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**UPPER DENKYIRA EAST MUNICIPAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
(MMTDP): 2010-2013**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**BACKGROUND**

The Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP 2010—2013] differs greatly in structure and content from the 2006-2009 MTDP. This plan however, sought to promote a focus on improving the living standards of the people. To make development participatory, all key partners; the Municipal Assembly, Decentralized and Centralized Departments, Donors, NGOs, the Private Sector and Community organizations were involved in building consensus and actively contributing towards framing the inputs.

This is important because a review of the 2006 - 2009 MTDP in terms of successes, failures and gaps among others demonstrated that:

- The projects/programmes met the development aspirations of the people and the communities.
- Municipal Authorities showed commitment to execute programmes/projects within the plans except in a few instances where compelling circumstances made them to go outside the Plans.

The table below shows the indicative budget and financial plan of the 2010-2013 MMTDP of the Assembly base on various sources of funds for Development

**2010**

<b>DDF</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>GETFUND</b>	<b>SIP</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IDA- W.B</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>HEALTH</b> GH¢140,000.00	<b>ADM.</b> GH¢204,189.61	<b>EDUCATION</b> GH¢435,999.00	<b>ROAD</b> GH¢280,000.00	<b>ROAD</b> GH¢280,000.00	<b>WATER</b> GH¢590,000.00	
<b>EDUCATION</b> GH¢350,000.00	<b>HEALTH.</b> GH¢194,697.16			<b>EDUCATION</b> GH¢250,000.00		
<b>SOCIAL</b> GH¢50,000.00	<b>EDUCATION</b> GH¢28,000.00			<b>ENERGY</b> GH¢400,000.00		
	<b>SOCIAL</b> GH¢221,224.80					
	<b>SECURITY</b> GH¢30,000					
<b>Sub-total</b> <b>GH¢540,000.00</b>	<b>Sub- total</b> <b>GH¢678111.57</b>	<b>Sub-total</b> <b>GH¢435,999.00</b>	<b>Sub-total</b> <b>GH¢280,000.00</b>	<b>Sub-total</b> <b>GH¢930,000.00</b>	<b>Sub-total</b> <b>GH¢590,000.00</b>	<b>Grand -total</b> <b>GH¢5,674,110.5</b>

**2011**

<b>DDF</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>GETFUND</b>	<b>CWSA</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>CBRDP</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
EDUCATION GH¢438,000.00	<b>ENVIRONMENT</b> GH¢115,000.00	<b>EDUCATION</b> GH¢142.193	<b>WATER</b> GH¢400,000.00	<b>ROAD</b> GH¢10,000.00	EDUCATION GH¢90,000.00	
SOCIAL GH¢240,700.00	HEALTH. GH¢8,289,188.00		ENV'T GH¢80,000.00	EDUCATION GH¢270,000.00	ADM. GH¢60,000.00	
ADM. GH¢174,341.00	EDUCATION GH¢35,003.67			ENERGY GH¢250,000.00		
AGRIC. GH¢110,000.00	SOCIAL GH¢341673.32					
	ROAD GH¢300,000.00					
	ADM. GH¢564834.73					
	AGRIC GH¢10,000					
<b>Sub-total</b> <b>GH¢963,041.00</b>	<b>Sub- total</b> <b>GH¢9,655.699.72</b>	<b>Sub-total</b> <b>GH¢142,193.00</b>	<b>Sub-total</b> <b>GH¢480,000.00</b>	<b>Sub-total</b> <b>GH¢530,000.00</b>	<b>Sub-total</b> <b>GH¢150,000.00</b>	<b>Grand - total</b> <b>GH¢11,920,933.72</b>

**2012**

	<b>DACF</b>	<b>GETFUND</b>	<b>CWSA</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>CBRDP</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
EDUCATION GH¢1,000,000.00	<b>ENVIRONMENT</b> GH¢150,000.00	<b>EDUCATION</b> GH¢750,000.00	<b>WATER</b> GH¢270,000.00	<b>ROAD</b> GH¢2,283,030.00	<b>EDUCATION</b> GH¢70,000.00	FINANCE GH¢16,392.00	
HEALTHY GH¢868.00	HEALTH. GH¢15,660.00			EDUCATION GH¢250,000.00		EMPLOYMENT GH¢1,300.00	
	EDUCATION GH¢2400.00					EDUCATION GH¢2,780.00	
AGRIC GH¢127.50	SOCIAL GH¢250,100.00						
COM. GH¢13.00	TOURISM GH¢91,300.00						
MICS GH¢000	ADM. GH¢470,500.00						
	ECONOMICS GH¢12,000.00						

	SECURITY GH¢50,000.00						
	ENERGY GH¢66,000.00						
	INFO & COM. GH¢27,651.00						
	YOUTH EMP GH¢355,000.00						
0,208.5	<b>Sub- total GH¢1490611</b>	<b>Sub-total GH¢750,000.00</b>	<b>Sub-total GH¢270,000.00</b>	<b>Sub-total GH¢2,533,030.00</b>	<b>Sub-total GH¢70,000.00</b>	<b>GH¢ 20,472.00</b>	<b>Grand - GH959,</b>

2013

<b>DDF</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>CBRDP</b>	<b>SIP</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>CWSA</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
EDUCATION GH¢2,540,000.00	<b>EDUCATION</b> GH¢925,000	EDUCATION GH¢705,000.00	<b>ROAD</b> GH¢3,000,000	<b>ROAD</b> GH¢280,000.00	SOCIAL GH¢450,000.00	
HEALTH GH¢230,000.00	HEALTH. GH¢111,000.00	SOCIAL GH¢165,000.00				
ECONOMICS GH¢200,000.00	ECONOMICS GH¢200,000.00					
	SOCIAL GH¢160,000.00					
	SECURITY GH¢30,000.00					
	ADM. GH¢121,000.00					
<b>Sub-total GH¢297,000.00</b>	<b>Sub- total GH¢1,547,000.00</b>	<b>Sub-total GH¢870,000.00</b>	<b>Sub-total GH¢ 3,000,000.00</b>	<b>Sub-total GH¢280,000.00</b>	<b>Sub-total GH¢450,000.00</b>	<b>Grand -total GH¢6,444,000.00</b>

The indicative budget showed that execution of development programmes/projects in the Municipality were to a very large extent co-coordinated and conformed with the current guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for the preparation of the 2010-2013 MMTDP, by actively involving Communities, Urban/Town/Area Councils, Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society, Centralized and Decentralized Departments, Traditional authorities in projects/programmes formulation. Additionally, and still within the guidelines provided by the NDPC, emphasis has been Focused on poverty reduction themes and the Government Medium-Term vision which were derived from the Medium Term

Development Policy Framework (MTDPF). The MTDPF therefore constitutes the main cornerstone of the 2010-2013 MMTDP.

The NDPC Guidelines aimed at:

- Ensuring that the Municipal Plan integrates into the MTDPF and support the achievement of national development objectives
- Ensuring that the plan is implementation- oriented
- Providing a uniform reporting format for harmonization of development plans at the regional level and subsequent synthesis with sector plans at the national level

Analyzing the current NDPC guidelines further, it is noticed that in departing from the 2006-2009 structure, the current guidelines have suggested a plan that clearly:

- Reflects the felt needs of all the people concerned
- Promotes Gender sensitivity (the vulnerability factor)
- Analyses the Human, Financial, Natural Resource and Infrastructure base of the Municipality
- Serves as a basis for phased Orderly and Efficient Municipal Development
- Provides the basis for Annual Budgeting throughout the plan period

Serves as the basis for the preparation of proposals and investment profiles for donor/stakeholder

- support and partnership, and
- Strengthens links between Decentralized and Centralized Departments and the Municipal Administration.

## **METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH USED**

Active participation of all Municipal stakeholders (Communities, Zonal and Urban Councils, Centralized and Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations) was the underlying principle of the multiple-methods approach used by the Upper Denkyira East Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) in gathering, collating, analyzing and receiving feedback on the primary and secondary data for the preparation of the 2010-2013 Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP). A reconstituted Plan Preparation Team provided technical and relevant support to the MPCU in the formulation of the plan.

The team consists of:

- Heads of Decentralized Departments and
- Representative, Development planning Sub-Committee

The participatory approach captured the views and concerns of stakeholders at the community, Zonal, Urban /Town/ Area Councils and Centralized and Decentralized Departmental levels.

Questionnaires administration, Community fora, Group Discussions and Observations were some of the techniques used for the exercise.

The MMTDP Document evolved through the following stages:

Stage 1      Formation of the Plan Preparation Team

- Stage 2        Reviews of 2006 – 2009 Medium Term Development Plan
- Stage 3        Preparation / pre-testing of the questionnaires
- Stage 4        Collection of data (primary and secondary)
- Stage 5        Collation and analysis of the data
- Stage 6        Identification and application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
- Stage 7        Identification of development Focus, Goals Objectives and formulation of Strategies
- Stage 8:        Prioritization of Objectives
- Stage 9        Formulations of Development Programmes and Programme of Action with Cost
- Stage 10       Conducting first Public Hearing
- Stage 11       Amendments and implementation of inputs arising from second public hearing
- Stage 12       Municipal Assembly in session discussed and validated the DMTDP

A Brief summary of the chapters indicate that chapter one is about the profile of the Assembly. The profile enumerated issues on the Physical and Natural Environment, Demographic characteristics, culture, spatial analysis, economy of the Municipality, vulnerability analysis, HIV/AIDS, Information and Communication Technology and Gender Issues among others. Chapter Two assesses our Development priorities based on the seven thematic areas. Chapter three involves the setting of our Development goals, Objectives and strategies. Chapter four is basically on our Development programmes. District annual action plans follows and is linked to the MTEF Annual Budget. An elaborate monitoring and evaluation plan has also been put in place .Chapter seven explains the communication strategies to be adopted by the municipality to ensure that the MTDP is well received by the people.

It is believed that stakeholders will adhere to the principles and objectives guiding the preparation of this plan to ensure equitable distribution of programmes/projects in Upper Denkyira East Municipal

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.0 CURRENT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 1.1 Background

The Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assembly as part of its obligation to ensure the growth of its local economy is preparing a Four-Year Medium – Term Development Plan (2010 – 2013) to track its development focus for the plan period in line with the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework.

### 1.2 Status of the Performance of the Municipality under the GPRS II

Under the GPRS II the focus of the Municipality was on Strategies which aimed at reducing poverty to the barest minimum especially among the rural people and the urban poor. The strategies were under the various thematic areas. The performance of the Municipality under the three thematic areas included the following:

### PERFORMANCE OF THE ASSEMBLY: 2009

Thematic areas including other interventions	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE								REMARKS	
	2006		2007		2008		2009			
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
<b>Human Resource Development</b>										
<i>Education</i>							20%	55% of the Youth were sensitized on reproductive health  b. 50% of school infrastructure planed and implemented were achieved		

<i>Health</i>							20%	98,855 people registered with NHIS out of 108,444 population of the Municipality	
<i>Water</i>							20%	The challenge of portable drinking water was reduced to 35%%	
<i>Sanitation</i>							20%	45% of Solid waste management were achieved	
<i>Vulnerable and excluded</i>							10%	a 70% of the physically challenged peoples' were supported in diverse way  b. Public education against stigmatization of disability persons were achieved	
<b>Good Governance</b>							30%	Capacity of the municipality and Departments were strengthened by 45%	
<b>Private Sector Competitiveness</b>									
<i>Agriculture</i>							20%	a. 77% of basic staple food production increased  b. Livestock diseases were reduced by 40% through vaccination	

<i>Socio-economic infrastructure</i>							35%	<p>A 94.4km length of road were maintained out of 141.1km</p> <p>b. Electricity was expanded to 25 communities</p>
<i>Environment</i>							15%	<p>a Campaign on tree planting were achieved</p> <p>b. Dustbins were placed at vantage points in and around the municipality.</p>

**KEY PROBLEMS/ISSUES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION**  
**STAGE OF THE MMTDP**

- Inadequate accommodation for staff
- Inadequate staff
- Inadequate transport facilities
- Inadequate funds
- Irregular Rainfall patterns
- Lack of records on previous events.
- Inability to pay community contribution fees on Donor Funded projects by communities.
- Non Gaze ting of Assembly bye-laws.
- Inadequate logistics

# **DISTRICT PROFILE**

## **2.1 Physical and Natural Environment**

### **2.1.1 Location and Size**

The Upper Denkyira East Municipality is one of the seventeen Administrative Districts of the Central Region. It lies within latitudes 5°. 30' and 6°. north of the equator and longitudes 1° W and 2° W of the Greenwich Meridian. It shares common boundaries with Adansi South in the north, Assin District in the East and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira in the West and Upper Denkyira West District in the North-West. The Upper Denkyira East Municipality covers a total land area of 1020 square kilometers, which is about 10% of total land area of the Central Region.

### **2.1.2 Climate**

The Municipality falls within the semi equatorial zone with its characteristics. The mean annual temperatures are 29 ° C on the hottest months and about 24°C in the coolest months. There are two rainfall regimes, but the total annual mean rainfall is between 120cm and 200cm. The first rainy season is from May to June with the heaviest in June, while the second rainy season is from September to Mid-November. The main dry season is from late-November to February.

### **2.1.3 Vegetation**

The Upper Denkyira East Municipal falls within the semi-deciduous forest zone. It consists of three layers which do not differ much from the rain forest. The trees in this forest zone do not shed all their leaves at the same time nor are they of the same species. Trees of the lower layer and some of the topmost layers stay evergreen throughout the year. This is due to the generally moist condition of the area. Due to increasing cocoa and mining activities in the area, especially in the northern part of the Municipality, very little of the original forest remains, and most of what is left are secondary forests. The forest contains various valuable timber species such as Mahogany and Wawa.

### **2.1.4 Conditions of the Natural environment**

Forestry is one of the important sectors of the district. The district has three major forest reserves which are all rich in wildlife and lumber. They include the Benso-Benn, Oppong Manse and Minta Forest Reserves. They consist of different species of tropical hardwood of high economic-value trees like Odum, Mahogany, Edinam and Wawa. Lumbering has therefore been an important economic activity in the district. However, this has been creating environmental problems, as there is no proper management of the forest reserves. The reserves have been encroached upon by illegal chainsaw operators whose activities, if not checked, will deprive the Municipality of the needed forest resources for development.

Frequent outbreak of bushfires has also contributed to the depletion of forests and other forms of environmental degradation in the Municipality. Most of the known wildlife such as the deer and monkeys, which were mostly found in the forests, now face extinction.

It is, however, important that the Forestry Service Commission and the Municipality Assembly initiate a more intensive afforestation programme to preserve some of the important economic tree species to ensure ecological balance in the municipality. Sustainable harnessing of existing forest resources is also to be encouraged

#### **2.1.5 Conditions of the built environment**

Human activities do not only impact on the natural environment as have been portrayed vividly under natural environment discussed above; the impact manifests itself perhaps more prominently in areas where humanity lives. Most activities of man in settlements he creates as permanent abode more often impacts negatively on the environment. This aspect of the report highlights on the way of life of the people in terms of their shelter, and living conditions and practices that have direct bearing on the environment.

#### **2.1.6 Relief and Drainage**

The area falls under a forest-dissected plateau, rising to about 250m above sea level. There are pockets of steep sided hills alternating with flat-bottomed valleys. Dunkwa, the Municipal Capital, has a series of high lands circling it. The major river in the area is the River Offin. A number of streams which are tributaries of either the rivers Offin or Pra flow through the district. Prominent among them are the Subin Ninta, Aponapon and Tuatian in the south, Afiefi and Subin in the north.

#### **2.1.7 Soil**

The principal soil found in the area is forest ochrosols. The colour of these soils range between brown and orange. The soil is not highly leached as oxysol. Due to the reduction in the amount of rainfall, the soils contain greater quantities of soil nutrients and are generally alkaline. From the view point of crop production, they are the best soils in the country. Tree crops such as cocoa and oil palm thrive in the area. Cocoa covers about 50% of the Municipality entire arable land. Other crops like cassava, plantain and maize also do well.

#### **2.1.8 Impact of Human Activities**

Many of the areas hit by the illegal mining activities have been degraded. There are abandoned mined-out pits, heaps of gravel dotted all over and in some instances streams have been silted. Conflicts resulting from payment of compensation are also common in most of the areas in addition to reclamation blues. The use of mercury in the gold extraction process also negatively affects the environment and the communities, if not properly handled. Juvenile delinquency is also raising its ugly head in the mining communities in addition to overstretched social amenities.

#### **2.1.9 Land Management**

Ownership of land in the Municipality like all other customary areas lies with the stool. However, families, clans and individual ownership can also be found. The Municipality does not have a well structured land management system even with the presence of few institutions such as Town and Country planning and the Office of the administrator of stool lands as a result, land management activities have to be taken to the regional level before the process is completed. The customary land management has assumed the major system of managing lands in the municipality. The head of the stool is regarded as the custodian of the lands while Territorial chiefs are also empowered to manage lands in their territories. These chiefs are responsible for the allocation of lands for

development. There is established the customary land secretariat in charge of the management of stool lands.

### 2.1.10 Geology and Minerals

The rocks in the Municipality are predominantly of Birimian and Tarkwaian formation. The Birimian formation consists of metamorphosed sediments as phyllites, schist and lava. This accounts for the Municipality's rich mineral deposits particularly alluvial gold deposit along the valleys of river Offin and its tributaries and gold deposits inland

## 2.2.0 Demographic Characteristics

### 2.2.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

The total population of the Municipality is currently at 70762 (projected, 2011). The inter-censal population growth rate increased slightly from 2.8% between 1960 -1970 to 3.1% to 1970-84 to 3.2%, between 1984 – 2000. That is, the population of the district has been growing averagely at a moderate rate of 3.1% per annum for the past four decades (1970-2000). The current growth rate of 3.1% is higher than the national growth rate of 2.7% per annum. In order to combat poverty and provide meaningful living for the people of the municipality, pragmatic measures should be embarked to reduce the growth rate.

**Table 1.1.0 Population size and Growth Rate**

YEAR	POPULATION SIZE	GROWTH RATE
1960	34,011(before split of the district)	2.8
1970	44,468(before split of the district)	2.8
1984	68,329(before split of the district)	3.1
2000	62,496	3.2
2010	84,804	3.1
2011	70,762	3.1

**Source: Population census reports for 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000, 2010 and 2011.**

### 2.2.2 Rural Urban Split/Spatial Distribution of Population

The Upper Denkyira East Municipal is mainly rural. Result of the 2000 Population and Housing Census indicates that the Municipality has only one urban settlement i.e. Dunkwa-On-Offin, with a population of 26,215.the population of Dunkwa now stands at 35,346 (projected).

This means that the proportion of the urban population is only 41.68%. This shows that as much as 58.32% of the populations live in rural areas (settlements with less than 5000 inhabitants). Table 1.3 shows that the populations of 20 largest settlements in the Municipality. The rural nature of the Municipality implies that poverty reduction interventions in the Municipality have to focus on rural development strategies, especially the promotion of agriculture, agro-processing, marketing, feeder road improvements, the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure as well as group and community empowerment.

Table 1.2 Current Populations by towns and villages within the Municipality

EA Base Name	Males	Female	Total
Agyimpoma	548	546	1094
Twifo Kyebi	459	478	937
Nyame Bekyere	881	726	1607
Kwaku Dum	204	194	398
Ntontom	509	495	1004
Zion Congo 1	124	103	227
Zion Congo 2	156	130	286
Zion Camp	875	870	1745
Nzimawono	291	213	504
Asma Camp Mosque	464	447	911
Asma Camp Pentecost church	203	188	391
Foso	612	524	1136
Badoa No.1&2	521	550	1071
Amofo	419	382	801
Praprababida No.1&2	303	302	605
Buabin Camp	308	275	583
Buabin Chief's Palace	237	247	484
Buabin	219	215	434
Kontokrom	501	440	941
Imbraim	362	361	723
Obengkrom	412	360	772
Oponso	232	260	492
Tagyamoso	279	279	558
Fawomanyo	259	255	514
<b>Atobiase</b>	131	140	271
<b>Denyase</b>	371	327	698
<b>Esaase</b>	380	379	759
<b>Sobroso</b>	272	307	579
<b>Kyekyewere Biribiara Wone mmre</b>	268	309	577
<b>Kyekyewere H/No. KY/D29</b>	275	303	578
<b>Kyekyewere Health Centre</b>	665	631	1296
<b>Kyekyewere Market</b>	363	422	785
<b>Kyekyewere Methodist Church</b>	292	318	610
<b>Akropong Wowua Yebisa Wodan</b>	171	202	373

<b>Akropong Methodist</b>	295	297	592
<b>Adwumam</b>	503	457	960
<b>Subriso</b>	354	295	649
<b>Nkurakan</b>	343	260	603
<b>Asikuma Roman Catholic Church</b>	128	166	294
<b>Asikuma Careersters CHPS Compond</b>	278	318	596
<b>Asikuma Chief's House</b>	497	492	989
<b>Meretweso</b>	358	368	726
<b>Akyease</b>	362	387	749
<b>Babianeha</b>	504	501	1005
<b>Mepeasem</b>	204	160	364
<b>Public Toilet</b>	320	401	721
<b>House No. EKA/14/5</b>	352	418	770
<b>Kadadwen Corn Mill</b>	134	159	293
<b>FAWE Ghana Chapter</b>	292	312	604
<b>Wangara Mosque</b>	341	397	738
<b>GWSC Pumping Station</b>	300	320	620
<b>H/No. FZB/8/36</b>	265	265	530
<b>Ansaru-L-Deen Prim. Sch.</b>	306	295	601
<b>Brotherhood Church. Int.</b>	266	297	563
<b>GPRTU Kyekyewere Station</b>	213	235	448
<b>H/No. FZB/8/8</b>	179	204	383
<b>Zongo Market</b>	201	230	431
<b>Anglican JHS</b>	208	266	474
<b>MDCC</b>	1124	1186	2310
<b>R/C Girls Primary Sch.</b>	65	75	140
<b>Labour Office</b>	396	416	812
<b>Apostolic Church</b>	131	146	277
<b>Budu (UDWB) House</b>	215	322	537
<b>Goe Enterprise Pub.</b>	217	232	449
<b>St. Anthony Anglican CH.</b>	134	183	317
<b>Railway Quarters</b>	297	365	662
<b>Justice Printing Press</b>	372	418	790
<b>Dunkwa ECG</b>	204	223	427
<b>National Investment Bank</b>	139	198	337
<b>Dunkwa Post Office</b>	109	132	241

Internal Revenue Ser	180	230	410
Roman Cath. Church	155	197	352
Dunkwa Market	191	244	435
Presby Church	265	321	586
Boa-Amponsem	178	196	374
Amponsem Ahenfie	486	551	1037
Dunkwa District Hosp.	432	624	1056
Railway Station	126	131	257
Presentiase	211	219	430
Twelve Apostles Church	324	364	688
District Magistrate Court	208	154	362
SDA Primary	436	510	946
Atechem	1001	1079	2080
St. Mark's Hospital	254	274	528
Nevsun Resources	392	437	829
Highway Quarters	596	569	1165
Starke Lumber and CO. Ltd	186	178	364
Abesco Prim. /JHS	268	248	516
Abesewa	629	682	1311
Ebenezer Methodist Church	595	527	1122
Mfuom Market	432	478	910
Mfuom Methodist Church	1141	1163	2304
Mfuom African Faith Tab. Church	365	432	797
Mfuom M/A JHS (A)	525	585	1110
Mmradan	390	383	773
Abuakwa Nkwanta	151	169	320
Akyempim	375	342	717
Abuakwa Breman	339	301	640
Buabinso Methodist Church	223	221	444
Buabinso Roman Cath. Church	255	274	529
Buabinso Church of Pentecost	315	309	624
	<b>34796</b>	<b>35966</b>	<b>70762</b>

Source: Statistical Dept.

#### 2.2.4 Household Sizes/Characteristics

The size of each household on the average is between the ranges of 10-14 mainly in the rural areas and between 6-8 in the urban area. The households' characteristics are predominantly mixture of the nuclear and extended family systems. Some households could be classified as a purely nuclear while majority of the households comprise the extended family system.

#### 2.2.5 Religious Composition of the population

The people in the Municipality are highly religious. The predominant religion is Christianity. Other groups include Islam and traditional religion. A survey conducted in 1996 revealed that the Christian group constitutes about 93% of the entire Municipality population followed by Islam 4%, traditional 1.7% and others 1.6%. Christianity as the major religion makes the church a possible forum for social interaction, information disseminations and community mobilization for development.

#### 2.2.6 Age and Sex Composition

Table 1.2 shows the age and sex distribution of the Upper Denkyira East Municipality. Females represent the dominant sex in the Municipality, Constituting 50.4% percent of the population whilst males make up 49.6 percent. This gives a sex ratio of 98.3 males to 100 females.

Tables 1.3 Population Distribution by Age and Sex (2006)

AGE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL POPULATION	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
0-4	6,191	7.3	6,275.79	7.4	12,467	14.7
5-9	6,276	7.4	6,360.60	7.5	12,636	14.9
10-14	5,088	6	5,088.48	6	10,177	12
15-19	4,325	5.1	4,325.21	5.1	8,650	10.2
20-24	4,240	5	4,240.40	5	8,481	10
25-29	3,053	3.6	3,137.90	3.7	6,191	7.3
30-34	2,629	3.1	2,629.05	3.1	5,258	6.2
35-39	2,120	2.5	2,205.01	2.6	4,325	5.1
40-44	1,951	2.3	2,035.39	2.4	3,986	4.7
45-49	1,611	1.9	1,696.16	2	3,308	3.9
50-54	1,187	1.4	1,187.31	1.4	2,375	2.8
55-59	763	0.9	763.27	0.9	1,527	1.8
60-64	763	0.9	763.27	0.9	1,527	1.8
65-69	509	0.6	508.85	0.6	1,018	1.2
70-74	339	0.4	339.23	0.4	678	0.8
75-79	339	0.4	339.23	0.4	678	0.8
80-84	254	0.3	254.42	0.3	509	0.6
85+	509	0.6	508.85	0.6	1,018	1.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,796</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>35,966</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>70,762</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: - 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age distribution shows that the population of the District is considerably youthful. More than half of the population (i.e. 52%) is below 20 years of age while children below 15 years constitute as much as 42%. Those aged 15-64 years, who form the potential labour force, constitute about 54%. The youthful nature of the population is a potential for the development of the district so far as labour supply is concerned. However, it also calls for increasing investments in education, skills development and interventions that are secured towards human resource development. It also calls for conscious efforts to expand arenas for gainful employment.

Female of childbearing age (15-45 years) constitute 23.9% of the total female population, which poses potential for high fertility in the District. Therefore to ensure effective population management, there is the need to encourage female education, employment, family planning and other fertility control measures.

### **2.2.7 Labour Force (including Child Labour)**

It has been estimated that, the illegal mining operations within the municipality engage about ten thousand (10,000) workers. The percentage of women is estimated to be about 50%. It is significant to mention that in some areas child labour has been observed, more especially school children who sometimes drop out to engage in this illegal activity. The consequences of such actions are anybody's guess. The operations have also triggered off other economic activities, including food sales at the sites, fuel sales and trading in mining implements. These trading activities have also created some employment opportunities especially for women, which is significant. It is worthy to note that this large army of energetic men has been fruitfully engaged thereby reducing robbery or thievery in the area.

### **2.2.8 Occupation distribution**

The main forms of occupations in the municipality are farming, mining and trading. Trading is mainly carried out in the urban town which is Dunkwa. Small scale mining is an activity engaged in almost all the towns within the municipality. Most of the miners move from Dunkwa to the other towns to carry out such activities. Other migrants are also involved in the mining activities. Farming is carried out in almost all the communities with the majority carried out in the smaller towns.

### **2.2.9 Migration Trends**

The migration trends in the municipality are basically movement from Dunkwa to the smaller communities for small scale mining. However, during weekly market days, traders and farmers migrate from their various communities to Dunkwa to trade. Also, traders travel from neighbouring towns to trade in Dunkwa.

### **2.3.0 Culture**

Culture is a way a group of people live in a community which is influenced by their environment, food, mode of dressing, etc. The indigenous people are Denkyira, who still practice the Arbitration system of settling cases at the Chief's palace on Tuesdays and Fridays. There are other ethnic groups such as Fantes, Akans, Ewes, Nzemas. Most of these are peasant farmers and their main staple food is fufu and light soup. Most of them practice the extended family system with only a few practicing the nuclear family system as well as maternal inheritance. There is unity among the Denkyiras, and sub chiefs in all the smaller community who are all under the Denkyira Omanhene Odeefo Boa Amponsem. The people are not very participatory when it comes to communal labour. There are no major cultural

practices but about 60% of the inhabitants are Christians with about 30% Muslims and 10% traditionalist. Funerals are held in high esteem and very participatory. There is a resident cultural group at the palace with other smaller groups in neighboring communities. The people of Denkyira celebrates Odwira festival which aims at promoting culture, paying homage to the chiefs and brings about family reunion which promote culture and development in and around municipality as a whole

### **Mission Statement**

The Centre for National Culture as an arm of the National Commission on Culture exists to maintain the unique cultural identity and values for the promotion of integrated national culture as well as contributing to the overall economic development of the nation.

The mission will be fulfilled through maintaining the highest standards of excellence and competence in:

1. Developing and implementing policies and programmes which promote creativity and sustainability of positive values.
2. Preserving, exhibiting and enhancing national heritage;
3. Establishing linkages with sectors to project national identity; (which sectors?)
4. The disseminating of positive national cultural values and the sustenance of cultural institutions and practices shall be an integral part of the education of the youth and the general public.

In a bid to create a congenial atmosphere for cultural development and as well as enhance Upper Denkyira East Municipality as a culture – tourism destination, Centre for National Culture in collaboration with Upper Denkyira East Municipality, have set the following objectives:

### **Objectives**

1. To research, preserve, develop and promote cultural values and practices that encourage national unity, social cohesion and harmony for socio-economic development.
2. To create avenues to make the arts self-supporting.
3. To encourage and support public and private participation in the development and implementation of cultural programmes.
4. To enhance, monitor and evaluate (all) cultural activities.

The cultural potential of the Municipality include Odwira Festival and Traditional groups (Ntahara at Asikuma, Agagya at Meretweso, and Dansuomu at Kyekyewere].

## **Challenges**

1. Poor tourist facilities.
2. Lack of Database on Municipality's culture.
3. Inadequate logistics
4. Uncongenial place for cultural activities e.g. Cultural Centre.

### **2.4.0 Spatial Analysis**

In order to ensure that proper layout is done in the municipality Town and Country Planning Department has been tasked to provide layout for the following towns. Kyekyewere. Buabin, Baabianiha, Kwame Prakrom, and Asikuma .Communities which have already been zoned but have not been approved by the appropriate authorities should be pursued to bring sanity in our spatial management. Some communities have however, been zoned. Examples can be made of Dunkwa and Mbradan .

### **2.5.0 District Economy**

The Economy of the municipality can be classified as mainly agrarian. The good nature of the vegetation found in the Municipality encourages and promotes agricultural activities thus helping to generate income from farm proceeds. About 60%-65% of the working population engages in vibrant farming while 15% engage in small scale mining and 10% could be found in trading and other varied economic activities. Crops such as Cocoa, oil palm, pineapple, plantain, cassava and corn are cultivated in the municipality with cocoa being the major cash crop grown in the Municipality. The municipality is also endowed with valuable timber species such as mahogany and wawa. Although, the timber industry provides venture for income generation, the logging activities occur in both in and off reserves thus having a negative impact on the rainfall pattern of the Municipality. There are light industries such as mineral water production and sawn mills. Small scale mining also contributes to the socio-economic development of the Municipality. Most of the male youth derive their livelihood from mining of mineral deposits in the municipality. These include gold, gravel, sand, clay, kaolin and silica. The river Offin and the Forest reserve belt are the major tourist attraction areas in the municipality. However these sites have not been developed to attract tourist and as result, not much revenue is generated from these due to the low patronage. There is therefore the need to invest in these especially the forest reserve so as to attract tourist into the Municipality .The Municipality can boast of a total length of 190km of laterite and bitumen roads. However, most of the trunk roads are in poor conditions thus making transportation difficult especially during rainy season. This has invariably affected transportation of foodstuffs from the growing centers to the markets. The municipality has a railway line which runs through the northern direction to the southern part. Thus linking Kumasi-Dunkwa-Awaso-Takoradi and providing a means of transporting foodstuffs from production areas to marketing areas.

### **2.6.0 GOVERNANCE**

#### **2.6.1 The Municipal Assembly**

The current local government system has a three (3) tier structure at the Municipality level, which is made up of the Municipal Assembly, the urban Town/Zonal Councils and Unit Committees. The Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assembly, which exercises deliberative,

legislative and executive functions, is the highest political and administrative body in the Municipality. It is made up of a Municipal Chief Executive, twenty-two (22) elected members from the electoral areas, ten (10) members appointed by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the Municipality, and one Member of Parliament who have no voting right. The Presiding Member, who is elected from among the Assembly members, convenes and presides over the meetings of the Assembly.

The Assembly performs its functions through the Executive Committee and a network of Sub-Committees. The Executive Committee exercises executive and administrative functions of the Assembly while the Sub-Committees collate and deliberate on issues relevant to their functional areas. It has eleven (11) members. The Executive Committees: has the following Sub-Committee:

- i. Development Planning sub-Committee
- ii. Education Sub-Committee on Education
- iii. Social Services Sub-Committee
- iv. Works Sub-Committee
- v. Justice and Security Sub-committee
- vi. Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
- vii. Environmental Management sub-Committee
- viii. Agric Sub-Committee

There is also the Public Relations and Complaints Committee chaired by the Presiding Member. The Committee is mandated to receive complaints against the conduct of members and staff of the Assembly from the public and make recommendations to the Assembly. The Municipal Assembly is the highest governing body in the Municipality and exercises its executive and administrative functions through the Executive Committee, which is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive. For administrative effectiveness, the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) is supported by a secretariat or the Central Administration referred to as the office of the Municipal Assembly, which is headed by a Municipal Co-ordinating Director (MCD who reports to the Municipal Chief Executive and is in charge of the day-today administration of the Assembly. The Municipal Co-ordinating Director is also in charge of all Heads of Decentralized Departments in the Municipality.

### **2.3.2 Constituents of the Departments**

According to the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462, the Municipal Assembly is supposed to establish 11 Departments as specified in the first schedule of this Act, These Departments and their constituents are shown in Table 1.39. At the moment most of these department and their constituents are in place.

The Central Administration is supposed to be constituted with specialized departments namely – Birth and Deaths, information Services and Statistical Service. However, working relationship is yet to be integrated as these departments still operate as centralized departments. All departments are being housed outside the premises of the Municipal Assembly.

**Table 1.4 Departments of the Assembly and their constituents**

NO	DEPARTMENT	CONSTITUENTS	
		REQUIRED	NOT IN PLACE
1.	Education, Youth and Sports	1. Education 2. Youth 3. Sports 4. Ghana Library Board	Ghana Library Board
2.	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Social Welfare 2. Community Development	
3.	Works	1. Public Work Department 2. Department of Feeder Road 3. Rural Housing	Rural Housing
4.	Physical Planning	1. Department of Town Planning 2. Department of Parks and Gardens	
5.	Finance	1. Controller and Accountant General	
6.	Natural Resource Conservation	1. Forestry 2. Games and Wildlife	
7.	Central Administration	1. General Administration 2. District Planning Co-ordinating Unit 3. Births and Death Registry 4. Information Service Department 5. Statistical Service	
8.	Trade and Industry	1. Trade 2. Cottage Industry 3. Co-operatives	Trade Cottage Industry
9.	Disaster Prevention	1. Fire Services Department	
10.	Health	1. Office of district Medical Officer of Health 2. Environmental Division of MLG	
11.	Department of Agriculture	1. Department of Animal Health & Production 2. Department of fisheries 3. Department of Agricultural Service 4. Department of Crops Services 5. Department of Agricultural Engineering	

**Source: Act 462 the Local Government Act.**

### **2.3.3 Integration of the Departments**

The integration of Departments into the Assembly system remained problematic, as most of these departments own allegiance to their Regional and National headquarters rather than to the Municipal Assembly. The integration has not gone beyond Heads of Departments attending Assembly and sub-committee meetings to which some of them are secretaries. Copies of their reports are made available to the Central Administration.

