

**KWAHU WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2014-2017**



JUNE 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a way of fulfilling the constitutional mandate, all Metropolitan, Municipals and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana are required to prepare periodic Medium-Term Development Plans for the development of their areas. Therefore, this Medium Development Plan (MTDP) for the 2014-2017 Plan Period represents the development imperative of the Kwahu West Municipal for the next four years.

The MTDP was prepared in accordance with the National Medium Term Development Planning Framework (NMTDPF) provided by the National Development Planning Commission. The MTDP preparation process involved wide consultation with all stakeholders, departments, organisations and institutions. In addition, field surveys were also made targeting at capturing the views, opinions, challenges and aspirations of households, business operators, the vulnerable and the excluded. These efforts were useful in obtaining the real development challenges, needs and aspirations of the people, some that include low productivity in the agricultural sector, high levels of poverty, poor road infrastructure, inadequate supply of potable water, poor access to sanitation, low IGF and so on.

As a planning response to the development challenges identified from the field, about 53 programmes are initiated in these MTDP aimed at achieving the Municipal's development goal of promoting accelerated economic growth and development. The estimated cost of the programmes is about GH¢6,778,110. About 21 percent of this figure will be financed from Internally Generated Funds and the rest will come from District Assembly Common Fund, Government of Ghana among others. In the wake of government fiscal difficulties, the Assembly is also looking for more innovative ways of funding its development programmes on a sustainable basis.

In order to bring all stakeholders on board to buy and own the MTDP, a communication strategy has been developed which will facilitate the participation of all segment of the society in the plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation process. Many a time, development projects aimed at promoting development would rather inadvertently constraint future development or leave some people or communities worse off. To address this anomaly, the plans, programmes and projects have been subjected to strategic environmental assessment to ensure that sustainable development is achieved.

It is anticipated, the proposed interventions contribute in solving the socio-economic problems and challenges in the Municipality.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENT	PAGE
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	xiii
<u>CHAPTER ONE:</u> GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Objectives of the Assignment.....	1
1.3 Methodology.....	2
1.3.1 Introduction.....	2
1.3.2 Review of Kwahu West Municipal Assembly Medium Term Development Plan (2010-013).....	2
1.3.3 Reconnaissance Survey.....	2
1.3.4 Preparation of Survey Instruments.....	3
1.3.5 Primary Data Collection.....	3
1.3.6 Secondary Data Collection.....	3
1.3.7 Sampling Method.....	4
1.3.8 Data Analysis.....	4
1.4 Scope of the Assignment.....	4
1.5 Organization of the Report.....	5
<u>CHAPTER TWO:</u> PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.....	6

2.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	6
2.2. PERFORMANCE REVIEW.....	6
2.2.1 Introduction	6
2.2.2 Review of Projects under the KWMMTDP (2010-2013)	6
2.2.3 Summary of Performance Review on Development Projects	30
2.2.4 Review of Revenue and Expenditure (2010 - 2013)	32
2.2.5 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered	41
2.2.6 Development Gaps	43
2.3 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF KWAHU WEST MUNICIPALITY	45
2.3.1 Location and Size	45
2.3.2 Physical Characteristics	48
2.3.3 Population Distribution.....	52
2.3.4 Fiscal Situation in Kwahu West Municipality.....	59
2.3.5 Overview of the Municipal’s Economy.....	67
2.3.6 Vulnerability Analysis	83
2.3.7 Social Services.....	91
2.3.8 Water and Sanitation	105
2.3.9 Energy.....	109
2.3.10 Housing Sector	111
2.3.11 Governance of the Kwahu West Municipality	115
2.3.12 Community Participation.....	120
2.3.13 Spatial Analysis	122
2.3.14 Transportation.....	127
2.3.15 Commodity Flow	139
2.3.16 Functional Region and Poverty Pockets.....	145

2.3.17 Key Development Problems/Issues/Gaps	147
<u>CHAPTER THREE: PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</u>	149
3.1 Introduction	149
3.2 Local Development Needs/Aspirations.....	149
3.3 Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with identified Key Development Issues	150
3.4 harmonized issues of the GSGDA 2010-2013 linked to the NMTDPF 2014-2017	151
3.5 Linking the adopted issues to the GSGDA thematic areas	153
3.6 Prioritization of Adopted Issues.....	155
3.7 Application of POCC.....	161
<u>CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES</u>	177
4.1 Introduction.....	177
4.2 Municipal Vision and Mission	177
4.2.1 Vision Statement	177
4.2.2 Mission Statement	177
4.3 Municipal Development Goal.....	177
4.3.1 Goal Compatibility Analysis.....	178
4.4 Development Projections and Needs Assessment for 2014–2017.....	178
4.4.1 Demographic Projections	179
4.4.2 Needs Assessment for 2017.....	180
4.5 Municipal Development Objectives and Strategies for the Thematic Areas.....	183
<u>CHAPTER FIVE: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES</u>	187
5.1 Introduction.....	187
5.2 Development Programmes – 2014 – 2017.....	187
5.3 Logical Framework	189

5.4 Formulation of Composite Programmes of Action (PoA).....	212
5.5 Indicative Financial Plan for 2014 -2017.....	223
5.6 Main Sources and Cost of the Plan	223
5.7 Strategies for Mobilizing Funds	223
<u>CHAPTER SIX: MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLAN</u>	226
6.1 Introduction	226
6.2 Annual Action Plans of the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly	226

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Review of Projects under the KWMMTDP (2010-2013)	8
Table 2.2: Summary of Performance Review	31
Table 2.3: Main sources of Funding for the 2010 – 2013 MMTD	32
Table 2.4 Revenue Heads and Sub-heads for IGF (2010 – 2012)	34
Table 2.5: Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for MMTDP (2010 – 2013).....	38
Table 2.6: List of Major and Specific Development Gaps Identified	43
Table 2.7: Forest Reserves in Kwahu West Municipality.....	49
Table 2.8: Projected populations by age cohort for Kwahu West Municipality in 2014 and 2017.....	55
Table 2.9: Population Distribution among major settlement in Kwahu West Municipal in 2014	57
Table 2.10: Internal Generated Fund for the Municipality (2010-2012)	61
Table 2.11: Externally Generated Revenue/Funds (EGF)	65
Table 2.12: Expenditure Pattern of the Municipal Assembly	66
Table 2.13: Comparing the Revenue and Expenditure Patterns	67
Table 2.14: Farm sizes in acreage	71
Table 2.15: Crops and Their Output Level in Metric Tons per acre.....	71
Table 2.16: Location of market.....	73
Table 2.17: Type of Diseases/Pest and Means Of Control as at 2012	75
Table 2.18: Number Employed In Industry	76
Table 2.19: Type of activities and Number Employed under the Formal Sector.....	79
Table 2.20: Type of Activities and Number Employed under the Informal Sector.....	79
Table 2.21: Households Monthly Expenditure	81
Table 2.22: Source of Income (Revenue)	81
Table 2.23: Households' Monthly Expenditure on Various Needs	82
Table 2.24: Households' Monthly Expenditure	82

Table 2.25: Conditions of the Physically Challenged in Kwahu West Municipality	86
Table 2.26: Institutions Contributing to Child Welfare and Areas of Contribution	88
Table 2.27: Disaster Prone Areas in the Municipality	89
Table 2.28: Number of Educational Facilities by 2013	91
Table 2.29: Enrolment Trend 2009/2010-2012/2013	92
Table 2.30: Number of Teachers	93
Table 2.31: Teacher-Pupil Ratios	93
Table 2.32: Gender Parity Index (GPI)	94
Table 2.33: CHPS and their Locations	95
Table 2.34: Health Centers, Ownership and Locations	96
Table 2.35: Hospitals, Ownership and Locations	98
Table 2.36: Health Facilities / Threshold	98
Table 2.37: Health Services to the General Public	99
Table 2.38: Methods of Birth Control in the Municipality	100
Table 2.39: Top 10 Causes of Admissions	100
Table 2.40: Top 10 Causes of Death	101
Table 2.41: Performance Indicators 2012	102
Table 2.42: Registration with NHIS	104
Table 2.43: Major Sources of Water in the Municipality	105
Table 2.44: Types of Human Excreta Disposal Methods	107
Table 2.45: Method of Refuse Disposal	108
Table 2.46: Types of Liquid Waste Disposal Modes	109
Table 2.47: Sources of Energy for Lighting	110
Table 2.48: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households.....	110
Table 2.49: Types of Dwelling	112
Table 2.50: Condition of Walls	113
Table 2.51: Condition of Foundation	113
Table 2.52: Types of Roofing Materials	114
Table 2.53: Conditions of Roofing Materials	114
Table 2.54: Number of Habitable Rooms in a House	115
Table 2.55: NGOs Operating in the Municipality	119