### 2.3.4 Other Public agencies in the Municipality include:-

The National Commission for Civic Education, National Service Secretariat, The Electoral Commission, Commission on Human Right and Administration Justice, The Ghana Police Service, The Judicial Service, Produce Buying Company of COCOBOD, Administration of Stool Lands, Ghana Post, Ghana Telecom, The Ghana Water Company, Financial Institutions.

**Table 1.5 Personnel Inventory**

<b>Professional staff Category</b>	<b>No. at Post</b>	<b>Professional staff Category</b>	<b>No. at Post</b>
<b><u>Information Services</u></b>	-	<b><u>Agriculture</u></b>	
Information Officer	-	Director of agriculture	1
		Agriculture Officers	25
<b><u>Statistical Services</u></b>	-	Development Officer	4
Statisticians	-	Mgt. Info. System Off.	1
Statistical Officer	-	Production Officer	2
<b><u>Trade</u></b>		<b><u>Transport</u></b>	
Commercial Officers	-	Transport Officer	-
Industrial Planning Officer	-	Traffic superintendent	-
<b><u>Cottage Industry</u></b>	-	<b><u>Urban Roads</u></b>	
Directors	-	Engineer	-
Trainer Motivators	-	Technician Engineer	-
Invest. & Credit Off.	-	Works Superintendent	-
Project Officers			
		<b><u>Budget &amp; Rating</u></b>	
<b><u>Co-operatives</u></b>		Budget Officer	1
Co-operative Officers	2		
<b>Professional staff Category</b>	<b>No. at Post</b>	<b>Professional staff Category</b>	<b>No. at Post</b>
Inspector of Coops	1	<b><u>Legal Department</u></b>	
		Legal Officer	-
<b><u>Fire Services</u></b>	-		
Divisional Officers	-	<b><u>Waste Management</u></b>	-
Operations Officers	-	Engineer	-
Rural fire Officers	-	Sanitary Engineer	-
Fire Preventions Officer	-	Maintenance Engineer	-
		Solid Waste Engineer	-
<b><u>NADMO</u></b>		Solid Waste Manage	-
Co-ordinators	1	Human Waste Manager	-
Disaster control Off.	1	Technician Engineer	-
<b><u>Health</u></b>		<b><u>Feeder Road</u></b>	
Medical Officers	2	Engineer	1
Technical Off. (Epid)	5	Technician Engineer	-
Tech. Off. (Bio Statistic)	1	Wks. Superintendents	-
Tech. Off. (Disease Ctl)	-	Technical Officers	-
Tech. Off. (Leprosy)	1		
Tech. Officer (CDC)	-	<b><u>Env'tal. Health</u></b>	
Tech. Off. (Nutrition)	1	Env'tal Health Officer	10
Public Health Nurse	1	Env'tal Health Tech'gst	1
Nutrition Officer	-		
Administrator	-	<b><u>Education Service</u></b>	

		Director	1
<b><u>Rural Housing</u></b>		Assistant Directors	19
Works Superintendents		Superintendents	6
Technical Officer		Auditors	1
<b><u>Town &amp; Count. Plan</u></b>		Accountants	2
Directors	-		
Town Planning Officers	-	<b><u>National Youth Council</u></b>	
Technical Officer	-	Organizer	1
<b><u>Parts &amp; Gardens</u></b>		<b><u>Sports</u></b>	
Landscape Designers	-	Organizer	-
Technical officers	-	Sport Dev't Officers	-
		Coach	-
<b><u>Controller &amp; Acc. Gen.</u></b>		Office clerk	
Accountants	2		
Accounts Officers	10	<b><u>Library Board</u></b>	
Finance Officers	1	Librarians	-
		Library Officer	-
<b><u>Forestry Department</u></b>			
District Manager	1	<b><u>Non-Formal Education</u></b>	
Assist. Manager	1	Directors	
Service Officers	1	Superintendents	2
Range Supervisors	10		
Assist. “	4	<b><u>Social Welfare</u></b>	
Forest Guards	35	Directors	
Acct. officer	1	Social Welfare Officer	
Acct. Asst.	1	Social Dev't. Officers	
Typist	2		
Store Asst.	1	<b><u>Community Dev't</u></b>	
Field Assts.	5	Directors	
	<b>No. at</b>	<b>Professional staff</b>	
<b>Professional staff Category</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>No. at Post</b>
Driver	1	Comm. Dev't. Officer	
Labourer	1	Mass Education Officer	
Security Guard	1	Women Extern. Sup.	
		Works superintendents	
<b><u>General Administration</u></b>		Works Foreman	
Co-ordinating Director	1		
		<b><u>Public Works</u></b>	
Assistant Directors	2	Engineer	
Local Gov't Inspector	1`	Technician Engineer	
Executive Officer	1	Works Superintendents	
Revenue Collectors	15	Estate Manager	
Accountants	2	Technical Officer	
Rev. Superintendent	2		
Revenue Inspectors	2	<b><u>Birth &amp; Death Registry</u></b>	
		Assistant Register	
<b><u>Dist. Planning. Co-ord. Unit</u></b>		Registration Officers	
Dev't Planning Officer	1		
Budget Analyst	1		
<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>	

### **2.3.5 Relationship between Municipal Assembly and the Departments**

There is a cordial relationship between the Assembly and the decentralized departments existing in the Municipality. Currently, the Assembly accommodates the entire Department, though outside its premises. Heads of Department are always invited to the Assembly and Sub-Committee meetings. Their technical advice is always sought in all matters affecting the development of the Municipality. The Assembly supports them financially when the need arises. These departments submit copies of monthly and quarterly reports on their operations to the Assembly.

### **2.3.6 The Sub-Municipal Structures**

The Assembly has one (1) Urban Council and four (4) zonal Councils. The urban council is Dunkwa. The zonal councils are Opponso, Kyekyewere, Buabin, and Asikuma. There are 17 Unit Committees in the Municipality. These Sub-Structures of the Municipal Assembly are supposed to perform functions assigned to them by the instrument setting up the structures or delegated to them by the Assembly. These functions include:-

- To take over, as appropriate, all the functions formerly performed by the Town and Village committees concerned.
- To enumerate and keep records of all ratable persons and properties in the Urban Area, Zone or Town.
- To assist any person authorized by the Assembly to collect revenue due to the Assembly.
- To recommend to the Municipal Assembly the naming of all streets in its area of authority and ensures that all buildings along the streets are numbered.
- To plant trees along streets and to erect tree-guards to protect them. They also make sure the streets are not unduly obstructed.
- To prevent and control fire outbreaks including bush fires.
- Organize with any other relevant organization annual congresses of the people of the Area for the purpose of discussing the development of the Area including the raising of voluntary or other contributions to fund the development of the area.
- Perform such other functions as may be delegated by the Assembly.
- Additional functions to be performed by the Sub-Structures are:
  - (a) To be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the council
  - (b) To arrange revenue collection contracts with the Municipal Assembly and collect revenue due for the Assembly.
  - (c) To prepare annual budgets of revenue and recurrent and development budget of the council for approval by the Municipal Assembly.
  - (d) To open and maintain Bank Accounts.
  - (e) To provide, operate and maintain community services in the council area.
  - (f) To take such steps as may be necessary to prevent disasters including floods and bush fires in the Area.

- (g) To prepare short, medium and long-term development plans for the council for approval of the Assembly.
- (h) To make proposals to the Assembly for the levying and collection of special rates for projects and programmes within the Urban Area or Town.
- (i) Subject to the approval and direction of the Assembly to implement scheme for economic development and social justice may be entrusted to them.

The Sub-Municipal Structures are currently not performing their functions as stipulated in the L.I. 1589; because of staffing and accommodation problems. Officials expected to be employed to these councils (Clerks of Council, Treasurer and Typist) have not yet been appointed. This is due to the inability of the Assembly to generate enough funds to pay their salaries and the reluctance of the Central Government to pay their salaries. Apart from Oponso, all the remaining zonal Council does not have permanent office accommodate.

### **2.3.7 Distribution of Resources**

All decentralized departments are supported financially when the need arises. At the beginning of every financial year inputs are received from the departments concerning projects to be undertaken in the following year, which indicates the level of assistance required from the Assembly.

In the same way, communities through their Assembly members make requests to the Assembly. These requests are referred to the appropriate Sub-Committee for approval or otherwise before funds are released to support such request depending on availability of funds.

### **2.3.8 Traditional Authority**

The Municipal Assembly has one traditional Council headed by the Denkyirahene, Odefour Boa Amponsem III. The traditional Authority maintains law and order in the municipality and settles disputes among the people.

The traditional Council plays a meaningful role in the development of the traditional area within the municipality. The Assembly liaises with the traditional rulers as custodians and owners of the land, for release of land for development. In this direction, there is always constant and fruitful dialogue between the Assembly and the Traditional Council in its effort to develop the municipality.

### **2.3.9 Accountability**

The Assembly is accountable to its stakeholders who are as follows:

1. The citizens within its jurisdiction.
2. The state, ministry of local government, civil society organizations, the Assembly member's etc.

In order to ensure that the Assembly is accountable to the public every four years, the Assembly members are required by law to renew their mandate through elections.

Further, there are institutions of accountability which at regular intervals audits the accounts of the Assembly. These institutions are the internal audit unit of the Assembly and the Audit service. The management of the Assembly at sessional meetings of the Assembly

also briefs the honourable members about the state of the Assembly's finances as well as publishing the statement of accounts of the Assembly.

### **2.3.10 Participation of citizenry**

Participation is the process through which people get involve in decision making process, implementation monitoring and evaluation of the Assembly programmes and projects.

The avenues through which citizens of the municipality are given opportunity to get together and discuss public issues and decide on how they can make a difference are as follows:

- Assembly meetings
- Sub-committee meetings
- Public seminars/workshops
- Public/budget hearing
- Open forum
- Town hall meetings
- Durbar
- Radio and T.V discussion
- Question and answer meeting.

### **2.3.11 Public Private Partnership**

It is been realized that if the Assembly should experience progress and development, then there should be partnership among all development partners – NGO’s, CBO’s and Traditional Authorities. There is therefore a cordial relationship between the Assembly and all these stakeholders.

Traditional Authorities act as a link between the Assembly and their communities. They are always consulted on major issues concerning the welfare of their people. Periodic forums are held with Traditional Authorities to create avenue for Nananom, assembly members, Heads of Departments and the Municipal Assembly to come together to deliberate on issues pertaining to the development of the Municipality to enhance its progress.

### **2.3.12 Bye-laws of the Assembly**

As required by law, the Assembly has its own bye-laws on many issues including: stray animals, noise making and others. Copies of these bye-laws have been deposited at the office of the Assembly and other relevant institutions (courts, police) for enforcement and are opened to the public.

### **2.3.13 Justice and Security**

Good Governance entails ensuring justice and security for all inhabitants of the Municipality and their properties. These, the Municipality endeavor’s to achieve albeit all the limitations.

#### **The Police Service**

The police service in the Municipality lacks both men and logistic of all kinds to enable them to be effective as they ought to be.

There are 6 stations in the Municipality manned by 65 Officers and men. This is made up of 59 males and 6 females. The stations are at Dunkwa – 29, Railways – 7, Atechem – 18, Kyekyewere – 5.

At Dunkwa, the Municipal capital, the Municipal Police Command has office accommodation. Generally, most of the other stations are in rented accommodation. This is not good for efficiency and needs to be discouraged and rectified.

Communication, a vital tool in police work is lacking in the Municipality. This coupled with the fact that the vehicle available is very old and breaks down frequently partly due to the bad roads in the districts; makes police work very difficult.

In spite of these constraints it is worth noting that the efficiency of the police cannot be faulted.

### **The Judiciary**

The judicial system in the Municipality is not any better than the police service. The Municipality has one magistrate court and one circuit court. The judiciary suffers from almost all the deficiencies of accommodation and logistics that the police suffer from. At the moment the courts operate under appalling conditions. Not only are the courtrooms highly dilapidated the system lacks both human and material resources for efficient operation.

## **2.4.0 Social Services**

### **2.4.1 Education**

**Table 1.6 Enrollment in kindergarten (kg) schools**

TYPE OF EDUCATION	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	% CHANGE		TARGET
				2006/07-2007/08	2007/08-2008/09	
Public	9009	9049	9857	0.4	8.9	9348
Private	1858	1453	1097	21.8	2.5	1427
Total	10867	10502	10954	3.4	4.3	10775

### **ANALYSIS OF ENROLLMENT IN KINDERGARTEN (KG)**

A careful look at the attendance of both public and private (KG) schools indicate that, whilst there was progressive increase in enrollment in Public Schools that of the private schools had been consistently been reducing or declining. Public schools were able to achieve their targets whilst the private schools could not achieve their target by a margin of 330.

**Table1.7 Enrollment in primary schools**

TYPE OF EDUCATION	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	%CHANGE		TARGET
				2006/07-2007/08	2007/08-2008/09	-2008/09
Public	21467	21717	22699	1.2	4.5	22303
Private	3778	3508	3508	(6.5)	(0.67)	3628
Total	25245	25249	26025	0.02	3.1	25931

Source; statistic office GES Dunkwa

### **A CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF ENROLLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.**

Enrollment in Public Schools started appreciably but staggered and went down again. Private schools however never waived on enrollment. They were fairly consistent but nosedived slightly (120 margin) behind the target of 3628.

**Table 1.8 Pupil /Teacher ratio for kg schools**

TYPE OF EDUCATION	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	%CHANGE		TARGET
				2006/07-2007/08	2007/08-2008/09	-2008/09
Public	31	45	38	45.1	4.5	45
Private	34	33	37	(2.9)	2.1	35
Total	31	43	38	(38.7)	(2.1)	43

Source; Statistic office GES Dunkwa

### **PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO FOR KG. SCHOOLS**

The pupil/Teacher ratio improves appreciably for the Public schools in that, instead of the target 45, the Teacher is handling 38 students (2008/09). The private schools also progressed appreciably. This shows that the Teacher had less pressure to concentrate on more assignment.

**Table1.9 Pupil /Teacher ratio for primary schools**

TYPE OF EDUCATION	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	%CHANGE		TARGET
				2006/07-2007/08	2007/08-2008/09	-2008/09
Public	32	34	36	6.3	5.9	35
Private	30	27	33	(10.0)	22.2	28
Total	32	33	35	3.0	6.1	37

Source; statistic office GES Dunkwa

## PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The Pupil Teacher ratio for Public Schools was very satisfactory as Teacher handling 34 students, which was slightly lower than the National target of 35 students. Likewise the private schools also progressed satisfactory. This shows that the Teacher can concentrate on better evaluation of pupils for better outcomes.

### 2.4.2 GENDER MAINSTREAMING

2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Local Capacity Building (mainly females)</li> <li>➤ Human Resource Development (mainly female.)</li> <li>➤ Support to Education Fund (STME Clinic)</li> <li>➤ Sponsorship for teachers/ other students (Especially females)</li> <li>➤ Public Education on Gender Mainstreaming</li> </ul>
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Local Capacity Building (mainly females)</li> <li>➤ Public Education on Gender Mainstreaming</li> <li>➤ Meeting with stakeholders to promote local Gender Mainstream, an activity for enhancement of local government</li> <li>➤ Human Resource Development (mainly female.)</li> <li>➤ Support to Education Fund (STME Clinic)</li> </ul>
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establishing the important values of females/women roles in the decentralized process.</li> <li>➤ A talk on Girl Child Education within the Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assembly.</li> <li>➤ Selected Gender Activist as agents of change at local level.</li> <li>➤ Public Education on Gender Mainstreaming</li> <li>➤ Meeting with stakeholders to promote local Gender Mainstream, an activity for enhancement of local government</li> </ul>

**Table1.10 Enrollment in schools by gender (public and private)**

TYPE OF EDUCATION	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	%CHANGE		TARGET
				2006/07-2007/08	2007/08-2008/09	-2008/09
Boys	32	34		6.3	5.9	35
Girls	30	27		(10.0)	22.2	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>		<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>37</b>

Source; statistic office GES Dunkwa

**ENROLLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY GENDER (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)**

Enrollment in terms of gender in schools was very encouraging in the Municipality. These may be attributed to programmes like sensitization of parents on the need to promote children education especially among girls. In 2007/08 academic year for instance, the nationwide target for girl’s enrollment was 28, where the municipality was able to achieve 27 enrollments for girls, showing a slight differences.

**2.4.3 Health Care**

**Table1.11 Incidence of diseases**

<b>DISEASE</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>AFP</b>	2	2	2	4
<b>Measles</b>	6	0	2	5
<b>Yellow Fever</b>	2	1	2	3
<b>Guinea worm</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Malaria</b>	15275	18735	21657	22233
<b>Tuberculosis (new cases)</b>	72	68	97	52
<b>Yaws</b>	112	107	15	58
<b>Leprosy (New Cases)</b>	11	2	6	3
<b>CSM</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Buruli Ulcer</b>	172	166	213	56
<b>Cholera</b>	31	0	0	0
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	186	257	447	128
<b>Schistosomiasis</b>	23	8	34	26
<b>Onchocerciasis</b>	45	0	7	9

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Dunkwa.

**Table1.12 Availability of health professionals**

	2007	2008	2009
<b>staff</b>			
<b>Doctors</b>	1	2	2
<b>Dental surgeon</b>	1	1	1
<b>Cuban doctors</b>	2	1	2
<b>Prof. nurses</b>	38	39	35
<b>Aux. nurses</b>	8	7	7
<b>pharmacist</b>	1	2	2
<b>X'ray</b>	1	1	1
<b>Disease control officers</b>	2	3	3
<b>PHN</b>	2	2	2
<b>others</b>	120	138	135

#### 2.4.4 Water and Sanitation

The communal method of collection of solid waste is used in the municipality due to the absence of facilities that could promote the adoption of improved methods like the block and house to house collection. The disposal of solid waste in the municipality is the crude type of dumping at a designated site and controlled by the use of bulldozer to push and level piled up refuse.

##### 2.4.4.2 Liquid Waste Management

Apart from the few drains constructed, there is no systematic approach as to the treatment of liquid waste in the municipality. There is an open trench at the final disposal site used for storage of liquid waste mainly effluents from public and domestic toilets.

##### 2.4.4.3 Drainage

There are primary drains which carry liquid waste from homes and communities to other secondary drains and tertiary drains. However due to population growth, the drainage facilities available are inadequate. The absence of drainage system in some areas has resulted in the identification of five major flood prone areas in the municipality.

About 64% of the total population of the municipality has access to safe water as a result of the provision of Pipe borne water and the construction of boreholes in most of the communities in the municipality. (Name the areas prone to flooding)

##### 2.4.4. Housing Characteristics

The predominant type of housing in the communities within the district can be described as compound houses. However, there are a few self-contained houses mostly in the big settlements built mostly by citizens living abroad.

Various types of materials are used in housing construction. However, most of the housing stocks are of the “Atakpame” type with no foundation and roofed with corrugated metal sheets. Houses in the big settlements are often

plastered and painted. Other materials used especially in the small and remote communities are Bamboo, raffia mats, mud and sticks.

## 2.5.0. Vulnerability Analysis

### 2.5.1 Children in difficulty circumstances

- i. Child Abuse: child abuse which takes many forms in the municipality continues to register increasing figures in view of complexities in the social-set up. As at 2009 the following were registered:

**Table1.13 Form of child abuse**

<b>Form of Child Abuse</b>	<b>Recorded cases as at 2009</b>
Parental neglect	146
Child defilement/teenage pregnancy	86
Child labour 1. In cocoa 2. In small scale mining	62 120
Child porters	125
Child house helps	42
Children beggars	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>613</b>

- ii. Children in Conflict with the Law

There are juvenile offenders apprehended and made to face the law. 25 cases were registered in 2009 and these were mainly in the form of stealing. The main causes could be attributed to peer influence and poor parenting.

- iii. Child Trafficking

This takes place in the form of children mainly brought down from the northern part of the country and parents in the rural areas who release their children with the assurance that the children would be put in schools but rather they end up in child labour. 57 cases were recorded in 2009.

- iv. Persons with disabilities

660 people with disabilities have been registered in the municipality under the following classifications:

**Table1.14 Persons with Disabilities**

Age group	blind		cripple		deaf		others		total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-5	2	1	6	2			3	1	11	4
6-15	15	7	54	17	8	6	5	3	82	33
16-55	108	69	206	88	14	6	8	4	336	167
Over 55	6	4	4	5	3	1	3	1	16	11
total	<b>212</b>		<b>382</b>		<b>38</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>660</b>	

Needs assessment of the disabled reveals low educational levels. About 55% of them need resettlement in gainful employment whilst 30% need support for their education/ training. 15% who are either children or aged and are incapable of doing any meaningful job require social grants to improve their living standards or as a means of social protection.

## 2.6.0 Information and Communication Technology

### Telecommunication

There are four cellular phone networks which operate in the Municipality. These are MTN, Tigo, Zain and Vodafone. Other operators like Kasapa and Globacom are however gearing up with the acquisition of cell sites and erecting of masts.

The Municipal capital Dunkwa enjoys the services of land telecommunication. There are about ten private communication centres; all spread out in Dunkwa with some operating internet cafes.

Telephone reception in the Municipality has improved with the replacement of the obsolete cables and the old digital equipment of 300 lines capacity with a modern Acatel equipment of 3000 lines capacity. Plans are underway for the following communities to get communities services: Twifo Kyebi, Kyekyewere [now connected] and Asikuma.

The Assembly has one major public internet cafe with 11 computers and all the core administration offices having at least one computer. In order to ensure that the human resource base in the municipality is enriched in ICT, the Assembly has purchased 60 computers and distributed them among the second cycle institutions in the municipality. This cannot however be said of the other decentralized departments. In as much as the other decentralized departments do not have computers at their disposal very little is done in ICT investments. This means that the Assembly and other stake holders will have to collaborate to invest in the human resource base.

## **Financial Services**

### **1.4.1.9.1 Banking**

A vibrant banking system and services serve as a sound and enabling environment for fruitful investment and wide range of business transaction in an economy in terms of savings and credit mobilization. There are presently six (6) banks that operate in the Municipality; namely, SSB Bank Ltd, Ghana Commercial Bank Ltd, Upper Amenfi Rural Ban, Amenfiman Rural Bank, Twifu Rural Bank and Denkyiraman Rural Bank. All the Banks are concentrated at Dunkwa-On-Offin, the Municipal capital.

The banking sector is faced with numerous challenges and setbacks that have seriously affected the level of savings and credit mobilization for investment in the district. The concentration of almost all the banks in the district capital has in a way put off greater majority (30%) of the people especially those in the hinterland from accessing banking services. This has contributed to the low level of banking and seemingly lack of knowledge of banking culture and practice among the majority of the populace. The propensity to hold cash instead of savings with bank is very high among the greater proportion of the population.

### **1.4.1.9.2 Insurance**

The crucial role that the insurance industry plays in protecting life and property and in facilitating sound business environment cannot be underestimated. Nonetheless, the industry is least developed in the district. Besides the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) that provides pension scheme based on social insurance principles, there are other insurance companies that have their agents operating in the Municipality but on a very low profile. Interest in Insurance is increasing in the Municipal. This is evidenced by the fact that 4 8% of savings in the Municipality is spent on Insurance.

The insurance industry is also faced with the problem of inadequate jobs, non-vibrant industrial sector and commercial trading in the district. More so, there is a high incidence of people's ignorance of the operations and greater misconception about insurance in general.

## **2.7.0 HIV/AIDS**

The municipality has been grappling with the AIDS pandemic through the activities of the Municipal AIDS Committee [MAC] which was formed to spearhead HIV AIDS programmes. The MAC coordinates, manages, monitors and evaluates all HIV and AIDS related activities of all implementers in the Municipality. It also assists in the mobilization of resources and funding arrangements and reports to the municipal Assembly. There is a centre for counseling and testing with trained counselors and a CD4 machine. The intervention area covers mainly prevention and behavioral change, communication, treatment, care and support, mitigation of the impact, monitoring and evaluation and resource mobilization and funding arrangements.

**Table 1.15 Incidences of HIV/AIDS**

<b>Year</b>	<b>total cases recorded</b>	<b>males</b>	<b>females</b>
2005	105	73	32
2006	165	62	103
2007	249	58	191
2008	410	177	233
2009	201	83	118

**Infections /STI**

Other STI's recorded for 2009 are

<b>STI</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Gonorrhoea	7	21	28
Genital Warts	-	2	2

**2.7.2 Characteristics of vulnerable persons.**

Generally, they are within the ages of 20-39, they are young and given to adventure. It includes the youth in schools, out of school, apprentices, orphans, drivers, mine workers and the unemployed.

There are four PLHIV support groups with a total membership of 285, 84 males and 201 females. New clients from the government hospital in most cases are referred to those groups for further assistance in the ways of socializing, psychological counseling, nutritional support and access to antiretroviral drugs.

**2.8 CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER**

As a result of intensive dredging on the two main rivers dissecting the municipality (Offin and Pra) and other smaller streams by illegal small scale miners (Galamsey) it has led to pollution on these water bodies. Diverting the

course of the rivers has led to serious flooding in the municipality. Excessive logging of timber species by illegal chain saw operators and slash and burn method adopted by traditional peasant farmers have also led to deforestation. Detailed effects of the climate on the environment are embodied in the Strategic Environment Assessment Plan.

**2.9.1. Key Community Needs and Aspirations**

As part of the data collection exercise and to ensure community involvement and participation in the plan preparation, community members/zonal councils were requested to source out the needs and aspirations of the various communities within the Municipality as shown in the Table 2.10.1 below.

**Table 1.16 Community Needs and Aspirations**

<b>Needs</b>	<b>Community Responses</b>
<b>Provision of Water</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Kindergarten</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Primary</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Junior High School</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Electricity</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Roads [tarred/reshaping]</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Teachers Quarters</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Markets</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Clinic</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>School Feeding Programme</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Toilets</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Community Center</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Lorry Park</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Judicial Service Office</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Police Station / Barrack</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Assembly Hall complex</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Community Health Training School</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Fencing of Govt Hospital</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Highways</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Rehabilitation of HATS</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>CHPS compound</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Girl child education</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Dual Desks/Beds</b>	<b>3000</b>
<b>Slaughter House</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Storm Drain</b>	<b>1</b>

**Source: Area Council Survey Report 2010**

## 2.13.0 Indicators of Development in the Municipality

### EDUCATION:

**Table1. Indicators of Development**

NO.	PROJECT TITLE	LOCATION	CONTRACT SUM(¢)	FUNDING SOURCE	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	STATUS	REMARKS CONTRACTORBN
1.	Construction of 1 No. 3 classroom block ,4-seater KVIP and Urinal	Agyempoma	317,505,760	CBRDP	17/10/06	Completed	Appiah Furniture Works
2.	Construction of 1 No. 3 classroom block ,4-seater KVIP and Urinal	Abura	259,756,235	CBRDP	17/10/06	Completed	K Asante Ltd.
34	Construction of 1 No. 3 classroom block, 4-seater KVIP and Urinal	Imbraim	287,153,900	CBRDP	17/10/16	Completed	Zakmao Ent.
3.	Rehabilitation of D/A JSS at	Ayanfuri	155,889,000	CBRDP	17/10/16	Completed	Kwame Manu Ent.
4.	Construction of 1 No. 3 classroom	Mfuom	345,182,500	GES	Feb, 2007	Completed	Boahen Const. Works
5.	Construction of 1 No. 6 classroom	Nkronua	699,307,275	GES	Dec, 2007	On-going	Musco Asante
6.	Construction of 1 No. 3 classroom	Abudukrom	298,647,000	EU/DACF	Feb, 2007	Completed	-

7.	Construction of 1 No. 3 classroom	Tegyamorso	298,647,000	EU/DACF	Feb, 2007	Completed	-
8.	Construction of Teachers Quarters	Bethlehem	200,000,000	EU/DACF	Feb, 2007	Completed	-
9.	Construction of 1 No. 3 classroom	Amoaman	329,841,412.50	SUTP	Sept. 2007	On-going	B.O Const.&Trad. Enrt.
10.	Construction of 1 No. 6 classroom	Kyekyewere	760,277,862.50	SUTP	Sept. 2007	Completed	Asankare Ent. Ltd
11.	Construction of 1 No. 6 classroom	Anglican Prim. Dunkwa-on-Offin	769,703,250	DANIDA	Sept. 2007	Completed	Felsam Const. Co. Ltd.
12	Construction of Assembly Hall Complex	Dunkwa-on-Offin	1,793,480,850	DACF	August. 2007	On-going	Just Love Const. Co. Ltd.

### **SANITATION**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>CONTRACT SUM(¢)</b>	<b>FUNDING SOURCE</b>	<b>DATE OF COMMENCEMENT</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>REMARKS CONTRACT ORBN</b>
1.	Construction of Institutional KVIP Latrines	New Obuasi, Diaso	238,412,600.00	DANIDA	Sept, 2006	Completed	Musco Asante Ltd.
2.	Construction of Institutional KVIP Latrines	Agyepoma , Asmakrom &	238,412,600.00	DANIDA	Sept, 2006	Completed	Kwamok Enterprise

		Mbraim					
3.	Construction of 2No. 4 Seater KVIP Latrines	Opponso& Ntom	118,253,190	CBRDP	Oct, 2006	Completed	Jegien Ent.

## **HEALTH:**

NO.	PROJECT TITLE	LOCATION	CONTRACT SUM(¢)	FUNDING SOURCE	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	STATUS	REMARKS CONTRACTOR
1.	Construction of Rural Clinic	Asma Camp	260,950,470	CBRDP	Oct,2006	Completed	Onua Francis Co. Ltd
2.	Rehabilitation of Rural Clinic	Subin	293,605,350	CBRDP	Oct,2006	On-going	Jokas Complex

## **WATER:**

NO.	PROJECT TITLE	LOCATION	CONTRACT SUM(¢)	FUNDING SOURCE	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	STATUS	REMARKS CONTRACTOR
1.	Construction of 8 Boreholes	Selected Communities	191,807,000	DANIDA	March ,2006	Completed	Tedson Drilling & Const. Ltd.
2.	Construction of 3 hand-dug wells	Selected Communities	63,348,450	DANIDA	Nov,2006	Completed	Adikmens
3.	Rehabilitation of 14 Boreholes	Selected Communities	208,200,000	DANIDA	Feb, 2007	Completed	China Henna Geo- Comp. Ltd
4.	Construction of 22	Selected		DANIDA	Feb, 2007	Completed	TBL Resources

	Boreholes	Communities					
5.	Construction of 4 hand-dug wells	Selected Communities	63,348,450	DANIDA	May,2008	Completed	Adikmens

### **FEEDER ROADS:**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>LENGTH(KM)</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
1	Zion Camp - Boninsuma	6.8	Completed
2	Amoaman - Asaman	6.8	Completed
3	Nkronua Anaafo - Atifi	4	Completed
4	Bethlehem -Otomkrom	6.8	Completed
5	Amisam -Nyaduamu	16	Completed
6	Fobinso Junction - Fobinso	3	Completed
7	Dominase -Charleskrom	9	Completed
8	Anwiawiah -Dompoase	9.4	Completed
9	Maudaso -Aminase	7	Completed
10	Kromokrom Junction -Kona	9	Completed

11	Esaase Junction - Opponso	16	Completed
12	Kyekyewere - Kumakrom	15.8	Completed
13	Dunkwa Buabin - Kontokrom	17	Completed
14	Construction of 2 No. culvert at Abudukrom	EU/UDDA	Completed
15	Construction of 1 No. culvert at Ananikrom	EU/UDDA	Completed
16	Construction of 1 No. culvert at Mpeasem	EU/UDDA	Completed
17	Construction of 1 No. culvert at Jameso- Nkwanta	EU/UDDA	Completed

### **CBRDP 2009**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>CONTRACT SUM(¢)</b>	<b>FUNDING SOURCE</b>	<b>DATE OF COMMENCEMENT</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>REMARKS CONTRACTOR</b>
1.	1 No. 6 Unit classroom block at Boa Amponsem Pry. Sch.	Dunkwa	73903.50	CBRDP	21/8/09	On-going	Kwamoc Ent.
2.	1 No. 3 Unit classroom Block at Kyekyewere	Kyekyewere	42,156.40	CBRDP	12/10/09	On-going	Mowakari Co.
3.	1 No. 3 Unit Classroom block at Meretweso	Meretweso	44,632.49	CBRDP	21/08/09	On-going	Abadga & Abanna Co. Ltd.

## OPPONSO ZONAL COUNCIL

**24. Table 1.18 Community needs/Problem analysis: Please rank needs/Problems in order of priority**

Name of community	Need/ problem	Cause	Constraint	Resources	Opportunities	Solution
OPPONSO	<p>1(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p> <p>2(a) Disruption of toddlers and juveniles in the school</p> <p>b) Nursing mothers and single parents not having enough time for other economic activity</p> <p>c) Toddlers follow their siblings to school</p>	<p>1. Seemingly remote from the district capital.</p> <p>Untimely release of funds.</p> <p>2. As in 1</p> <p>3. Lack of funding</p> <p>4. Lack of power supply</p> <p>5. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine</p>	<p>1. Inadequate resources like stones, funding, Apathy.</p> <p>2. As in no.1</p> <p>3. The youth migrate to Dunkwa to entertain themselves.</p> <p>4. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project</p> <p>5(a) Inadequate space for household latrines.</p> <p>(b) Apathy of the people to engage in communal work</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>DACF, Communal Spirit, T/Authorities MP's</p> <p>2. As in no. 1</p> <p>3. As in no. 1</p> <p>4(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers</p> <p>(b) Availability of labour</p> <p>5. As in no. 1</p>	<p>1. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items. Donors Education policy, GETFUND, HIPC DDF, CBRDP, Schools Under Trees, EU.</p> <p>2. As in no. 1</p> <p>3. As in 1</p> <p>4. Availability of electricity in nearby community</p> <p>5. Availability of skilled labour</p>	<p>Provision of teachers' quarters.</p> <p>2. Provision of KG block</p> <p>3. Provision of community centre.</p> <p>4. Provision of electricity</p> <p>5. Provision of Public toilet</p>

	<p>3(a) No comfortable meeting place for the community</p> <p>b) Information dissemination becomes difficult</p> <p>4(a) School children find it difficult to learn</p> <p>b) Inability to harness local macro-economy</p> <p>c) Accessing information globally is hampered</p> <p>5. People defecate anyhow.</p>					
ATOBIASE	<p>1(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p>	<p>1. Seemingly remote from the district capital.</p> <p>Untimely release of funds.</p> <p>2. Lack of funding</p> <p>3. Lack of decent public</p>	<p>1. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>Apathy</p> <p>2. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project</p> <p>3(a) Inadequate space for household</p>	<p>1. Willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>DACF,Communal Spirit,T/Authorities MP's</p> <p>2. As in no. 1</p> <p>3. As in no. 1</p>	<p>1. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items. Donors Education policy,GETFUND,HIPC DDF, CBRDP, Schools Under Trees, EU.</p> <p>2. As in no. 1</p> <p>3. As in 1</p> <p>4. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>5. Willingness of people</p>	<p>1. Provision of teachers quarters.</p> <p>2. Provision of JHS block</p> <p>3. Provision of Public toilet</p> <p>4. Provision of community centre.</p> <p>5. Provision</p>

	<p>2(a) Students walk for about 3km to access Junior High education at Fawomanyo</p> <p>b. Students are always late to and from school.</p> <p>3. People defecate anyhow.</p> <p>4. (a) No comfortable meeting place for the community</p> <p>b) Information dissemination becomes difficult</p> <p>5(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p>	<p>toilet and household latrine</p> <p>4. As in 2</p> <p>5(a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p>	<p>latrines.</p> <p>(b) Apathy of the people to engage in communal work</p> <p>4. The youth migrate to Dunkwa to entertain themselves.</p> <p>5. Unavailability of drinkable water bodies</p> <p>b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p>		<p>to pay counterpart funding</p>	<p>of bore-hole</p>
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FAWOMANYO	<p>1(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p> <p>2(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p> <p>3(a) Pupil fail to go to school regularly</p> <p>b) School children are malnourished</p>	<p>1. Seemingly remote from the district capital.</p> <p>2(a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p> <p>3. Parents are financially weak</p>	<p>1. Inadequate resources like stones, funding,</p> <p>2. Unavailability of drinkable water bodies</p> <p>b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p> <p>3. Low source of income</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. Land, labour</p> <p>3(a) Arable land for farming</p> <p>(b) Farm produce in abundance</p>	<p>1. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>2. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>b. Willingness of people to pay counterpart funding</p> <p>3(a) High school enrolment</p> <p>b) availability of wood, skilled labour, store to keep the items</p>	<p>1. Provision of teachers quarters.</p> <p>2. Provision of bore-hole</p> <p>3. Provision of school feeding programme.</p>

TEGYAMOSO	<p>1(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p> <p>2. People defecate anyhow.</p> <p>3(a) No comfortable meeting place for the community</p> <p>b) Information dissemination becomes difficult</p> <p>4(a) Distance in attending to health care is quite long</p> <p>b) Emergency cases especially; snake bites during labour are not adequately catered for.</p>	<p>1. Seemingly remote from the district capital.</p> <p>2. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine</p> <p>3. Lack of funding</p> <p>4. Remoteness of the community to the nearest health facility at Opponso.</p>	<p>1. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>2(a) Inadequate space for household latrines.</p> <p>(b) Apathy of the people to engage in communal work</p> <p>3. The youth migrate to Dunkwa to entertain themselves.</p> <p>4(a) "Branch" community</p> <p>(b) Poor road network, inadequate funding.</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p> <p>3. As in 1 above</p> <p>4. Availability of land and labour.</p>	<p>1. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>2. Availability of land, wood and labour.</p> <p>3. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>4(a) Increase in NHIS holders</p> <p>b) Availability of skilled labour.</p>	<p>1. Provision of teachers quarters.</p> <p>2. Provision of Public toilet</p> <p>3. Provision of community centre.</p> <p>4. Provision clinic/health centre.</p>
TWIFO KYEBI	1(a) Students walk	1. Lack of	1. Inadequate	1. Sand,	1. Availability of wood	1. Provision

	<p>for about 4km to access Junior High education at Opponso</p> <p>b. Students are always late to and from school.</p> <p>2(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p> <p>3(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p>	<p>funding</p> <p>2(a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p> <p>3. Seemingly remote from the district capital.</p> <p>4(a) Lack of inadequate funding</p> <p>b) Lack of maintenance</p>	<p>facility and resource to carry out the project .</p> <p>2(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.</p> <p>b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p> <p>3. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>4(a) Poor road network</p> <p>b) Apathy of the youth to engage in communal labour.</p>	<p>willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. Land, labour</p> <p>3. As in 1 above</p> <p>4. Availability of labour.</p>	<p>for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>2. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>b. Willingness of people to pay counterpart funding</p> <p>3. As in 1 above</p> <p>4. Willingness of the people to provide accommodation for the road constructors and workers</p>	<p>of KG, Prim, JHS for Kyebi, Mentukwa, Jerusalem, Opokukrom, Agyempoma and Antwikrom</p> <p>2. Provision of drinkable water</p> <p>3. Provision of teachers quarters</p> <p>4. Construction of road from Opokukrom and Jerusalem to Kyebi; Agyempoma to Opponso</p>
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	4. Dwellers hardly have access to Kyebi Market					
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## ASIKUMA ZONAL COUNCIL

**24. Table1.19 Community needs/Problem analysis in order of priority**

Name of community	Need/ problem	Cause	Constraint	Resources	Opportunities	Solution
ASIKUMA	<p>1(a) Students do not have access to quality education.</p> <p>b. Students are always late to and from school.</p> <p>2(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor</p>	<p>1. Lack of funding</p> <p>2. Quiet far from the district capital.</p> <p>3. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine</p> <p>4. Inadequate power supply</p> <p>5. Lack of funding</p>	<p>1. Inadequate facility</p> <p>2. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>3(a) Inadequate space for household latrines.</p> <p>(b) Apathy of the people to engage in communal work</p> <p>4. Inadequate facility and</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p> <p>3. Land, labour</p> <p>4(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers</p> <p>(b) Availability of</p>	<p>1. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p> <p>3. Availability of land, wood and labour.</p> <p>4. Availability of electricity in some part of the community</p> <p>5. Availability of skilled labour</p>	<p>1. Provision of teaching and learning materials</p> <p>2. Provision of teachers quarters</p> <p>3. Provision of Public toilet</p> <p>4. Extension of electricity</p> <p>5. Provision of community centre.</p>

	<p>examination results</p> <p>3. People defecate anyhow.</p> <p>4(a) School children find it difficult to learn</p> <p>b) Inability to harness local macro-economy</p> <p>c) Accessing information globally is hampered</p> <p>5(a) No comfortable meeting place for the community</p> <p>b) Information dissemination becomes difficult</p>		<p>resource to carry out the project</p> <p>5. The youth migrate to Dunkwa to entertain themselves.</p>	<p>labour</p> <p>5. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p>		
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<p>ACHIASE</p>	<p>1(a) Students walk for about 4km to access Junior High education at Asikuma.  b. Students are always late to and from school.  2(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community  b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening  c) Poor examination results  3(a) School children find it difficult to learn  b) Inability to harness local macro-economy  c) Accessing information globally is hampered  4(a) Long queues at existing facility  b) Waste of</p>	<p>1. Lack of funding  2. Quite far from the district capital.  3. Inadequate power supply  4(a) Poor citing of the water facility  b) Increase in population  5. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine</p>	<p>1. Inadequate facility  2. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.  3. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project  4(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.  b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole  5(a) Inadequate space for household latrines.  (b) Apathy of the people to engage in communal work</p>	<p>1. Availability of labour.  2. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land  3. As in 2 above  4. Land, labour  5. As in 4 above</p>	<p>1. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.  2. As in 1 above  3. Availability of electricity in some part of the community  4. Availability of skilled labour  b. Willingness of people to pay counterpart funding  5. Availability of land, wood and labour.</p>	<p>1. Provision of JHS block  2. Provision of teachers quarters  3. Extension of electrification project  4. Provision of bore-hole  5. Provision of Public toilet</p>
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	<p>economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p> <p>5. People defecate anyhow.</p>					
	<p>1(a) Distance in attending to health care is quiet long</p> <p>b) Emergency cases especially; snake bite during labour is not adequately</p>					

<p>ESAASE</p>	<p>catered for.  2(a) Students walk for about 4km to access Junior High education at Asikuma  b. Students are always late to and from school.  3(a) School children find it difficult to learn  b) Inability to harness local macro-economy  c) Accessing information globally is hampered  4(a) No comfortable meeting place for the community  b) Information dissemination becomes difficult  5(a) Long queues at existing facility  b) Waste of economic time  c) Insufficient</p>		<p>1. Inadequate facility  2. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.  3. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project  4(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.  b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole  5(a) Inadequate space for household latrines.  (b) Apathy of the people to engage in communal work</p>	<p>1. Availability of land and labour.  2. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land  3(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers  (b) Availability of labour  4. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land  5. As in 2 above</p>	<p>1(a) Increase in NHIS holders  b) Availability of skilled labour.  2. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.  3. Availability of electricity in some part of the community  4. Availability of skilled labour  5. As in 4 above</p>	<p>1. Provision clinic/health centre.  2. Provision of KG, Prm, JHS block  3. Extension of electricity  4. Provision of community centre.  5. Provision of drinkable water</p>
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	<p>facility results in frequent quarrel among the users. d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p> <p>1(a) Distance in attending to health care is quite long b) Emergency cases especially snake bites, labour cases are not adequately catered for. (c) Accessing information globally is hampered (d) People defecate haphazardly</p>					
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MERETWESO	1(a) Distance in	1. Remoteness	1(a) "Branch"	Sand, willingness	Young and	1.Provision
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	<p>attending to health care is quite long</p> <p>b) Emergency cases especially snake bites, labour cases are not adequately catered for.</p> <p>(c) Accessing information globally is hampered</p> <p>(d) People defecate haphazardly</p>	<p>of the community to the nearest health facility at Asikuma</p> <p>2. Inadequate of funding</p> <p>3. Inadequate power supply</p> <p>4. Lack of funding</p> <p>5. (a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p>	<p>community (b) Poor road network, inadequate funding.</p> <p>2. Inadequate facility</p> <p>3. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project</p> <p>4. The youth migrate to Dunkwa to entertain themselves.</p> <p>5(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.</p> <p>b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p>	<p>of the people to contribute their quota.</p> <p>Labour available. Educated people nearby.</p> <p>Land available and Dunkwa is nearby for building material.</p>	<p>energetic people available.</p> <p>Wood, Sand available.</p>	<p>of electricity</p> <p>2. public place of convenience</p> <p>3. Provision of Health Centre</p>
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## KYEKYEWERE ZONAL COUNCIL

**Table1.20 Community needs/Problem analysis in order of priority**

Name of community	Need/ problem	Cause	Constraint	Resources	Opportunities	Solution
Kyekyewere	<p>1(a) Attending health care unattractive</p> <p>b) Emergency cases especially like snake bites, labour in pregnancy cases are not adequately catered for.</p> <p>(c)Place of convenience not adequately catered for at the clinic.</p> <p>(d)Children become truancy because of shift system</p> <p>(e)Emergencies not responded to adequately</p> <p>(f)serious security breach with peace officers residing among civilians</p>	<p>1. Health clinic not renovated since establishment</p> <p>2 Clinic needs to be upgraded</p> <p>3. Place of convenience not provided in the clinic.</p> <p>4. Shift system in schools.</p> <p>5. Accommodation for peace officers</p>	<p>(a)funds</p> <p>(b) Inadequate funding.</p>	<p>1. Availability of land and labour.</p>	<p>1(a) Increase in NHIS holders</p> <p>b) Availability of skilled labour.</p>	<p>1. Renovation of clinic/health centre.</p> <p>2.Place of convenience provided</p> <p>3. Shift system abolished with the provision of additional classrooms.</p> <p>5Barracks provided.</p>
ZION CAMP	<p>1(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted</p>	<p>1. Quite far from the</p>	<p>1. Inadequate resources like</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the</p>	<p>1. Availability of wood for roofing,</p>	<p>1. Provision of teachers</p>

	<p>to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p> <p>2(a) Distance in attending to health care is quite long</p> <p>b) Emergency cases especially; snake bite during labour is not adequately catered for.</p>	<p>Municipal capital.</p> <p>2. Remoteness of the community to the nearest health facility at Asikuma</p>	<p>stones, funding.</p> <p>2(a) "Branch" community</p> <p>(b) Poor road network, inadequate funding.</p>	<p>people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. Availability of land and labour.</p>	<p>skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>2(a) Increase in NHIS holders</p> <p>b) Availability of skilled labour.</p>	<p>quarters</p> <p>2. Provision clinic/health centre.</p>
PRAPRABABIDA/ NTONTOM	<p>1(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p> <p>2(a) School children find it difficult to learn</p> <p>b) Inability to harness local macro-economy</p> <p>c) Accessing</p>	<p>1. Quite far from the Municipal capital.</p> <p>2. Inadequate power supply</p> <p>3. (a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p>	<p>1. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>2. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project</p> <p>3(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.</p> <p>b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers</p> <p>(b) Availability of labour</p> <p>3. Sand, willingness of the people to</p>	<p>1. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>2. Availability of electricity in some part of the community</p> <p>3. Availability of skilled labour</p>	<p>1. Provision of teachers quarters</p> <p>2. Provision of electricity</p> <p>3. Provision of drinkable water</p>

	<p>information globally is hampered</p> <p>2(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p>			<p>contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p>		
BADOA 1	<p>1(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p> <p>2. People defecate anyhow.</p> <p>3(a) Students walk too long distances to access primary and JHS education from their nearby communities</p> <p>b. Students are</p>	<p>1. Quite far from the Municipal capital.</p> <p>2. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine</p> <p>3. Inadequate of funding</p>	<p>1. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>2(a) Inadequate space for household latrines.</p> <p>(b) Apathy of the people to engage in communal work</p> <p>3. Inadequate facility</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. Land, labour</p> <p>3. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p>	<p>1. Availability of land, wood and labour.</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p> <p>3. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p>	<p>1. Provision of teachers quarters</p> <p>2. Provision of Public toilet</p> <p>3. Provision of KG, Prm, JHS block</p>

	always late to and from school.					
BUABEN CAMP	<p>1(a) Students walk for too long distances to access quality education</p> <p>b. Students are always late to and from school.</p> <p>2(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p> <p>3(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p> <p>4. People defecate anyhow.</p>	<p>1. Inadequate of funding</p> <p>2. Quite far from the Municipal capital.</p> <p>3. (a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p> <p>4. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine</p>	<p>1. Inadequate facility</p> <p>2. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>3(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.</p> <p>b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p> <p>4(a) Inadequate space for household latrines.</p> <p>(b) Apathy of the people to engage in communal work</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p> <p>3. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>4. Land, labour</p>	<p>1. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p> <p>3. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>4. Availability of land, wood and labour.</p>	<p>1. Provision of KG, Prm, JHS block</p> <p>2. Provision of teachers quarters</p> <p>3. Provision of drinkable water</p> <p>4. Provision of Public toilet</p>

GYAMPOKROM	<p>1(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p> <p>2(a) Students embark on long journeys to access Junior High education</p> <p>b. Students are always late to and from school.</p>	<p>1. Quite far from the Municipal capital.</p> <p>2. Inadequate of funding</p>	<p>1. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>2. Inadequate facility</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p>	<p>1. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p>	<p>1. Provision of teachers quarters</p> <p>2. Provision of KG, Prm, JHS block</p>
ASMA CAMP	<p>1(a) Students walk for about 2km to access Junior High School education</p> <p>b. Students are always late to and from school.</p> <p>2(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p>	<p>1. Inadequate of funding</p> <p>2. Quite far from the Municipal capital.</p> <p>3. Inadequate power supply</p> <p>4. (a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p> <p>5. Lack of</p>	<p>1. Inadequate facility</p> <p>2. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>3. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project</p> <p>4(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.</p> <p>b) Selection of</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p> <p>3(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers</p> <p>(b) Availability of labour</p>	<p>1. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p> <p>3. Availability of electricity in some part of the community</p> <p>4. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>5. Availability of land, wood and</p>	<p>1. Provision of primary and JHS block</p> <p>2. Provision of teachers quarters</p> <p>3. Provision of electricity</p> <p>4. Provision of drinkable water</p> <p>5. Provision of Public</p>

	<p>c) Poor examination results</p> <p>3(a) School children find it difficult to learn</p> <p>b) Inability to harness local macro-economy</p> <p>c) Accessing information globally is hampered</p> <p>4(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p> <p>5. People defecate anyhow.</p>	<p>decent public toilet and household latrine</p>	<p>site for the construction of the bore-hole</p> <p>5(a) Inadequate space for household latrines.</p> <p>(b) Apathy of the people to engage in communal work</p>	<p>4. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>5. Land, labour</p>	<p>labour.</p>	<p>toilet</p>
DENKYIRA FOSU	<p>1. People defecate anyhow.</p> <p>2(a) Overcrowding of existing facility</p> <p>b. Students do not have comfortable place for learning</p>	<p>1. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine</p> <p>2. Inadequate of funding</p>	<p>1(a) Inadequate space for household latrines.</p> <p>(b) Apathy of the people to engage in communal</p>	<p>1. Land, labour</p> <p>2. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour,</p>	<p>1. Availability of land, wood and labour.</p> <p>2. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep</p>	<p>1. Provision of Public toilet</p> <p>2. Provision of JHS block</p> <p>3. Provision of teachers</p>

	<p>3(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p> <p>4a) School children find it difficult to learn</p> <p>b) Inability to harness local macro-economy</p> <p>c) Accessing information globally is hampered</p> <p>6(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p>	<p>3. Quite far from the Municipal capital.</p> <p>5. Inadequate power supply</p> <p>6. (a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p>	<p>work</p> <p>2. Inadequate facility</p> <p>3. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>5. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project</p> <p>6(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.</p> <p>b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p>	<p>availability of land</p> <p>3. As in 2 above</p> <p>(4) Availability of labour</p> <p>6. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour,</p> <p>7]availability of land</p>	<p>items.</p> <p>5. Availability of electricity in some part of the community</p> <p>6. Availability of skilled labour</p>	<p>quarters</p> <p>5. Extension of electricity</p> <p>6. Provision of drinkable water</p>
DENKYIRA AKROPONG	1. People defecate anyhow.	1. Lack of decent public	1(a) Inadequate space for	1. Land, labour 2. Sand,	1. Availability of land, wood and	1. Provision of Public

	<p>2(a) Students walk too long distances to access primary and JHS education from their nearby communities</p> <p>b. Students are always late to and from school.</p> <p>3(a) School children find it difficult to learn</p> <p>b) Inability to harness local macro-economy</p> <p>c) Accessing information globally is hampered</p> <p>4(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p>	<p>toilet and household latrine</p> <p>2. Inadequate of funding</p> <p>. Inadequate of funding</p> <p>3. Inadequate power supply</p> <p>4. (a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p>	<p>household latrines.</p> <p>(b) Apathy of the people to engage in communal work</p> <p>2. Inadequate facility</p> <p>3. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project</p> <p>4(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.</p> <p>b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p>	<p>willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>3(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers</p> <p>(b) Availability of labour</p> <p>4. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p>	<p>labour.</p> <p>2. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>3. Availability of electricity in some part of the community</p> <p>4. Availability of skilled labour</p>	<p>toilet</p> <p>2. Provision JHS block</p> <p>3. Extension of electricity</p> <p>4. Provision of drinkable water</p>
BUABINSO	1. People defecate anyhow.	1. Lack of decent public	1(a) Inadequate space for	1. Land, labour 3. Sand,	1. Availability of land, wood and	1. Provision of Public

	<p>2(a) Students walk too long distances to access primary and JHS education from their nearby communities</p> <p>b. Students are always late to and from school.</p> <p>3(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p> <p>4(a) School children find it difficult to learn</p> <p>b) Inability to harness local macro-economy</p> <p>c) Accessing information globally is hampered</p> <p>5(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p>	<p>toilet and household latrine</p> <p>2. Inadequate of funding</p> <p>3. Quiet far from the district capital.</p> <p>4. Inadequate power supply</p> <p>5. (a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p>	<p>household latrines.</p> <p>(b) Apathy of the people to engage in communal work</p> <p>2. Inadequate facility</p> <p>3. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>4. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project</p> <p>5(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.</p> <p>b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p>	<p>willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>4(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers</p> <p>(b) Availability of labour</p> <p>5. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p>	<p>labour.</p> <p>2. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>3. Availability of electricity in some part of the community</p> <p>5. Availability of skilled labour</p>	<p>toilet</p> <p>2. Provision of JHS block</p> <p>3. Provision of teachers quarters</p> <p>4. Extension of electricity</p> <p>5. Provision of drinkable water</p>
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	<p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p>					
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## BUABEN ZONAL COUNCIL

**Table1.21 Community needs/Problem analysis in order of priority**

Name of community	Need/ problem	Cause	Constraint	Resources	Opportunities	Solution
BUABIN	<p>1(a) School children find it difficult to learn</p> <p>b) Inability to harness local macro-economy</p> <p>c) Accessing information globally is hampered</p> <p>2. People defecate anyhow.</p> <p>3(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children</p>	<p>1. Inadequate power supply</p> <p>2. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine</p> <p>3. Quite far from the Municipal capital.</p>	<p>1. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project</p> <p>2(a) Inadequate space for household latrines.</p> <p>(b) Apathy of the people to engage in communal work</p> <p>3. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p>	<p>1(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers</p> <p>(b) Availability of labour</p> <p>2. Land, labour</p> <p>3. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p>	<p>1. Availability of land and labour</p> <p>2. Availability of land, wood and labour.</p> <p>3. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p>	<p>1. Provision of electricity</p> <p>2. Provision of Public toilet</p> <p>3. Provision of teachers quarters</p>

	engaging in nefarious activities in the evening c) Poor examination results					
BADDOA	<p>1. The road network from Badoa to Buaben needs rehabilitation</p> <p>2(a) Long queues at existing facility b) Waste of economic time c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users. d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p> <p>3(a) Students walk for too long distances to access quality education b. Students are always late to and from school.</p>	<p>1a) Inadequate funding b) Lack of maintenance</p> <p>2. (a) Poor citing of the water facility b) Increase in population 3. Inadequate of funding 4.a) Untimely release of fund b) Flooding c) Erosion</p>	<p>1a) Poor road network b) Apathy of the youth to engage in communal labour</p> <p>2(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies. b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p> <p>3. Inadequate facility 4. Inadequate funds 5. Poor terrain 6. Poor maintenance of culture.</p>	<p>1. Availability of labour 2. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>3. As in 2 above 4. Donors (CBRDP, EU) GOG, Timber Contractors</p>	<p>1. Willingness of the people to provide accommodation for the road contractors and workers 2. Availability of skilled labour 3. Availability of wood for roofing, store to keep items. 4. Donors (CBRDP, EU) GOG, Timber Contractors</p>	<p>1. Provision of accessible roads 2. Provision of drinkable water 3. Provision of KG, Prm, JHS block</p>

OTENGGKROM	<p>1(a) School children find it difficult to learn</p> <p>b) Inability to harness local macro-economy</p> <p>c) Accessing information globally is hampered</p> <p>2. People defecate anyhow.</p>	<p>1. Inadequate power supply</p> <p>2. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine</p>	<p>1. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project</p> <p>2. (a) Inadequate space for household latrines.</p> <p>(b) Apathy of the people to engage in communal work</p>	<p>1(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers</p> <p>(b) Availability of labour</p> <p>2. Availability of land, wood and labour.</p>	<p>1. Availability of electricity in some part of the community</p> <p>2. Availability of land, wood and labour.</p>	<p>1. Extension of electricity</p> <p>2. Provision of Public toilet</p>
KONTOKROM	<p>1(a) Students walk for too long distances to access quality education</p> <p>b. Students are always late to and from school.</p> <p>2(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p> <p>3. The road network from Kontokrom to Buaben needs</p>	<p>1. Inadequate of funding</p> <p>2. Quite far from the Municipal capital.</p> <p>3a) Inadequate funding</p> <p>b) Lack of maintenance</p> <p>4.a)Untimely release of fund</p> <p>b) Flooding</p> <p>c) Erosion</p>	<p>1. Inadequate facility</p> <p>2. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>3a) Poor road network</p> <p>b) Apathy of the youth to engage in communal labour</p> <p>4. Inadequate funds</p> <p>5. Poor terrain</p> <p>6. Poor maintenance of culture.</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p> <p>3. Availability of labour</p> <p>4. Dept. of Feeder roads</p> <p>5. DACF</p> <p>6. High communal spirit</p>	<p>1. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p> <p>3. Willingness of the people to provide accommodation for the road contractors and workers</p> <p>4. Donors(CBRDP, EU) GOG, Timber Contractors</p>	<p>1. Provision of KG, Prm, JHS block</p> <p>2. Provision of teachers quarters</p> <p>3. Provision of tarred roads</p>

	rehabilitation					
NKRUAKAN	<p>1. The road network from Nkruakan to Dunkwa needs rehabilitation</p> <p>2(a) School children find it difficult to learn</p> <p>b) Inability to harness local macro-economy</p> <p>c) Accessing information globally is hampered</p> <p>3(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p>	<p>1a) Inadequate funding</p> <p>b) Lack of maintenance</p> <p>2. Inadequate power supply</p> <p>3. Quite far from the Municipal capital.</p> <p>4.a)Untimely release of fund</p> <p>b) Flooding</p> <p>c) Erosion</p>	<p>1a) Poor road network</p> <p>b) Apathy of the youth to engage in communal labour</p> <p>2. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project</p> <p>3. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>4. Inadequate funds</p> <p>5. Poor terrain</p> <p>6. Poor maintenance of culture.</p>	<p>1. Availability of labour</p> <p>2(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers</p> <p>(b) Availability of labour</p> <p>3. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>4. Dept. of Feeder roads</p> <p>5. DACF</p> <p>6. High communal spirit.</p>	<p>1. Willingness of the people to provide accommodation for the road contractors and workers</p> <p>2. Availability of electricity in some part of the community</p> <p>3. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>4.Donors(CBRDP, EU) GOG, Timber Contractors</p>	<p>1. Provision of tarred roads</p> <p>2. Extension of electricity</p> <p>3. Provision of teachers quarters</p>
ADJOUUM	<p>1. The road network from Buaben to Adjuom needs rehabilitation</p> <p>2(a) Students walk for too long distances to access quality education</p>	<p>1a) Inadequate funding</p> <p>b) Lack of maintenance</p> <p>2. Inadequate of funding</p> <p>3. (a) Poor</p>	<p>1a) Poor road network</p> <p>b) Apathy of the youth to engage in communal labour</p> <p>2. Inadequate facility</p>	<p>1. Availability of labour</p> <p>2. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour,</p>	<p>1. Willingness of the people to provide accommodation for the road contractors and workers</p> <p>2. Availability of</p>	<p>1. Provision of tarred roads</p> <p>2. Provision of KG, Prm, JHS block</p> <p>3. Provision of drinkable</p>

	<p>b. Students are always late to and from school.</p> <p>3(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p> <p>4. People defecate anyhow.</p> <p>5(a) School children find it difficult to learn</p> <p>b) Inability to harness local macro-economy</p> <p>c) Accessing information globally is hampered</p>	<p>citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p> <p>4. Inadequate power supply</p> <p>5. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine</p> <p>6.a) Untimely release of fund</p> <p>b) Flooding</p> <p>c) Erosion</p>	<p>3(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.</p> <p>b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p> <p>4(a) Inadequate space for household latrines.</p> <p>5. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project</p> <p>6. Inadequate funds</p> <p>7. Poor terrain</p> <p>8. Poor maintenance of culture.</p>	<p>availability of land</p> <p>3. Land, labour</p> <p>4(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers</p> <p>(b) Availability of labour</p> <p>5. Dept. of Feeder roads</p> <p>6. DACF</p> <p>7. High communal spirit.</p>	<p>wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>3. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>4. Availability of electricity in some part of the community</p> <p>5. Donors (CBRDP, EU)</p> <p>GOG, Timber Contractors</p>	<p>water</p> <p>4. Provision of public toilet</p> <p>5. Extension of electricity</p>
ABUAKWA NKWANTA	<p>1(a) No comfortable meeting place for the community</p> <p>b) Information dissemination becomes difficult</p>	<p>1. Lack of funding</p> <p>2. (a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in</p>	<p>1. The youth migrate to Dunkwa to entertain themselves.</p> <p>2(a)</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour,</p>	<p>1. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p> <p>3. Willingness of the people to provide</p>	<p>1. Provision of community centre.</p> <p>2. Provision of drinkable</p>

	<p>2(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p> <p>3. The road network from Abuakwa Nkwanta to Dunkwa needs rehabilitation</p> <p>4(a) Students walk for too long distances to access quality education</p> <p>b. Students are always late to and from school.</p>	<p>population</p> <p>3a)</p> <p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>b) Lack of maintenance</p> <p>4. Inadequate of funding</p> <p>5.a)Untimely release of fund</p> <p>b) Flooding</p> <p>c) Erosion</p>	<p>Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.</p> <p>b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p> <p>3a) Poor road network</p> <p>b) Apathy of the youth to engage in communal labour</p> <p>4. Inadequate facility</p> <p>5. Inadequate funds</p> <p>6. Poor terrain</p> <p>7. Poor maintenance of culture.</p>	<p>availability of land</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p> <p>3. Availability of labour</p> <p>4. As in 1 above</p> <p>5. Dept. of Feeder roads</p> <p>6. DACF</p> <p>7. High communal spirit.</p>	<p>accommodation for the road contractors and workers</p> <p>4. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>5.Donors(CBRDP, EU)</p> <p>GOG, Timber Contractors</p>	<p>water</p> <p>3. Provision of tarred roads</p> <p>4. Provision of KG, Prm, JHS block</p>
IMBRAIM	<p>1(a) No comfortable meeting place for the community</p> <p>b) Information dissemination becomes difficult</p> <p>2. People defecate anyhow.</p> <p>3(a) Long queues at</p>	<p>1. Lack of funding</p> <p>2. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine</p> <p>3. (a) Poor citing of the</p>	<p>1. The youth migrate to Dunkwa to entertain themselves.</p> <p>2(a) Inadequate space for household latrines.</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. Land, labour</p> <p>3. Sand,</p>	<p>1. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>2. Availability of land, wood and labour.</p> <p>3. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>4. Willingness of the people to</p>	<p>1. Provision of community centre.</p> <p>2. Provision of Public toilet</p> <p>3. Provision of drinkable</p>

	<p>existing facility  b) Waste of economic time  c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.  d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown  4. The road network from Dunkwa to Imbraim needs rehabilitation  5(a) Students walk for too long distances to access quality education  b. Students are always late to and from school.  School</p>	<p>water facility  b) Increase in population  4a) Inadequate funding  b) Lack of maintenance  5. Inadequate of funding  6.a)Untimely release of fund  b) Flooding  c) Erosion</p>	<p>3(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.  b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole  4a) Poor road network  b) Apathy of the youth to engage in communal labour  5. Inadequate facility  6. Inadequate funds  7. Poor terrain  8. Poor maintenance of culture.</p>	<p>willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land  4. Availability of labour  5. As in 1 above  6. Dept. of Feeder roads  7. DACF  8. High communal spirit.</p>	<p>provide accommodation for the road contractors and workers  5. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.  6.Donors(CBRDP, EU)  GOG, Timber Contractors</p>	<p>water  4. Provision of tarred roads  5. Provision of KG, Prm, JHS block</p>
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## DUNKWA URBAN COUNCIL

**Table 1.22 Community needs/Problem analysis: Please rank needs/Problems in order of priority**

	Sex		Age	Relation ship to Head of house hold.	Education							Occupati on			Marital status							Religion				Can you		Duration of residence		Income per month			
	Male	Female			Highest level attained							Major	Minor	In school	Never Married	Single	Cons Union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Ethnicity	Christianity	Islam	Traditional	Other	Read?		Write?		Seasonal	All year	In Cedis
					KG/ Nursery	Primary	Middle / JSS	Tertiary	Vocational	Non – Formal	Never																Currently in school	Yes	No	Yes			
MFUOM	√		29	Tenant			√						√						2	√				√		√					130		
BEBIANIHA	√		32	Tenant			√					√							2					√		√					200		
AKYEMPIM	√		56	Owner			√												1	√				√		√		√			80		
MFANTSIMAN	√		57	Owner			√					√							2	√				√		√		√			120		
AMISSAKROM	√		45	Owner			√					√							1	√				√		√		√			50		
AGGREY RD	√		56	Owner			√					√							1					√		√		√			300		
ZONGO		√	35	Owner				√			√							√	3	√				√		√		√			100		
POKUKROM	√		47	Owner			√												1	√				√		√		√			120		
ABESEWA	√		60	Tenant				√											2	√				√		√		√			85		
PRESENTEASE		√	50	Tenant			√					√		√					1	√				√		√		√			50		
KADADWEN	√		40	Tenant				√											3	√				√		√		√			270		

**Occupation**

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Service  | 4. Agric      |
| 2. Commerce | 5. Student    |
| 3. Industry | 6. Unemployed |

**Ethnicity:**

- |               |          |                     |
|---------------|----------|---------------------|
| 1. Ashanti    | 4. Ewe   | 7. Others (specify) |
| 2. Other Akan | 5. Ga    |                     |
| 3. Northerner | 6. Hausa |                     |

**24. Community needs/Problem analysis: Please rank needs/Problems in order of priority**

Name of community	Need/ problem	Cause	Constraint	Resources	Opportunities	Solution
MFUOM	<p>1(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p> <p>2(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p>	<p>1. (a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p> <p>2. Quite far from the Municipal capital.</p> <p>3. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine</p> <p>4a) Inadequate funding</p> <p>b) Nearness to the district capital</p>	<p>1(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.</p> <p>b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p> <p>2. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>3(a) Inadequate space for household latrines.</p> <p>4a) Availability of land</p> <p>b) Availability of site for project</p> <p>5. Inadequate facility</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>3. Land, labour</p> <p>4. The site for the project is not on a level ground.</p> <p>5. As in 2 above</p> <p>6. As in 2 above</p>	<p>1. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>2. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>3. As in 1 above</p> <p>4. As in 1 above</p> <p>5. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>6. As in 2 above</p> <p>7. Donors(EU), Adjacent Districts, School Feeding programmes</p>	<p>1. Provision of drinkable water</p> <p>2. Provision of teachers quarters</p> <p>3. Provision of Public toilet</p> <p>4. Construction of open shed market with warehouse attached.</p> <p>5. Construction of 6 unit primary classroom</p>

	<p>3. People defecate anyhow.</p> <p>4(a) No converging place for marketing</p> <p>b) No warehouse to store their produce</p> <p>c) A place for buyers to recognize the sellers</p> <p>d) Need for government to derive revenue from their business</p> <p>5(a) Students do not have access to quality education.</p> <p>b. Students do not usually go to school due to the shift system</p> <p>6(a) No comfortable meeting place for the community</p> <p>b) Information dissemination becomes difficult</p>	<p>c) Litigation over the land</p> <p>5(a) Lack of funding</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p> <p>6. Lack of funding</p> <p>7. High cost of transportation</p>	<p>6. The youth migrate to Dunkwa to entertain themselves.</p> <p>7. Poor roads</p> <p>8. Inadequate storage facilities</p>	<p>7. Good harvest</p> <p>Existing markets, Local FM, Dept. of Agric, Artisan, DACF</p>		<p>block, staff common room with toilet and urinal</p> <p>6. Provision of community centre.</p>
BEBIANIHA	<p>1(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient</p>	<p>1. (a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p>	<p>1(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.</p> <p>b) Selection of</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form</p>	<p>1. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>2. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour,</p>	<p>1. Provision of drinkable water</p> <p>2. Provision of KG,</p>

	<p>facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p> <p>2(a) Students walk for about 3km to access Junior High education at Mfuom</p> <p>b. Students are always late to and from school.</p> <p>3. People defecate anyhow.</p> <p>4(a) No converging place for marketing</p> <p>b) No warehouse to store their produce</p> <p>c) A place for buyers to recognize the sellers</p> <p>d) Need for government to derive revenue from their business</p> <p>5a) There is always erosion during heavy down pour.</p> <p>b) The sheet erosion leads to the collapse</p>	<p>2. Inadequate of funding</p> <p>3. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine</p> <p>4a) Inadequate funding</p> <p>b) Nearness to the Municipal capital</p> <p>5a) Inadequate funding</p> <p>b) Lack of technical know-how</p> <p>6. High cost of transportation</p>	<p>site for the construction of the bore-hole</p> <p>2. Inadequate facility</p> <p>3(a) Inadequate space for household latrines.</p> <p>4a) Inadequate funding</p> <p>b) Nearness to the Municipal capital</p> <p>5. Improper town planning</p> <p>6.Poor roads</p> <p>7.Inadequate storage facilities</p>	<p>of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>3. Land, labour</p> <p>4a) Availability of land</p> <p>b) Availability of site for project</p> <p>5. As in 3 above</p> <p>6. Good harvest Existing markets, Local FM, Dept. of Agric, Artisan, DACF</p>	<p>store to keep items.</p> <p>3. Availability of land, wood and labour.</p> <p>4. As in 1 above</p> <p>5a) Willingness of the people to contribute their quota</p> <p>b) The terrain of the community is mountainous</p> <p>6. Donors(EU), Adjacent Districts, School Feeding programmes</p>	<p>primary JHS block</p> <p>3. Provision of Public toilet</p> <p>4. Construction of open shed market with warehouse attached.</p> <p>5. Construction of drains</p>
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	of their buildings					
AKYEMPIM	<p>1(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p>	<p>1. (a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p>	<p>1(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.</p> <p>b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p>	<p>1. Availability of skilled labour</p>	<p>1. Provision of drinkable water</p>
MFANTSIMAN	<p>1(a) Students walk for long distances to access primary education</p> <p>b. Students are always late to and from school.</p> <p>2(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p> <p>3(a) School children find it difficult to learn</p>	<p>1. Inadequate of funding</p> <p>2. Quite far from the Municipal capital.</p> <p>3. Inadequate power supply</p>	<p>1. Inadequate facility</p> <p>2. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p> <p>3. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p> <p>3(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers</p> <p>(b) Availability of labour</p>	<p>1. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p> <p>3. Availability of electricity in some part of the community</p>	<p>1. Construction of primary block</p> <p>2. Provision of teachers quarters</p> <p>3. Provision of electricity</p>