Table 2.56: Peoples Contribution to Development at the Community Level	120
Table 2.57: Community Members' Awareness to Municipal Assembly's Decisions (at the community level)	120
Table 2.58: Hierarchy of Settlements in Asante Akim South District	123
Table 2.59: A scalogram of 20 selected settlements in Kwahu West Municipality	124
Table 2.60: Summary of Road Network and Condition in the Municipality	128
Table 2.61: Accessibility Standards With Respect to Travel Time to Selected Facilities	130
Table 2.62: Average Speed on Classes of Roads	130
Table 2.63: Areas in Different Accessibility Zones in the Kwahu West Municipality	131
Table 2.64: A Day's Volume of Trade in Nkawkaw	139
Table 2.65: Major Trade Partners of Kwahu West Municipality	140
Table 3.1: A Matrix Showing Key Development Problems/Issues Harmonized Under the Appropriate Thematic Areas of the GSGDA2010-2013	150
Table 3.2 Adopted Issues of The NMTDPF 2014-2017 Linked to the Harmonized Issues of the GSGDA 2010-2013	152
Table 3.3: A Table Showing Adopted Issues/ Problems under NMTDPF 2014-2017	154
Table 3.4: A Pair-Wise Ranking of Selected Criteria	156
Table 3.5 Likert Scale	156
Table 3.6. A Matrix Showing the Testing and Choice of Development Focus of the Kwahu West Municipality	157
Table 3.7 Application of POCC Analysis to the Identified Development Issues	162
Table 4.1: Definition of Score	178
Table 4.2: Goal Compatibility Matrix	178
Table 4.3: Projected Population By Age Cohort For 2017	179
Table 4.4 Projected Population By Broad Age Cohort, 2017	180
Table 4.5 Educational Facilities By 2017	180
Table 4.6: Health Facilities By 2017	180
Table 4.7: Major Sources Of Drinking Water By Population, 2017	181
Table 4.8 Toilet Facilities Patronized By Households, 2017	181
Table 4.9: Solid Waste Disposal By Households For 2017	181

Table 4.10: Liquid Waste Disposal By Households, 2017	182
Table 4.11: Energy For Lighting By Households For 2017	182
Table 4.12: Energy For Cooking By Households, 2017	182
Table 4.13: Adopted Policy Objectives And Strategies Of Kwahu West Municipal	184
Table 5.1: District Composite Programme Of Action For Kwahu West Municipal Assembly.....	213
Table 5.2 Indicative Financial Plan For Kwahu West Municipal 2014 – 2017	223
Table 5.3: Strategies To Mobilise Financial Resources To Implement Development The Projects.....	224
Table 6.1: Annual Action Plan For 2014	227
Table 6.2: Annual Action Plans Of The Kwahu West Municipal Assembly – 2015	235
6.3: Annual Action Plan For 2016	245
Table 6.4: Annual Action Plan For Kwahu West Municipal For 2017	253

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Kwahu West Municipality in Regional and National Context	46
Figure 2.2:A Map of Kwahu West Municipality.....	47
Figure 2.3: Geology and Mineral Map.....	51
Figure 2.4 Population Pyramid, 2010	53
Figure 2.5 Percentage Distribution of Population by Religious Affiliation, 2010	59
Figure 2.6: Distribution of employment by sectors.....	68
Figure 2.7 Lorenz Curve for Households' Income Distribution	83
Figure 2.8 Number of Junior High schools (total/public/private) by 2013	92
Figure 2.9 Administrative Structure of the Municipal Assembly	116
Figure 2.10 Political Structure of the Municipal Assembly	117
Figure 2.11 Hierarchies of Settlements in the Kwahu West Municipality	127
Figure 2.12: Transportation Network	129
Figure 2.13: Accessibility to Health Services in the Kwahu West Municipality	133
Figure 2.14: Accessibility to education services	134
Figure 2.15: Accessibility to Police Services in the Kwahu West Municipality	135
Figure 2.16: Accessibility to Periodic Markets in the Kwahu West Municipality	136
Figure 2.17: Accessibility to Banking Services in the Kwahu West Municipality	137
Figure 2.18 Accessibility to Extension Services in the Kwahu West Municipality	138
Figure 2.19 Exogenous Inflow of Commodities into Kwahu West Municipality	141
Figure 2.20 Exogenous outflow of goods from the Kwahu West Municipality	142
Figure 2.21 Endogenous Inflow of Commodities in the Kwahu West Municipality	143
Figure 2.22 Endogenous Out flows of Commodities in the Kwahu West Municipality.....	144
Figure 2.23 Functional Region and Poverty Pockets in the Kwahu West Municipality.....	146
Figure 5.1: Spatial Distributionof projects in the MTDP.....	225

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CBPRP	-	Community Based Poverty Reduction Project
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development project
CHPS	-	Community –Based health planning and service
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisations
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
CWSP	-	Community Water and Sanitation Project
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-	District Assemblies
DCDs	-	District Co-ordinating Directors
DFR	-	Department of Feeder Roads
DHIS	-	District Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDPs	-	District Medium-Term Development
DoP	-	Department of Planning
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	-	Development Partners
FBOs	-	Farmer Based Organisation
GPRS I	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRS II	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GTB	-	Ghana Tourist Board
GWCL	-	Ghana Water Company Limited
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRD	-	Human Resource Development
HRDBS	-	Human Resource Development and Basic Services
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development

IGF	-	Internal Generated Funds
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
KWMA	-	Kwahu West Municipal Assembly
LE	-	Life Expectancy
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LGPRSP	-	Local Governance – Poverty Reduction Support Programme
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MoFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoH	-	Ministry of Health
MPBC	-	Municipal Peace Building Committee
MPCU	-	Municipal planning coordinating unit
MSME	-	Municipal Small Scale Enterprise
MTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan
MTDPF	-	Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MUSEC	-	Municipal Security Committee
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NDPS	-	National Development Planning Systems
NED	-	Northern Electricity Department
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NM	-	Net Migration
PA	-	Planning Authority
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPM	-	Poverty Profiling and Mapping
PPP	-	Policies, Programmes and Projects
PPSC	-	Priorities for Private Sector Competitiveness
PROTOA	-	Private Road Transport Operators

PSC	-	Private Sector Competitiveness
PWD	-	People With Disability
RCCs	-	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
RPCUs	-	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units
SME	-	Small Scale Enterprises
STWS	-	Small Towns Water System
T&CP	-	Town and Country Planning
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
VIP	-	Village Infrastructure Project
VRA	-	Volta River Authority

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The preparation of Medium-Term Development Plan is an important component of constitutional requirement. The exercise places emphasis on development management at an intermediate level between macro-regional or national level and community-based planning. In Ghana, such level is the Metropolitan, Municipal and the District Assembly (MMDA). The Kwahu West Municipal Assembly was chosen for the exercise this year.

As a constitutional requirement, MMDAs as local planning authorities are to prepare development plans reflecting spatial dimensions in relation to the guidelines provided by the NDPC. The NDPC guidelines are to assist the MMDAs translate the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2014-2017) into programmes, projects and activities to be implemented for the benefit of the people. This should be done by analyzing the specific MMDAs' context and circumstances about meeting the local needs and aspirations in harmony with the national development goals and objectives as contained in the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework..

1.2 Objectives of the Assignment

1. To prepare instruments for data collection based on a review of the selected MMDA plan and reconnaissance visit.
2. To identify development problems, trends, resources, constraints and potentials based on analyses of data gathered from review of plans and primary data collected
3. To formulate development objectives, policies and strategies
4. To design plans and programmes for the Kwahu West Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
5. To prepare an implementation plan and an implementation management framework (including a communication strategy for plan implementation)
6. To design a monitoring and evaluation framework

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Introduction

The methodology adopted for the preparation of the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) comprised the:

- i. Review of Kwahu West Municipal Assembly Medium Term Development Plan (2010-2013) and available data on Kwahu West Municipality
- ii. Reconnaissance survey of the municipality
- iii. Preparation of survey instruments
- iv. Conduct of Baseline Survey/Primary and Secondary data collection; and
- v. Data Analysis

1.3.2 Review of Kwahu West Municipal Assembly Medium Term Development Plan (2010-2013)

The first step taken in the preparation of this Medium Term Development Plan was the review of the existing plan as well as other data on the Municipality.