	<p>b) Inability to harness local macro-economy</p> <p>c) Accessing information globally is hampered</p>					
AMISSAKROM	<p>1(a) Long queues at existing facility</p> <p>b) Waste of economic time</p> <p>c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users.</p> <p>d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown</p> <p>2(a) Students walk for long distances to access primary education</p> <p>b. Students are always late to and from school.</p> <p>2(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p>	<p>1. (a) Poor citing of the water facility</p> <p>b) Increase in population</p> <p>2. Inadequate of funding</p> <p>3. Quite far from the Municipal capital.</p>	<p>1(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies.</p> <p>b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole</p> <p>2. Inadequate facility</p> <p>3. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p>	<p>1. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p> <p>2. As in 1 above</p>	<p>1. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>2. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p> <p>3. As in 2 above</p>	<p>1. Provision of drinkable water</p> <p>2. Provision of KG, Primary block</p> <p>3. Provision of teachers quarters</p>

	c) Poor examination results					
AGGREY ROAD	1. People defecate anyhow. 2a) There is always erosion during heavy down pour. b) The sheet erosion leads to the collapse of their buildings 3(a) School children find it difficult to learn b) Inability to harness local macro-economy c) Accessing information globally is hampered	1. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine 2a) Inadequate funding b) Lack of technical know-how 3. Inadequate power supply	1(a) Inadequate space for household latrines. 2. Improper town planning 3. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project	1. Land, labour 2. As in 2 above 3(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers (b) Availability of labour	1. Availability of land, and labour. 2a) Willingness of the people to contribute their quota b) The terrain of the community is mountainous 3. Availability of electricity in some part of the community	1. Provision of Public toilet 2. Provision of drains 3. Extension of electricity
ZONGO	1. People defecate anyhow.	1. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine	1. Inadequate space for household latrines.	1. Land, labour	1. Availability of land, wood and labour.	1. Provision of Public toilet
POKUKROM	1(a) School children find it difficult to learn b) Inability to harness local macro-economy	1. Inadequate power supply 2. Quite far from the Municipal capital.	1. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project 2. Inadequate resources like	1(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers (b) Availability of labour	1. Availability of electricity in some part of the community 2. Availability of wood for roofing,	1. Extension of electricity 2. Provision of teachers quarters

	<p>c) Accessing information globally is hampered</p> <p>2(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children engaging in nefarious activities in the evening</p> <p>c) Poor examination results</p>		stones, funding.	<p>2. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p>	<p>skilled labour, store to keep items.</p>	
ABESEWA	<p>1. The road network from Abesewa to Dunkwa needs rehabilitation</p> <p>2(a) No converging place for marketing</p> <p>b) No warehouse to store their produce</p> <p>c) A place for buyers to recognize the sellers</p> <p>d) Need for government to derive revenue from their business</p> <p>3(a) Refusal of teachers to be posted to the community</p> <p>b) Children</p>	<p>1a) Inadequate funding</p> <p>b) Lack of maintenance</p> <p>2a) Inadequate funding</p> <p>b) Nearness to the district capital</p> <p>3. Quiet far from the district capital.</p>	<p>1a) Poor road network</p> <p>b) Apathy of the youth to engage in communal labour</p> <p>2a) Availability of land</p> <p>b) Availability of site for project</p> <p>3. Inadequate resources like stones, funding.</p>	<p>1. Availability of labour</p> <p>2. Poor road network</p> <p>3. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land</p>	<p>1. Willingness of the people to provide accommodation for the road contractors and workers</p> <p>2. Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>3. Availability of wood for roofing, skilled labour, store to keep items.</p>	<p>1. Provision of tarred roads</p> <p>2. Construction of open shed market with warehouse attached.</p> <p>3. Provision of teachers quarters</p>

	engaging in nefarious activities in the evening c) Poor examination results					
PRESENTEASE	1. People defecate anyhow. 2(a) Long queues at existing facility b) Waste of economic time c) Insufficient facility results in frequent quarrel among the users. d) Pressure on the facility leading to frequent breakdown	1. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine 2. (a) Poor citing of the water facility b) Increase in population	1(a) Inadequate space for household latrines. 2(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies. b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole	1. Land, labour 2. Sand, willingness of the people to contribute their quota in the form of labour, availability of land	1. Availability of land, and labour. 2. Availability of skilled labour	1. Provision of Public toilet 2. Provision of drinkable water
	1(a) School children find it difficult to learn b) Inability to harness local macro-economy c) Accessing information globally is hampered 2. People defecate anyhow. 3(a) No converging place for marketing	1. Inadequate power supply 2. Lack of decent public toilet and household latrine 3a) Inadequate funding b) Nearness to the Municipal capital	1. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project 2(a) Inadequate space for household latrines. 3a) Availability of land b) Availability of site for project 4. Improper town	1(a) Lack of electric poles, wires, transformers (b) Availability of labour 2. Land, labour 3. As in 2 above 4. As in 2 above	1. Availability of electricity in some part of the community 2. Availability of land, wood and labour. 3. Availability of skilled labour 4a) Willingness of the people to contribute b) The terrain of	1. Extension of electricity 2. Provision of Public toilet 3. Construction of open shed market with warehouse attached. 4. Provision of drains

	<p>b) No warehouse to store their produce</p> <p>c) A place for buyers to recognize the sellers</p> <p>d) Need for government to derive revenue from their business</p> <p>4a) There is always erosion during heavy down pour.</p> <p>b) The sheet erosion leads to the collapse of their buildings</p>	<p>4a) Inadequate funding</p> <p>b) Lack of technical know-how</p>	<p>planning</p>		<p>the community is mountainous</p>	
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<p><b>MPEASEM</b></p>	<p>1(a) Students walk for about 5km to access Primary and KG education at Mbraden &amp; Dunkwa b. Students are always late to and from school. 2. No accessible road connecting the community to other areas</p>	<p>1. Inadequate funding  1b. Non availability of school  2.inadequate Funding</p>	<p>1a. Selection of site for the construction of the School 1b. Inadequate resources like stones, funding  2. Lack of support from institutions</p>	<p>1. Land, labour force etc  2. Land, labour force etc</p>	<p>1. Availability of Land, labour force etc  2.a. Availability of Land, labour force etc 2b. Availability of Grader at the Municipal Assembly</p>	<p>1. Provision of KG &amp; Primary Sch. Blocks  2.a Provision of tarred Road  2b. Provision of culvert</p>
<p><b>DUNKWA</b></p>	<p>1. Bad shape of the MCE's residence.  2. Rampant armed robbery in some new settlements due to dark scenes at night</p>	<p>1. Inadequate funding  2. Inadequate funding</p>	<p>1.Lack of support from institutions 2. Lack of support from institutions</p>	<p>1. Land, Labour, funds  2. Land, Labour, funds</p>	<p>1. Availability of Land, labour force, Funds 2. Availability of Land, labour force, Funds</p>	<p>1. Const. of MCE's Bungalow  2. Expansion of Electricity to new settlements</p>
	<p>3. Over Crowding &amp; bad shape of the main market center of the municipality.  4. Over Crowding &amp; bad shape of the</p>	<p>3a. Inadequate funding. 3b. Increase in population 3c Lack of maintenance 4a. Inadequate</p>	<p>3. Inadequate support from institutions  4. Inadequate support from</p>	<p>3. Labour, Funds, Land,  4. Labour, Funds,</p>	<p>3. Availability of Land, labour force, Funds  4a. Availability of Land, labour</p>	<p>3. Expansion and Renovation of Dunkwa Central Market  4. Construction of Ayenfuri Lorry Park</p>

	<p>main Lorry Park of the municipality, especially during market days and raining season</p> <p>5. Bad situation of the Municipal Judicial Service Office</p> <p>6. Improper Monitoring &amp; Evaluation of Assembly's Projects</p> <p>7. Over Crowding of Inmates &amp; bad shape of Dunkwa Atechem Police Station.</p> <p>8. High level of encroachment &amp; perpetrators on/of the main Gov't Hospitals land &amp; properties.</p> <p>9. Inadequate hostels, Lack of Lecture hall as well as bad nature of the Community Health Training</p>	<p>funding.</p> <p>4b. Increase in population</p> <p>4c Lack of maintenance</p> <p>5a.Lack of maintenance of culture.</p> <p>5b.Inadequate Funds</p> <p>6a. Inadequate Funds.</p> <p>6b. Inadequate Assembly Vehicles for monitoring.</p> <p>7a. Inadequate Funds.</p> <p>7b. Lack of maintenance</p> <p>7c. Increase of inmates</p> <p>8a. Inadequate Funds to construct wall around the hospital.</p> <p>9a.Inadequate Funds</p> <p>9b.Increase in Students population.</p> <p>9b. Lack of maintenance</p>	<p>institutions</p> <p>5. Inadequate support from cooperate entities</p> <p>6. Inadequate support from cooperate entities</p> <p>7. Inadequate support from cooperate entities</p> <p>8. Inadequate support from cooperate entities</p> <p>9. Inadequate support from cooperate entities</p> <p>10. Inadequate support from institutions</p> <p>11. Inadequate support from cooperate entities</p> <p>12. Inadequate support from Department of Valuation Board</p>	<p>Land,</p> <p>5. Land, Funds Labour Force</p> <p>6. Funds, Human resources</p> <p>7.Land, Funds Lab our Force</p> <p>8. Land, Funds Lab our Force</p> <p>9. Land, Funds Lab our Force</p> <p>10. Funds, human resources, vehicle to collect data</p> <p>11. Land, Funds Lab our Force</p> <p>12. Human resources</p>	<p>force, Funds</p> <p>4b. Availability of cooperate entities</p> <p>5. Availability of Land, labour force, Funds</p> <p>6a. Availability of expertise.</p> <p>6b. Availability of Funds.</p> <p>6c. Availability of Vehicles.</p> <p>7a Availability of Land, labour force, Funds</p> <p>7b. Availability of cooperate entities</p> <p>8. Availability of Land, labour force, Funds</p> <p>9a Availability of cooperate entities</p>	<p>5. Rehabilitation of Judicial Service Office</p> <p>6. Monitoring &amp; Evaluation of Ass. Projects.</p> <p>7. Renovation of Dunkwa Atechem Police Station</p> <p>8. Walling of Gov't Hospital.</p> <p>9. Rehabilitation of Community Health Training School</p> <p>10. Completion of District Medium Term Dev. Plan</p> <p>11. Completion of Assembly Hall Complex</p> <p>12. Valuation and Re-valuation of Properties.(Bungalow</p>
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	<p>School</p> <p>10. Non-Existence of the Municipal Medium Term Dev't Plan for the next Four years.</p> <p>11. Small size nature of General Assembly Hall complex of the municipal Assembly.</p> <p>12. Improper Valuation and re-valuations of the Assembly's properties</p>	<p>10. Inadequate Expertise.</p> <p>10b. Inadequate data base.</p> <p>10c. Inadequate funds.</p> <p>11a. Inadequate funds.</p> <p>12a. Inadequate expertise.</p>				<p>No. 1 inclusive)</p>
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## CHAPTER TWO

### DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

#### I. IMPROVEMENT AND SUSTENANCE OF MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

KEY FOCUS AREA	URBAN & ZONAL COUNCILS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTATION AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES
<i>1. Fiscal policy management</i>	Dunkwa	Training of revenue collectors	Improve fiscal resource mobilization a	1. Organized workshops for revenue collectors.	MA
<i>Macroeconomic policy Reviews</i>	Dunkwa	Registration and licensing of macro economic activities	Macroeconomic policy formulations are informed by periodic policy reviews	1. Creating awareness of the registration through the local FM stations	MA, FM STATIONS

#### II. EXPANDED DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE

KEY FOCUS AREA	URBAN & ZONAL COUNCILS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTATION AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES
<i>1. Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households</i>	<u>DUNKWA AREA</u> <i>Kadadwen</i> <i>Pokukrom</i> <i>Mfantsiman</i> <i>Mfuom</i>  <u>BUABIN AREA</u> <i>Buabin</i>	Extension of electricity Provision of electricity Provision of electricity Extension of electricity  Provision of electricity	1. To ensure increased access of adequate energy supply to all households	1.1 Rehabilitate and expand energy infrastructure to ensure adequate and reliable supply. 1.2 Provision of electricity poles to facilitate the extension of energy supply to the poor and vulnerable households 1.3 Facilitate the upgrading of the transmission and distribution system	Ministry of Energy, VRA, GRIDCO, ECG

	<p><i>Nkruakan</i> <i>Adjoum</i> <i>Otengkrom</i></p> <p><b><u>KYEKYEWERE</u></b> <i>D/Akropong</i> <i>Asma camp</i> <i>Denkyira Fosu</i> <i>Buabinso</i></p> <p><b><u>OPPONSO</u></b> <i>Opponso</i></p> <p><b><u>ASIKUMA</u></b> <i>Asikuma</i> <i>Achiase</i> <i>Esaase</i></p>	<p>Provision of electricity Provision of electricity Provision of electricity</p> <p>Extension of electricity Provision of electricity Extension of electricity Extension of electricity</p> <p>Provision of electricity</p> <p>Extension of electricity Provision of electricity Extension of electricity</p>		<p>in the Urban and Zonal Areas.</p>	
<p><b>2. Transport Infrastructure: Road</b></p>	<p><b><u>DUNKWA URBAN</u></b> <i>Mfantsiman</i> <i>Mfuom</i> <i>Abesewa</i> <i>Presentease</i></p> <p><b><u>BUABIN ZONE</u></b> <i>Buabin</i> <i>Nkruakan</i> <i>Adjoum</i> <i>A/Nkwanta</i> <i>Otengkrom</i> <i>Kontokrom</i> <i>Bonda</i> <i>Imbraim</i></p>	<p>1. Poor road linkages 2. Inadequate funding for maintenance, upgrading and rehabilitation of existing road networks.</p>	<p>1. Ensure sustainable development in the transport sector (Highways and Feeder roads department) 2. Develop adequate Human Resource and apply new technology</p>	<p>1. Develop, rehabilitate and modernize roads, access Routes to Urban and Zonal Councils.</p>	<p>Ministry of Roads and Transports, Ghana Highways Authority, Department of Feeder Roads, Association of Road contractors</p>

	<p><b><u>KYEKEYEWERE ZONE</u></b>  <i>Kyekyewere</i>  <i>D/Akropong</i>  <i>Zion camp</i></p> <p><b><u>OPPONSO ZONE</u></b>  <i>Opponso</i>  <i>Fawomanyo</i>  <i>Twifu Kyebi</i>  <i>Atobiase</i>  <i>Tegyamoso</i></p> <p><b><u>ASIKUMA ZONE</u></b>  <i>Asikuma</i>  <i>Achiase</i>  <i>Esaase</i></p>				
3. <i>Science, Technology and Innovation to Support Productivity and Development</i>	<p><b><u>KYEKEYEWERE ZONE</u></b>  <i>Asma Camp</i>  <i>(Gari processing)</i></p>	<p>1. Low level of technology and innovation for production</p> <p>2. Weak commercialization of production</p> <p>3. Uneven access to transportation leading to post harvest losses</p>	<p>1. Promote the application of Science, Technology and Innovation in all Urban and Zonal Councils.</p> <p>2. Strengthen the appropriate institution to promote the development of Science and Technology research.</p>	<p>1. Provide support for business to adopt Research and Development as critical component for Production</p> <p>2. Build appropriate linkages between Research and Production to ensure that Research output are adequately utilized.</p>	MOFA, MOC
4. <i>Human Settlement Development</i>					
5. <i>Urban Development and Management</i>	<p><b>Proper layout for KYEKEYEWERE</b></p>	<p>1. Rapid Urban growth</p> <p>2. Inadequate urban policies</p>	<p>1. Structured urban development</p> <p>2. Facilitate completion of</p>	<p>1. Provide a framework for a well coordinated and collaborative approach of MMDAs toward urban</p>	UDEMA , NGOs

		<p>3. Haphazard uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban development</p> <p>4. Weak linkages between urban and rural areas</p> <p>5. Limited urban infrastructure to support town and city development</p>	<p>ongoing preparation of a comprehensive urban development policy</p> <p>3. Promote integrated urban planning development.</p> <p>4. Promote a generative support between town/city and its hinterlands</p>	<p>development</p> <p>2. Establish a consistent, conceptual framework that guides MMDAs intervention to facilitate better urban development.</p> <p>3. Ensure urban/spatial planning plays a critical role in urban management (including institutional and infrastructural development and solid waste management especially in low income communities)</p>	
<b>6. Rural Development and Management</b>		<p>1. Uncontrolled rural and peri urban development</p> <p>2. Unwanted expectation of rural economic resources leaving the populace in abject poverty.</p> <p>3. Decimation of rural communities stemming out of high rate of rural urban migration and the lack of basic infrastructural and service in the majority of rural areas</p>	<p>1. Facilitate the proper utilization of rural and peri urban lands</p> <p>2. Facilitate the sustainable and use and management of key natural resources that support the development of rural areas</p> <p>3. Create an enabling environment that would enhance the development of the potential of rural areas as a measure to check migration.</p>	<p>1. Improve land use and land management techniques in rural areas.</p> <p>2. Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries</p> <p>3. Promote alternative livelihood programmes to develop skills among rural dwellers</p>	UDEMA , NGOs
<b>7. Shelter</b>		<p>1. High deficit particularly in the Urban areas</p> <p>2. Limited use of local building material for housing construction</p> <p>3. Weak enforcement of standards and codes in the design and construction of houses.</p>	<p>1. Increased access to safe and affordable shelter</p> <p>2. Sensitize the public about the quality and or advantages of local building materials.</p> <p>3. Improve institutional and legal framework.</p> <p>4. Facilitate the operationalization of workable</p>	<p>1. Create land banks which will ensure the availability of serviced lands for housing development at affordable prices.</p> <p>2. Promote the manufacture and use of local building materials and appropriate technology</p> <p>3. The enforcement of standards for</p>	UDEMA, NGOs, PRIVATE SECTOR

		<p>4. Ineffective and poor quality rural housing policy</p> <p>5. Haphazard land development</p>	<p>rural housing policy.</p> <p>5. Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural</p> <p>6. Facilitate sustainable land development</p>	<p>architectural designs and building codes</p> <p>4. Review and implement existing rural housing policy and promote improvement in the housing standards designs construction and financing</p> <p>5. Promote orderly growth of settlements through effective land use planning and management</p>	
<b>8. Slum upgrading and prevention</b>					
<b>9. Water and environment and sanitation</b>	<p><b><u>DUNKWA URBAN</u></b>  <i>Kadadwen (Toilet)</i>  <i>Aggrey Road (Toilet)</i>  <i>Mfantsiman (Water)</i>  <i>Mfuom (Water &amp; Toilet)</i></p> <p><b><u>ASIKUMA</u></b>  <i>Asikuma (Toilet)</i>  <i>Achiase (Toilet)</i>  <i>Esaase (Water)</i></p> <p><b><u>OPPONSO ZONE</u></b>  <i>Opponso (Toilet)</i>  <i>Tegyamoso (Toilet)</i>  <i>Atobiase (Water)</i>  <i>Fawomanyo (Water)</i></p>	<p>1. Inadequate access to sanitation facilities and poor sanitation service delivery</p> <p>2. Poor environmental Sanitation</p> <p>3. Inadequate financing of environmental services</p>	<p>1. Accelerate the provision of adequate sanitation</p> <p>2. Improve environmental sanitation in all Urban and Zonal Councils</p> <p>3. Ensure sustainable financing of environmental sanitation services.</p>	<p>1. Acquire and develop land or site for the treatment and disposal of solid waste in Urban and Zonal Councils.</p> <p>2. Support Public, Private partnership in solid waste management</p> <p>3 Build the capacity of district assemblies to better manage environmental sanitation.</p> <p>4. Promote cost effective and innovative technologies for waste management.</p> <p>5. Develop M&amp;E indicators for effective monitoring of environmental sanitation services.</p> <p>6. Establish a fund for environmental sanitation</p>	<p>UDEMA, Private Sector, Municipal Health Services, Water Resource Commission, EPA, Town And Country Dept</p>

	<p><b><u>BUABIN ZONE</u></b>  <i>Buabin (Water)</i>  <i>A/ Nkwanta</i>  <i>(Water)</i>  <i>Badoa (Water)</i>  <i>Otengkrom</i>  <i>(Toilet)</i>  <i>Adjoum (Toilet&amp;</i>  <i>Water)</i></p> <p><b><u>KYEKYEWERE</u></b>  <b><u>ZONE</u></b>  <i>D/Fosu (Toilet &amp;</i>  <i>Water)</i>  <i>D/Akropong</i>  <i>(Water)</i>  <i>Buabinso</i>  <i>(Toilet&amp;</i>  <i>Water)</i>  <i>Buabin Camp</i>  <i>(Water</i>  <i>&amp; Toilet)</i>  <i>Badoa no.1</i>  <i>(Toilet&amp;</i>  <i>Water)</i>  <i>Kyekyewere</i>  <i>Renovation of</i>  <i>clinic, toilet,</i>  <i>primary school,</i>  <i>police Barracks,</i>  <i>extension of</i>  <i>electricity</i></p>				
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### III. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

KEY FOCUS AREA	URBAN & ZONAL COUNCILS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTATION AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES
<p><i>1. Accelerated Modernization of Agriculture</i></p>		<p>1. Low level of mechanization due to limited availability of land and access to appropriate agricultural machinery, equipment and mechanized services.</p> <p>2. High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment</p> <p>3. Inadequate technical know-how in agricultural mechanization.</p> <p>4. Inadequate post production infrastructure (storage, processing and transport)</p> <p>5. Earnings in agricultural sector are generally lower as compared to other sectors</p> <p>6. Poor nature of roads to production centers, inadequate market information leading to weak market integration between local and</p>	<p>1. Improve agricultural Productivity</p> <p>2. Improved institutional coordination for agricultural development</p>	<p>1. Promote agricultural mechanization in the Urban and Zonal areas.</p> <p>2. Collaborate with the private sector to build capacity of individuals and companies to produce and assemble appropriate agricultural machinery tools and other equipments locally.</p> <p>3. Develop human capacity in agricultural machinery management, operation and maintenance within the Urban and Zonal areas</p> <p>4. Promote the production and use of small-scale multipurpose machinery along the value chain including farm level storage facilities, equipments and intermediate means of transport.</p> <p>5. Promote the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices by our peasant farmers.</p> <p>6. Encourage partnership between private sector and District Assemblies to develop trade in local and district market.</p> <p>7. Create District Agricultural Advisory services to provided advice on productivity enhancing technologies for subsistence farmers in crop production.</p>	<p>Department of Food and Agric</p>

		district market. 7. Weak framework for collaboration with other MDAs on agricultural development			
<b>2. Agro-based Industrial Development</b>	<b>KYEKYEWERE ZONE: Asma Camp</b>	1. High cost of production 2. Inadequate industrial infrastructure 3. Unavailability of appropriate financing mechanism 4. Obsolete technology	1. Access roads to production and marketing centres should be made accessible. Ensure the creation of enabling environment to enhance industrial growth 2. Decentralized industrial development to exploit the resource endowment of districts 3. Provision of modernized machinery and mechanism	1. Mobilization of savings for production 2. Restructuring of other financial institutions to make access credit easily for production 3. Strengthen the linkages between industry, research and development institutions. 4. Promoting the dispersion of industries through tax holidays by targeting companies in urban and peri-urban locations and assist others to relocate to rural areas	MOFA, NBSSI
<b>3. Effective natural resource management and environmental governance</b>		1. Deforestation 2. Degradation of land, water and environment pollution by illegal small-scale miners 3. Over reliance on major timber species (Odum, Sapele, and Mahogany)	1. Ensure the restoration of degraded natural resources 2. Promote sustainable natural resource management	1. Afforestation 2. Dugout trenches must be filled by the miners. 3. Nananom who lease out land for mining activities should ensure that the miners comply with mining regulations. 4. Institutions setup to monitor the activities of miners should be strengthened to undertake their mandate.	Department of Forestry, Nananom, NBSSI, UDEMA, Minerals Commission

#### IV. SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

KEY FOCUS AREA	URBAN & ZONAL COUNCILS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTATION AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES
<p><i>1. Private sector development</i></p>		<p>1. Promoting locally made goods.</p>	<p>Improve Ghana position in the Global and Regional market</p>	<p>Strengthen state institutions including NBSSI and MOFA to actively seek markets for made in Ghana goods</p> <p>Attract investment through measures at the local level to improve the investment climate</p>	<p>MOFA, NBSSI AND MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY</p>
		<p>2. Interest / skills development at all levels</p>	<p>Productive employment opportunities in all sectors</p>	<p>1.Establish integrated community centre for employable skills to provide resources and offer technical for SME's</p> <p>2.develop and implement rural and urban entrepreneurship and artisans project to provide capital and technical support to potential business</p>	<p>MA, NBSSI, YOUTH COUNCIL</p>
		<p>3. Flexible Credit facilities to SME's</p>	<p>Strengthen firms capacity and competencies to operate effectively and efficiently</p>	<p>1.Develop and implement a strategy to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of and dissemination of information about firm level intervention</p> <p>2. develop and implement a training programme for key decision makers and policy formulators in major sectors</p>	<p>MA, NBSSI, YOUTH COUNCIL, NGO'S</p>

				<p>on the role of the private sectors in national economic development</p> <p>3. improve access and increase volume of credit at affordable prices</p>	
<b>2. Good corporate governance</b>		Reorganization of small scale mining	Promote an enabling environment and effective regulatory framework for corporate management	<p>1. Consultation with managements of various Small Scale mining entities</p> <p>2. Register various small scale entities</p>	MA, FM STATIONS, DEPT. OF SMALL SCALE MINING
<b>3. Productive employment generation and expansion in social protection</b>		<p>Empowering women in income generating activities</p> <p>Provision of skill training and other support services for the youth</p>	Promote and create productive employment opportunities in all sectors	<p>1. Establish integrated community centres for employable skills to provide resources and offer technical support to women</p> <p>2..Support selected industrial product to be produced domestically in labour intensive environment</p> <p>3. Develop and implement rural entrepreneurship to provide capital and technical support to potential business women</p> <p>1. Encourage artisans and other professionals including fitters mechanics, and hairdressers to form strong district associations to enable them qualify for government support and skills training</p> <p>2. Establish ICT trainers programme to train SHS graduate in ICT applications eg. Repair of mobile other related gadget</p>	<p>MA, NBSSI, NGO'S</p> <p>MA, NBSSI, NGO'S</p>
<b>4. Developing the</b>		1. Developing cemeteries	Diversify and expand the	1. Planting of flowers and hedges at the	Departments of Parks

<b><i>Tourism industry for revenue generation</i></b>		to attract tourist  2.Promotion of our local cultural heritage	tourism industry for revenue generation	cemetery by packs and garden department  2.Proper layout of tombs at the cemetery  1. inculcating arts and culture in the annual action plan of the assembly	and Gardens, MA
<b><i>5. Promoting the creative industry for economic development</i></b>		1.None existence of a council for the creative industry to oversee the growth of local creative businesses  2. Lack of access to long term financing for the industry	Develop and strengthen Ghana's creative economy in ways that will enable to actively engage in the world trade in creative goods and services	1.Investing in the local arts and cultural industry  2.Provision of skills training to identifiable arts and cultural groups  1. Granting of flexible loans to players in the creative industry  2. Timely release of funds by the government	MINISTRY OF ACT & CULTURE, MA, NGO'S  BANKS FIN. INSTITUTIONS, MA, NGO'S

## V. DEVELOPING HUMAN RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

KEY FOCUS AREA	URBAN & ZONAL COUNCILS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTATION AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES
<i>1. Education</i>		1. Inadequate qualified trained teachers	Increase equitable access to and participation and quality education all levels	1. Provide distance education and the use of modern technology for untrained teachers	GES, MA, DONOR MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
		2. Construction of classroom block		2. Provide post graduates education through increase diversity of graduate programmes  1. Collaborate with private sector to construct classroom block for schools  2. Inculcating school educational infrastructure in annual action plan of the assembly  3. Promoting the communal spirit in the community for construction of classrooms block	
<i>2. Youth and Sports Development</i>		Lack of interest among the youth in sports	Promote sports and youth development	1. Ensuring availability and affordable of sports equipment within the communities  2. Provision of support such as scholarships and incentives for sports men and women in the	GES, MA, DONOR NGO'S, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

		Inadequate career development training for the youth		community  3. Focus effort and strategic areas for youth training and employment  1. Establish a municipal youth training and placement board 2. Strengthen the rules and regulations that guide sports and youth development 3. Co-ordinate and focus effort on strategic areas for youth training, recruitment and employment	MA, NBSSI, NGO'S MIN. OF SPORTS
<b>3. Manpower development</b>		Inadequate capacity building and skills of local artisans  Non existence of Bye laws to promote the development of manpower	Develop and retrain Human resource capacity at National, Regional and District levels	1. Provision of skills training to identifiable local artisans groups  2. Provision of resources, such as grants and loans to local artisans  Soliciting the views and suggesting of the masses to be considered in the preparation of bye- laws and action plans	MA, NBSSI, DONOR NGO'S Fin. institutions  MA, CIVIL GROUPS, FM STATIONS.
<b>4. Health/HIV AIDS, STDs</b>		Provision of health centers	Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition service	1. Promoting the communal spirit in the community's for construction of health centers.  2. Collaborate with private sector to construct health centers in communities.	MHMT, MA, DONORS

		Provision of more health staff  Inadequate incentives to health staff accepting posting in rural areas		1. Provide post graduates education through increase diversity of health programmes  1. Establish special funds to be given to health workers in rural areas.  2. Provide top up training to workers	MHMT , MA, DONORS       MHMT , MA, DONORS
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## VI. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

KEY FOCUS AREA	URBAN & ZONAL COUNCILS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTATION AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES
<i>1. Promoting the practice of democracy and institutional reform agenda</i>		Public hearing of the activities of heads of departments in the Municipality  Encourage town and village meetings at least once a year	Strengthen arms of governance and independent governance institutions	1. Establish mutually agreed framework for development dialogue among the Assembly and stakeholders  2. Inculcating public hearing of activities of the Assembly in our bye laws and plans.  1. Inculcating village/ town meetings in our bye laws and plans.	CIVIL GROUPS, MA, PUBLIC
<i>2. Strengthening local governance and decentralization</i>		Strengthen of unit committees  Low Revenue base of District Assembly	Promote the growth and maturity of democracy  Efficient internal revenue generation leading to financial	1. Organise workshops for unit committees members  2. Provision of offices and other logistics for unit committees  1. Education on the important of tax payment.	MA, ASSEMBLYMEMBERS, UNIT COM, CIVIL SOCIETIES  MA, PUBLIC, REVENUE

		Ineffective financial Management practices	autonomy of the district	<p>Organize training for revenue collectors on effective ways of revenue collecting.</p> <p>Recruit more revenue collectors</p> <p>1. Workshop for revenue superintendents and other management members on effective management of finance</p>	<p>COLLECTORS, CIVIL SOCIETIES</p> <p>MA</p>
<b>3. Public policy management and public sector reforms</b>		Construction of Offices	Rationalize and define structures, roles and procedures for state and non state actors	<p>1. Establish relationship with cooperate entities in helping in the construction of offices</p> <p>2. Inculcating the construction of offices in the annual budget and action plan.</p>	DONOR, MA
<b>4. Enhancing rule of law and justice</b>		Rehabilitation of Judicial Service Office	Strengthen the capacity of judges, lawyers, the police and Para-legal staff in both public and private sectors to promote the rule of laws	<p>1. Establish relationship with cooperate entities in helping in the rehabilitation of the office</p> <p>2. Inculcating the rehabilitation of the office in the annual budget and action plan.</p>	DONORS, MA, JUDICIAL SERVICE DEPT.
<b>5. Ensuring public safety and security</b>		Renovation of Atechem Police Station	Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human protection	<p>1. Establish relationship with cooperate entities in helping in the renovation of the police station</p> <p>2. Inculcating the renovation of the station in the annual budget and action</p>	DONORS, MA, POLICE SERVICE

				plan.	
<b>6. Improving access to rights and Entitlements</b>		1.Strengthen NCCE's to play its roles effectively	Effective public awareness creation on laws for the protection of vulnerable and excluded	1. Organization of workshops, training for NCCE'S Officers 2. Provision of relevant logistics	DONORS, MA, NCCE`
<b>7. Promoting Evidenced- Based Decision Making</b>		Preparation of DMTDP	1. Improve data base for policy formulation, analysis and decision making	1. Collection of data from various communities. 2. Soliciting information from various departments and agencies	MA, COMMUNITIES, DEPARTMENTS, NGO'S, CIVIL SOCIETIES

## VII. REDUCING POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITIES

KEY FOCUS AREA	URBAN & ZONAL COUNCILS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTATION AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES
<b>1. Reduction of Poverty and income inequalities</b>		To educate women on the adoption of modern technology	Promote income generating opportunities for the poor and the vulnerable, including women and food crop farmers.	1. Organize training workshop on the new ways of production	MOFA, MA, DEPT. OF AGRIC, NBSSI, BAC
<b>2. Special Development areas</b>		Access the needs of the physically challenged and women	Bridge/reduce spatial and income inequalities in Ghana development.	1. Organize forum for the physically challenge and women to access their main core needs and concerns 2. Involvement of Donors to see to the needs of the subject matters	WOMEN'S GROUPS, ASSOCIATION OF THE DISABLED, MA, PUBLIC, DONORS

**PRIORITIZATION**  
**EXPANDED DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION**  
**INFRASTRUCTURE**

**ELECTRICITY**

Under this thematic area, the emphasis is on the provision and extension of Electricity. For instance, in 2009, Electricity coverage was 17.24%. It is hoped that electricity would be extended to new settlement in communities like Denkyira Akropong, Mfuom, Kyekyewere, Atechem, Kadadwen, Esaase, Assikuma and provision of electricity to these communities; Mfantseman, Buabin, Opponso, Nkruakan, Otengkrom, Adjuom, Achiase. It is hoped that with the provision of this facility, the local economy of the municipality would be boosted through speeding up of rural electrification project to promote industrial development and thus improve living standards of the people. It is hoped that, small scale business through night marketing, the introduction of Information, Communication Technology (ICT) to boost the rural economy. Extending electricity to these communities will unearth talents among the youth.

**Table 2.1 LIST OF COMMUNITY WITHOUT ELECTRICITY**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NOT CONNECTED</b>	<b>NO.</b>	<b>NOT CONNECTED</b>
1.	KRAMOKROM	29.	BUABIN CAMP
2.	MARFOKROM	30.	PRAPRABABIDA
3.	AMISSAKROM	31.	OPONSO
4.	MBAATODIE	32.	ACHIASE
5.	MFANTEMAN	33.	ATOBIASE
6.	BADOWA NO.1	34.	MPEASEM
7.	BADOWA NO.2	35.	POKUKROM
8.	ASMA CAMP	36.	ZION NO.1
9.	NTENSRE	37.	ZION NO.2
10.	FOSU	38.	FAWOMANYO
11.	ADABOE	39.	MERETWESO
12.	OHIA NTWE DOM	40.	ADWUMAM
13.	AJATAKROM	41.	DANKWAKROM
14.	OBINNIMNNA	42.	TREPOSO
15.	OPANYIN TAWIAH	43.	ANIKOKOSO
16.	AMOAF0	44.	KWAKUDUM
17.	ADHUMASE	45.	DENKYIRA FOSU
18.	AWIEYEMU	46.	ZION CAMP
19.	KWAME NSIA	47.	AMUBAKA
20.	PAAUKROM	48.	ADEADE
21.	NTONTOM	49.	AMOAMAN
22.	ZION KONGO NO.1	50.	ANANEKROM
23.	ZION KONGO NO.2	51.	ASUADEE
24.	JAMESKROM	52.	AGYEMPABOA
25.	GYASOKOTU	53.	KWAKUDUM
26.	NSINAWONA		
27.	AWIEYAMU		
28.	ADDOKWANTA		

<b>NO.</b>	<b>ON-GOING</b>
1.	BUABIN
2.	SOBROSO
3.	IMBRAIM
4.	DENYASI
5.	BEKWAFOMKROM
6.	OTENKROM
7.	NKROKYIAN
8.	OBINKYEMKROM
9.	MEHWISO

## **WATER**

The provision of potable drinking water will ensure healthy living condition for the populace. As at now, 109 communities have access to potable drinking water. They include the following;

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Number</b>
Stand pipes	22
Bore – holes	132
Wells	40

*Source: [CWSA] Environmental Health Department*

*However, during the planned period additional 15 boreholes will have to be sunk to satisfy requests from the communities.*

There should be regular training on operation and maintenance for water community members.

## **SANITATION**

### **LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

As part of the efforts to attain its goal, the Assembly seeks to improve sanitation and waste management in the municipality. The Assembly's main focus area is on the provision of household latrines. It is also the aim of the Assembly to totally phase out the use of pan latrines. In this regard, the Assembly will provide places of convenience to the public and institutions. Public toilets would be limited and not excluded to lorry parks, markets, railway stations for transit purposes. As at now the municipality has 17 public toilets and 7,812 private/household toilets with the view to increase it appreciable within the plan period.

<b>AVAILABLE DATA</b>							
		<b>Existing Facilities</b>					
		<b>No. of</b>					
<b>Area</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Hand Dug Wells</b>	<b>Boreholes</b>	<b>Pipe System</b>	<b>Total number of existing facilities</b>		
<b>DUNKWA</b>	<b>46,450</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>		
<b>ASIKUMA</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>		
<b>BUABIN</b>	<b>6,732</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>		
<b>KYEKWERE</b>	<b>20,602</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>		
<b>OPPONSO</b>	<b>16,242</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>		

<b>ESTIMATED DATA</b>					
Projected Facilities					
Population	No. of				
Estimated	Unserved	Boreholes	Hand Dug Wells	Stand Pipes	Total Cost(Dollars)
53967	7,517	0	0	3	902,064
1191	166	0	1	0	3,000
7821	1,089	3	0	0	21,000
23936	3,334	0	0	1	133,364
18871	2,629	0	0	1	105,140

## AVAILABLE DATA

### Existing Facilities

Area	Population	No. of			Total number of existing facilities
		Hand Dug Wells	Boreholes	Pipe System	
DUNKWA	46,450	42	48	1	91
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<b>BUABIN</b>	<b>6,732</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>
KYEKEYWERE	20,602	6	26	1	33
OPPONSO	16,242	9	13	0	22

## ESTIMATED DATA

### Projected Facilities

Population		No. of			
Estimated	Unserved	Boreholes	Hand Dug Wells	Stand Pipes	Total Cost(Dollars)
53967	7,517	0	0	3	902,064
1191	166	0	1	0	3,000
7821	1,089	3	0	0	21,000
23936	3,334	0	0	1	133,364
18871	2,629	0	0	1	105,140

## **SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Solid waste management in the rural areas is organized from Dunkwa, There is an unengineered final disposal site at Mfuom. Zoomlion Company Ghana Limited has taken over the collection of daily refuse in litter bins and other containers to the final disposal site. Communities like Dunkwa, Asikima, Mfuom, Kyekyewere, Buabin benefit from the services of Zoomlion Company Ghana Limited.

## **DISTRICT WATER AND SANITATION TEAM**

### **(DWST)**

The District water and sanitation team (DWST) exist mainly to see to the provision of portable drinking water and also provision KVIP'S toilet etc in communities. In doing these albeit, it collaborates with institutions like Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) and environmental Health Directorate.

Currently, there exist about 194 water provision facilities in the municipality. Out of these, there are 22 standpipes, 132 boreholes and 40 wells. Even though almost every community has access to water, only 109 of them have access to portable drinking water.

Challenges like site selection, bad water quality in some communities, poor maintenance culture, and non corporation by communities had led to decrease in water in the municipality. The municipal hoped to increase and improve on water supply through capacity training on O&M for communities.

## **ENVIRONMENT HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

**The environmental Health Dept. exists mainly in providing better sanitation and environmental cleanliness in the municipality.** In doing these however, it collaborates with institutions like Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) and District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST).

In Upper Denkyira East Municipal there are seventeen (17) refuse skips, one hundred and forty three (143) dumpsites, seventeen (17) public toilets and about seven thousand eight hundred and twelve (7812) private/ household toilets in the municipality.

However, the assembly has come out with a policy that will help every private/household to have a toilet in the house to improve the toilet problem in the municipality. Plans are also underway to build more public toilet facilities in the municipality

With regards to the provision of individual household toilets facilities, the assembly assists in the provision of technical advice and ideas for individuals who wants to build toilets for their household.

Solid waste are stored in skip containers and later transferred to disposal sites. Also liquid wastes are controlled by crude dumping and effluent from septic tanks is dislodged by mines cesspool emptier.

Some of the problems in waste management are; septic tanks are not accessible, dumping of refuse at unauthorized places, skip containers are not enough and final disposal site should be relocated.

In ensuring personal hygiene in the municipality, C.W.S.A have organized hand washing with soap promotion workshop for D.W.S.T, E.H ,SHEP Coordinators and community meeting on Hygiene education is on going in the Municipality

Table2.2 The underneath is the staff strength of the environmental department

STAFF	REQUIRED	EXISTING	BACKLOG
Officers	5	9	
Guards	10	8	
Labourers	20	35	

7. Table2.3 Below is the logistics strength of this department

LOGISTIC	REQUIRED	EXISTING	BACKLOG
Montonre spraying machine	2	-	
Knap sack	2	-	
Rick aye	20	3	
Cutlasses	30	4	
Wheel barrows	30	2	
Hand cloves	40	2	
Nose mask	40	3	
Shovels	30	5	
Rain coats	30	-	
Wellington boots	40	2	
Roding sticks	1set	-	

Mower	1	-	
Hoover	1	-	
Slashing hooks	40	2	

## Climate change interventions

2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Creation of awareness on the negative of effect climate change</li> <li>➤ Tree planting by school children in their various schools</li> <li>➤ Plant trees along water bodies especially river offin</li> <li>➤ Reclamation of degraded mining lands</li> </ul>
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Formation clubs in schools to create awareness</li> <li>➤ Drilling of boreholes in dry areas</li> <li>➤ Plant trees along major roads in the municipality</li> </ul>
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Formation of task force to control illegal tree felling</li> <li>➤ Enactment of by-laws on the environment</li> <li>➤ Promotion of LPG usage in the communities</li> <li>➤ Control bush burning</li> </ul>

## DRAINAGE

The drainage system in the municipality is very poor, since most of the drains are silted and choked with solid waste. Occasionally, some parts of Dunkwa like Offin basin and marshy areas become periodically submerged when there is a heavy down pour. For instance, in June – July 2009, 1/3 of the Municipality became flooded with worst affected areas like Accra town, Compound, Barrier, Pokukrom, Atechem, and major roads like Kyekyewere to Dunkwa was washed away. To forestall these calamities, mining along major rivers like Offin and other streams needs to be discouraged. Construction of storm drain for existing streams like Ama Kokora, Frimpomaa and Anekoko covering a distance of 4.2 kilometers will go a long way in bringing a lasting solution to this perennial problem. Total length of drains in the Municipality is 15 kilometers.

## **ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION & AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

### AGRICULTURE

The agricultural sector dominates our local economy. The Municipality has two rainfall patterns with annual rainfall ranging from 1,200mm to 1,500mm. Temperature for the semi deciduous forest of which Upper Denkyira East Municipality lies has a mean annual

temperature of 29°C in the hottest month and 24°C in the coolest month. The extension officer to farmer ratio is about 1:2000 with twenty – one (21) extension officer.

## **CROP SECTOR**

The major crops grown in the Municipality are Cocoa, Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Oil palm and Vegetables. Cocoa and Oil palm dominate as the major cash crops.

**Table2.4 Production Levels**

CROP	TOTAL PRODUCTION (MT)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Maize	12,853	14,522	9,150	12,092.68	16,293.05
Cassava	171,419	203,613	267,169.25	78,135.90	124,976.58
Plantain	28,432	37,741	26,220.15	39,154.50	36,966.53
Yam	3,662	4,240	16,024.11	28,653.32	
Oil Palm	-	-	-	-	-
Cocoa	-	-	-	-	-
Others (Rice)	413	645	143.19	494.91	-
Cocoyam	27,515	31,990	819.14	1,717.60	30,579.30

*Source: DADU*

Cocoa is the most important crop in the Municipality. The pests and diseases that affect crops in the municipality are insects, nematode, weeds and fungi diseases. The measures that are taken to control these diseases and pests include appropriate insecticides, herbicides and fungicides recommended to farmers for spraying.

## **LIVESTOCK**

The livestock sector is not pronounced as in the crop sub – sector. Every household keeps few animals and small ruminants. The sub-sector is divided into two sections; Animal production and Veterinary services. The major animals reared are; sheep, goat, poultry, cattle, pigs. There are two veterinary officers to all farmers in the municipality. Common diseases found are (PPR) Pest de Petit Ruminants Helminthiasis for sheep and goats, fowl pox and new castle for poultry.

## **POST HARVEST LOSSES (AGRO - BASED)**

Processing of farm produce especially gari is in its infancy. The Municipality experience heavy losses. Now with the assistance of European Union, two new multipurpose Gari processing machine has been installed one at Kyekyewere and Asma Camp. A modern palm Kernel processing machine also funded by European Union has also been installed at Bedieso a suburb of Dunkwa. The percentage of post harvest loses is between 10 – 15%.

The agriculture related problem that are faced in the Municipality include; high cost of farming inputs, low pricing of produce during peak of harvest, untimely supply of inputs for farmers and farm lands are destroyed during small scale mining.

## **FARMER BASED ORGANIZATION (FBO)**

The Department of Co-operative has sensitized the farmers in the Municipality to form groups to create an opportunity for them to have access to credits and loans from the financial institutions to expand/boast their production.

## **DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

The department's major role is to disseminate Technical services to farmers in the municipality.

The department has twenty eight staff members out of which six are females and twenty males comprising one Agric Engineer, twenty-one extensions officers, one crops officer, one PPRS, one PMED and three veterinary officers.

The major food crops cultivated in the municipality arranged in the order of importance are Maize, Cassava, Vegetables and Plantain and the major cash crops grown in the municipality are Cocoa and Oil Palm. The major livestock reared in the Municipality are Sheep, Goat, Poultry, Cattle, and Pigs. Conversely, the level of food crops produced in the municipality is not sufficient to feed the entire population of the municipality.

**Table 2.5 CROP PRODUCTION LEVELS**

<b>CROP</b>	<b>TOTAL PRODUCTION</b>				
	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
Maize	12,853	14,522	9,150	12,092.68	16,293.05
Cassava	171,419	203,613	267,169.25	78,135.90	124,976.58
Plantain	28,432	37,741	26,220.15	39,154.50	36,966.53
Yam	3,662	4,240	16,024.11	28,653.32	
Oil Palm	-	-	-	-	-
Cocoa	-	-	-	-	-
Others (Rice)	413	645	143.19	494.91	-
Cocoyam	27,515	31,990	819.14	1,717.60	30,579.30

The major crop producing areas in the Municipality are Akyempim, Asikuma, Mbraim, Oponso, Abudukrom and the major Livestock producing areas are Kyekyewere, Adwumam, Praprababida, Mbraim Camp, Denyase, Buabinso, Dunkwa and Nyamebekyere. Post harvest loses is estimated to be between 10-15% of total production and causes of such loses is attributed to bad storage structures, poor preservation and storage practices. Slash and burn and mixed cropping are the types of farming practices practiced in the municipality. The most common crop pests and diseases prevalent in the municipality are Insects, nematodes, weeds and fungi diseases and the major diseases

affecting livestock are PPR Helminthiasis, New Castle. The appropriate insecticides, herbicides and fungicides are recommended to farmers for spraying in order to control the diseases and pest.

In order to promote increase in agriculture in the municipality, the department also provides input on credit to farmers, offer technical advises and mass spraying by Government to the farmers. The ratio of extension officers to farmers in the Municipality is estimated to be 1:200.

i.e. one extension officer to two thousand farmers and the ratio of veterinary officers to farmers is three Veterinary workers to all farmers in the Municipality. The municipality cannot boast of any storage facility for storing farm produce. Land for farming may be acquired in the municipality by Share cropping, renting and leasing.

**Table 2.6 FARMER BASED ORGANISATIONS IN THE MUNICIPALITY**

<b>NAME OF GROUP</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>
1. Buaben Veg. Growers Ass.	Buaben	Production
2. Atechem Veg. Growers Ass.	Atechem	Production
3. Asmah Camp Gari processing Ass.	Asmah Camp	Production/processing
4. Asmah Camp Fish Farmers Ass.	Asmah Camp	Production
5. Buaben Oil palm growers Ass.	Buaben	Production
6. Abesewa oil palm/cocoa farmers Ass.	Abesewa	Production
7. Denkyiraman co-op farmers Ass.	Denkyiraman	Production
8. Nyame Adom Bee-keepers Ass.	Opponso	Production
9. SDA literacy class Bee-keepers Ass	Opponso	Production
10. Denyase Veg. growers Ass	Denyase	Production
11. Dekaworwor cassava processing group	Nkruakan	Production/processing
12. Nyamebikyere co-op. cocoa/food Farmers society	Nyamebikyere	Production

The farmer based organisations in the municipality specializes in cassava processing. The activities of farmers in the municipality are facilitated by the access to financial support in terms of credit facilities from various financial institutions as well as the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. However, agriculture in the municipality is hampered by some major challenges which includes High cost of farming inputs, low pricing of produce during peak of harvesting,

untimely supply of inputs and the destruction of farmlands by small scale mining.

## Staff/Logistic situation of the Department of Food and Agriculture

STAFF/LOGISTIC	EXISTING	REQUIRED
Staff	28	12
Vehicle	1	1
Motor	4	20
Computers	2	4

### NEEDS:

1. Staff Accommodation
2. Vehicle for Directorate
3. Technical staff (Agric T.Os and Vet T. Os)
4. Motor bikes for field staff

## Forestry Department

The Upper Denkyira East Municipality falls within the Forest processing zone of the Central Region – covering a total area of 2,386.42km<sup>2</sup> which includes the whole of Upper Denkyira East Municipality, Upper Denkyira West District, parts of Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyira, Mphor Wassa East District and Wassa Amenfi East Districts.

### Forest Reserves

Out of the total area of 2,386.42km<sup>2</sup>, forest reserves covers 438.34km<sup>2</sup> (18%) whilst off – reserve covers 1948.08km<sup>2</sup> (82.6).

There are five forest reserves in the district as detailed in Table below:-

**Table 2.8 Forest Reserves**

S/N	Name of Reserve	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Location
1.	Minta	21.82	Beasense
2.	Bonso Benn	155.40	Imbraim
3.	Ben East	25.33	Oponso
4.	Opon Mansi	116.55	Twifo Kyebi
5.	Bowiye	119.24	

Some of the major timber species that are in high demand in these forests are Awienfosamina, Hyedua, Edinam, Emire, Wawa, Mahogany etc.

### Logging

Logging which is a key activity in the Municipality occurs in an off – reserves. There are 65 genuine contractors in the Municipality. Out of this number only 29 are actively operating in both on – reserve and off – reserve areas.

Tables below show details of exploitation carried out in 2009

**Table 2.9 On-Reserve**

FMU	Reserve	Contractor	No. of opts worked	No. of Trees Removed	Total Volume M <sup>3</sup> removed for the period	Remarks
26	Bowiye	Ghana Prime Wood Products	3	400	6,498,787	Work is in progress
26	Opon Mansi	Maxwell Owusu	-	-	-	
27	Bonsa Benn	G. K. Larbi	1	70	935,978	
<b>Total</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>7,434,765</b>	

Source : District Forest Services Division (2009)

**Table 2.10 off – Reserve**

	Quota Allocation	Total No. of Trees Removed for the period	Total Volume M <sup>3</sup> Removed for the period	Remarks
All Off-Reserve Areas		558	6,213,195	Active contractors operating in Off-reserve areas
<b>Total</b>		<b>558</b>	<b>6,213,195</b>	

Source: District Forest Services Division (2009)

### Plantation Development

#### a. Departmental

An area of 90.56ha. of land has been developed into plantation in Opon Mansi forest reserve. Total number of species planted are 100,612 comprising Teak, Cedrella, Ofram and Otie. Three (3) communities are involved in the programme namely Tegyamoso, Atobease and Faomanyo; i.e. communities leaving around the reserve.

Unfortunately the programme had to be suspended for the fact that there were no more degraded areas in the reserve to enable the programme to continue.

**b. Private Plantation Development**

There are about 60 private plantations developed by individuals within the Municipality covering total area of about 450ha with major species planted being Teak and few indigenous trees ranging between 1 – 10 years old of age. The programme is on-going..

**Other Programmes**

**Livelihood Training Programme**

The Municipality has organized livelihood training programme in Snail, Grasscutter and Bee keeping for our CFC groups in 6 communities in the Municipality namely, Tegyamoso, Atobease, Faomanyo Nsuaem I and II and Imbraim.

**Problems**

There are three major problems confronting the Municipality namely:-

- a. Illegal chain sawing and logging operations
- b. Transportation
- c. Lack of financial assistance to farmers.

Currently in the Municipality, there are rampant illegal chain sawing and logging operations which is mostly being carried out in the night by some unscrupulous people, and as such making this illegal operation very difficult to control. However, with the assistance of public spirited persons attached to our monitoring team the situation is under control at the moment.

**SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

**BANKS/FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

**TWIFO RURAL BANK-DUNKWA-OFFIN BRANCH**

Twifo Rural Bank LTD establishes one of its branches in Dunkwa somewhere around 1998. Currently the Bank has eleven employees, with six (6) and five (5) skilled and unskilled employees respectively. Besides banking service as their core point, the bank also render services like western Union money transfer, Apex link transfer, Susu activity, as well as provision of financial advises to individuals, corporate bodies and institutions.

Barely twelve (12) years of its existence in Dunkwa, has the Bank had a total of 3,225 clients where 1935 are males and 1290 are females. As a financial institution, it have linked itself with other financial institutions like ARB Apex Bank and Bank of Ghana. The Bank has two major facilities; loans and overdraft. Available loans are 211 whiles

available overdraft is 105. Though the proportion of the people holds cash rather than saving, the rate at which people save at the bank is about 60%. By this the Bank has programme through adverts on local FM stations and radio.

As the bank social responsibilities, it gives financial assistance to people within the catchments areas in order to improve upon their lives. Even though the bank have incredible net profit of GH¢54176.65, problems that it encounter cannot be over emphasized. These setbacks affect the levels of savings and credit mobilization for investment in the district. These problems include;

- Over concentration of almost all the banks in the Municipality capital has in a way put off greater majority (30%) of the people especially those in the hinterland from accessing banking services
- The propensity to hold cash instead of savings with bank is very high among the greater proportion of the population..
- Low level of banking and inadequate knowledge of banking culture and practice among the majority of the populace
- Loan Defaulters are also a menace to the Banking sector.

## **MARKET SURVEY**

The municipality has one major market which is the Dunkwa Central market located in the district capital with Tuesdays and Fridays as the main market days and other smaller markets located in the smaller towns in the municipality. Traders travel from neighbouring towns and villages within the municipality and outside the municipality covering more than 3km to the central market to trade on these days while, traders at this market also travel to neighbouring towns to trade on other market days. Basic foodstuffs such as cassava, plantain, tomatoes e.tc are traded in the market. Averagely, a trader sells two bags of foodstuff on each market day and earns about GH¢50.00 per sales. The major problems facing traders in the municipality are inadequate transportation facilities, high cost of transportation, inaccessible roads, poor road networks and high cost of tax. This makes it expensive and in some cases, impossible for foodstuffs to be transported to the markets as well as invariably affecting the prices of commodities.

# **TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

## **THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

### **Performance in Local Revenue Mobilization**

Despite the introduction of other interventions under Grants, the Assembly has not relaxed in the mobilization of revenue from its traditional sources. However, revenue mobilization over the years has been low. Achievement rates for the district revenue have not been stable..

For the development aspirations of the district to be realized, the Municipal Assembly needs to do better than its current performance, so far as revenue mobilization is concerned.

Efforts should therefore be made to step up the revenue generation capacity of the Assembly so as to increase the contribution of local revenue to total revenue from the current average of 45% to 60% and above in subsequent years.

#### **1.4.3.2.3 Current efforts to Increase Local Revenue Base**

The Municipality being predominantly rural depends on agriculture. Due to accessibility problems, marketing of farms produce has become very difficult. The people are therefore poor resulting in their inability to honour their tax obligations to the Assembly. The Municipal Assembly has therefore rehabilitated many feeder roads and markets to facilitate accessibility and marketing. This would improve the income of farmers thereby enhancing their capacity to pay taxes.

In addition to these, the following measures have also been put in place to improve revenue of the Assembly.

1. Pay -your-levy (tax) educational campaigns have been intensified.
2. Revenue Mobilization, vehicle has been given to the Revenue Unit for tax education and collection.
3. Zoning of the revenue stations to coincide with the Area Councils.
4. Improvement in the capacities of revenue collectors through training and motivation.
5. Monitoring and supervision of revenue collection and reporting systems have been strengthened to ensure that leakages are reduced to the minimum.

6. Organizing trade associations and identifiable groups so as to involve them in the collection of revenue.
7. Data on rate able items is being collected to facilitate realistic budgets.
8. Revaluation of all properties in the Municipality

## **REPORT ON FUNDING BY SOURCES (GH¢)**

### **DISTRICT: UPPER DENKYIRA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
DACF	422,727.00	347,202.34	923,820.65	1,693,749.99
IGF	181,743.44	198,802.57	180,848.17	561,394.18
HIPC FUNDS	113,449.04	38,000.00	26,250.00	739,093.22
GOG GRANTS	169,497.01	203,330.72	219,326.01	592,153.74
DONOR GRANTS	416,273.70	402,551.76	347,707.41	1,166,532.87
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>1,303,690.19</b>	<b>1,189,887.39</b>	<b>1,697,952.24</b>	<b>4,191,529.82</b>

The Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assembly has since 2007 utilized an amount of GH¢4, 191, 529, .82 from Funding sources including the DACF. This amount however excludes the third quarter DACF allocation which has not been released yet.

### **District Expenditure**

The expenditure pattern of the district from 2007 to 2009 is shown in the Table below. The main areas that funds are expended include personnel emoluments, traveling and transport, general expenditure; maintenance and repairs/renewals, miscellaneous expenditure, and capital items.

Table2.11 **REPORT ON DISBURSEMENTS**

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
ADMINISTRATION-IGF	333,017.59	376,705.32	391,370.54	1,101,095.45
SERVICE	418,552.60	367,360.16	910,957.45	1,696,870.21
INVESTMENT	395,692.38	414,673.63	26,316.00	836,682.01
SPECIAL PROJECTS	114,330.59	38,871.75	306,901.13	460,103.47
MISCELLANEOUS	19,641.10	27,042.65	8,586.30	55,270.05
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>1,281,234.26</b>	<b>1,224,653.51</b>	<b>1,644,131.42</b>	<b>4,150,019.19</b>

### **1.4.3.2.5 Constraints Relating to the DACF**

The District Assemblies Common Fund since its inception has enabled the Assembly to provide some of the needed infrastructural facilities to improve the living standards of the people in the Municipality. However, it is beset with the following problems.

i. **Untimely release of the Common Fund.**

It has been noted that the last quarter allocation is always released late and is received in the ensuing year. As at now the Municipality has received only the first, second and fourth quarter allocations for the year, 2009. This has resulted in the late completion of projects.

ii. **The annual allocation has been insufficient:**

The Municipality is among the least recipient of the funds in the region since its inception. It has therefore not been able to put the needed structures for the people as well as for the Administration of the Municipality to function properly.

iii. **Common fund has stifled local initiatives**

Communities' are not interested in projects that require their financial or material support as was practiced before the inception of the common fund. Communal spirit is gradually dying down.

v. **Common fund has reduced the interest of the District to generate funds from the local sources for development**

Collectors have relaxed in revenue mobilization (I.G.F.) and willingness of people to pay tax has also gone down, as they perceive the Common Fund replacing the internally generated fund.

### **Measures Put in Place to Ensure Sound Financial Management**

The following measures have been put in place to ensure sound financial management.

- i. The Assembly has decided to comply with all financial laws in Finance Administration, Financial Administration Regulation (FAR) and others. Act, Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663).
- ii. Trial balances are prepared and submitted on time. Discussions are made on them with the management and the Finance and Administration Sub-Committee.
- iii. Financial controls have been strengthened. Management has decided against over expenditure and unbudgeted expenses. Inspectorate and Budget Units have become very active in checking these anomalies.
- iv. Internal Audit unit has been strengthened in their operations with the recruitment of additional staff.
- v. Arrangements have been made to procure accounting modems to computerize the Finances of the assembly to ensure earlier and accurate financial information for decision making.

- vi. The Management has decided to organize periodic financial management and modern accounting training for core staff in the finance department to improve their capacity.
- vii. All the core staffs have been involved in the generation and disbursement of funds.
- viii. Certificates for payments are supported with a report from the District monitoring team after thorough inspection before payments are effected.
- ix. The Assembly has discouraged cash transactions. All monies collected are lodged in the Assembly's accounts at Bank before they are disbursed.
- x. Efforts are being made to submit accounts for periodic auditing by the Auditor General's Department at the District.
- xi. Annual Public Hearing has been instituted to ensure that the citizenry has a say in the usage of Assembly funds.

The key development problem of Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assembly can be summaries as follow:-

#### **Municipal Assembly**

- Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff.
- Inadequate qualified personnel
- Integration of decentralized departments not fully realized
- Inadequate logistical support
- Misunderstanding of the Municipal assembly concept
- Low level of community participation in decision-making.
- Inadequate office infrastructure for the Sub-Structure
- Low revenue base of the Municipal Assembly

## **MUNICIPAL COURT/WAJU/CHRAJ/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNIT**

The Municipal Domestic Violence Unit exist to

-See to the day – to – day administration of the judicial process of the district court

- Register all orders and judgments of the court

A person is said to be abused;

- When he/she has been cruelly or violently treated

- When someone makes a rude or an offensive remarks on the person.

There are different forms of reported cases of abuses in the municipality. The table below indicates that.

<b>GROUPS</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>CASES (Category of abuse)</b>
Children	-	
Men: Adult	7	Assault
Women: Adult	2	
Aged	-	Unlawful Damage
Total	9	

The main causes of abuses in the municipality are

Provocation, Indiscipline, Poverty, the Environment and Illiteracy

Some of the effects of abuse and Emotional and Physical disability

Measures been taken to prevent or solve the problem of abuse are Institution of criminal proceedings/charges against offenders and Education

Beside this department, there are other institutions that deals with cases of abuse and these are

Police, CHRAJ and Social Welfare

The department receives no assistance from NGOs in addressing issues pertaining to vulnerability

## **COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS (CBOs)**

### **Adwumam Christian Women Association**

This organization is located at Adwumam under Kyekyewere area council. This locally based organization was founded on December 2004. Mainly the organization is a religious as well as human right base organization with its vision statement of ‘Adwumam women seeks the wellbeing of all women’ and its mission statement is ‘To promote happiness in family lives by reducing social stigma and poverty among women’

The main objectives of the organization are;

- a. Seeks the general welfare of women
- b. Seeks unity among women
- c. Seeks to reduce poverty and ignorance among women.

The organization has its structure as; executives, members and volunteers in that order.

Currently it has about 84 members, where 79 are females and 5 are males.

The organization exists to achieve the following functions;

- a. Uniting Christian Women
- b. Providing Counseling to couples & families
- c. Conducting Prevention Programmes against diseases e.g. TB, HIV/AIDS and Malaria
- d. Sensitizing Community Members on hygiene.

Since its inception the organization has undertaken the following projects

- a. Malaria sensitization
- b. Outreach HIV/AIDS education on prevention
- c. TB education/ prevention
- d. House to house HIV prevention education

Opinion leaders and the community are volunteers in this project. The organization has a cordial relationship with other organizations like Hope Association through counseling and referral. The organization has very cordial terms with institutions like the Municipal Assembly, traditional Authorities, the media and the community as a whole.

The organization is albeit funded through fund raising and GAC. The organization is confronted with challenges like

- a. Inadequate funds
- b. Lack of capacity building for members

These challenges could be minimized through support from GAC/ Municipal Assembly in terms of finance to ensure sustainability.

## **SECURITY**

### **Police Service:**

1. The municipality has only one Divisional Headquarters. With six (6) police stations which are not enough since there are many larger communities in the municipality without police stations.

There exist a total of 80 police personnel in the municipality of which 68 are male and 12 are females. This number is not enough since the municipality has a wider coverage or jurisdiction and needs more personnel than we have now for effective policing

the administrative structure of the police service in the municipality is that municipality is headed by a Superintendent of police at the municipal headquarters. Below him are inspectors/chief inspectors who are station officers and the other personnel according to their rank.

The crime situation in the Municipality is Moderate, with a current crime rate of 20% which is not high as compare with other places. the most prevalent crimes in the municipality are; Assault, Stealing, threat of Herm/Death, Fraud, Small scale mining and Murder, where assault is the most f frequents because People fight over small misunderstanding and report at the police station.

Some of the problems encounters in executing duties are

- a) Inadequate manpower/lack of accommodation for some personnel
- b) Inadequate fuel supply for patrols and other duties
- c) Public not assisting police in making arrest when police are being attacked
- d) Lack of information from the public
- e) The stations do not have vehicles to assist them to effectively police their respective areas.
- f) There is fatigue due to long hours of work – some personnel perform 12 hours a day.

To solve these problems however, the police need to be properly resourced and recruitment made to increase their manpower base.

The table below shows the level of relationship between the police and some institutions

Institution/Ranking	Degree of Relationship			
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
District Assembly	√			
Traditional Authorities		√		
The Communities		√		
The Media	√			

There also exist community police or watch dog committees which works very hard. Some of the immediate needs of the police service personnel in the municipality are;

1. The municipality has one good vehicle. An additional vehicle would be need
2. Kyekyewere station has no accommodation for the four personnel who man the station. All the four (4) stay at Dunkwa – On – Offin and attend duty on daily basis at Kyekyewere. Accommodation should therefore be provided for the police station at Kyekyewere.
3. Railways station has pan-latrine toilet facility. This should be converted to Water closet.
4. There are 3 Water closet at the Dunkwa Head Quarters or the Central Police Station which are not enough to cater for prisoners, personnel and their families staying there. The toilet facilities should be expanded to provide additional three (3) at least.

# DEVELOPING HUMAN RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## DISTRICT EDUCATION DIRECTORATE

The table below shows number/levels of schools existing in the municipality

**Table2.12 Schools in the municipality**

Education facility	Public	Private	Total	Pupil-teacher ratio	Pupil/desk ratio	Male/Female ratio
Nursery/ Kindergarten	65	13	78	38:1	3:1	1:1
Primary	68	11	79	34:1	2:1	1:1
JSS	48	6	54	18:2	2:1	2:3
SSS	2	-	2	25:1	1:1	2:3
Technical / Vocational	-	2	2	20:1	1:1	1:20
Nurses training						
Teacher training						
Polytechnic						

The underneath indicate Total Number of teachers in the municipality (public and private, for the past 3yrs)

**Table2.13 Teachers in the municipality**

Level	Trained		Untrained		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Pre-school	6	31	11	298	346
Primary	150	106	392	118	766
JSS	213	53	244	14	524
SSS	25	114			139
Voc.	5	10			15

The enrolment level in the Municipality for the past 4yrs is indicated below

**Table2.14 Enrolment level (past4years)**

Level	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Primary			7,694	7,203	7,934	7,421	7,950	7,889
JSS			3,037	2,497	3,118	2,603	3,339	2,891
SSS			1,681	1,252	1,754	1,304	2,151	1,418

The performance trend of the schools in terms of BECE and SSSCE results for the past 4yrs are indicated below

Table2.15 Performance trend (past4years)

EXAMS	2006	2007	2008	2009
BECE		69%	70%	79%
SSSCE				

## CAPITATION GRANT

Capitation Grant Scheme has been in operation in the Municipal since 2004/2005 academic year. Pupils in kindergarten, Primary and JHS are supported with Three Ghana Cedis (GH¢3.00) every year from the Government of Ghana to take care of school levies and other

Administrative expenses; such as:

- ❖ Enrolment Drive
- ❖ Support for needy pupils
- ❖ Teaching and learning materials (TLM), stationery.
- ❖ Minor repairs of classrooms and furniture.

The money is paid in three trenches to cover the three terms in the year. Schools prepare School Performance Improvement Plan (SPIP) on which budget of activities (as listed above) which the school considers priority are made for the year. All teachers in the school are supposed to make input into the preparation of the SPIP and have to be endorsed by the School's Management Committee Chairman. The SPIP is brought to the Education Office for vetting and approval after which copies are made, one for the office and one to be pasted at the school's office

### **RELEASE OF THE GRANT:**

Every school has a bank account into which the money is paid. The Head teacher and the Assistant are the signatories of the account. When the money is lodged into the account the head has to seek approval from the Director by indicating on a Capitation Grant Form (Requisition Form) what activity to be performed and how much is required as indicated on the SPIP before withdrawal can be made at the bank

### **MONITORING THE USAGE**

From time to time, a team of officers go to the schools to audit/monitor the use of the grant. Heads are supposed to back all purchases made with store invoices and payment vouchers which are verified.

### **MAIN CHALLENGES**

- Late release of the Grant. The first and second Trenches of 2008/2009 academic year have not been released.
- Disbursement which solely based on school's enrolment does not help schools with low enrolment.

### **YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME**

The National Youth Employment was created to offer employment and employable skills to the youth. This programme has helped a lot of youth in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality. In the year under review, 2010 the following activities were embarked on

#### (1) Health Extension Workers

There were 62 people engaged in this programme, but some left for school and due to the division of Upper Denkyira into two, some went to the Upper Denkyira East District as at March there are thirty six (36) at the Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assembly.

#### **Community Protection Unit (Community Policing Assistant)**

About twenty people were sent to the Dunkwa Police station to be screened out of which four has been recruited and they have been sent to the Police Training School.

#### **Youth In Agric**

People who were given funds in the form of cash and fertilizers refused to pay back so the programme was stopped and the rest of the fertilizers returned. The Agric office has sent in a proposal to undertake fish farming but there has not been any response.

#### **Community Education Teaching Assistant**

The Assembly had 250 Community Education Teaching Assistant but due to the division of Upper Denkyira into East and West, while some have also left for school and other

professions the number left as at March 2010 is 100. Replacement has not been done due to embargo on recruitment to Community Education Teaching Assistant. It is hoped that the embargo would be lifted to allow the youth in the Municipality who have applied be employed.

#### **Youth In I.C.T/Mobile Phone Repairs**

Thirty people were interviewed for this job. The requisite qualification is for the programme B.E.C.E. and beyond and out of the 30 people 10 was selected.

#### **Youth In Trades and Vocation**

Forty [40] people applied but 15 people were sent to Cape Coast to start training.

#### **Afforestation**

Under this programme 200 people were employed under this module out of the 400 people who applied.

#### **Waste and Sanitation**

Currently there are 103 people in the Zoomlion and sanitation guards. Two hundred [200] people have also applied to be employed.

#### **Recommendations**

It is recommended that the embargo on CETA's, H.E.W's be lifted to allow for more people to be employed.. The Coordinator needs car or a new motorbike for monitoring of beneficiaries. The Government should release their allowance early to enable them work efficiently and effectively.

<b><u>Breakdown</u></b>	<b><u>Filled Forms</u></b>	<b><u>Recruited</u></b>	<b><u>No. Left</u></b>
CETA	300	-	300
Sanitation/Ziomlion	140	-	140
Health Extension Workers	100	-	100
Health Aides/Saman saman	60	-	60
Community Policing Assistant	40	4	36
Youth in Agric/Afforestation	400	-	400
I.C.T./Mobile Phone Repairs	30	10	20
Traders/Vocations	40	15	25
Paid Internship	30	-	30
	<b><u>1,140</u></b>	<b><u>29</u></b>	<b><u>1111</u></b>

### **GHANA HEALTH SERVICE**

#### **1.4.2.2.1 Health Facilities**

The Health facilities in the Municipality include the following:-

One (1) Hospital at Dunkwa-On-Offin

One (1) Private Hospital at Dunkwa-On-Offin

Three (3) community clinics at:

- Imbraim
- Buabin
- Agyempoma

Two (2) Health Centres at:-

- Kyekyewere
- Oponso

One (1) Private Maternity Home at Dunkwa-On-Offin

- Twenty-five (25) trained Traditional Birth Attendance

### Health Personnel

The key personnel in the District's health delivery system include one (1) Medical Officer, two (2) Cuban doctors, one (1) Dental Surgeon, One (1) Pharmacist and others as show in the Table below:

**Table 1. 26 Health Personnel**

2 Availability of health professionals and infrastructure

staff	2007	2008	2009
<b>Doctors</b>	1	2	1
<b>Dental surgeon</b>	1	1	1
<b>Cuban doctors</b>	2	1	2
<b>Prof. nurses</b>	38	39	35
<b>Aux. nurses</b>	8	7	7
<b>pharmacist</b>	1	2	2
<b>X'ray</b>	1	1	1
<b>Disease control officers</b>	2	3	3
<b>PHN</b>	2	2	2
<b>others</b>	120	138	135

**Source: - District Health Report – 2010**

The number of the various categories of health personnel in the municipality is inadequate. For instance, the Doctor – Patient ratio of **1:20,053** and nurse-patient ratio of **1:2560** puts too much burden on doctors and nurse. These high ratios coupled with inadequate logistical support could have negative impacts on the health delivery system in the District.