1.3.3 Reconnaissance Survey

Reconnaissance survey was undertaken in the Kwahu West Municipality to observe current developments and interact with the officers of the Municipal Assembly. The reconnaissance survey in essence made a critical input into the next phase of the process since it aided in identifying the various stakeholders to be interviewed as well as the location of these stakeholders.

1.3.4 Preparation of Survey Instruments

Instruments to be used in gathering data from the field were designed and developed by the MPCU after the reconnaissance survey. The instruments comprised household questionnaires, institutional questionnaires, interview guides as well as checklists.

1.3.5 Primary Data Collection

A survey to capture the basic socio-economic data and identify needs of the Municipality was conducted at three different levels. These were the individual household level, institutional level and at the focus group (other stakeholders including area councils, assembly members, market women, charcoal producers, opinion leaders among others).

At the household level, structured questionnaires were randomly administered to households in each of the Urban/Area Councils to capture data on the socio-economic profile, housing and environmental conditions, and households' needs and aspirations in relation to infrastructure provision in the respective communities. In addition, local small and medium enterprises were surveyed in order to provide a profile of the businesses in the Municipality as well as an insight into the challenges confronting these businesses.

At the institutional level, all decentralized departments of the Assembly were interviewed as well as departments of ministries. Essentially, information gathered from institutions bothered on the current state of development, projects and programmes implemented by these institutions, on-going ones, and challenges confronting these institutions as well as their needs and aspirations.

1.3.6 Secondary Data Collection

This involved the collection of reports and documents covering activities, projects and programmes of institutions in the Municipality. The reports and documents obtained for the preparation of this Plan included:

- Kwahu West Municipal Assembly Medium Term Development Plan (2010-2013)
- Progress Report on the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan (2010-2013)
- Kwahu West FOAT
- Kwahu West- ADEOP 2013-15
- Enrolment and Staffing Public Educational Institutions - 2013-2014
- M & E 2010-2013 Nkawkaw

1.3.7 Sampling Method

As per 2010 Valuation roll, total number of housing stock is 12,418. This is adopted as the sample frame of the household. Using the above sample frame and a confident level of 5% a sample size of 388 was arrived at via Yamane sample size formula. Dueto the fact that not all properties within the Kwahu West Municipality could be covered as a factor of time, and that the housing stock are homogeneous 200 sample size, (i.e. 52% of the calculated sample size) was adopted for the household survey. A multi-stage sampling technique was employed in

administering household questionnaires for gathering household data. The Municipality was broken down into four strata:

- ✚ Asase Area Council
- ✚ Fodoa Area Council
- ✚ Nkawanda-Asuboni Rails Area Council
- ✚ Nkawkaw Urban Council

The 200 household questionnaires were then distributed among the urban and area councils on a pro-rata basis. The specific households were selected using the systematic sampling method.

1.3.8 Data Analysis

Data collected from the field were collated and analysed using SPSS while qualitative data were analysed by making inferences and drawing conclusions. Findings have been captured in the form of tables and text presented in the chapter two, which provides a situational analysis of the Municipality.

1.4 Scope of the Assignment

The main scope of the assignment is a four-year Medium Term Development Plan for Kwahu West Municipal Assembly in the Eastern Region of Ghana

1.5 Organization of the Report

The report is organized in eight chapters. Chapter one discusses the preliminary issues relating the background to the assignment, key objectives of the assignment as well as the methodology of the assignment. Chapter two reviews the previous plan. It deals with prioritization of key issues identified in the review. Chapter four and chapter five are devoted to the development goals and objectives, and development programmes for the planning period respectively.

The Municipal Annual Plans, Monitoring and evaluation arrangements and the communication strategy are discussed in chapter six, seven, and eight respectively.

CHAPTER TWO

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This chapter is in two sections. Section one review the overall performance of Kwahu West Municipal in the 2010 – 2013 MTDP. Section two on the other hand, reviews the current socio-economic and physical situation of the Municipality.

2.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

2.2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the 2010 to 2013 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) of Kwahu West Municipality. Specific issues tackled in this review include a number of projects that were pursued under the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), the development framework for the period under review. These projects were reviewed with respect to the annual targets set in the plan, action plans and progress report, and the extent to which these targets were achieved. Also included in the review is an assessment of the performance of the Municipality in terms IGF as well as its overall revenue and expenditure statements for the period under review. The review concludes by describing the process involved in implementing the 2010 – 2013 MTDP, identifying the challenges encountered, as well as development gaps for future planning.

2.2.2 Review of Projects under the Kwahu West Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (KWMMTDP) - 2010-2013

The projects outlined under the KWMMTDP (2010-2013) have been reviewed under the thematic areas of the GSGDA as shown in Table 2.1 below. The review was done according to the specifications outlined by the NDPC in the 2014-2017 DMTDP Guideline (page 9 and 10). The review captures the GSGDA Thematic Area from which the development project was formulated, the policy objective of the thematic area, the nature of the development project, its location and target as well as the yearly level of achievement from 2010 to 2013. Also specified are the remarks for each development project. The headings are explained as follows;

GSGDA Thematic Area: this states the thematic area under which the projects in the period under review were initiated and implemented. The thematic areas were as follows: accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management, enhancing competitiveness of

Ghana's private sector; infrastructure, energy and human settlement; human development, productivity and employment, and transparent and accountable governance.

Policy Objective: this states the objective of the thematic area.

Project: this heading gives a description of the projects initiated during the period under review.

Location: this tells the place where the project was meant to take place or had taken place.

Target: this indicates exactly what each project seeks to achieve within a given period.

Level of Achievement: this describes the progress (in percentage) made in the achievement of each of the project. The level of achievement in this review is described in two ways; cumulative measurement and non-cumulative measurement. Cumulative measurement of the level of progress was applied to projects implemented as one unit and spread out in two or more years. A typical example is the renovation works at Nkawkaw new and old lorry parks at Central Markets Annex (in page 12). This project was for three (3) years starting in 2011. In 2011, 40 percent of work was done. In 2012, 20 percent of work was done, bringing the level of progress for the achievement of the project to 60 percent and finally in 2013, 40 percent work was done which eventually completed (100%) the project.

For projects implemented annually (as suggested by the project description and/or target), the measurement is non-cumulative. That is, because the project was broken down into annual targets and as a result, the level of achievement was also measured annually. For example, in the project about the training of extension officers (page 8, second project under agriculture modernization and natural resource management), the target was to train 13 extension officers annually for four years. Therefore, the "100%" indicated on the level achievement for 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 implies that all the 13 extension officers were trained in each of those years.

Remarks: this indicates the status of a project in terms of whether it was not implemented, ongoing, suspended, fully implemented or partially implemented. Projects that were not implemented were those, which were proposed in the plan, but actual work did not take place. Ongoing projects were those that work was still going on at the end of the plan period, (2013). Suspended projects were those that were started but stopped along the way due to certain factors; at the end of the plan period (2013) work was not going on. Partially implemented projects were those not implemented fully at the end of the project period (note; not plan period but project period). For instance, 20 poultry farmers were to be given supported in 2011 but only 10 (50%) were supported which means that the project was partially implemented. In addition to the above, the remarks also indicate which the projects were in the MMTDP or not.