#### 1.4.2.2.3 Top Ten Diseases and Reported Cases

The first ten most frequently occurring diseases in the municipality are shown in Table 1.27 As seen from the table, Malaria, Typhoid Fever and Dental cases have been most common diseases in the municipality over the years with malaria leading the list followed by Typhoid fever. Malaria does not only lead the list, but also its proportionate share of the overall total reported cases of the top ten diseases has been increasing, For instance, in 2007, the reported cases were 18735 but this increased to 21657 and 22233 in 2008 and 2009 respectively.

**Morbidity Situation**  
**Table 1.27 Top Causes of OPD Attendance**

**1 Incidence of diseases**

<b>DISEASE</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>AFP</b>	2	2	2	4
<b>Measles</b>	6	0	2	5
<b>Yellow Fever</b>	2	1	2	3
<b>Guinea worm</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Malaria</b>	15275	18735	21657	22233
<b>Tuberculosis (new cases)</b>	72	68	97	52
<b>Yaws</b>	112	107	15	58
<b>Leprosy (New Cases)</b>	11	2	6	3
<b>CSM</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Buruli Ulcer</b>	172	166	213	56
<b>Cholera</b>	31	0	0	0
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	186	257	447	128
<b>Schistosomiasis</b>	23	8	34	26
<b>Onchocerciasis</b>	45	0	7	9

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Dunkwa.

**Summary of Health Problems and Current Interventions**

The health of the population of the Municipality is basic pre-requisite for its development. In view of this the analysis on health considers variables such as the availability of health facilities, adequacy of health personnel, top ten diseases and immunization coverage.

Health delivery system in the Municipality is made up of the orthodox and traditional system. The latter is made up of herbalists, fetish priest and spiritualist. The Traditional system though plays a crucial role in health delivery in the

Municipality, is underdeveloped. It has not been in any way integrated into the modern or orthodox medical practice.

Health delivery under the orthodox system in the Municipality exists up to the Level C under the countries primary health care system with a Municipality Hospital offering a referral services. This is under the management of the Municipality Health Management Team.

## APPLICATION OF POTENTIAL, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES ANALYSIS

### I. IMPROVEMENT AND SUSTENANCE OF MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY

DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
Registration and licensing of micro economic activities	1. Entrepreneurial skills 2. Skilled labour	Resources from development partners	1. Lack of market 2. Low patronage 3. Reluctant to register	1. Lack of capital 2. Lack of expertise 3. Lack of technical know-how
Introduction of Night marketing	1. High interest of the people	Availabilities of electricity	1. Low Patronage	1. Unwillingness of traders to travel at night
Recruitment of city guards	Willingness of the Assembly to support	Availabilities of human resources to be trained	Inadequate funds	Limited Logistics
Renovation of existing market	1. Willingness of the Assembly to support 2. High communal spirit	1. Existence of dev. partners 2. Availabilities of labour, land/space	- Inadequate Funds	- Assembly's numerous plans of action
Recruitment of additional security guards at the market	Willingness of the Assembly to support	Availabilities of human resources to be trained	- Inadequate Funds	- Limited logistics
Training of revenue collectors	Dept. of finance	- Availabilities of financial experts	- Inadequate funds	- Limited logistics

## II. EXPANDED DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE

DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
Provision of electricity and extension	High communal spirit good leadership functioning of the area	1. Availability of land and labour	Untimely release of materials like poles and wires.	1. Inadequate facility and resource to carry out the project
Road	High communal spirit good leadership functioning of the area	1. Willingness of the people to provide accommodation for the road contractors and workers	1. Lack of financial support 2. Abandonment of project by contractors 3. Threats posed by contractor's and their workers on the people in the community with HIV/AIDS	1a) Poor road network b) Apathy of the youth to engage in communal labour
Water and environment sanitation	Willingness of community members to contribute their quota	1. Availability of skilled labour, land for the project 2. Sourcing of funds from developmental partners like DANIDA	1. Unwillingness of land owners to give out land for the project. 2. Delayance of equipment for the project 3. Community members' inability to pay developmental levy.	1(a) Unavailability of drinkable water bodies. b) Selection of site for the construction of the bore-hole
Marketing avenues for locally produced goods	- Good Harvest - Existing Market - Local FM - Dept. of Agric - Artisan - DACF	- Availability of land, labour force - Technical Expertise	Poor roads  Inadequate Storage facilities	High cost of Transportation
The municipal internet café should be revived	- Willingness of the Assembly	- Availability of structure - existing of computers	- Delayance of other equipments for the project. - Inadequate funds	- High charge from expertise to build the cafe
Senior High Schools to purchase local food products	Willingness of the Schools	1. Availabilities of food production groups 2. Available of food all year round	1. Lack of financial support to food production groups	- Frequent changes in weather conditions

### III. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION & AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
Provision of market	Availability of site and skilled labour	Fertile forest lands	Delay of funds from Development partners (Government of Ghana)	Lack of financial support and inputs
Agro- processing machine	1. Availability of labour 2. Availability of raw materials	Fertile forest lands	Uneven access to transportation leading to post harvest losses	Low level of technology and innovation for production
Credit facilities to farmers	- Availability of financial facilities. Rural Banks Commercial Banks Credit Unions.  - Willingness to form FBO's.  - Hard working farmers.  - Availability of Fertile Land.  - Poverty alleviation programmes.	- Low Interest rate  - Donors	- Demand for collateral.  - Bureaucracies in processing loans.  - Unfavorable weather conditions.  Outbreak of pest and diseases.	- Low Loan recovery rate. - Ignorance about existing facilities
Accessible roads	- Dept. of Feeder Roads. - DACF - High Communal Spirit.	Donors (CBROU / EU). * GOG * Timber Contracted	- Inadequate Funds - Poor terrain - Poor maintenance of culture.	Flooding Erosion Untimely release of Funds.
Agric extension offices should be accessible	- Educate farmers to know	- Existence of extension offices - Availabilities of experts	- Distance decay - High illiteracy rate among farmers	Lackadaisical attitudes of extension officers towards farmers
Planting/ plough	- Dept. of Agric.	- Donors (CBROU / EU).	- High cost of device	- Farmers unwillingness

device to be provided	- Assembly - Existence of farm groups	- GOG	- Inadequate funds	to access device - Ignorance about existing facilities
Improve seed varieties supplied	- Dept. of Agric. - Assembly	- Donors, NGO'S - GOG	- Inadequate Fund	- Ignorance about existing facilities
Promoting co-operative ventures	- Dept. of Agric. - Assembly	- Donors, NGO'S - GOG	Inadequate Logistics for campaign	- Ignorance of farmers

#### IV. SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR

DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
Lack of entrepreneurial development and organization	Pool of skilled labour and apprenticeship (artisans)	Financial assistance from development partners	Inconvenient release of funds from development partners	1. Inadequate logistics 2. Threats posed by HIV/AIDS to skill labour and unskilled labour
Promoting locally made goods	-Dept. Agric. - willingness of Farmers to form groups	- Local FM stations - Information Dept.	- Packaging of local goods - Price comparism	- Inadequate funds
Building the capacity and skills of local artisans	- Availability of financial facilities. Rural Banks Commercial Banks Credit Unions.  - Willingness to form Unions.  - Hard working artisans.  - Poverty alleviation programmes	- Low Interest rate  - Donors	- Demand for collateral.  - Bureaucracies in processing loans.  - Unfavorable weather conditions.	- Low Loan recovery rate. - Ignorance about existing facilities
Reorganization of small scale mining	- Assembly's willingness - Bye Laws	- Local FM stations - Information Dept.	- Miner's unwillingness to comply to rules and regulations	Assembly's numerous plans of action
Improving skills of artisans	- Assembly willingness to provide training	- Donor support - NGO'S	- Difficult in identifying artisans	Illiteracy levels of artisans
Patronizing local	- Artisans to form	- Local FM stations	- Packaging of local products	- competition from

products of local artisans	groups	- Information Dept.	- Price comparison	outside.
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### V. DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
Inadequate qualified trained teachers	1. and skills of the youth Development of interest	1. Skilled labour 2. Establishment of distance learning center.	1. Lack of good facilities 2. Lack of transport facility 3. Lack of training institution	Qualified teachers prefer urban centres to the rural areas.
Lack of teachers quarters	1. Good sense of hospitality among the community members 2. Availability of skilled labour. 3. Availability of land	Accessing funds from European Union	Inadequate funding	The community is far from the district capital
Construction of classroom block	1. High communal spirit. 2. Good leadership functioning at the area 2. Availability of skilled labour. 3. Availability of land	Accessing funds from European Union	Inadequate financial support	The community is far from the district capital
Provision of health	Availability of	. Donor Gov. Policies on Health.	Untimely release of	- Inadequate Health personnel.

centers	training institution Land ,Timber, Raw materials Sand, Stones Communal Spirit, DACF, MP's Artisans T/Authorities Large Population DHD		funds for the project - Poor Road network - Long Distance to access Health facility.	- Untimely release of funds.
Provision of more health staff	- D/A Scholarship - Availability of health facilities. - High Population	1. Availability of skilled trainers 2. Sourcing of funds from development partners - Nursing Training College. - Gov't Scholarship programme	- Inadequate Accommodation. - Inadequate Training - Low commitment	Unwillingness to accept postings.
Interest /skill development at all levels (establishment of skills learning centres)	Availability of Land Timber Stone, Sand, Artisans,  Preparedness of the youth to work. Existence of Youth Co-ordinator.	- Donors - Education Policy - GETFUND - HIC	Lack of funds to finance the project	- Inadequate of funds. - Late releases of funds from Government.
Establishment of	Availability of	- Donors	Inadequate funds	Untimely release of Funds.

distance learning centre (workers college )	Land Timber Stone, Sand, Artisans, Communal Spirit T/Authorities MP's	- Education Policy - GETFUND - HIC		
Rehabilitation centre for people with disabilities(PWD)	- Existence of an association for the physically challenged	Training Schools and Centres in the region.	Inadequate of funds.	- Inadequate of funds. - Late releases of funds from Government.
Renovation of existing schools	- High communal spirit - IGF - Availability of local materials such as sand, stone, timber. - Artisans - Qualified personnel	- Donors - Education Policy - GETFUND - HIC	Inadequate funds	- Inadequate of funds. - Late releases of funds from Government.

## VI. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
Public hearing of the activities of heads of departments in the Municipality	1. Decentralized departments in place 2. Information accessibility	Additional resources from charitable institutions Officers posted to manage the offices.	Inadequate funds from the regional and head office.	Lack of logistics
Low Revenue base of District Assembly	1). Revenue collectors. - Establishment	- Local Government act and other financial Regulations	- Unrealistic Data on rateable items. - Inadequate Education	- Postings of staff. - Government Policy on

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sub-committees</li> <li>- Fee Fixing</li> <li>- Vehicle Tax Force.</li> <li>- Bye-Laws</li> <li>- Personnel</li> </ul>	<p>like.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Financial Memorandum</li> <li>2. Internal Audit Act.</li> <li>3. Financial Adm. act.</li> </ol>	<p>Unwillingness to honour these obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate qualified personnel.</li> </ul>	<p>recruitment.</p>
Ineffective financial Management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Audit Service</li> <li>- Qualified Accounting staff.</li> <li>- Local Government Inspector.</li> <li>- Budget Analyst/ Planning Officer.</li> <li>- Finance &amp; Administration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Government Act and Other financial Regulations.</li> </ul> <p>Audit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of MIS</li> <li>- Inadequate Data</li> <li>- Inadequate Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Frequent changes in Financial Administration Policies.</li> </ul>
Construction of Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of the Assembly to support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of cooperate entities to support</li> <li>- Availabilities of land</li> <li>- Availabilities of experts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- inadequate fund</li> <li>- Assembly's numerous plans of action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land acquisition</li> <li>- Frequent change/posting of administrators</li> </ul>
Strengthen of unit committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of the Assembly to support</li> <li>- Existence of Assembly men</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availabilities of experts</li> <li>- Land to establish Offices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low educational levels of committee members</li> </ul>
Bill board at vantage points	<p>Existence of institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availabilities of space/land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- unwillingness of institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- controversy over space/Land</li> </ul>
Encourage town / village meeting at least once a year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Willingness of the Assembly to support.</li> <li>- Willingness of the people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of information dept. vans</li> <li>- Existence of NCCE to educate the citizens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funds to organize</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mind set of the people</li> <li>- Inadequate logistics</li> </ul>
Strengthen the NCCE to play its mandatory role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The readiness of the Assembly to support.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expertise to educate officials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assembly's numerous plans of action</li> </ul>

effectively				
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## VII. REDUCING POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITIES

DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
Empowering women in income generating activities	1. Skilled labour 2. Skilled trainers 3. Training institutions	Additional resources from NGOs and development partners	1. Lack of interest in women development 2. Lack of women cooperative societies	Inadequate funding
Lack of Recognition for the Physically Challenged	- The Municipal Assembly has staff. - DACF - Dept. of the Social Welfare.	- The Municipal Assembly has staff. - DACF	- Inadequate Financial Support. - Low Self esteem - Lack of Respect. - Negative attitude towards the physically challenged	Untimely release of funds.
Lack of vocational/employable skills for the PWD	Lack of vocational/employable skills for the PWD	Training Schools and Centres in the region.	- Inadequate of funds	- Inadequate of funds. - Late releases of funds from Government.
Intensify personal and environmental hygiene	High spirit of communal labour	Existence of sanitation guards, and waste management experts	Lack of education on personal and educational hygiene	Unavailability of funds
Constructions of drains in our communities	- District Assembly - Physical Planning officer available	Support from Government of Ghana Water and Sanitation Agency.	- Low revenue base of District Assembly  - Attitude of people in maintaining drains.	- Inadequate of funds. - Late releases of funds from Government.
Enforce the provision of household latrines	- District Assembly. - Existence of level. - Communities interest in house-hold toilets District Assembly contribution to the provision of toilets	- Water and Sanitation Agency.  - Donor Support EU, CWSA.  - Government support.	- Low revenue  - Poor attitude of communities	Late release of funds.

	facilities			
People should contribute to the evacuation of refuse	- District Assembly - Physical Planning officer available	Existence of sanitation guards, and waste management experts	Lack of logistics and sanitation materials	Lack of funds
Resourced identified economic groups e.g. Widows group	Existence of widow groups and association	-NGO support -Willingness of the people to form associations	Inadequate funds	
Enforcement of family planning in our communities	-Existence of health institutions	Availability of health personnel's Availability of contraceptive drugs	Lack of education on family planning in our communities	- High level of illiteracy - Inadequate logistics
Develop cemeteries to attract tourist	Existence of parks and Gardens institutions	- Availability expert from dept. of parks and Garden  - Interest of the people. - Willingness of Assembly to support	- Culture and believes behind cemeteries	- Taboos of communities

## **CHAPTER THREE**

This chapter introduces the mission statement, vision statement, developmental goals, objectives, and strategies of the municipality in achieving its stated goal and strategies used in achieving them.

### **MISSION STATEMENT**

The Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people in the Municipality by initiating sustainable programmes to promote good health, education, environmental, sanitation and economic development.

### **VISION STATEMENT**

The vision of the Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assembly is to become world class Assembly by providing client focus and customer friendly to its stakeholders.

### **DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

#### **DISTRICT GOAL:**

To reduce the poverty level of the people by enhancing the human resource base, increasing production infrastructure, agro-based industrial development for the promotion of transparent and accountable governance.

#### **I. IMPROVEMENT AND SUSTENANCE OF MACROECONOMIC STABILITY**

##### **GOAL:**

Fiscal policy management

##### **OBJECTIVES:**

Improve fiscal resource mobilization.  
Training of revenue collectors  
To increase the revenue base of District Assembly.

##### **STRATEGIES:**

Minimize revenue leakages in all collecting agencies.  
Institute tax reforms with emphasis on indirect taxes and enhancing tax incentives.  
Organize publicity programs to enhance tax consciousness and mobilization.

##### **GOAL:**

Registration and licensing of macro economic activities

### **OBJECTIVES:**

Macroeconomic formulations are policy informed by periodic policy reviews  
Introduction of Night marketing  
Renovation of existing market  
Recruitment of additional security guards at the market

### **STRATEGIES:**

Creating awareness of the registration through the local FM stations  
Registration and licensing of macro economic activities  
Implement schemes to increase long-term savings/funds.  
Encourage the further development of the market for bonds and other long-term securities

## **II EXPANDED DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **ELECTRICITY**

#### **GOAL:**

To provide and expand electricity coverage to all communities.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- a. To extend electricity to 10 communities by the year 2013
- b. To provide electricity to 30 communities by the year 2013
- c. Sensitization of the community to willingly give up portions of their farmlands for the erection of the electric poles for power supply and transformers.

#### **STRATEGIES**

- a. Buying of electricity poles by UDEMA
- b. Lobby at the Ministry of Energy to support the supply of electricity
- c. Sensitization of the community to willingly give up portions of their farmlands for the erection of the electric poles for power supply and transformers.

### **WATER**

#### **GOAL**

To provide portable water in all communities.

#### **OBJECTIVE**

To ensure that 20% of communities without water have access to portable drinking water.

#### **STRATEGIES**

1. Drilling of bore-holes in the deprived communities.
2. Provision of hand dug wells for the communities.
3. Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing water facilities in the Municipality.
4. Operation and management training for water committee members.

## **ROAD**

### **GOAL:**

1. Making roads accessible in the Municipality

### **OBJECTIVES**

- 1 To construct new roads to three (3) communities by 2013.
2. To upgrade tarred and reshape all the poor road networks in and around the Municipality by 2013.

### **STRATEGIES**

1. To give contract to qualified road contractors.
2. To monitor the contractors work effectively
3. To facilitate the early release of funds.

## **SANITATION**

### **GOAL**

.To improve sanitary conditions in the Municipality.

### **OBJECTIVES**

1. Increase accessibility to sanitation facilities from 2% to 5%.
2. Improvement of drainage systems in the needed communities by 2013.
3. To improve and control solid waste management by 30% by the year 2013.

### **STRATEGIES**

1. Provision of more refuse skips.
2. Education of households' toilets

## **ENVIRONMENT**

### **GOAL**

To ensure and improve a healthy environment.

### **OBJECTIVE**

1. To reduce the illegal felling of trees that depletes the forest zone by 20% by the year 2013.
2. To minimize the activities of the small scale miners by 10% by the year 2013.

### **STRATEGIES**

1. To implement tree planting exercise.
2. To enforce the bye-law of the Municipal Assembly on environmental protection.
3. Enforcement of covering of the pits and holes by the small scale miners.
4. Education on land conservation methods in the communities.

### **III ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.**

#### **MARKET**

##### **GOAL**

Creation of market centers in the municipality

##### **OBJECTIVE**

To construct open shed market with warehouse for three communities by 2013

##### **STRATEGY**

1. Acquisition of land
2. Selection of site for the market.
3. Making roads accessible to marketing centers.

#### **AGRICULTURE**

##### **GOAL**

To increase food production level by modernization of agricultural and agro-based industrial production.

##### **OBJECTIVE**

To improve farmer knowledge in Technology

##### **STRATEGY**

1. Education of farmers on modernized machinery, inputs and equipments.
2. Provision of improved seedlings and seeds.
3. Facilitate the acquisition of financial support.

### **V. DEVELOPING HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **EDUCATION**

##### **GOAL**

1. To provide trained teachers with access to good accommodation, better teaching and Learning materials in an enabling environment at all levels
2. To improve the quality of education in the Municipality.

##### **OBJECTIVE**

To improve educational standards by increasing teaching and learning by 20% by the year 2013.

##### **STRATEGIES**

1. To provide more teachers quarters
2. Recruitment of well trained qualified teachers.
3. Construction of more K.G, primary and JHS schools.
4. Provision of teaching and learning materials.

## **HEALTH**

### **GOAL**

To provide and increase more health centers, staff and accommodation in the Municipality.

### **OBJECTIVE**

To construct 3 health centers in the Municipality by the year 2013.

### **STRATEGIES**

1. Recruitment of more nurses.
2. Construction of nurses' quarters
3. Provision of health centres/clinics.

## **VI. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

**GOAL:** Promoting the practice of democracy and institutional reform agenda

### **OBJECTIVE:**

Strengthen arms of governance and independent governance institutions

### **STRATEGIES:**

Establish mutually agreed framework for development dialogue among the Assembly and stakeholders

Inculcating public hearing of activities of the Assembly in our bye laws and plans.

### **GOAL:**

Strengthening local governance and decentralization

### **OBJECTIVES:**

Promote the growth and maturity of democracy

Efficient internal revenue generation leading to financial autonomy of the district

### **STRATEGIES:**

Organize workshops for unit committees' members

Provision of offices and other logistics for unit committees

Education on the importance of tax payment.

Organize training for revenue collectors on effective ways of revenue collecting.

Recruit more revenue collectors

### **GOAL:**

Enhancing rule of law and justice

### **OBJECTIVES:**

Strengthen the capacity of judges, lawyers, the police and Para-legal staff in both public and private sectors to promote the rule of laws.

**STRATEGIES:**

Establish relationship with cooperate entities in helping in the rehabilitation of the office  
Inculcating the rehabilitation of the office in the annual budget and action plan.

**VII. REDUCING POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITIES**

**GOAL:**

Reduction of Poverty and income inequalities

**OBJECTIVE:**

Promote income generating opportunities for the poor and the vulnerable, including women and food crop farmers

**STRATEGY:**

Organize training workshop on the new ways of production

**GOAL:**

To promote special development areas

**OBJECTIVE:**

Bridge/reduce spatial and income inequalities in Ghana development.

**STRATEGIES:**

Organize forum for the physically challenge and women to access their main core needs and concerns

Involvement of Donors to see to the needs of the subject matters

## Sustainability Test

Activity Const of 16nos 3-unit JHS classroom block.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Water pollution:</b> Protect water bodies from pollution	Improve water quality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land degradation:</b> Controlling sand winning and illegal mining and reforestation.	Licensing of sand winners and small scale miners	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> To control illegal logging and reforestation.	Acreage Of Land Reforested/No of chain saw operators arrested.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate change:</b> To promote measures that address or mitigate effects of climate change.	No. of activities planned on the local environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Teenage Pregnancy:</b> To reduce teenage pregnancy and encourage girl-child education.	Number of girls retained in school	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Chieftaincy Disputes:</b> To facilitate the resolution of chieftaincy disputes	Number of disputes settled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unemployment:</b> Provision of job opportunities for the youth	No. of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste management</b> To improve liquid waste disposal.	No. of cesspool emptier acquired.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health budgets:</b> improving the health and well being of the people.	No of people accessing NHIS	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low incomes:</b> Improve the local economy	No of micro enterprises established	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unskilled labour:</b> Provide employable skills for the youth	No of people provided with employable skills	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Growth in the local industry:</b> To encourage entrepreneurs to go into agro-processing to add value to products.	No. of agro-processing enterprises established.	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Poor Revenue generation:</b> To improve revenue mobilization	Percentage of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Coordination with other Departments:</b> To ensure effective coordination with the departments of the Assembly.	No. of departmental meetings held.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Ineffective Area Councils:</b> To make the area councils functional.	No of Area councils inaugurated, equipped and functional.	■ 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

<b>Activity Provision and extension of electricity</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Water pollution:</b> Protect water bodies from pollution	Improve water quality	(■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land degradation:</b> Controlling sand winning and illegal mining and reforestation.	Licensing of sand winners and small scale miners	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> To control illegal logging and reforestation.	Acreage Of Land Reforested/No of chain saw operators arrested.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate change:</b> To promote measures that address or mitigate effects of climate change.	Impact on the local environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Teenage Pregnancy:</b> To reduce teenage pregnancy and encourage girl-child education.	Number of girls retained in school	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Chieftaincy Disputes:</b> To facilitate the resolution of chieftaincy disputes	Number of disputes settled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unemployment:</b> Provision of job opportunities for the youth	No. of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste management</b> To improve liquid waste disposal.	No. of cesspool emptier acquired.	(■) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health budgets:</b> improving the health and well being of the people.	No of people accessing NHIS	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b><u>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</u></b>		
<b>Low incomes:</b> Improve the local economy	No of micro enterprises established	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Unskilled labour:</b> Provide employable skills for the youth	No of people provided with employable skills	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Growth in the local industry:</b> To encourage entrepreneurs to go into agro-processing to add value to products.	No. of agro-processing enterprises established.	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b><u>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</u></b>		
<b>Poor Revenue generation:</b> To improve revenue mobilization	Percentage of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Coordination with other Departments:</b> To ensure effective coordination with the departments of the Assembly.	No. of departmental meetings held.	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Ineffective Area Councils:</b> To make the area councils functional.	No of Area councils inaugurated, equipped and functional.	■ 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

<b>Activity Const and reshaping of roads</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Water pollution:</b> Protect water bodies from pollution	Improve water quality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land degradation:</b> Controlling sand winning and illegal mining and reforestation.	Licensing of sand winners and small scale miners	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> To control illegal logging and reforestation.	Acreage Of Land Reforested/No of chain saw operators arrested.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate change:</b> To promote measures that address or mitigate effects of climate change.	Impact on the local environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Teenage Pregnancy:</b> To reduce teenage pregnancy and encourage girl-child education.	Number of girls retained in school	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Chieftaincy Disputes:</b> To facilitate the resolution of chieftaincy disputes	Number of disputes settled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unemployment:</b> Provision of job opportunities for the youth	No. of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste management</b> To improve liquid waste disposal.	No. of cesspool emptier acquired.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health budgets:</b> improving the health and well being of the people.	No of people accessing NHIS	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<u>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</u>		
<b>Low incomes:</b> Improve the local economy	No of micro enterprises established	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unskilled labour:</b> Provide employable skills for the youth	No of people provided with employable skills	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Growth in the local industry:</b> To encourage entrepreneurs to go into agro-processing to add value to products.	No. of agro-processing enterprises established.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<u>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</u>		
<b>Poor Revenue generation:</b> To improve revenue mobilization	Percentage of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Coordination with other Departments:</b> To ensure effective coordination with the departments of the Assembly.	No. of departmental meetings held.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Ineffective Area Councils:</b> To make the area councils functional.	No of Area councils inaugurated, equipped and functional.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

## Sustainability Test

Activity Const of 22 Nos 3 unit Teachers quarters		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Water pollution:</b> Protect water bodies from pollution	Improve water quality	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Land degradation:</b> Controlling sand winning and illegal mining and reforestation.	Licensing of sand winners and small scale miners	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> To control illegal logging and reforestation.	Acreage Of Land Reforested/No of chain saw operators arrested.	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Climate change:</b> To promote measures that address or mitigate effects of climate change.	Impact on the local environment	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Teenage Pregnancy:</b> To reduce teenage pregnancy and encourage girl-child education.	Number of girls retained in school	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Chieftaincy Disputes:</b> To facilitate the resolution of chieftaincy disputes	Number of disputes settled	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Unemployment:</b> Provision of job opportunities for the youth	No. of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Waste management</b> To improve liquid waste disposal.	No. of cesspool emptier acquired.	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Health budgets:</b> improving the health and well being of the people.	No of people accessing NHIS	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5

<u>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</u>		
<b>Low incomes:</b> Improve the local economy	No of micro enterprises established	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unskilled labour:</b> Provide employable skills for the youth	No of people provided with employable skills	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Growth in the local industry:</b> To encourage entrepreneurs to go into agro-processing to add value to products.	No. of agro-processing enterprises established.	0 1 2 3 4 5
<u>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</u>		
<b>Poor Revenue generation:</b> To improve revenue mobilization	Percentage of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Coordination with other Departments:</b> To ensure effective coordination with the departments of the Assembly.	No. of departmental meetings held.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Ineffective Area Councils:</b> To make the area councils functional.	No of Area councils inaugurated, equipped and functional.	0 1 2 3 4 5

## Sustainability Test

<b>Activity Const of clinics</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<u>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</u>		
<b>Water pollution:</b> Protect water bodies from pollution	Improve water quality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land degradation:</b> Controlling sand winning and illegal mining and reforestation.	Licensing of sand winners and small scale miners	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> To control illegal logging and reforestation.	Acreage Of Land Reforested/No of chain saw operators arrested.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Climate change:</b> To promote measures that address or mitigate effects of climate change.	Impact on the local environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Teenage Pregnancy:</b> To reduce teenage pregnancy and encourage girl-child education.	Number of girls retained in school	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Chieftaincy Disputes:</b> To facilitate the resolution of chieftaincy disputes	Number of disputes settled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unemployment:</b> Provision of job opportunities for the youth	No. of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste management</b> To improve liquid waste disposal.	No. of cesspool emptier acquired.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health budgets:</b> improving the health and well being of the people.	No of people accessing NHIS	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low incomes:</b> Improve the local economy	No of micro enterprises established	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unskilled labour:</b> Provide employable skills for the youth	No of people provided with employable skills	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Growth in the local industry:</b> To encourage entrepreneurs to go into agro-processing to add value to products.	No. of agro-processing enterprises established.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Poor Revenue generation:</b> To improve revenue mobilization	Percentage of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Coordination with other Departments:</b> To ensure effective coordination with the departments of the Assembly.	No. of departmental meetings held.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Ineffective Area Councils:</b> To make the area councils functional.	No of Area councils inaugurated, equipped and functional.	0 1 2 3 4 5

## Sustainability Test

Activity Const of 8nos. community centres		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Water pollution:</b> Protect water bodies from pollution	Improve water quality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land degradation:</b> Controlling sand winning and illegal mining and reforestation.	Licensing of sand winners and small scale miners	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> To control illegal logging and reforestation.	Acreage Of Land Reforested/No of chain saw operators arrested.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate change:</b> To promote measures that address or mitigate effects of climate change.	Impact on the local environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Teenage Pregnancy:</b> To reduce teenage pregnancy and encourage girl-child education.	Number of girls retained in school	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Chieftaincy Disputes:</b> To facilitate the resolution of chieftaincy disputes	Number of disputes settled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unemployment:</b> Provision of job opportunities for the youth	No. of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste management</b> To improve liquid waste disposal.	No. of cesspool emptier acquired.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Health budgets:</b> improving the health and well being of the people.	No of people accessing NHIS	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low incomes:</b> Improve the local economy	No of micro enterprises established	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unskilled labour:</b> Provide employable skills for the youth	No of people provided with employable skills	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Growth in the local industry:</b> To encourage entrepreneurs to go into agro-processing to add value to products.	No. of agro-processing enterprises established.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Poor Revenue generation:</b> To improve revenue mobilization	Percentage of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Coordination with other Departments:</b> To ensure effective coordination with the departments of the Assembly.	No. of departmental meetings held.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Ineffective Area Councils:</b> To make the area councils functional.	No of Area councils inaugurated, equipped and functional.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity Const of 4 nos. markets</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Water pollution:</b> Protect water bodies from pollution	Improve water quality	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Land degradation:</b> Controlling sand winning and illegal mining and reforestation.	Licensing of sand winners and small scale miners	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> To control illegal logging and reforestation.	Acreage Of Land Reforested/No of chain saw operators arrested.	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Climate change:</b> To promote measures that address or mitigate effects of climate change.	Impact on the local environment	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Teenage Pregnancy:</b> To reduce teenage pregnancy and encourage girl-child education.	Number of girls retained in school	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Chieftaincy Disputes:</b> To facilitate the resolution of chieftaincy disputes	Number of disputes settled	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Unemployment:</b> Provision of job opportunities for the youth	No. of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Waste management</b> To improve liquid waste disposal.	No. of cesspool emptier acquired.	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Health budgets:</b> improving the health and well being of the people.	No of people accessing NHIS	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low incomes:</b> Improve the local economy	No of micro enterprises established	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

<b>Unskilled labour:</b> Provide employable skills for the youth	No of people provided with employable skills	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Growth in the local industry:</b> To encourage entrepreneurs to go into agro-processing to add value to products.	No. of agro-processing enterprises established.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Poor Revenue generation:</b> To improve revenue mobilization	Percentage of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Coordination with other Departments:</b> To ensure effective coordination with the departments of the Assembly.	No. of departmental meetings held.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Ineffective Area Councils:</b> To make the area councils functional.	No of Area councils inaugurated, equipped and functional.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity Const of 22 nos. boreholes</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Water pollution:</b> Protect water bodies from pollution	Improve water quality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land degradation:</b> Controlling sand winning and illegal mining.	Licensing of sand winners and small scale miners	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> To control illegal logging and reforestation.	Acreage Of Land Reforested/No of chain saw operators arrested.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate change:</b> To promote measures that address or mitigate effects of climate change.	Impact on the local environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Teenage Pregnancy:</b> To reduce teenage pregnancy and encourage girl-child education.	Number of girls retained in school	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Chieftaincy Disputes:</b> To facilitate the resolution of chieftaincy disputes	Number of disputes settled	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Unemployment:</b> Provision of job opportunities for the youth	No. of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Waste management</b> To improve liquid waste disposal.	No. of cesspool emptier acquired.	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Health budgets:</b> improving the health and well being of the people.	No of people accessing NHIS	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low incomes:</b> Improve the local economy	No of micro enterprises established	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Unskilled labour:</b> Provide employable skills for the youth	No of people provided with employable skills	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Growth in the local industry:</b> To encourage entrepreneurs to go into agro-processing to add value to products.	No. of agro-processing enterprises established.	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Poor Revenue generation:</b> To improve revenue mobilization	Percentage of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Coordination with other Departments:</b> To ensure effective coordination with the departments of the Assembly.	No. of departmental meetings held.	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Ineffective Area Councils:</b> To make the area councils functional.	No of Area councils inaugurated, equipped and functional.	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5

## Sustainability Test

Activity Const of 22 Nos 3 unit Teachers quarters		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Water pollution:</b> Protect water bodies from pollution	Improve water quality	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Land degradation:</b> Controlling sand winning and illegal mining and reforestation.	Licensing of sand winners and small scale miners	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> To control illegal logging and reforestation.	Acreage Of Land Reforested/No of chain saw operators arrested.	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Climate change:</b> To promote measures that address or mitigate effects of climate change.	Impact on the local environment	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Teenage Pregnancy:</b> To reduce teenage pregnancy and encourage girl-child education.	Number of girls retained in school	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Chieftaincy Disputes:</b> To facilitate the resolution of chieftaincy disputes	Number of disputes settled	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Unemployment:</b> Provision of job opportunities for the youth	No. of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Waste management</b> To improve liquid waste disposal.	No. of cesspool emptier acquired.	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Health budgets:</b> improving the health and well being of the people.	No of people accessing NHIS	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5

<u>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</u>		
<b>Low incomes:</b> Improve the local economy	No of micro enterprises established	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unskilled labour:</b> Provide employable skills for the youth	No of people provided with employable skills	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Growth in the local industry:</b> To encourage entrepreneurs to go into agro-processing to add value to products.	No. of agro-processing enterprises established.	0 1 2 3 4 5
<u>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</u>		
<b>Poor Revenue generation:</b> To improve revenue mobilization	Percentage of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Coordination with other Departments:</b> To ensure effective coordination with the departments of the Assembly.	No. of departmental meetings held.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Ineffective Area Councils:</b> To make the area councils functional.	No of Area councils inaugurated, equipped and functional.	0 1 2 3 4 5