Table 1.1 Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements

No.	Programme/ Project Title	Location	Level of Achievement			Remarks
			2011	2012	2013	
1	Construction Of Eating Place And An Office At New Lorry Park	Nkawkaw	25%	25%	25%	Ongoing
2	Const. Of 3no. 10- Seater Septic Tank Latrine	Trado, Boadukrom&Jamasi No.2	55%	55%	55%	Ongoing
3	Const. Of 3no. 10- Seater Septic Tank Latrine	Kwahu Daa, AweregyaAtwidie	100%	100%	100%	Completed
4	Const. Of 3no. 10- Seater Septic Tank Latrine	Ampekrom, AwoyoAsuogya&Ataaso	100%	100%	100%	Completed
5	Drilling Of 11 no. Boreholes	Ataaso, Apesika, Mission - Nkaw., Awenada, Ataaso, Nkwanda No.2, Zongo/Awoyo, KwakuBerko, Atewanje, Ohenekura, Odumasua&Nkawkaw Sec.	80%	80%	80%	Ongoing
6	Dredging Works (Desilting of Streams	Nkawkaw Main Streams	100%	100%	100%	Completed
7	Paving of Old Lorry Park, Nkawkaw	Old Lorry Park, Nkawkaw	100%	100%	100%	Completed
8	Mechanization of 1no. Borehole At Nkawkaw Senior High School, Nkawkaw	Nkawkaw Senior High School, Nkawkaw	100%	100%	100%	Completed
9	Construction Of 1-Unit 2no. Market Stalls At Nkawkaw Central (Annex)	Nkawkaw	100%	100%	100%	Completed
10	Construction Of 1-Unit 2no. Market Stalls At Asuboni Rails	Asuboni Rails	100%	100%	100%	Completed
11	Construction Of 1-Unit 2no. Market Stalls At Jamasi No.1	Jamasi No.1	100%	100%	100%	Completed
12	Construction Of 1-Unit 1no. Market Stalls At Nsuta – Nkawkaw	Nsuta, Nkawkaw	0%	0%	0%	

13	Construction Of 6 -Seater Septic Tank Toilet With Facility At AkuamoahAcheampong M.A. Primary School - Nkawkaw (Lot 1)	Nkawkaw	100%	100%	100%	Completed
No.	Programme/ Project Title	Location	Level of Achievement			Remarks
			2011	2012	2013	
14	Construction Of 6 -Seater Septic Tank Toilet With Facility At St. Anthony Primary School - Nkawkaw (Lot 2)	Nkawkaw	100%	100%	100%	Completed
15	Construction Of 6 -Seater Septic Tank Toilet At Methodist Primary School - Nkawkaw (Lot 3)	Nkawkaw	55%	55%	55%	Ongoing
16	Construction Of 6 -Seater Septic Tank Toilet At Presby Primary School - Nkawkaw (Lot 4)	Nkawkaw	100%	100%	100%	Completed
17	Construction Of 10-Seater Septic Tank At OheneAkuraa (Lot 1)	OheneAkuraa	100%	100%	100%	Completed
18	Construction Of 10-Seater Septic Tank At AtibieNkwanta (Lot 2)	AtibieNkwanta	100%	100%	100%	Completed
19	Construction Of 10-Seater Septic Tank At Mpraeso Amanfrom Lot 3)	Mpraeso Amanfrom	100%	100%	100%	Completed
20	Construction Of 10-Seater Septic Tank At AtibieAmanfrom (Lot 4)	AtibieAmanfrom	100%	100%	100%	Completed
21	Construction Of 10-Seater Septic Tank At Kofi Dede (Lot 5)	Kofi Dede	100%	100%	100%	Completed
22	Construction Of 10-Seater Septic Tank At Onokwa (Lot 6)	Onokwa	100%	100%	100%	Completed
23	Construction Of 10-Seater Septic Tank At Asuoso (Lot 7)	Asuoso	100%	100%	100%	Completed
24	Construction Of 10-Seater Septic Tank At Ampha (Lot 8)	Ampha	100%	100%	100%	Completed
25	Construction Of 10-Seater Septic Tank	Fodoa	100%	100%	100%	Completed

	At Fodoa (Lot 9)					
26	Construction Of 10-Seater Septic Tank At Bredane (Lot 10)	Bredane	100%	100%	100%	Completed
27	Reshaping And Gravelling Of Roads	Akuadjoo-Trado-Rev. Osei-Mococo Main Accra Kumasi Road (4.10km)	100%	100%	100%	Completed
No.	Programme/ Project Title	Location	Level of Achievement			Remarks
			2011	2012	2013	
28	Reshaping And Gravelling Of Roads	Whitehouse Junction - Roman Hospital Nurses' Quarters-Brotherhood School Road (3.40km)	100%	100%	100%	Completed
29	Construction Of 1-Unit 1no. Market Stalls At Asuogya- Nkawkaw	Asuogya, Nkawkaw	100%	100%	100%	Completed
30	Construction Of 3no. 10-Seater Septic Tank Latrine	Apasika, Old Jejeti&Monsia	70%	100%	100%	Completed
31	Rehabilitation Of Nkawkaw Market	Nkawkaw Central	0%	100%	100%	Completed
32	Construction Of 1no. 2-Unit Market Stalls At Jejeti	Jejeti	0%	100%	100%	Completed
33	Construction of 1no. 10-Seater Septic Tank Toilet At Nyankroma	Nyankroma	0%	5%	5%	Ongoing
34	Construction Of 1no. 10-Seater Septic Tank Toilet At Aprebonsu	Aprebonsu	0%	100%	100%	Completed
35	Construction Of 1no. 10-Seater Septic Tank Toilet At Yawkorkor	Yawkorkor	0%	5%	70%	Ongoing
36	Construction Of 1no. 10-Seater Septic Tank Toilet At Kwamang	Kwamang	0%	100%	100%	Completed
37	Construction Of 1no. 10-Seater Septic Tank Toilet At Abetensu	Abetensu	0%	0%	0%	Not started
38	Paving Of Lorry Park At Central Market Annex-Nkawkaw	Nkawkaw Central Market	0%	0%	0%	Not started

39	Reshaping And Gravelling Of Roads-AkuamoahAcheampong-Nkawkaw Senior High School/Agyakwa	AkuamoahAcheampong-Nkawkaw Senior High School/Agyakwa	0%	0%	0%	Not started
40	Construction Of Over Head Tank And Installation Of Pipes At Zongo-Nkawkaw	Zongo-Nkawkaw	0%	0%	0%	Not started
41	Const. Of 1 No. 10 Seater Septic Tank Latrine	Nyankroma	0%	0%	0%	Not started
42	Const. Of 1 No. 10 Seater Septic Tank Latrine	Yawkorkor	0%	0%	0%	Not started
No.	Programme/ Project Title	Location	Level of Achievement			Remarks
			2011	2012	2013	
44	Const. Of 1 No. 10 Seater Tank Latrine	Aprebosuo	0%	0%	100%	Completed
45	Construction Of Over Head Tank And Installation Of Pipes At Zongo-Nkawkaw	Zongo-Nkawkaw	0%	0%	0%	Not started
46	Drilling Of Six Boreholes	Koteasi, NsutaNkawkaw, Nkawkaw Newtown, BaffourAsuogya, Mococo/ Rev. OseiNkwanta, OseikromNkwanta			60%	Ongoing
47	Construction Of Mpraeso-Accra Road	Nkawkaw			70%	Ongoing
48	Construction And Installation of Traffic Light	Main Road-Holy Family Junction			70%	Ongoing
49	Construction of 8-Seater Institutional Latrine	Anglican School and St. John's JHS, Nkawkaw			70%	Ongoing
50	Construction of 10-Seater Septic Latrine	Adensua&Hwidiem			10%	Ongoing
51	Construction of 8-Seater & 10-Seater Septic Latrine	St. Cecilia Pri.Nkawkaw&Saafi			80%	Ongoing
52	Construction of 10-Seater Septic Latrine	Apradan&Atawase			80%	Ongoing
53	Construction of 900mm diameter culvert	Whitehouse-Mr. Yeboah's House			100%	Completed

54	Reshaping and Gravelling Of Road	Atta Ne Atta-Damang/Soldier Line Junction-Soldier Line			0%	Not started
55	Reshaping and Gravelling Of Road	New Town Junction-New Town			90%	Ongoing
56	Reshaping and Gravelling Of Road	Accra Town-Salvation Army Church Junction-Dumpong Rural Bank Junction			75%	Ongoing
57	Construction and Installation Of Traffic Light At Main Road Mpreaso Intersection	Main Road Mpreaso Intersection			80%	Ongoing
No.	Programme/ Project Title	Location	Level of Achievement			Remarks
			2011	2012	2013	
58	Construction of Boreholes	Koteasi, NsutaNkawkaw,Nkawkaw New Town, BaffourAsuogya, Mococo/Rev. OseiNkwanta, OseikromNkwanta			85%	Ongoing

Source: 2011-2013 Quarterly Progress Report

1.6.2.5 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

The acquisition and application of knowledge and skills in solving problems in society have remained an essential aspect of national development efforts aimed at achieving growth and social equity. Without a well-educated, skilled and informed population, the transformation of the key sectors of the economy, and the effort to raise living standards and productivity as the bases for wealth creation and the optimization of the potential of the economy will continue to stall.

This thematic area addresses issues in the education sector; human resource development, productivity and employment; health promotion including HIV/AIDS and STDs; population management, including migration and development; youth and sports development; poverty reduction and social protection.

The review identified that not all the projects outlined under this thematic area were completed. Some of the projects have been completed; others are still ongoing whilst the rest have not been started yet (Table 1.2). Projects that have been completed include completion of 4 - Unit classroom block, office, store & staff common room, supply of furniture for schools (Lot 1), supply of furniture for schools (Lot 2) and the rehabilitation of 3 - unit classroom block at Anglican primary school.

From table 1.2, projects ongoing to improve human development include Construction of 1 no. 6 -Unit Classroom block office and store for M/A Basic School and the renovation of Opinamang J.H.S. & cladding of Islamic Basic School whilst those that have not been started yet includes rehabilitation of 6-Unit classroom block, office and store at Nsuta Municipal Assembly Primary School

Table 1.2 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

No.	Programme/Project Title	Location	Level of Achievement			Remarks
			2011	2012	2013	
1	Renovation of Opinamang J.H.S. & Cladding of Islamic Basic School	Nkawkaw	55%	55%	55%	Ongoing
2	Construction of 1no. 6 - Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store	Ataaso	65%	65%	65%	Ongoing
3	Construction of 1 no. 6 -Unit Classroom Block Office and Store for M/A Basic School	Nkwanda No.1	40%	65%	65%	Ongoing
4	Completion of 4 - Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store & Staff Common Room	Ampekrom	100%	100%	100%	Completed
5	Supply of Furniture for Schools (Lot 1)	Within Kwahu Municipality	100%	100%	100%	Completed
6	Supply of Furniture for Schools (Lot 2)	Within Kwahu Municipality	10%	100%	100%	Completed
7	Rehabilitation of 3 - Unit Classroom Block at Anglican Primary School-Nkawkaw	Nkawkaw	100%	100%	100%	Completed
8	Rehabilitation of 4 - Unit Classroom Block at Opinamang J.H.S. – Nkawkaw	Nkawkaw	100%	100%	100%	Completed
9	Rehabilitation of 6 - Unit Classroom Block at Christian M.A. Primary School-Nkawkaw	Nkawkaw	100%	100%	100%	Completed
10	Rehabilitation of 6- Unit Classroom Block at Apradang	Apradang	100%	100%	100%	Completed
11	Rehabilitation of 6-Unit Classroom Block at Ahantanang Primary School	Ahantanang	60%	60%	60%	Ongoing
12	Cladding and Partitioning of 6-Unit Classroom Blocks	Ohene Akuraa, Site-Kese And Wisiwisi	70%	70%	70%	Ongoing
13	Supply of Furniture for Schools (Lot 1)	Within Kwahu Municipality	100%	100%	100%	Completed
14	Supply of Furniture for Schools (Lot 2)	Within Kwahu Municipality	100%	100%	100%	Completed

15	Rehabilitation of K.G. Block & Cladding Partitioning of 6-Unit Classroom Block	Kwamang&Asona	55%	55%	55%	Ongoing
No.	Programme/Project Title	Location	Level of Achievement			Remarks
			2011	2012	2013	
16	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office and Store	Atta Ne Atta	0%	55%	55%	Ongoing
17	Rehabilitation of 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office and Store at Nsuta Municipal Assembly Primary School	Nsuta	0%	0%	0%	Not started
18	Rehabilitation of 3-Unit Classroom Block At Awenade Municipal Assembly Primary School	Awenade	0%	0%	0%	Not started
19	Rehabilitation of 3-Unit Classroom Block At Wawase Municipal Assembly Primary School	Wawase	0%	0%	0%	Not started
20	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block At Apesika Municipal Assembly Primary School	Apesika	0%	0%	0%	Not started
21	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office And Store	Oframase	0%	0%	0%	Not started
22	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office And Store	Nkawkaw-St Michael Prim	0%	0%	0%	Not started
23	Cladding of 2 no. 6-Unit Islamic School Complex	Nkawkaw	0%	0%	0%	Not started
24	Rehabilitation of 6 Unit Classroom Block, Office And Store	Kofi DedePri. Sch.	0%	0%	0%	Not started
25	Completion of 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office And Store	Jamasi No.1 M/A Jhs, Jamasi	0%	0%	0%	Not started
26	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office And Store	Oframase	0%	0%	0%	Not started
27	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office And Store	Nkawkaw-St. Micheal	0%	0%	0%	Not started

28	Procurement of Furniture	Within Kwahu West Municipality	0%	0%	0%	Not started
----	--------------------------	--------------------------------	----	----	----	-------------

Source: 2011-2013 Quarterly Progress Reports

1.6.2.6 Transparent and Accountable Governance

Good governance can be seen as the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage the affairs of a district at all levels. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions, through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights and meet their obligations. This is to ensure that the political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society. Good governance is, among other things, participatory, transparent and accountable.

It was identified from the review that some projects underlined under this thematic area have been completed whilst others are still ongoing. From table 1.3, projects which were completed include the renovation of magistrate court building, the construction of 6 -bedroom with outhouse and the construction of 4 -bedroom with outhouse to reduce accommodation problems for staff .also, the construction of a 4 bedroom house is still ongoing.

Table 1.3 Transparent and Accountable Governance

No.	Programme/ Project Title	Location	Level of Achievement			Remarks
			2011	2012	2013	
1	Renovation of magistrate court building	Nkawkaw	45%	70%	70%	Ongoing
2	Construction of 4 -bedroom with outhouse	Nkawkaw	25%	25%	25%	Ongoing
3	Construction of 6-bedroom with outhouse	Nkawkaw	85%	85%	100%	Completed
4	Construction of 4 -bedroom with outhouse (M.C.D.)	Nkawkaw	80%	80%	80%	Ongoing

1.6.3 Summary and Conclusions on Performance Review

From the Kwahu West Municipality Medium-Term Development Plan (2010-2013), a total of 89 projects were to be implemented in the Kwahu West Municipality for the 2010-2013 plan period. As shown in Table 1.4, under the various thematic areas, 64.0 percent, 31.5 percent and 4.5 percent of the projects were to be implemented under Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements, Human Development, Productivity and Employment and Transparent and Accountable Governance respectively.

It can be seen from the review that, there are no clear cut policies or intervention to benefit from activities of the Oil and gas development and this is the reason why there is nothing on oil and

gas development. It can also be seen that revenue generated were concentrated mainly in Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement. Out of the 89 projects, 46.1 percent were implemented, 30.3 percent were ongoing and 23.6 percent were not implemented respectively. Emphasis on the future implications of work done, abandoned or ongoing projects for the current plan were also highlighted.

Table 1.4 Overall Performance Review

Thematic Area	Implemented		Not Implemented		Ongoing		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	31	34.8	9	10.1	17	19.1	57	64.0
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	9	10.1	12	13.5	7	7.8	28	31.5
Transparent and Accountable Governance	1	1.1	-	-	3	3.4	4	4.5
Total	41	46.1	21	23.6	27	30.3	89	100.0

2.2.3 Summary of Performance Review on Development Projects

In all, review of projects for the Medium-Term Development Plan (2010-2013) has shown that, 238 projects were initiated. Out of these, about 70% were for the thematic areas of Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement and Human Development, Productivity and Employment. Imperatively, these two areas seem to have a domino effect on all other thematic areas of the GSGDA. The least number of projects were implemented under the thematic area of Ensuring and maintaining macro-economic stability. This is probably because apart from issues relating to revenue mobilization, and local financial management, the rest of the issues under this thematic area are national in character. There were no projects under the thematic area of oil and gas development because Kwahu West Municipality has no crude oil deposit.

Also, as indicated in Table 2.2, about 41.7 percent of projects initiated during the period under review were outside the MTDP of the Municipality. This poses a challenge to plan implementation since implementing that large number of projects outside the MTDP will mean diverting scarce resources to those areas to the neglect of what has been planned for. More often than not, such projects are the initiative of politicians who initiate them for their own interest not the people. About 47 percent of projects initiated within the period were fully implemented whereas about 20.8 percent were not implemented at all, mainly due to lack of funds. In the same vein, about 17.2 percent of projects were on going, 12.3 percent were not completed and 2.7 percent of the projects were suspended and therefore should be rolled over to the next plan period. The main reason why projects were not implemented partially implemented or abandoned was the lack of funds. This means that for KWM to be successful in the implementation of projects in its next MTDP, it needs to improve its financial mobilization capacity.