## Sustainability Test

<b>Activity Provision of 33 nos School Feeding Programme</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<u>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</u>		
<b>Water pollution:</b> Protect water bodies from pollution	Improve water quality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land degradation:</b> Controlling sand winning and illegal mining and reforestation.	Licensing of sand winners and small scale miners	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> To control illegal logging and reforestation.	Acreage Of Land Reforested/No of chain saw operators arrested.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Climate change:</b> To promote measures that address or mitigate effects of climate change.	Impact on the local environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Teenage Pregnancy:</b> To reduce teenage pregnancy and encourage girl-child education.	Number of girls retained in school	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Chieftaincy Disputes:</b> To facilitate the resolution of chieftaincy disputes	Number of disputes settled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unemployment:</b> Provision of job opportunities for the youth	No. of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste management</b> To improve liquid waste disposal.	No. of cesspool emptier acquired.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health budgets:</b> improving the health and well being of the people.	No of people accessing NHIS	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low incomes:</b> Improve the local economy	No of micro enterprises established	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unskilled labour:</b> Provide employable skills for the youth	No of people provided with employable skills	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Growth in the local industry:</b> To encourage entrepreneurs to go into agro-processing to add value to products.	No. of agro-processing enterprises established.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Poor Revenue generation:</b> To improve revenue mobilization	Percentage of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Coordination with other Departments:</b> To ensure effective coordination with the departments of the Assembly.	No. of departmental meetings held.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Ineffective Area Councils:</b> To make the area councils functional.	No of Area councils inaugurated, equipped and functional.	0 1 2 3 4 5

## Sustainability Test

Activity Construction of Toilet Facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Water pollution:</b> Protect water bodies from pollution	Improve water quality	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land degradation:</b> Controlling sand winning and illegal mining and reforestation.	Licensing of sand winners and small scale miners	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> To control illegal logging and reforestation.	Acreage Of Land Reforested/No of chain saw operators arrested.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate change:</b> To promote measures that address or mitigate effects of climate change.	Impact on the local environment	(0) 1 2 3 4- 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Teenage Pregnancy:</b> To reduce teenage pregnancy and encourage girl-child education.	Number of girls retained in school	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Chieftaincy Disputes:</b> To facilitate the resolution of chieftaincy disputes	Number of disputes settled	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unemployment:</b> Provision of job opportunities for the youth	No. of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Waste management</b> To improve liquid waste disposal.	No. of cesspool emptier acquired.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health budgets:</b> improving the health and well being of the people.	No of people accessing NHIS	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<u>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</u>		
<b>Low incomes:</b> Improve the local economy	No of micro enterprises established	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Unskilled labour:</b> Provide employable skills for the youth	No of people provided with employable skills	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Growth in the local industry:</b> To encourage entrepreneurs to go into agro-processing to add value to products.	No. of agro-processing enterprises established.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<u>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</u>		
<b>Poor Revenue generation:</b> To improve revenue mobilization	Percentage of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Coordination with other Departments:</b> To ensure effective coordination with the departments of the Assembly.	No. of departmental meetings held.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Ineffective Area Councils:</b> To make the area councils functional.	No of Area councils inaugurated, equipped and functional.	0 1 2 3 4 5

**SAMPLE-Compound Matrix for Analysis of PPPs against Major-Environment Concerns**

Major Environmental Concerns	Natural Resources						Socio-cultural issues				Economic Issues			Instituti onal Issues	
	Water pollution	Land degradation	Deforestation	Climate change			Teenage Pregnancy	Unemployment	Waste Management	Health Budgets	Low incomes	Growth in the local economy	Poor revenue generation	Coordination with other Dept	Ineffective Area Councils
Policies/Plans/programmes/ Activities															
To ensure that 20% of communities without water have access to potable drinking water by 2013.	+	0	0	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
To improve farmer knowledge in Technology by 2013	+	+	+	+			0	0	-	0	+	+	+	0	0
To construct 3 Health centers in the municipality by the year 2013	0	-	-	-			0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0
To construct open shed market with warehouse for 3 communities by 2013	0	-	-	-			+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	0
Increase accessibility to sanitation facilities from 2% to 5%.	0	-	0	-			0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
. To improve and control solid waste management by 30% by the year 2013	+	+	0	+			0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
To reduce the illegal felling of trees that depletes the forest zone by 20% by the year 2013	+	+	+	+			0	-	+	0	-	-	-	-	0

. To upgrade tarred roads and reshape all the poor road networks in and around the Municipality by 2013.	-	-	-		-			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
To ensure that 20% of communities without water have access to potable drinking water.	0	-	-		+			+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	0
To construct new roads to three (3) communities by 2013	-	-	-		-			-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	0
To extend electricity to 10 communities by the year 2013	0	-	-		-			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	0
Construction of 38 Nos. KG, stores and offices	0	-	-		-			0	+	-	0	+	+	+	+	0
Provision of 26 No. Teachers Quarters	0	-	-		-			0	+	-	0	+	+	+	+	0
Construction of 4 No. Health Centers/CHPS compounds	0	-	-		-			0	+	-	0	+	+	+	+	0
Rehabilitation of a 1No Community Health Training School	0	-	-		-			0	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	0
Renovation of 2 No. Atechem Police Station	0	-	0		0			0	0	0	0	-	+	+	+	0
Provision of 4 No. Electric Generators	-	-	0		0			0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0
Construction of 1No Slaughter House	-	-	0		-			0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
Recruitment of city guards	0	0	0		0			0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
Introduction of Night marketing and trading	0	0	0		0			-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	0
Construction of 1No Storm Drain	-	-	0		+			0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
Provision of 24 No public toilets	0	-	-		-			0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
Provision of 8 No community centers	0	-	-		-			-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0

Provision of 32 No. School feeding programmes	0	-	-		-			+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	0
Empowering women in income generating activity.	0	0	0		0			0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0
Restriction of illegal mining (galamsey) to allotment	-	-	-		-			-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	0

## **CHAPTER FOUR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

### **I. IMPROVEMENT AND SUSTENANCE OF MACROECONOMIC STABILITY**

#### **Fiscal policy management:**

The purpose of this programme is to improve fiscal resource mobilization

The expected result: Organize workshops for revenue collectors.

#### **Macroeconomic policy Reviews:**

The purpose of this programme is to provide macroeconomic policy formulations which are informed by periodic policy reviews

The expected result: Creating awareness of the registration through the local FM stations

### **II. EXPANDED DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE**

#### **Water and Environmental Sanitation:**

The purpose of this programme is to improve good sanitary conditions and provide portable, well managed drinking water in the Municipality.

The expected results: Access to good drinking water, improved drainage system. More household latrines provided. Well managed public toilet provided in the needed institutions.

### **III. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Agriculture:**

The purpose of agriculture development programme increase food production by modernization and agro-based and agricultural production in the Municipality.

#### **Expected outputs are:**

- Modernized technologies adopted
- Farm inputs made accessible
- Access to financial assistance improved.

### **IV. SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

#### **Private sector Development:**

The purpose of this programme is to Promote locally made goods and also develops interest / skills development at all levels.

**Expected outputs are:**

Improved Ghana position in the Global and Regional market  
Promote employment opportunities in all sectors

**Developing the Tourism industry for revenue generation:**

The purpose is to develop cemeteries to attract tourist and promote our local cultural heritage.

Expected output is:

Diversified and expanded tourism industry for revenue generation

**V. DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Education:**

The programme purpose is to provide well trained teachers with access to good accommodation, better teaching and learning materials in an enabling and studying, environment at all levels to improve education in the Municipality.

**Expected Output are:**

Trained teachers employed  
Improvement to school infrastructure  
Improved teaching and learning materials.

**Health:**

The purpose of health programme is to provide and increase more health centres/clinics, staff and accommodation.

**Expected outputs are:**

Nurses employed  
Nurses' quarters/bungalows provided  
Health centres/clinic constructed

**VI. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

**Promoting the practice of democracy and institutional reform agenda:**

The purpose of this programme is to organize public hearing of the activities of heads of departments in the Municipality

**Expected outputs:**

Established mutually agreed framework for development dialogue among the Assembly and stakeholders  
Inculcating public hearing of activities of the Assembly in our bye laws and plans.

**Strengthening local governance and decentralization:**

The purpose of this programme is to strengthen the unit committees in the Municipality

**Expected outputs:**

Organized workshops for unit committees' members  
Provision of offices and other logistics for unit committees

**Ensuring public safety and security:**

The purpose of the programme is to improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human protection

**Expected outputs:**

Established relationship with cooperate entities in helping in the renovation of the police station  
Inculcating the renovation of the station in the annual budget and action plan.

**VII. REDUCING POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITIES****Reduction of Poverty and income inequalities**

The purpose of the programme is to educate women on the adoption of modern technology

**Expected output:**

Organize training workshop on the new ways of production

**Special Development areas:**

The purpose of the programme is to access the needs of the physically challenged and women

**Expected output:**

Organized forum for the physically challenge and women to access their main core needs and concerns  
Involvement of donors to see to the needs of the subject matters

## CHAPTER FIVE

### INTRODUCTION

This Chapter shows the various programmes of Action from 2010-2013 of the Assembly. Thus this chapter can be described as the main core of the 4year MDTP of the Assembly. It analyses what the Assembly has planned and intended to implement within the 4years (2010-2013). It also indicates estimated budgets towards the execution of various projects and programmes captured in different thematic sectors.

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

#### 2010

**SECTOR:** ROAD

**FOCUS AREA:** Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs

**STRATEGY:** Promote the accelerated development of feeder roads and rural infrastructure

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating

Construction and Rehabilitation of Ayanfuri Lorry Park	Dunkwa	Ayanfuri Lorry Park Constructed					GH¢500,000.00		MPCU	Municipal Assembly
Construction of road	Twifu/Kyebi, Kontokrom, Abesewa, Mpeasem	Road rehabilitated					GH¢280,000.00		MPCU	MA and Ghana Highways

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR:** SECURITY

**FOCUS AREA:** Public Safety and Security

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection

**STRATEGY:** Improve institutional capacity of the security agencies, including the Police, Immigration Service, Prisons and Narcotic Control Board

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitation of Judicial Service Office	Dunkwa	Judicial Service Office Rehabilitated					GH¢20,000.00		MPCU	MA, Judicial Service and Attorney General Dept.
Renovation of Atechem Police Station	Atechem	Police Station Renovated					GH¢10,000.00		MPCU	MA, Ghana Police Service

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR:** HEALTH

**FOCUS AREA:** Equity in Health Care

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor

**STRATEGY:** 1. Accelerate implementation of CHPS strategy in under-served areas, 2. Expand access to primary health care

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating

Rehabilitation of Community Health Training School	Dunkwa	Community Health Train. School Rehabilitated						GHC85,000.00		MPCU	MA, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education
Fencing of Gov't Hospital	Dunkwa	Gov't Hospital Fenced						GHC66,000.00		MPCU	MA, Ghana Health Service
Construction of Health Centre/CHPS compound.	Zion Camp Pokukrom Praprababida Yirepe	Health Centre Provided						GHC70,000.00		MPCU	MA, Ghana Health Service
Rehabilitation of Health Centres	Kyekyewere Oponso	Health Centre Rehabilitated						GHC70,000.00		MPCU	MA, Ghana Health Service
District Response initiative on HIV/AIDS	Municipal Wide	Initiatives Completed						GHC6,848.58		MPCU	MA, Ghana Health Service

Malaria control and Immunization Programme	Municipal Wide	Programme completed	→				GHC6,848.58		MPCU	MA, Ghana Health Service
Sanitation Management	Municipal Wide	Programme completed	→				GHC30,000		MPCU	MA, Ghana Health Service

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR:**

**EDUCATION**

**FOCUS AREA:**

Human Development, Productivity and Employment

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:**

Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

**STRATEGY:**

Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the country particularly in deprived areas

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Provision of Teachers Quarters	Opponso, Fawomanyo, Tegyamoso	Teachers Quarters Provided					GH¢10,000.00	GH¢150,000.00	MPCU	MA/Ghana Education Service DDF/MLGRD
Provision of School Feeding Programme	Buabin & Nkwanta Asma-Camp Mfantseman Compound, Twifu Kyebi Oponso Agyempoma Mampong, Atechem Amissah, Mbraim Kwakudum Adwumam	School Feeding Programme					GH¢5,000.00	GH¢200,000.00	MPCU	MA/Ghana Education Service

Sensitization of parents and stakeholders on the benefits of girls education and their roles towards improved of girls education	7 circuit centres in the municipality	Meeting of parents, SMCs, PTA, Religious leaders, Traditional leaders etc.					GHC4,000.00		MPCU	M/A Ghana Education Service
Construction of KG store and office	Babianiha Akyenekrom Ntontom, Kona, Pokukrom No.2	KG Constructed					GHC100,000.00	GHC100,000.00	MPCU	MA/Ghana Education Service/DDF/ Donor
Construction of Primary School	Boa Amponsem Primary, Ahmadiyya (Dunkwa) Akropong MA Primary	Primary Schools Constructed					GHC50,000.00	150,000.00	MPCU	MA/Ghana Education Service/DDF/ Donor
Construction of JHS	Kyerenfem	JHS Constructed					GHC50,000.00	GHC50,000.00	MPCU	MA/Ghana Education Service/DDF/ Donor

Supply of 1500 dual desks/bed	Health Assistance Training School, Kyerenfem, Boa Amponsem Senior High School, Dunkwa Secondary Technical Akropong,	Dual desks/bed supplied				GHC50,000.00	GHC100,000.00	MPCU	MA/Ghana Education Service/DDF/ Donor
Independence Day(Anniversary)	Municipal Wide	Day celebrated				GHC10,000		MPCU	MA/Ghana Education Service/DDF/ Donor
Sponsorship for Teachers and Students	Municipal Wide	Sponsorships Started				GHC5,000		MPCU	MA/Ghana Education Service/DDF/ Donor
Support To Education Fund	Municipal Wide	Support Initiated				GHC3,000		MPCU	MA/Ghana Education Service/DDF/ Donor

Sports/Cultural Development	Municipal Wide	Development initiated					GH¢6,000		MPCU	MA/Ghana Education Service/DDF/Donor
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**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** SOCIAL

**FOCUS AREA:** Accelerated Modernization of Agriculture

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international markets

**STRATEGY:** Promote the accelerated development of feeder roads and rural infrastructure

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Expansion and Renovation of Dunkwa Central Market	Dunkwa	Dunkwa Central Market expanded and renovated					GH¢100,000.00		MPCU	Municipal Assembly

Construction of Slaughter House	Dunkwa	Slaughter House Constructed						GH¢50,000.00	MPCU	MPCU/Municipal Assembly/Butchers' Association/DDF/Donor
Farmers Day Celebration	Municipal wide	Farmers Day Celebrated						GH¢8,000.00	MPCU	MPCU/Municipal Assembly/Municipal Agric. Donor
Construction of Market	Adwumam Buabin	Market completed					GH¢10,000.00	GH¢100,000.00	MPCU	Municipal Assembly/Adwumam community
Construction of roads	TwifuKyebi, Kontokrom, Abesewa, Mpeasem	Road constructed.					GH¢280,000.00		MPCU	MA and Ghana Highways

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**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** ENERGY

**FOCUS AREA:** Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export

**STRATEGY:** Complete the implementation of the power sector reforms

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** ADMINISTRATION

**FOCUS AREA:** Housing / Shelter

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Increase access to safe, adequate and affordable shelter

**STRATEGY:**  
institutions

Ensure the adequate staffing, training and/or upgrading of relevant skills and enhance the equipment base of

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Human Resource Development		Sponsorships Package for some staff	→				GH¢10,000.00		MPCU	MA
Purchase of Grader	Dunkwa	Grader Purchased		→			GH¢54,997.07		MPCU	MA
Disaster Management	Municipal Wide	Disaster solved		→			GH¢4,000.00		MPCU	MA/Departments
Monitoring and Evaluation of Assembly's Projects	Municipal Wide	Projects completed		→			GH¢10,000.00		MPCU	MA
Maintenance of MCE's Bungalow	Dunkwa	Maintenance completed	→				GH¢15,659.81		MPCU	MA
Valuation and Re-valuation of	Municipal wide	Valuation and Re-valuation			→		GH¢10,000		MPCU	MA

properties(Bungalow NO. 1 exclusive)		Completed								
Local Capacity Building	Municipal Wide	Sponsorships Package for some staff	→					GH¢6,848.58		MPCU MA
Purchase of New Engine for MCE's Vehicle	Dunkwa	Engine purchased	→					GH¢4,000.00		MPCU MA
Purchase of New Double Cabin Pick-up	Dunkwa	Vehicle Purchased	→					GH¢35,000.00		MPCU MA
Completion of District Medium Term Devt Plan	Dunkwa	Plan completed	→					GH¢5,000.00		MPCU MA
Counterpart Funding	Dunkwa	Funding innitiated	→					GH¢23,586.00		MPCU MA
Completion of Assembly Hall Complex	Dunkwa	Assembly Hall Complex Completed				→		GH¢121,000.00		MPCU Municipal Assembly
Provision of Electric Generators	Administration, MCE Bungalow, Oponso, Kyekyewere Health Centres.	Electric Generators purchased.	→					GH¢10,000.00	GH¢10,000.00	MPCU, ECG. MA, Electricity Company, Beneficiary Health Centres.

**2011**

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** ROAD

**FOCUS AREA:** Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs

**STRATEGY:** Promote the accelerated development of feeder roads and rural infrastructure

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Construction of access road from Oponso to Pokukrom	Oponso & Pokukrom	Road accessible					10,000.00		Dept. of feeder roads	MA

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** SOCIAL

**FOCUS AREA:** Poverty and Income Inequalities Reduction

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Develop targeted social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups

**STRATEGY:** Make the rural environment more attractive and reduce rural-urban migration

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Extension of Electricity	Achiase, Esaase,	Electricity Extended					GH¢250,000.00	GH¢250,000.00	ECG	MA, ECG and Ministry of Energy
Acquisition and demarcation of lands	Mbradan, Kwameprekrom	Acquisition and demarcation done					GHC30,000.00		MPCU	MPCU, Traditional council
Support to people living with Disability	Municipal Wide	Support Provided					GH¢32,043.00		MPCU	Dept. Social Welfare
Organization of Farmers Day	Municipal Wide	Day Celebrated					GH¢10,000.00		MPCU	Agric. Dept.
Support to	Municipal Wide	Support					GH¢10,000.00		MPCU	Communitie

Community Initiated Projects		Provided								s
Support to NYEP	Municipal Wide	Support Provided	→				GH¢4,069.57		MPCU	NYEP
Counter Part Funding	Municipal Wide	Support Provided	→				GH¢20,560.75		MPCU	EU, DDF, GOG,

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR:** EDUCATION

**FOCUS AREA:** Human Development, Productivity and employment

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all level

**STRATEGY:** Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the country particularly in deprived areas

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Provision of Kindergarten	Adjoum, Achiase	Kindergarten Provided					GH¢200,000.00		MA /GES	MA/GES
			→							

Provision of School Feeding Programme	Buabin & Nkwanta Asma-Camp Mfantseman Compound, Twifu Kyebi Oponso Agyempoma Mampong, Atechem Amissah, Mbraim Kwakudum Fawomanyo,	School Feeding Programme provided					GH¢6,000.00	GHC210,000.00	MPCU	MA/Ghana Education Service
Sensitization of girls on the benefits of education and how it can eradicate poverty (Champs, Girls' week celebrations)	5 circuits centres in the municipality	Meeting of girls at champs, rallies, role make activities etc.					GH¢4,595.00			MA/Ghana Education Service
School (based) facilitators' workshop on how to help retain girls in schools through formation of	Dunkwa-On-Offin	Workshop for teachers on guidance and counseling formation of clubs.					GH¢1,000.00			MA/GES NGOs/CBA's

clubs										
Provision of kitchen and storage facility for school feeding programme	Ansuarul-Deen,Dunkwa-On-Offin	Kitchen and storage facility provided					GH¢40,000.00		MA /GES	MA/GES
Sponsorship for Teachers and Students	Municipal Wide	Sponsorships Provided					GH¢8,000.00		MA /GES	MA/GES
Sports/Cultural Development	Municipal Wide	Support Provided					GH¢6,408.67		MA /GES	MA/GES
Support to education Fund (STME)	Municipal Wide	Supports Provided					GH¢5,000.00		MA /GES	MA/GES

Independence Anniversary Celebration	Municipal Wide	Support Provided						GH¢10,000.00		MA /GES	MA/GES
Construction of Teachers Quarters	Atobiase	Quarters Provided						GH¢63,000.00		MA /GES	MA/GES

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR:** HEALTH

**FOCUS AREA:** Poverty and Income Inequalities Reduction

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Develop targeted social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups

**STRATEGY:** Ensure accelerated development of social and economic infrastructure and services in rural areas and poor urban communities including education and training, health, roads, good housing, water and sanitation

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Dunkwa Hospital Construction of walkway	Dunkwa	Walkway Constructed					GH¢70,000.00	GH¢30,000.00	MPCU	MA/Ghana Health Service

NID Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual fuel support for NID</li> <li>• Annual facilitation of release of vehicle for NID</li> </ul>	District Wide	NID support given					GHc5,000.00	GHc5,000.00	MA/GHS	MA/GHS
Construction of Health Centre	Pokukrom	Health Centre Constructed					GHc50,000.00	GHc50,000	MA/GHS	MA
Municipal Response to HIV/AIDS (5%)	Municipal Wide	HIV/AIDS Controlled					GHc8,010.841		MA/GHS	MA
Malaria Control Programme	Municipal Wide	Malaria Controlled					GHc8,010.841		MA/GHS	MA
Construction of CHPS Compound	Praprabaabida , Pokukrom \$ Zion Camp	CHPS provided					GHc,110,000.00		MA/GHS	MA

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** SOCIAL

**FOCUS AREA:** Recreational Infrastructure

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Foster social cohesion and enhance the participation of people in leisure activities as a way of improving healthy lifestyles

**STRATEGY:** Foster social cohesion and enhance the participation of people in leisure activities as a way of improving healthy Lifestyle

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitation of storm drain	Dunkwa	Storm drain Rehabilitated					GHc100,000.00		MPCU	Municipal Assembly,
			—————→							
Provision of Street Lights to Residential Areas	Municipal Wide	Street Lights provided					GH20,000.00		MA	MA/DDF
			—————→							

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** ADMINISTRATION

**FOCUS AREA:** Housing / Shelter

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Increase access to safe, adequate and affordable shelter

**STRATEGY:** Ensure adequate accommodation, logistics and remuneration for protected area staff by creating a financial framework that would ensure adequate motivation for protected area field staff

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Const. of MCES Bungalow	Dunkwa	Bungalow Completed	—	—	—	—	GHc68,510.00		MPCU	Municipal Assembly
Completion of Assembly Hall Complex	Dunkwa	Hall Completed		—	—	—	GHc50,000.00		MPCU	Municipal Assembly
Furnishing of Assembly Offices/decentralized Depts.	Dunkwa	Furnishing Completed	—	—	—	—	GHc20,000.00		MPCU	Municipal Assembly
Const. of 2-Bedrooms Semi-detached Bungalow	Dunkwa	Bungalow Completed		—	—	—	GHc50,000.00		MPCU	Municipal Assembly
Valuation and Re-valuation of properties	Municipal Wide	Valuation and Re-valuation done	—	—	—	—	GHc20,000.00		MPCU	Municipal Assembly
Mon. & Evaluation of Assembly	Municipal Wide	Projects Monitered	—	—	—	—	GHc10,864.73		MPCU	Municipal Assembly

Projects									
Completion of DMTP	Dunkwa	DMTP Completed					GHC5,000.00		MPCU Municipal Assembly
Local Capacity Building	Municipal Wide	Capacity upgraded					GHC10,000.00		MPCU Municipal Assembly
Development of Website	Dunkwa	Website in place					GHC6,400.00		MPCU Municipal Assembly
Payment of NALAG Dues	Dunkwa	Dues fulfilled					GHC3,000.00		MPCU Municipal Assembly
Purchase of 5 Laptops for mgt.	Dunkwa	Laptops Acquired					GHC6,000.00		MPCU Municipal Assembly
Capacity Building	Dunkwa	Capaity Upgraded					GHC16,021.00		MPCU Municipal Assembly
Provision of 1 Zonal Council Office	Kyegyewere	Office Completed					GHC60,000.00		MPCU Municipal Assembly
Renovation of Attechem Police Station	Dunkwa	Station Renovated					GHC10,000.00		MPCU Municipal Assembly
Renovation of Judicial Service accommodation	Dunkwa	accomodation Renovated					GHC10,000.00		MPCU Judicial service
Completion of On-Going Projects	Municipal Wide	Projects Completed					GHC98,569.42		MPCU Communities

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:**                    **AGRICULTURE**

**FOCUS AREA:**            Accelerated Modernization of Agriculture

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Improve agricultural productivity

**STRATEGY:**             Provide selective subsidies for the procurement of improved technologies for poor peasant farmers and women

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Provision of Financial support to ten (10) farmers	District Wide	Financial Support Provided				→	GHc10,000.00	GHc10,000.00	MPCU, AGRIC	MPCU, MOFA
Provision of one thousand (1000) Cockerels	District Wide	Cockerels Bought and supplied				→	GHc10,000.00	GHc10,000.00	MPCU, AGRIC	MPCU, MOFA

**SECTOR:** ENVIRONMENT

**FOCUS AREA:** Manage deforestation, reduce pollution and control flooding

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Improve on Environmental challenges

**STRATEGY:** Campaign against environmental degradation and pollution  
Implementation of Bye-laws on environmental protection

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Clearing of over grown weeds in public places	Municipal Wide	Task force put in place					GHC5,000.00		MPCU	environmental
Desilting of public drains and expansion of existing smaller drains	Municipal Wide	Trees provided					GHC7,000.00		MPCU	environmental
Sanitation Management	Municipal Wide	Sanitation managed					GHC 40,000.00		MPCU	environmental
Fumigation Exercises	Municipal Wide	Exercise carried out					GHC 100,000.00		MPCU	environmental
Waste Management	Municipal Wide	waste managed					GHC 40,000.00		MPCU	environmental
Disaster Management	Municipal Wide	Sanitation managed					GHC 10,000.00		MPCU	NADMO

## 2012

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION (SERVICE)

**SECTOR:** FINANCE

**OBJECTIVE:** 0004 Improve Fiscal Resource Mobilization

**STRATEGY:** 0001: 1. Minimize Revenue collection leakages 2. Strengthen the revenue bases of the DAs

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure Public Education through the FM Stations	Dunkwa	Education Organized					GH¢4,808.00		MA/FM Stations	Public
			→							
Formation of Revenue Task Force	Dunkwa	Task Force Formed					GH¢8,064.00		MA	Public
			→							

Training of Revenue Collectors	Dunkwa	Training Organized					GH¢480.00		MPCU	MA
			→							

Train 10 Revenue Collectors on property rates' collection	Dunkwa	Training Organized					GH¢3,040.00		MPCU	MA
			→							

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** YOUTH AND EMPLOYMENT

**OBJECTIVE:** 0018: 6. Expand Opportunities for Job creation

**STRATEGY:** 0001 Equip Youth with employable Skills

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating

Train 50 youth in carpentry and joinery	Municipal Wide	Training Organized					GHC140,000.00		MA	Public
			→							
Train 50 unemployed graduate in entrepreneurial skills by Dec. 2013	Municipal Wide	Training Organized					GHC160,000.00		MPCU	Public
			→							
Visit and collection of particulars of establishment	Municipal wide	Particulars collected					GHC500.00		Labor Dept., MPCU	Business men and women
			→							

Organize at least 30 sensitization workshops, FGS and meeting on OSH issues	Municipal wide	Particulars collected					GHC800.00		Labor Dept., MPCU	Business men and women
			→							

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** TOURISM

**OBJECTIVE: 0022 1.** Diversify and expand the tourist industry for revenue generation

**STRATEGY: 0001** Market Ghana as a competitive tourist destination

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Support the Department of Parks and Gardens in their activities	Municipal Wide	Training Organized					GH¢1,300.00		MPCU, Dept. of Parks and Gardens	MA

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** ENVIRONMENT

**OBJECTIVE: 0046: 1.** Manage waste, reduce pollution and noise

**STRATEGY: 0001:** Promote the education of the public on the outcome of improper disposal of waste

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Support to Sanitation programs	Municipal Wide	Sanitation improved					GH¢120,000.00		MPCU,	MA, Health Department
Mass Spraying	Municipal Wide	Epidemic Reduced					GH¢10,070.00		MPCU	Health Department
Support programmes in solving environmental Degradation	Municipal Wide	Environmental degradation reduced					GH¢20000.00		MPCU	Communities

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR: EDUCATION**

**OBJECTIVE: 0116: 1.** Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

**STRATEGY: 0001: 1.** Promote achievement of universal basic education

market

2. Provide School feeding Programme progressively to cover all deprived communities and link it to local

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Provide School Feeding Programmes to 14 Deprived areas	Buabin & Nkwanta Asma-Camp Mfantseman Compound, Twifu Khebi Oponso Agyempoma Mampong, Atechem Amissah, Mbraim Kwakudum	School Feeding Programme Instituted					GH¢250,040.00		MPCU,	MA, GES
M & E of all educational programs evaluated district wide by Dec. 2012	Municipal Wide	M & E organized					GH¢1,080.00		MPCU	MA, Communities, GES

Provide scholarship to needy but brilliant students annually	Municipal Wide	Students Sponsered						GH¢500.00		MPCU	MA, Communities, GES
Community Entry and Recruitment of Facilitators	Municipal Wide	Facilitators recruited						GH¢250.00		NON-Formal Education Division, MPCU	Communities
Organize In-service Training for Facilitators	Municipal Wide	Training Organized						GH¢250.00		NON-Formal Education Division, MPCU	Communities
Supervised supervision exercise	Municipal Wide	supervision done						GH¢500.00		NON-Formal Education Division, MPCU	Communities
Maintenance of Official vehicle and motorbike	Municipal Wide	Items in good shape						GH¢1000.00		NON-Formal Education Division, MPCU	Communities

Organized facilitators and learners competition	Municipal Wide	Competition organized						GH¢200.00		NON-Formal Education Division, MPCU	Communities
Celebration of National Literacy Day	Municipal Wide	Literacy day celebrated						GH¢400.00		NON-Formal Education Division, MPCU	Communities
Radio Broadcasting to educate public on NFED activities	Municipal Wide	public educated						GH¢200.00		NON-Formal Education Division, MPCU	Communities
Feasibility studies on income Generating Activities	Municipal Wide	Studies organized						GH¢300.00		NON-Formal Education Division, MPCU	Communities
Purchase of office computer and stationary	Main Office	items purchased						GH¢500.00		NON-Formal Education Division,	MPCU

## PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR:** HEALTH

**OBJECTIVE: 0122 1.** Bridge Equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition service and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protect the poor

**STRATEGY:** 1. Expand access to primary health care 2. Introduce a comprehensive framework for research, monitoring and evaluation of health system.

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Provision of NID support Programme	Municipal Wide	NID programme Supported				→	GH¢5,000.00		MPCU,	MA, Health Dep.
Provide specialist outreach services in the communities by the end of Dec 2012	Municipal Wide	Outreach services organized				→	GH¢10,000.00		MPCU	MA, Communities, Health Dep.

M & E of health programs evaluated district Wide by Dec. 2012	Municipal Wide	M & E on health organized					GH¢660.00		MPCU	MA, Communities, Health Dep.
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### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR:** SOCIAL

**OBJECTIVE:** 0141 1. Ensure a more effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues, both within the formal decision-making process and in the society at large

**STRATEGY:** 0001: Mainstream issues of Disability into the Development planning process at all level

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitize and educate PWDs on the their roles, rights and responsibilities in society	Dunkwa	Education organized					GH¢10,100.00		MPCU, PWD	MA.
Outreach Services for disable children	District Wide	Outreach programme organized					GH¢50,000.00	GH¢50,000.00	MPCU, SOCIAL WELFARE	MPCU, SOCIAL WELFARE

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

**OBJECTIVE: 0151 6.** Foster Civic advocacy to nurture the culture of rights and responsibilities

**STRATEGY: 0001** 1. Strengthen interaction between assembly members and citizens 2. Rationalize the production of data within the statistical system.

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Public education on Assembly's Programs and activities performed through public hearing and FM stations by 2013	Municipal Wide	Public education established					GH¢1,000.00		MPCU, FMs	MA, Communities.

Traditional council Public education programs	Municipal Wide	programs organized						GH¢1,000.00		MPCU, Traditional Council	MA, Communities,
Public anniversaries and rallies	Municipal Wide	Rallies organized						GH¢6,000.00		MPCU	MA, Communities.
Promote Cultural and Sports programs of the municipality	Municipal Wide	Programs promoted						GH¢3,000.00		MPCU	MA, Communities.
Public education campaign on Environmental Cleanliness	Municipal Wide	Cleanliness promoted						GH¢1,500.00		MPCU, Information Service Dept.	MA, Communities.
Public education campaign to sensitized the public on tax obligations	Municipal Wide	Public educated						GH¢3,601.00		MPCU, Information Service Dept.	MA, Communities.

Public education campaign toward peaceful General election	Municipal Wide	Public educated					GH¢5,500.00		MPCU, Information Service Dept.	MA, Communities.
Purchase of Office Facilities (Chairs, Computers, Refrigerator, Tire rim etc.)	Information Office	Items Acquired					GH¢6,050.00		MPCU, Information Service Dept.	Doners
Administration and routine office management, collection and organization of data (Education, radio, health etc.)	Dunkwa	Better Administration					GH¢43,213.00		Statistical Dept. MPCU	Public

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR:** ADMINISTRATION

**OBJECTIVE: 0152: 1.** Ensure Effective implementation of Local Government Service Act

**STRATEGY: 0001** Strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Maintenance of Assembly's Grader	Assembly	Grader in good condition					GH¢8,000.00		MPCU	MA
Maintenance of slaughter house	Dunkwa	Slaughter house functioning					GH¢1,000.00		MPCU	MA
Maintenance of meat house	Dunkwa	Meat house maintained					GH¢ 1,000.00		MPCU	MA
Maintenance of Toilet Vault	Assembly	Toilet vault in good condition					GH¢ 300.00		MPCU	MA

Maintenance of Boreholes/Wells	Municipal Wide	Boreholes/wells maintained					GH¢ 200.00		MPCU,CWSA	DWSU, Communities
Maintenance of markets	Municipal wide	Markets maintained					GH¢ 1,000.00		MPCU	Communities, MA
Maintenance of Streetlights	Municipal Wide	Streetlights Maintained					GH¢ 2,000.00		MPCU	Communities, MA
Undertake Kiosk and House numbering exercise for spatial development	Municipal Wide	exercise undertaken					GH¢ 10,000.00		MPCU	Communities, MA
Provision of Library and periodicals	Municipal Wide	Library and periodicals provided					GH¢3, 000.00		MPCU	MA

Relocation of department of co-operative and provision of administrative facilities	Dunkwa	Department relocated					GH¢3,100.00		MPCU, dept. of Co-operative	MA
Purchase of Pick-up and computers	Dunkwa	Data Up-dated and vehicle acquired					GH¢27,000.00		MPCU, PWD	MA
Human Resource Unit	Dunkwa	Units established					GH¢ 15,000.00		MPCU	
Assembly DWD	Dunkwa	DWD established					35,000.00		MPCU	

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** SECURITY

**OBJECTIVE: 0185:** Increase national capacity to ensure safety of life and property

**STRATEGY : 0001 5:** Build capacity of national institutions responsible for disaster management

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Administration and routine office management and disasters	Dunkwa	NADMO well equipped					GH¢59,868.00		MPCU, NADMO	MA
							→			

## **PROGRAMME OF ACTION 2012 (PHYSICAL PROJECTS)**

**SECTOR:** ECONOMICS

**OBJECTIVE:** 0004 1. Improve Fiscal Resource Mobilization

**STRATEGY : 0001:** Minimize revenue collection leakage

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating

Registration and licensing of micro economic activities in the municipality	Municipal Wide	Registration and licenses done					GH¢12,000.00		MPCU	Business partners
			→							

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Provision of 100 service Plot for commercial and residential purposes by 2012-2014	Municipal wide	Plots provided					GH¢625,000.00		MPCU	MA, Communities, Nananom
			→							

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR: YOUTH AND EMPLOYMENT**

**OBJECTIVE: 0018: 6. Expand Opportunities for Job creation**

**STRATEGY 0001 Equip Youth with employable Skills**

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Acquire and develop a site for artisans by Dec. 2013	Municipal Wide	Site Acquired					GH¢25,000.00		MPCU	Public, Nananom MA
Develop entrepreneurial centers for Unemployed Graduate by Dec. 2013	Municipal Wide	Centers Developed					GH¢30,000.00		MPCU	Public, Nnanom, MA

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** TOURISM

**OBJECTIVE: 0022 1.** Diversify and expand the tourist industry for revenue generation

**STRATEGY: 0001** Market Ghana as a competitive tourist destination

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Landscaping of Opponso Water Falls by Dec. 2012	Opponso	Landscaping completed					GH¢90,000.00		MPCU, Nananom Opponso	MA

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**OBJECTIVE: 0027: 2.** Increase Agriculture Competitiveness and enhance integration into Domestic and international market

**STRATEGY : 0001** Improve market Infrastructure and sanitary conditions

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>s</sup>	2 <sup>n</sup>	3 <sup>r</sup>	4 <sup>t</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Construct five market in five communities by the end of Dec. 2012	Atechem Kyekyewere, Mfuom, Kadadwen, Buabenso	Market constructed					GH¢250,000.00		MPCU, communities	MA
Assembly DADU	Dunkwa	DADU est.					GH¢60,127.55		MPCU	Agric. Dept.