Table 1.5 Summary of Performance Review.

Thematic Area	Category of Projects in the Review														Totals	
	In MMTDP		Not in MMTDP		Fully Implemented		Partially completed		Not implemented		On-going		Suspended			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	7	5.2	9	9.8	6	5.7	5	17.9	4	8.5	0	0.0	1	16.7	16	7.1
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	9	6.7	11	12.0	10	9.3	3	10.7	7	14.9	0	0.00	0	0.00	20	8.4
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	56	41.8	14	15.2	36	34.0	8	28.6	8	19	13	33.3	4	66.7	70	31
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	45	33.6	38	41.3	40	38.0	6	21.2	16	34	20	51.3	1	16.7	83	36.8
Transparent and Accountable Governance	14	10.4	19	20.7	14	13.2	5	17.9	8	17.2	6	15.4	0	0.00	33	14.6
Ensuring and maintaining macro-economic stability	3	2.2	1	1.1	0	0.00	1	3.6	3	6.4	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.8
Overall Total	134	100	92	100	106	100	28	100	46	100	349	100	6	100	226	100
Overall Percent		59.3		41.7		47.0		12.3		20.8		17.3		2.7		100.00

Source: MPCU, 2013

2.2.4 Review of Revenue and Expenditure (2010 - 2013)

Sources of Funding for Projects in the MMTDP (2010 - 2013)

The Municipal Assembly's main sources of funding for programmes and projects for the 2010 – 2013 MMTDP were the Internally Generated Funds (IGF), the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), the HIPC Fund, GETFUND, Government of Ghana Grants (which came to support specific programmes/projects), the District Development Facility (DDF) and Donor Grants (which were project specific). The Donor Grants were the EU Micro Projects and the Community Based Rural Development Project (CBRDP) which constituted an insignificant portion of the total revenue for the period. The highest source of revenue was from DACF, GoG, IGF and DDF as shown in Table 2.3 and Table 2.4. One emerging funding source is the Urban Development Facility which started in 2012. For sustainability purposes, the KWMA will have to increase its IGF to be able to implement most of its projects in the next plan period. This is particularly necessary given the erratic flow of the DACF and GoG transfers in the wake of government's fiscal challenges.

Table 2.1 Main sources of Funding for the 2010 – 2013 MMTDP

REVENUE SOURCE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
IGF	1,908,815.60	18.51
DACF	3,266,977.22	31.67
MP's Common Fund	118,427.84	1.15
DDF	1,612,030.61	15.63
EU Micro Project's Programme	2,022.50	0.02
GOG	1,985,935.38	19.25
CBRDP	32,981.00	0.32
HIPC	75,254.70	0.73
Urban Development Grant	217,729.99	2.10
Others (DONATIONS FROM NGOS, PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS & CORPORATE ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, CHURCHES ETC.)	1,094,935.90	10.62
Total	10,315,110.74	100

Source: KWMA, 2013

Revenue Mobilization

As shown in Table 2.4 total of GH¢1,908,815.60 IGF were mobilized from 2010 to 2012. This constitutes about 19 per cent of total revenue of the Assembly from 2010 to 2012. There were about five revenue heads with over 95 sub-heads most of which are ineffective. Rates, fees, and fines fetched about 67% of total IGF for the period. Therefore, the rates, fees, and fines constitute the most productive sources of IGF for the Municipality. However, a significant portion of non-evaluated properties still forms part of the rates sub-head. These non-evaluated rates suggest that there could be underpayment of tax. The Land Valuation Board should do more to value all properties in the Municipalities for effective tax collection. In addition, to reduce the cost of collection, non-profitable sources of revenue should be assessed and removed. In addition, the work of the revenue collectors is being reviewed with the aim of improving upon their performance. The Municipality needs to also improve upon its investments component of IGF so as to increase its revenue on a sustainable basis.

Table 2.2 Revenue Heads and Sub-heads for IGF (2010 – 2012)

REVENUE HEAD AND SUB-HEADS		2010			2011			2012			Total (Actual)
		Approved Est.	Actual	% change	Approved Est.	Actual	% Change	Approved Est.	Actual	% change	
A.	RATES										
1.	Basic Rate	2250.00		-100.00	2250	0	-100	50	0	-100	0
2.	Property Rate										
	Assessed Property Rate	86774.36	61719.60	-28.87	150161.5	70424.36	-53.10	201356.9	216570.8	7.56	348,714.76
	Non-Evaluated Property	23814.00	19491.60	-18.15	29750	1785.2	-93.99	60600	245	-99.60	21,521.80
	SUB-TOTAL	112833.36	81211.20	-28.03	182161.5	72,209.56	-60.36	261,956.9	216,815.80	-100	370,236.56
	Percentage										19.40
B.	LANDS										
1.	Stool Lands	1000.00		-100	1000	0	-100	25070	22000	-12.25	22,000.00
2.	Plot Registration/Site Plan	2000.00	658.00	-67.10	2000	1688	-15.6	1500	220	-85.33	2,566.00
3.	Building Permit	13500.00	20899.00	54.81	10500	35128.75	234.56	30100	31673	5.23	87,700.75
4.	Kiosks and Temporary Structures	7600.00	1865.70	-75.45	3300	3849	16.64	2800	1560	44.29	7,274.70
5.	Advertising Bill Boards	7100.00	2176.90	-69.34	9000	10770	19.67	10800	4867	-54.94	17,813.90
	Sub -Total	31200.00	25599.60	-17.95	25800	51435.75	99.36	70270	60320	-14.16	137,355.35
	Percentage										7.20
C.	LICENCES										
1.	Artisans	700.00	155.00	-77.86	1450	5829.5	302.03	20000	18867.7	-5.66	24,852.20
2.	Fuel Dealers	180.00	5.00	-97.22	330	97	-70.61	450	2080	362.22	2,182.00
3.	Transport Unions	840.00	444.00	-47.14	4740	515	-89.14	1500	3035	102.33	3,994.00
4.	Financial Institution	1230.00	320.00	-73.98	4500	2510	-44.22	4500	5530	22.89	8,360.00
5.	Private Educational Institution	1060.00		-100	1060	1595	50.47	1060	2070	95.28	3,665.00
6.	Contractors/Consultants	6500.00	4360.00	-32.92	7900	1050	-86.71	6241	1240	-80.13	6,650.00
7.	Private Hospitals	180.00	60.00	-66.67	180	40	-77.78	200	1335	567.5	1,435.00
8.	Health Certificates	10000.00	17697.00	76.97	18000	8223	-54.32	12000	10388	-13.43	36,308.00
9.	Herbalist/Traditional med. Practitioners	450.00	420.00	-6.67	600	992	65.33	300	1364	354.67	2,776.00
10.	Chemical Shops	470.00	184.00	-60.85	590	0	-100	500	812	62.4	996.00
11.	Rest/Fast foods/Chop and Drinking Bars	1220.00	371.00	-69.59	1570	4534	188.79	3000	2737	-8.77	7,642.00
12.	Akpeteshie Distillers	350.00	292.00	-16.57	380	84	-77.89	400	30	-92.5	406
13.	Private Lotto Operators	380.00		-100.00	1300	415	-68.08	1300	290	-77.69	705
14.	Hotels/Guest Houses/Travel and Tour	800.00	110.00	-86.25	360	240	-33.33	360	2570	613.89	2,920

REVENUE HEAD AND SUB-HEADS		2010			2011			2012			Total (Actual)
		Approved Est.	Actual	% change	Approved Est.	Actual	% Change	Approved Est.	Actual	% change	
15.	Entertainment	350.00		-100.00	80	40	-50	80	320	300	380
16.	Sec.services/internet cafe/comp trg	80.00	275.00	243.75	150	30	-80	150	170	13.33	475
17.	Mobile phone shops	110.00	180.00	63.64	100	570	470	100	0	-100	750
18.	Telecom companies	50.00	185.00	270.00	10000	14000	40	9000	3000	-66.67	17,185
19.	Burial /funeral permit	69458.00	25020.00	-63.98	1400	1950	39.28	2400	4860	102.5	31,830
20.	Licensed cocoa buying co.	800.00	2678.00	234.75	2000	1630	-18.5	8000	10700	33.75	15,008
21.	Mining firms	2000.00		-100.00	7500	0	-100	7500	9230	23.07	9230
22.	Water bottling/sachets water firms	500.00	64.00	-87.20	500	3086	517.2	300	670	123.33	3,820
23.	Livestock	210.00	58.00	-72.38	260	24	-90.76	75	468	524	550
24.	Cold store	80.00	200.00	150.00	60	0	-100	60	366	510	266
25.	Associations	80.00	960.00	1100	150	470	213.33	150	370	146.67	1,800
26.	Fm Stations	100.00	131.00	31.00	200	0	-100	200	0	-100	131
27.	Plastic Chairs/Canopies/Tables	60.00	80.00	33.33	150	200	33.33	200	595	197.5	875
28.	Lumber Dealers/saw mills ect	300.00	59.00	-80.33	550	450	-18.18	500	455	-9	875
29.	Charcoal burners	180.00	80.00	-55.56	150	0	-100	225	0	-100	80.00
30.	Marriage and Divorce	500.00	366.00	-26.80	300	570	90	500	400	-20	1,336
31.	Poultry farmers	100.00		-100	100	185	85	200	114	-43	299
32.	Butchers	100.00	77.00	-23.00	100	1191	1091	500	100	-80	1,368
33.	Stone quarry/sand and stone/scrap				270	1949	621.85	300	1410	370	3,359
34.	Private stores/spare parts dealers	2900.00	3480.00	20.00	2080	812	-60.96	2400	2723	13.46	7,015
35.	Bakery	65.00		-100	65	289	344.61	150	220	46.67	509
36.	Private professional/practitioners	30.00	160.00	433.33	280	0	-100	280	120	-57.14	280
37.	Motor hearse service	20.00	69.00	245.00	40	52	30	80	210	162.5	331
38.	Photo studio/Laboratory	50.00	528.00	956.00	50	100	100	1200	340	-71.67	968
39.	Technical shops	150.00	85.00	-43.33	500	95	-81	750	185	-75.33	365
40.	Hiring of Ass. Hall/funeral grounds				800	340	-57.5	580	374	-35.52	714
41.	Draughtmanship	500.00	100.00	-80.00							100
42.	Church in Classroom	240.00		100.00							0
.	SUB-TOTAL	103,583.00	59,283.00	-42.77	70,795	54,157.5	-23.50	87,691	89,748.7	2.35	203,189.2

REVENUE HEAD AND SUB-HEADS		2010			2011			2012			Total (Actual)
		Approved Est.	Actual	% change	Approved Est.	Actual	% Change	Approved Est.	Actual	% change	
	Percentage										10.65
D.	FEES AND FINES										
1.	Court fines/penalties	1476.00	1186.00	-19.65	1500	1937	29.13	1500	7308	387.2	10,431
2.	Artisans	9612.00	4375.90	-54.47	4320	21956.13	408.24	19800	1594.1	-91.95	27,926
3.	Market Tolls	41184.00	25207.70	-38.79	49608	30741	-38.03	49320	60441.5	22.55	116,390
4.	Fuel Dealers	2148.00	906.00	-57.82	2148	2926	36.22	2160	772	-64.26	4,604
5.	Transport Unions	72000.00	550.00	-99.24	56707.2	4730	-91.66	6720	2876	-57.20	8,156
6.	Lorry Park fees	155480.00	153247.70	-1.44	156324	174671	11.74	180964	170844	-5.59	498,762.7
7.	Commercial Vehicle Sticker Fees	7055.52	4211.50	-40.31	5404	5441	0.68	3400	4526	33.11	14,178.5
8.	Financial institution	6400.00	14460.00	125.94	7200	6050	-15.97	7200	11932	65.72	32,442
9.	Educational Institution	3140.00	202.00	-93.57	3140	458	-85.41	3120	420	-86.54	1080
10.	Private Hospitals/clinics	1320.00	292.00	-77.88	1440	1043	-27.57	1440	522	-63.75	1,857
11.	Chemical Shops	1920.00	1893.00	-1.41	1920	1236	-35.63	1500	208	-86.13	3,337
12.	Rest /Fast foods /chop and Drinking Bars	4368.00	1077.00	-75.34	4844	2003.5	-58.64	2400	2579	7.46	5,659.5
13	Wine /Akpateshie Distillers/Sellers	1260.00	262.00	-79.21	2872	1355.6	-52.90	2880	60	-97.92	1,677.6
14.	Lotto Sellers	1600.00		-100.00	1200	636	-47	900	205	-77.22	841
15.	Hotels/Guests Houses/Travel and Tours	720.00	290.00	-59.72	1380	2843	-106.01	2880	312	-89.17	3,445
16.	Entertainment	1272.00	177.00	-86.08	1272	94	-92.61	300	208	-30.67	479
17.	Secretarial/internet Café	373.00	343.00	-8.04	660	218	-66.97	360	763	111.94	1,324
18.	Telecom Companies	12000.00	31716.00	164.30	7500	2200	-70.67	7500	5000	-33.33	38,916
19.	Water Bottling /Sachet water firms	1800.00	559.00	-68.94	1800	4889.55	171.64	3000	390	-87	5,838.55
20.	Impounded domestic Animals	780.00	208.00	-73.33	780	0	-100	200	0	-100	208
21.	FM Stations	720.00		-100.00	720	360	-50	720	0	-100	360
22.	Plastic chairs/canopies/tables	600.00	129.00	-78.50	600	0	-100	600	50	-91.67	179
23.	Lumber dealers/Saw mills	600.00	359.00	-40.17	1140	1530.03	34.21	1560	500	-67.95	2,389
24.	Cold stores	1104.00	1407.00	27.45	1104	282	-74.46	720	195	-72.92	1,884
25.	Charcoal burners	360.00	301.00	-16.39	360	227	-36.94	360	945	162.5	1,473
26.	Poultry Farms				480	0	-100	480	270	-43.75	270
27.	Stone Quarry/ scrap ,sand/ stone dealers	1320.00	559.00	-57.65	1248	6400	412.82	5400	8840	63.70	15,799
28.	Private Stores/Spare Parts dealers	480.00	381.00	-20.63	15960	9229	-42.17	10080	2202	-78.16	11,812

REVENUE HEAD AND SUB-HEADS		2010			2011			2012			Total (Actual)
		Approved Est.	Actual	% change	Approved Est.	Actual	% Change	Approved Est.	Actual	% change	
29.	Bakery	1360.00	721.00	-46.99	780	366	-53.08	540	204	-62.22	1,291
30.	Private Professional Practitioners/Draught	384.00	470.00	22.40	384	0	-100	120	23	-80.83	493
31.	Photo studio/Laboratory	300.00	514.00	71.33	300	1225	308.33	1200	893	-25.58	2,632
32.	Tender Documents	39430.00	16300.00	-58.66	9600	0	-100	7200	2535	-64.79	18,835
33.	Slaughter house	5900.00	9184.50	55.67	6800	9118	34.09	7800	9091	16.55	27,393.5
34.	Barners /Brand Advertisement	4120.00	3774.50	-8.39	6620	5560.5	-16.01	6600	3755	-43.11	13,090
35.	Laundry/Vehicle washing bay	228.00	657.00	188.16	816	50	-93.87	800	0	-100	707
36.	Distributors of building materials etc.	720.00		-100.00	720	277	-61.51	720	3975	452.08	4,252
37.	Technical/Electronic/Electrical materials	600.00	60.00	-90.00	900	150	-83.33	900	0	-100	210
38..	Mobile Van traders	300.00	20.00	-93.33	300	164	-45.33	300	93	-69	277
39.	Detergent Manufacturers	48.00	246.00	412.50	480	70	-85.42	48	82	70.83	398
40.	Exportation/Conveyance	14140.00	8638.00	-38.91	9000	10055.5	11.73	12000	1881.1	-84.32	20,574.5
41.	Mobile Phone Shops	192.00	171.00	-10.94	300	0	-100	0	0	0	171
	SUB-TOTAL	439045.52	296054.70	-32.57	370631.2	310492.8	-16.23	355692	306494.7	-13.83	913,042
	Percentage										47.83
E.	RENT										
1.	Market Stores/Stall/space	26424.00	28374.15	7.38	26524	14325	-45.99	25280	16104.5	-36.30	58,803.5
	SUB-TOTAL	26424.00	28374.15	7.38	26524	14325	-45.99	25280	16104.5	25280	58,803.5
	Percentage										3.08
F.	INVESTMENT										
1.	Market Stores/Stall/space	37152.00	50.00	-99.87	37152	4128	-88.89	33552	140605	319.07	144,783
2.	Municipal Assembly Toilet facilities	6000.00	6509.80	8.50	6000	13370	122.83	6000	6142.7	2.37	26,022.5
	SUB-TOTAL	43152.00	6559.80	-84.80	43152	17498	-59.45	39552	146747.7	271.02	170,805.5
	Percentage										8.95
G.	MISCELLANEOUS										
1.	Unspecified Receipts	2500.00	15776.57	531.06	12500	18841.91	50.74	34894.36	20764.67	-40.49	55,383
	Sub -Total	2500.00	15776.57	531.06	12500	18841.91	50.74	34894.36	20764.67	-40.49	55,383
	Percentage										2.90
	Grand Total	758,742.88	512,859.02	-32.41	731,563.7	538,960.5	-26.33	875,386.2	856,996.1	-2.10	1,908,815.62