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** ROADS AND TRANSPORT

**OBJECTIVE: 0065: 2.** Create and sustained an efficient transport system that meets user needs

**STRATEGY: 0001** Reinstate labour-based methods of road construction and maintenance to improve rural roads and maximized employment opportunities

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating

Eight Roads constructed by the end of Dec. 2012	MpeasemJn-Mpeasem Mbradan-Nkwanta, Twefo Kyebi, Agyempoma, Mfuom-Atechem, Esaase,- Opponso, Buaben Camp Junction-Buaben	Roads constructed					GHC850,000.00		MPCU	Communities, Dept. of Feeder Roads
Construction of one storm drain by the end of 2012	Dunkwa	Drain Constructed					GHC200,000.00		MPCU	communities
Spot Improvement	Mempeasem Junction to Mempeasem	Spots improved					GHC100,000.00		MPCU,	Communities, Dept. of Feeder Roads
Spot Improvement	Mbraden to Nkwanta	Spots improved					GHC50,000.00		MPCU	Communities, Dept. of Feeder Roads

Spot Improvement	Twefo Kyebi to Agyempoma	Spots improved						GH¢350,000.00		MPCU	Communities, Dept. of Feeder Roads
Spot Improvement	Mfuom Atechem to	Spots improved						GH¢150,000.00		MPCU	Communities, Dept. of Feeder Roads
Road Reshaping	Buabin Camp Junction to Buabin	Road reshaped						GH¢250,000.00		MPCU	Communities, Dept. of Feeder Roads
Road Reshaping	Essaase Oponso to	Road reshaped						GH¢50,000.00		MPCU	Communities, Dept. of Feeder Roads
Road Reshaping	Dunkwa-Nkotumso	Road reshaped						GH¢55,440.00		MPCU	Communities, Dept. of Feeder Roads

Road Reshaping	Asikuma-Ayenfuri	Road reshaped					GH¢25,190.00		MPCU	Communities, Dept. of Feeder Roads
			→							
Spot Improvement	Kramokrom jn.-kona	Road in good condition					GH¢402,400.00		MPCU	Communities, Dept. of Feeder Roads
			→							

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR: ENERGY**

**OBJECTIVE: 0080: 1.** Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export

**STRATEGY : 0001** Source Funding for the rehabilitation and expansion of existing power plants

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Three generating power plant purchased by the end of 2012	Municipal Assembly, MCE bungalow, Opponso health center.	Plant purchased					GH¢33,000.00		MPCU	Communities
			→							

Purchase of Plant and Equipment	Municipal Wide	Equipment purchased					GH¢33,000.00		MPCU	communities
			→							

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR: SOCIAL**

**OBJECTIVE: 0110: 2.** Accelerates the provision of affordable and safe water

**STRATEGY: 0001: 10** Adopt cost effective borehole drilling mechanism

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Construct 10 boreholes in 10 communities by the end of 2013	Municipal wide	Boreholes constructed					GH¢60,000.00		MPCU	Communities, MA
			→							

Provision of Public toilet	Atobiase, Kyekyewere, Denkyira Akropong, Adjuom Imbraim	Public toilet provided					GH¢210,000.000		MPCU	MA
			→							

	Mfuom									
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**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** EDUCATION

**OBJECTIVE:** Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all Levels

**STRATEGY:** Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the country particularly at deprived areas

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Construct 9 KG s in 9 communities by the end of 2012	Opponso, Twifu/Kyebi, Esaase, Badoa, Abuakwa Nkwanta, Buabin Camp, Gyampokrom, Mfuom	KGs Constructed					GH¢900,000.00		MPCU	Communities, MA, GES

	Adwumam Atechem Amissah Kwame Prakrom, Denyase, Kramokrom,									
Construct 5 Primary schools 5 communities by the end of 2012	Twifo Kyebi, Esaase, Badoa, Asma Camp, Kontokrom	Primary Sch. Constructed					GH¢750,000.00		MPCU	Communities, MA, GES
Construct 7Nos JHS in the 7 communities by the end of 2012	Twifu/Kyebi, Akyiase, Assase, Buabin Camp, Asma Camp, Emissakrom,	JHS Constructed					GH¢840,000.00		MPCU	Communities, MA, GES
Construct 2 Nos Teachers Quarters in 2 communities by the end of 2012	Asikuma, Zion Camp, Buabinso, Nkruakan	Quarters' Constructed					GH¢300,000.00		MPCU	Communities, MA, GES

Renovation of 2 Nos. Basic schools	Municipal wide	Schools Renovated					GH¢70,000.00		PWD, MPCU	GES
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### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR:** HEALTH

**OBJECTIVE: 0122 1.** Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing Arrangement.

**Output : 0001** Expand Access to primary health care

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Construct 4 accommodation to 4 health centers by the end of Dec. 2012	Dunkwa Kyekyewere Oponso	Accommodations Constructed						GH¢400,000.00	MPCU	Communities, MA, health Dept.Donor
Renovation of 1 clinic in 1 Community by the end of 2012	Kyekyewere	Clinic renovated					GH¢50,000.00		MPCU	Communities, MA, GES

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** ADMINISTRATION

**OBJECTIVE: 0152: 1.** Ensure effective implementation of Local Government Service Act

**STRATEGY: 0001:** Strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Maintenance and repair of Low cost buildings of the Assembly	Dunkwa	Low cost repaired					GH¢10,000.00		MPCU	
Rehabilitation of Municipal Assembly Guest House	Bungalows, Low cost	Municipal Guest House rehabilitated					GH¢50,000.00	GH¢50,000.00	MPCU/MA	MA
Construction of MCE bungalow	Dunkwa	MCE bungalow constructed					GH¢300,000.00		MPCU /MA	MPCU /MA

Provision of Municipal Office Signpost	Dunkwa	Signpost provided					GHC1,000.00		MPCU /MA	MPCU /MA
Relocation of office building	Dunkwa	Office building provided					GHC80,000.00	GHC50,000.00	MPCU, SOCIAL WELFARE	MPCU, SOCIAL WELFARE
Provision of 4 nos Quarters for Assembly staff	Dunkwa	Quarters provided					GHC200,000.00		MPCU /MA	MPCU /MA
Renovation of Government bungalows	Dunkwa	Bungalows renovated					GHC50,000.00		PWD, MPCU	MA
Rehabilitation of 2 Govt. Offices	Dunkwa	Offices in good shape					GHC20,000.00		PWD, MPCU	MA

Renovation of 4 Junior staff quarters	Dunkwa	Quarters in good shape					GHC30,000.00		PWD, MPCU	MA
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**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** SECURITY

**OBJECTIVE: 0185:** Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection

**STRATEGY : 0001 5:** Improve institutional capacity of the security agencies, including the police, Immigration Service, Prisons and Narcotic Control Board

		<b>Output</b>	<b>Time schedule</b>	<b>Annual Budget</b>	<b>Implementing Agencies</b>
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Activities	Location	Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Construct and rehabilitate 5 security agencies Quarters in the Municipality by the end of 2012	Asikuma, Kyekyewere	Buildings constructed					GHC250,000.00		MPCU	MA

Construction of Police Post	Asikuma	Police post constructed					GHC80,000.00		MPCU /MA	MA,Donor, DDF
Rehabilitation of Judicial Service Offices	Dunkwa	Judiciary service offices rehabilitated					GHC20,000.00			MPCU /MA
Rehabilitation of High Court Judge Accommodation	Dunkwa	Accommodation rehabilitated					GHC30,000.00		MPCU /MA	MPCU /MA
Construction of Police Quarters	Kyekyewere	Police quarters constructed					GHC80,000.00	GHC25,000.00	MPCU /MA	MA,Donor, DDF

## PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR:** SOCIAL

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Foster social cohesion and enhance the participation of people in leisure activities as a way of improving healthy lifestyles

**STRATEGY:** Promote attitudinal change, ownership and responsibility among the citizenry and orientate them on the maintenance of recreational areas/facilities

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Provision of 2Nos Community Centre	Abuakwa Nkwanta	Community Centre Provided				→	GH¢140,000.00		MPCU	Municipal Assembly
Construction of 5 Nos market	Atechem Kyekyewere, Mfuom, Kadawen, Buabenso	Market constructed				→	GH¢500,000.00	GH¢50,000.00	MPCU	Municipal Assembly, Donor, DDF

## PROGRAMME OF ACTION 2013

**SECTOR: EDUCATION**

**FOCUS AREA:** Human Development, Productivity and Employment

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all Levels

**STRATEGY:** Adequate Infrastructure and services provided by the end of 2013

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Provision of 12 Nos Teachers Quarters	Achiase,Praprababida, Ntontom, Badoa, Gyampokrom, Denkyira Fosu, Kontokrom, Mfuom, Mfantsiman, Amissakrom, Pokukrom, Abesewa,	Teachers Quaters provided				→	GH¢720,000.00	GH¢300,000.00	MPCU, GES, DONOR	MA, GES
Provision of 5 Nos Community Centre	Atobiase, Tegyamosom, Asikuma, Imbraim,Mfuom	Community Centre Provided				→	GH¢5000,000.00		MPCU	Municipal Assembly
Provision of 3Nos Teachers Quarters	Opponso, Fawomanyo, Tegyamoso	Teachers Quarters Provided				→	GH¢350,000.00		MPCU	MA/Ghana Education Service

Provision of 9 Nos Junior High School Block	Kyekyewere, Badoa, Denkyira Fosu, Buabinso, Bonda, Kontokrom, Denkyira Akropon, Abuakwa Nkwanta	Junior High School Block Provided						GH¢1,080,000.00	GH¢280,000.00	MPCU, GES / DONOR	MA, GES
Provision of 7 Nos KG. Block	Gyampokrom, Bonda, Kontokrom, Babianiha, Amissakrom, Nkruakan, Nkwanta	KG. Block Provided						GH¢720,000.00	GH¢125,000.00	MPCU, GES / DONOR	MA, GES
Provision of 9 Nos Primary Block	Twifu Kyebi, Esaase, Badoa, Asma Camp, Bonda, Kontokrom, Aduom, Amissakrom, Mpeasem	Primary Block Provided						GH¢1,440,000.00	GH¢405,000.00	MPCU, GES / DONOR	MA, GES
Provision of School Feeding Programme	Buabin & Nkwanta Asma-Camp Mfantseman Compound, Twifu Kyebi Oponso Agyempoma Mampong, Atechem Amissah,	School Feeding Programme						GH¢650,000.00	20,000.00	<b>MPCU</b>	MA/Ghana Education Service/ GOG



Construction of market	Abesewa, Presentiase	Market Constructed					GH¢140,000.00		MPCU	Municipal Assembly
Establishment of Twenty acres demonstration farms	District Wide	Demonstration farms established					GH¢10,000.00	GH¢10,000.00	MPCU, AGRIC	MPCU, MOFA
Provision of Cassava Processing Machine	District Wide	Cassava processing machine provided					GH¢10,000.00	GH¢10,000.00	MPCU, AGRIC	MPCU, MOFA

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR:** SOCIAL

**FOCUS AREA:** Water and Environmental Sanitation and hygiene

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Accelerate the provision and improve environmental Sanitation

**STRATEGY:** Promote behavioral change for ensuring Open Defecation-Free Communities

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating

Provision of public toilet	Tegyamoso,Asikuma, Badoa, Buabin Camp, Asma Camp, Buabinso, Buabin, Otengkrom, Aggrey road, Dunkwa Zongo, Presentiase, Adwumam.	Public toilet provided					GH¢165,000.00	GH¢165,000.00	MPCU, DONOR	Municipal Assembly

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** SOCIAL

**FOCUS AREA:** Wetland and water Resources Management

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water.

**STRATEGY:** Develop and manage alternative sources of water, including rain water harvesting

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Provision of	Buabin	Water					GH¢450,000.00	GH¢150,000.00	MPCU,	Municipal

9 Nos Stand pipes	Camp,Praprababida, Ntontom,Presentiase; Akyempem, Adwumam Atechem (Newman Area	provided								DWST, DANIDA	Assembly
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**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:** ROAD

**FOCUS AREA:** Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs

**STRATEGY:** Promote the accelerated development of feeder roads and rural infrastructure

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating

Construction and Rehabilitation of Ayanfuri Lorry Park	Dunkwa	Ayanfuri Lorry Park Constructed					GH¢3,000,000.00		MPCU	Municipal Assembly Private sector, Donor
Construction of roads	Twifu/Kyebi, Kontokrom, Abesewa, Mpeasem	Roads constructed					GH¢280,000.00		MPCU	MA and Ghana Highways Dept of Feeder Roads.

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR:** SECURITY

**FOCUS AREA:** Public Safety and Security

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection

**STRATEGY:** Improve institutional capacity of the security agencies, including the Police, Immigration Service, Prisons and Narcotic Control Board

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitation of Judicial Service Office	Dunkwa	Judicial Service Office Rehabilitated				→	GH¢20,000.00		MPCU	MA, Judicial Service and Attorney General Dept.
Renovation of Atechem Police Station	Atechem	Police Station Renovated				→	GH¢10,000.00		MPCU	MA, Ghana Police Service

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR:** ADMINISTRATION

**FOCUS AREA:** Housing / Shelter

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Increase access to safe, adequate and affordable shelter

**STRATEGY:** Ensure the adequate staffing, training and/or upgrading of relevant skills and enhance the equipment base of institutions

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Completion of Assembly Hall Complex	Dunkwa	Assembly Hall Complex Completed					GH¢121,000.00		MPCU	Municipal Assembly

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

**SECTOR:** HEALTH

**FOCUS AREA:** Poverty and Income Inequalities Reduction

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Develop targeted social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups

**STRATEGY:** Ensure accelerated development of social and economic infrastructure and services in rural areas and poor urban communities including education and training, health, roads, good housing, water and sanitation

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating

Rehabilitation of Community Health Training School	Dunkwa	Community Health Train. School Rehabilitated					GH¢85,000.00		MPCU	MA, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education
Fencing of Gov't Hospital	Dunkwa	Gov't Hospital Fenced					GH¢66,000.00		MPCU	MA, Ghana Health Service
Provision of Clinic	Zion Camp	Clinic Provided					GH¢50,000.00		MPCU	MA, Ghana Health Service
Provision of 2 Nos Clinic	Tegyamoso, Esaase	Clinic Provided					GH¢140,000.00	GH¢50,000.00	MPCU, Ministry of Health and Donor	MA, Ministry of Health and Donor

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**SECTOR:**

**ECONOMIC**

**FOCUS AREA:** Poverty and Income Inequalities Reduction

**POLICY OBJECTIVE:** Develop targeted social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups

**STRATEGY:** Develop district infrastructure plans and improve business development services to facilitate local economic growth and private sector engagement

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Expansion and Renovation of Dunkwa Central Market	Dunkwa	Dunkwa Central Market expanded and renovated					GH¢400,000.00		MPCU	MA

**I. IMPROVEMENT AND SUSTENANCE OF MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY**

**District goal: To improve fiscal resource mobilization in all communities**

**District objective: To enable macroeconomic formulations being informed by periodic policy reviews**

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Introduction of Night marketing	Dunkwa	Night market introduced	→				2,000.00	NIL	M/A	Dept. Agric.
Recruitment of city guards	Dunkwa	City guards recruited	→				3,000.00	NIL	M/A	Security Agencies
Renovation of existing market	District Wide	Markets renovated	→				5,000.00	NIL	M/A	Communities
Recruitment of additional security guards at the market	Dunkwa	Security guards recruited		→			3,000.00	NIL		Security Agencies
Training of revenue collectors	Dunkwa	Revenue Collectors trained	→				1,000.00	NIL	M/A	Dept. Finance
Registration and licensing of micro economic activities	Dunkwa	Registration completed	→				1,000.00	NIL	M/A	NBSSI

## II. EXPANDED DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE

District Goal: Provision of electricity, roads improved healthy environment and portable water in all communities

**District Objective: To extend electricity to ten communities construct roads and bridges as well as ensure that 20% of communities have access to portable water by the year 2013**

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Provision and extension of electricity	District wide	20 communities to receive provision and extension of electricity	—————▶				3,000.00	200,000.00	M/A	ECG, MOE
Construction and reshaping of roads	District wide	Construction and Rehabilitation of Feeder roads in 30 communities	—————▶				3,000.00	200,000.00	DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS	M/A MRT
Provision of good water and environmental sanitation.	District wide	To sensitize 50 communities on water and environmental sanitation	—————▶				1,000.00	5,000.00	CWSA	M/A MOH
Expansion of electricity to new settlement areas	Dunkwa	Expansion completed	—————▶				5,000.00	100,000.00	MA	ECG, MOE

### III. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION & AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

**District Goal: Construction of market centres and increasing food production level by modernization of agricultural agro-based industrial production**

**District Objective: To construct open shed market with ware house for communities by 2013 and to improve farmer's knowledge in technology**

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Market centre	Converging place to be built in 3 Communities	Provision of market centre		→			20,000.00	20,000.00	M/A	EU, CBRDP, DONOR
Agro-processing machine	Expansion, training and improvement of gari processing factory in technology	Improved technology in gari processing at Asma Camp		→			2,000.00	5,000.00	M/A	EU, CBRDP DONOR
Expansion & renovation of Dunkwa Central Market	Dunkwa	Central market in good shape	→				800,000.00	200,000.00	M/A	EU, CBRDP DONOR
Construction of Ayanfuri Market	Dunkwa	Ayanfuri market constructed	→				500,000.00	100,000.00	M/A	EU, CBRDP DONOR

#### IV. SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR

**District Goal: To encourage the formation of cooperative societies among artisans to improve development in the Municipality**

**District Objective: Formation of two (2) cooperative societies**

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Training of semi-skilled artisans in technology	District wide	20 semi-skilled artisans trained		→			4,000.00	1,000.00	NBSSI, BAC	M/A
Regularizing the activities of small-scale miners	District wide	Activities of small-scale mining regularized		→			7,000.00	3,000.00	NBSSI, MINERALS COMMISSION	M/A

## V. DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**District Goal: To promote and provide trained teachers, health centres and nurses with to good accommodation, better teaching and learning materials in an enabling and studying environment at all levels to improve education in the Municipality.**

**District Objective: To improve high educational standards by increasing quality teaching and learning by 20% and to provide two health centers' by the year 2013.**

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Construction of teachers quarters	District wide	Provision of teachers quarters		→			300,000.00	20,000.00	M/A	EU CBRDP DONOR, GETFUND
Construction of nurses quarters	District wide	Provision of nurses quarters		→			300,000.00	20,000.00	M/A	EU CBRDP DONOR, MOH
Sponsoring	District wide	Teachers		→			30,000.00	2,000.00	M/A	EU CBRDP

and bonding of qualified teachers		employed								DONOR GES
Sponsoring and bonding of additional nurses	District wide	Nurses employed	→				30,000.00	2,000.00	M/A	EU MOH, CBRDP DONOR
Construction of classroom block	District wide	Provision of classroom block	→				800,000.00	20,000.00	M/A	EU GETFUND, GES CBRDP DONOR
Rehabilitation of Community health training school	Dunkwa	Training school rehabilitated	→				100,000.00	10,000.00	M/A	MOH EU, CBRDP DONOR, GETFUND
Fencing of Gov't Hospital	Dunkwa	Fencing completed	→				40,000.00		M/A	MOH EU, CBRDP DONOR

## VI. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

District Goal: Enhance good governance and civic responsibilities in the Municipality

District Objective: To strengthen the capacity of the Municipality and departments by 10% by 2013

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
Public hearing of the activities of heads of departments	Dunkwa	Public hearing organized	→				4,000.00	NIL	CIVIC GROUPS	MA
Increase Revenue base of District Assembly	District wide	Assembly's revenue base increased	→				1,000.00	NIL	M/A	EU CBRDP DONOR
Ensures effective	Dunkwa	Financial	→				1,000.00	NIL	M/A	EU, CBRDP

<b>financial Management practices</b>		<b>management. Practices ensured</b>								<b>DONOR</b>
<b>Construction of Area Council Offices</b>	<b>District wide</b>	<b>Offices Constructed</b>		→			<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>CBRDP</b>	<b>M/A EU CBRDP DONOR</b>
<b>Strengthen of unit committees</b>	<b>District wide</b>	<b>Unit committees strengthened</b>		→			<b>2,000.00</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>M/A</b>	<b>CBRDP M/A EU DONOR</b>
<b>Bill board at vantage points</b>	<b>District wide</b>	<b>Bill Boards Established</b>						<b>NIL</b>	<b>M/A</b>	<b>EU CBRDP DONOR</b>
<b>Encourage town / village meeting at least once a year.</b>	<b>District wide</b>	<b>Town/village meetings organized</b>			→		<b>2,000.00</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>M/A</b>	<b>COMMUNITIES, CIVIC SOCIETIES</b>
<b>Strengthen the NCCE to play its mandatory role effectively</b>	<b>Dunkwa</b>	<b>NCCE'S Strengthened</b>		→			<b>3,000.00</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NCCE</b>	<b>MA</b>

<b>Construction of MCE'S bungalows</b>	<b>Dunkwa</b>	<b>Bungalow's completed</b>		→			<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>M/A</b>	
<b>Completion of Assembly hall Complex</b>	<b>Dunkwa</b>	<b>Ass. Hall completed</b>		→			<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>M/A</b>	
<b>Completion of DMTDP</b>	<b>Dunkwa</b>	<b>DMTDP Completed</b>		→					<b>MPCU</b>	<b>Communities</b>
<b>Monitoring and evaluation of Ass. Projects</b>	<b>District wide</b>	<b>Projects monitored</b>			→		<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>MPCU</b>	<b>Communities</b>

Rehabilitation of Judicial service Office	Dunkwa	Office rehabilitated	→				10,000.00		M/A	Judicial service
Renovation of Atechem police station	Dunkwa	Police station Renovated	→				10,000.00		M/A	Security service
Valuation & re-valuation of Ass. properties	Dunkwa	Properties valuation completed	→				10,000.00		Valuation board	MA

## VII. REDUCING POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITIES

**District Goal:** To improve the living standards of women and empower the vulnerable and excluded in the Municipality

**District Objective:** Enhancing the skills of women and public recognition of the vulnerable and excluded in the

### Municipality

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Internal	External	Lead	Collaborating
To educate women on the adoption of modern technology	District wide	Women educated		→			7,000.00	3,000.00	Dept. of Social Welfare and community	M/A
Educate and sensitize the community on attitudes towards the physically challenged	District wide	Communities sensitized	→				50,000.00	50,000.00	Dept. of Social Welfare and community	M/A
Access the needs of the	District wide	Needs identified	→				30,000.00	20,000.00	Dept. of Social	M/A

<b>physically challenged and women</b>									<b>Welfare and community</b>	
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## **CHAPTER SIX MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Monitoring and Evaluation plays a major role in Project/Activity implementation. The purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation is to facilitate the tracking of the progress and effectiveness of the Project/Activity implementation system. It would also help to identify the bottlenecks in the system.

The Action Plan assigns responsibilities to specific stakeholders at various levels of the project/Activity Implementation to ensure Accountability, effectiveness, transparency and value for money.

The system which is an integral part of the MTDPF would focus on the following specific objectives:-

- ❖ Reinforcing Institutional arrangements which will be given adequate capacity to enhance effective and efficient Monitoring and evaluation
- ❖ Mechanisms for Monitoring and evaluation would be strengthened and effectively coordinated.
- ❖ An efficient system would be evolved to generate relevant reliable and timely information.
- ❖ Establishment of an effective feedback mechanism
- ❖ Enhancing Participatory approach to Monitoring and Evaluation

### Institutional Arrangements

There will be participatory approach to Monitoring and evaluation including the following:-

- Office of the President
- Parliament
- Regional Coordinating Council
- Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating unit
- Civil Society Organizations

- Beneficiary Communities, Assembly members, Town/Areas Councils, Unit Committees and Traditional Authorities

Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement Inputs – Outputs/Outcomes – Impacts

Monitoring will start as soon as actual Implementation begins. The district will provide a conducive environment for effective operation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Systems. The purpose of the Monitoring process is to see how well the projects are being executed and would throw a strong search light on the following critical issues on inputs and outputs i.e. :-

- Is the project being executed according to specification
- Is the project on schedule
- Whether the outputs meet the desired standard
- Whether the inputs are delivered at the appropriate time and in the right quantities

The participating evaluation will also examine the following issues that have to do specifically with outcomes and inputs of the projects.

- Whether the project/Programme is making progress towards achieving its objectives
- The level of impact on the beneficiary community members (men, women, children and the physically challenged)
- Whether those supposed to benefit from the project/programmes have had their well being improved in accordance with the stated objectives and how.
- Whether there were some undesirable effects on the people
- Who has benefited from the programmes/projects and
- The extent of the ripple effects on other members of the community

## 6.2 SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Institution/Committee	What to Evaluate	Evaluation criteria
Governmental/Non governmental organizations/donor partner - organizations – or	Training Reports, Review reports, level/extent of work done	Training Delivery Quality Assurance
District Assembly	Material supplies and work schedules	- Stage of work - Materials received and locally mobilized - Timely released and the judicious use of same
Traditional leaders/ Opinion leaders	Funds flow and usage Progress of work Quality of work	Whether monies received are appropriately used
Area council including Unit committees	Funds flow and usage Progress of work Quality of work	Whether there is value for money
Relevant technical agencies in the Region and District	Technical details	Technical specifications

Any other aspect of work or activity that helps to achieve the objective of a project/programme will be closely monitored and evaluated to ensure maximum satisfaction and value for money.

## MATRIX ON MONITORING AND EVALUATION BASED ON MTDPF

### I. IMPROVEMENT AND SUSTENANCE OF MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY

Indicator	Indicator Type	Baseline 2010	Target 2013	Data Source	M&E	Responsibility
Introduction of Night marketing	Night market introduced	80% complete	100% complete	MA	monthly	MPCU
Recruitment of city guards	City guards recruited	80% complete	-100% complete	MA		MPCU Security service
Renovation of existing market	Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor	80% complete	100% complete	MA	Quarterly	MPCU
Recruitment of additional security guards at the market	Securities recruited	80% complete	100% completed	MA		MPCU Security service
Training of revenue collectors	Training organized	100% completed	100% completed	MA		Revenue & finance Dept.
Registration and licensing of micro economic activities	Micro activities registered	60% completed	100% completed	MA NBSSI	Monthly	MPCU

## II. EXPANDED DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE

Indicator	Indicator Type	Baseline 2010	Target 2013	Data Source	M&E	Responsibility
<b>5 Nos. Extension of Electricity 7 Nos. Provision of electricity</b>	<b>5 Nos. Extension of Electricity and 7 Nos. Provision of electricity completed</b>	5% complete	-100% complete	Ministry of Energy MA	Quarterly	MPCU ECG
<b>15Nos.15 Feeder road network 8Nos.8 Highway road network</b>	- Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor	5% complete 5% complete	-100% complete -100% complete	, Ghana Highways Authority, Department of Feeder Roads, MA	Quarterly	MPCU
<b>Construction of 13 Nos 10 seater Vault chamber toilets.</b>	- Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer	5% complete	-100% complete	MA	Quarterly	MPCU
<b>Construction of 14 Nos. boreholes.</b>	Location - Open Tender	5% complete	-100% complete	MA	Quarterly	MPCU /DWST

	- Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer					
<b>Construction of 3Nos 3 storm Drains[4.2km] 1 culvert</b>	Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer	5% complete	-100% complete	MA	Quarterly	MPCU
<b>Expansion of electricity to new settlement areas</b>	Expansion Completed	80% Completed	100% complete	ECG MA	Quarterly	MPCU

### III. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION & AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Indicator Type	Baseline 2010	Target 2013	Data Source	M&E	Responsibility
<b>Construction of 2 nos. market</b>	- Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer	<b>5% complete</b>	<b>-100% complete</b>	MA	Monthly	MPCU
<b>Agro- processing machine</b>	- Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer	<b>5% complete</b>	<b>-100% complete</b>	MA	Monthly	MPCU
<b>Expansion &amp; renovation of Dunkwa Central Market</b>	- Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer -Expansion & renovation completed	80% completion	100% complete	MA	Quarterly	MPCU

<b>Construction of Ayanfuri Market</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location</li> <li>- Open Tender</li> <li>- Award of Contract</li> <li>-Contract Number</li> <li>-Name of Contractor</li> <li>-Supervising Engineer</li> <li>- construction completed</li> </ul>	<b>80% completion</b>	100% complete	MA	Quarterly	MPCU
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#### **IV. SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS AND PRIVATE SECTOR**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Type</b>	<b>Baseline 2010</b>	<b>Target 2013</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>M&amp;E</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
entrepreneurial development and organization	Entrepreneurship training organized	5% completed	100%	NBSSI MA	Monthly	MPCU
Promoting locally made goods	Locally made goods promoted	5% Completed	100%	NBSSI MA	Monthly	MPCU

Building the capacity and skills of local artisans	Local artisans Skills and Capacity's build.	5% Completed	100%	NBSSI MA	Monthly	MPCU
Reorganization of small scale mining	Small Scale mining reorganized	5% Completed	100%	Dept. of small scale mining MA	Monthly	MPCU
Improving skills of artisans	Artisan's Skills improved	5% Completed	100%	NBSSI MA	Monthly	MPCU

Patronizing local products of local artisans	Local patronized Products	5% Completed	100%	NBSSI MA	Monthly	MPCU
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## V. DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Indicator Type	Baseline 2010	Target 2013	Data Source	M&E	Responsibility
Inadequate qualified teachers	Qualified teachers recruited	15% complete	100% complete	GES MA	Quarterly	MPCU
Construction of 22 Nos teachers quarters	- Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer -Twenty- two Teachers Quarters completed	5% complete	100% complete	GES MA	Quarterly	MPCU
Construction of 12Nos KG classroom block	- Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer -Twenty- two Teachers	5% complete	100% complete	GES MA	Quarterly	MPCU

	Quarters completed					
Construction of 14Nos Primary school classroom block	- Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer -Twenty- two Teachers Quarters completed	5% complete	100% complete	GES MA	Quarterly	MPCU
Construction of 17Nos Primary school classroom block	- Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer -Twenty- two Teachers Quarters completed	5% complete	100% complete	GES MA	Quarterly	MPCU
Provision of 4 Nos health centers	- Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer -Twenty- two Teachers Quarters completed	5% complete	100% complete	MHMT MA	Quarterly	MPCU

Rehabilitation of Community health training school	Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer - Rehabilitation completed	80% completed	100% completed	MHMT MA	Quarterly	MPCU
Fencing of Gov't Hospital	Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer - Fencing completed	80% completed	100% completed	MHMT MA	Quarterly	MPCU

## VI. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Indicator	Indicator Type	Baseline 2010	Target 2013	Data Source	M&E	Responsibility
Public hearing of the activities of heads of departments	Public hearing conducted	10% completed	100% completed	MA	Yearly	MPCU
Low Revenue base of District Assembly	District Assembly revenue base improved	15% achieved	100% completed	MA	Monthly	Revenue and finance Dept.
Ineffective financial Management practices	Financial management. improved	10% achieved	100% completed	MA		MPCU

Construction of Offices	- Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer - Offices completed	5% completed	100% completed	MA	Quarterly	MPCU
Strengthen of unit committees	Unit committees strengthened	10% achieved	100% completed	MA	Monthly	MPCU
Bill board at vantage points	Bill boards situated at vantage points	15% achieved	100% completed	MA	Monthly	MPCU
Encourage town / village meeting at least once a year.	Town/village meetings conducted	10% completed	100% completed	MA Communities	Quarterly	MPCU
Strengthen the NCCE to play its mandatory role effectively	NCCE'S roles Strengthened	5% achieved	100% completed	MA NCCE'S	Quarterly	MPCU NCCE'S
Construction of MCE'S Bungalow	Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract	10% completed	100% completed	MA	Quarterly	MPCU

	Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer - Bungalow completed					
Completion of Assembly Hall complex	Assembly Hall completed	80% completed	100% completed	MA	Quarterly	MPCU
Monitoring and evaluation of Ass. Projects	Projects monitored & evaluated	Routine	100 completed	MA communities	Quarterly	MPCU
Completion of DMTDP	DMTDP completed	100% completed	100% completed	MA communities		MPCU
Valuation and re-valuation of properties (Bungalow No. 1 inclusive)	Valuation & re-valuation completed	80% completed	100% completed	MA Valuation Board	Monthly	MA Valuation Board
Rehabilitation of Judicial service Office	Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer - Rehab.					

	completed					
Renovation of Atechem police station	Location - Open Tender - Award of Contract -Contract Number -Name of Contractor -Supervising Engineer -Renovation completed					

## VII. REDUCING POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITIES

Indicator	Indicator Type	Baseline 2010	Target 2013	Data Source	M&E	Responsibility
Empowering women in income generating activities	income generating activities created	5% achieved	100%	MA	Half yearly	MPCU
Educate and sensitize the community on attitudes towards the physically	Stigmatizations reduced	10% achieved	100%	MA	Monthly	MPCU

challenged						
Access the needs of the physically challenged and women	Assessment of needs identified	15% achieved	100%	MA	Monthly	MPCU

## **CHAPTER SEVEN COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

### **Introduction**

Communication is one of the vital ingredients in any organization or society. This not only promotes transparency accountability and trustworthiness but also promotes development. In line with this the municipality has put in place measures to ensure that its DMTDP, Annual Plans and development strategies are made available and accessible to the public in order to promote their participation and perspectives.

- **DISSEMINATION OF THE DMTDP AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DMTDP**

In order to make the public aware of the Assembly's DMTDP, Annual Plans and progress reports on activities and their implementation strategies, the following strategies will be taken;

1. Public Hearing will be organized regularly
2. Town meeting. This is a gathering of stakeholders in a particular community with the same interest.
3. Questions and Answer meeting.
4. Municipal Assembly open days. These are public days set aside to showcase the work and achievements of the Municipal Assembly and to afford citizens the opportunity to learn at first hand the operations of the Municipal Assembly.
5. Assembly members will ratify the DMTDP in order to own it as their Document
6. Copies of the DMTDP will be given to various heads of departments and other stakeholders to access it
7. Radio stations as a platform to educate the public.

- **CREATION OF AWARENESS ON THE EXPECTED ROLES OF THE STAKEHOLDERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAMMES, PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES**

To create public awareness on the roles of the various stakeholders in the implementation of the Assembly's programmes and activities, the Assembly will take the advantage of the existence of local FM stations and other electronic media to educate the public on various stakeholders' roles towards the implementation of the Assembly's programmes and projects.

- **DIALOGUE PROMOTION AND GENERATION OF FEEDBACK ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DISTRICT**

Feedbacks on previous projects and programmes are vital to development, hence the Assembly will regularly organized stakeholders fora in other to promoting dialogue and feedbacks towards projects plans and their implementation.

- **PROMOTION OF ACCESS AND MANAGEMENT OF EXPECTATIONS OF THE PUBLIC CONCERNING THE SERVICES OF THE MUNICIPALITY**

To promote effectives decentralization in the municipality, the following measures have been put in place in other to make information easily accessible to the public;

1. Public relation office will be created so that people can access information from the office.
2. Bill boards will be established at vantage points mainly to highlights major Assembly's projects and programmes to be under taken within the period.
3. Notice boards too will be established at vantage points mainly to highlights major Assembly's projects and programmes to be under taken within the year
4. Assembly's projects and programmes will be documented in a form of fliers and brochures which will be made available to the public.
5. Municipal Annual progress reports will be distributed to various Departments
6. Quarterly publication of the Assembly's newsletters to provide vital information with pictorial and appealing details on the operations of the Assembly to the Public.
7. Client Service Unit will be established to provide information to the public on the services provided by the Assembly