Source: FINANCE DEPT (KWMA), 2013

Table 2.3 Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for MMTDP (2010 – 2013)

REVENUE HEADS	2010		2011		2012		TOTAL ACTUAL (GH¢)
	APPROVED ESTIMATE (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	APPROVED ESTIMATE (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	APPROVED ESTIMATE (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	
1. Rates	112,838.36	81,211.20	182,161.54	72,209.56	262,006.87	216815.78	370,236.54
2. Lands	31,200.00	25,599.60	25,800.00	51,435.75	70,270.00	60320.00	137,355.35
3. Fees and Fines	439,045.52	296,054.70	370,631.20	310,631.20	87,691.00	89,748.70	696,296.21
4. License	103,583.00	59,283.00	70,795.00	54,157.50	356,940.00	306,494.70	419,935.20
5. Rents	26,424.00	28,374.15	26,524.00	14,325.00	25,280.00	16,104.50	58,835.65
6. investment	43,152.00	6,559.80	43,152.00	17,498.00	39,552.00	146,747.70	170,805.5
7. miscellaneous	2,500.00	15,776.57	12,500.00	18,841.91	34,894.36	20,764.67	55,383.15
TOTAL	758,742.88	512,859.02	731,563.74	538,960.53	876,634.23	856,996.05	1,908,815.60
EXPENDITURE HEADS							
1. Personal Emolument	179,393.13	105,737.05	172,544.96	160,831.40	299,579.00	261,752.28	528,320.73
2. T & T Expenses	149,743.86	128,084.34	157,527.63	143,548.84	222,608.23	186,657.96	458,291.14
3. General Expenses	198,110.52	147,918.44	227,678.85	136,466.90	201,577.00	192,966.87	477,352.21
4. Maintenance etc.	33,580.00	19,209.69	25,000.00	4,002.45	26,065.00	14,981.57	38,193.71
5. Miscellaneous	118,580.00	75,537.24	127,262.32	72,504.74	98,705.00	137,127.25	285,169.32
6. Capital Expenditure (Assets)	70,000.00	35,122.74	153,283.00	18,780.74	39,552.00	34,558.91	88,462.39
SURPLUS		1,249.02		2,825.37		28,951.21	33,026.10
TOTAL	748,977.51	512,859.02	863,296.76	538,960.53	888,086.23	856,996.05	1,908,815.60
1. Central Government Salary Reimbursement	485,525.25	490,951.54	500,285.00	500,285.00	865,903.00	994,698.84	1,985,935.38
2. Arrears from previous year DACF allocation	1,154,031.90	596619.56	1,262,528.01	434,311.45	749,635.14	314,390.79	1,345,321.8
3. Current year DACF allocation	1,200,712.49	514,464.57	986,369.92	829,772.13	946,874.84	577,418.72	1,921,655.42
4. Arrears from previous year MP's Project Fund	23,000.00	1,671.52	33,530.20	16,129.51	17,400.69	26,172.40	43,973.43
5. Current year MP's Project Fund	26,699.31	6,758.95	35,206.71	13,050.00	38,727.38	54,645.46	74,454.41
5. HIPC	—	25,224.25	50,000.00	25,017.19	45,000.00	25,013.26	75,254.70
6. District Development Facility	—	—	650,000.00	614,217.39	650,000.00	997,813.22	1,612,030.61
7. EU Micro Projects Programme	150,000.00	2,022.50	50,000.00	—	50,000.00	—	2,022.50
8. Community-Based Rural	50,000.00	29,595.00	35,000.00	386.00	25,000.00	—	29,981

Development (CBRD) Projects							
9. Donor Support Transfers	–	–	–	–	721,445.04	–	0
10. Urban Development Grant	–	–	–	–	389,975.00	217,729.99	217,729.99
REVENUE HEADS	2010		2011		2012		TOTAL ACTUAL (GH¢)
	APPROVED ESTIMATE (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	APPROVED ESTIMATE (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	APPROVED ESTIMATE (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	
11. Multi-Sectorial HIV/AIDS Programme	25,000.00	7650.00	20,000.00	8,500.00	20,000.00	–	16,150.00
12. Cocoa Disease and Pest Control Programme	45,000.00	105,069.83	45,000.00	102,244.22	45,000.00	124,475.06	331,789.11
13. Water and Sanitation - Investment	65,000.00	–	10,000.00	–	10,000.00	–	–
14. Education Endowment	–	4,000.00	–	12,080.00	–	–	16,080.00
15. Community-Based Rural Development Projects (CBRDP) - Operations	–	3,000.00	–	–	–	–	3,000.00
16. Water and Sanitation - Operations	–	6,000.00	–	15,540.00	–	–	21,540.00
17. Decentralised Departments	–	–	–	–	256,601.00	–	–
18. Nepad School Feeding Programme	–	–	–	141,004.80	–	350,642.00	491,646.80
TOTAL	3,224,968.95	1,793,027.72	3,677,919.84	2,712,537.73	3,299,687.90	3,682,999.48	8,188,564.93
EXPENDITURE HEADS	2010		2011		2012		ACTUAL (GH¢)
	APPROVED ESTIMATE (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	APPROVED ESTIMATE (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	APPROVED ESTIMATE (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE							
1. Central Government Salary Disbursement	485,525.25	490,951.54	500,285.00	500,285.00	865,903.00	994,698.84	1,985,935.38
2. Arrears from previous year DACF Allocation	865,524.02	462,232.02	648,347.20	–	–	–	462,232.02
3. Arrears from previous year MP's Project Fund	23,000.00	1,654.00	33,530.20	10,861.48	–	–	12,515.48
4. MP's Project Fund Allocation	26,699.32	5,261.00	35,206.71	10,145.10	–	–	15,406.10

current year							
5. HIPC Fund	–	34,099.48	50,000.00	23,945.78	45,000.00	1,061.50	59,106.76
6. District Development Fund (DDF)	–	–	591,499.98	610,000.00	650,000.00	515,697.44	1,125,697.44
EXPENDITURE HEADS	2010		2011		2012		ACTUAL (GH¢)
	APPROVED ESTIMATE (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	APPROVED ESTIMATE (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	APPROVED ESTIMATE (GH¢)	ACTUAL (GH¢)	
7. EU Micro Project Counterpart Fund	150,000.00	2,023.00	47,000.00	–	50,000.00	–	2,023.00
8. Community-Based Rural Development Projects (CBRDP)	50,000.00	32,841.46	25,000.00	386.00	25,000.00	–	33,227.46
9. Multi-Sectorial HIV/AIDS Programme	25,000.00	2,195.00	20,000.00	14,464.00	29,000.00	5.00	16,664.00
10. Cocoa Disease and Pest Control (CODAPEC)	45,000.00	90,707.16	116,790.71	115,719.28	45,000.00	111,942.27	318,368.71
11. Water and Sanitation - Investment	65,000.00	–	10,000.00	–	10,000.00	–	–
12. Urban Development Grant	–	–	–	–	389,975.00	–	–
13. Donor Support Transfers	–	–	–	–	721,445.04	–	–
14. Decentralised Departments	–	–	–	–	256,601.00	–	–
15. Nepad School Feeding Programme	–	–	–	130,607.21	–	361,039.59	491, 646.80
a. Current year DACF Allocation/Health	300,178.12	149,096.65	200,000.00	178,888.30	–	–	327,984.95
b. Education	720,427.50	66,768.12	386,369.92	213,105.88	–	–	279,874.00
c. Local Government	180,106.87	392,901.05	872,157.10	871,085.67	–	–	392,901.05
16. Education Endowment	–	1,562.80	10,000.00	13,552.02	–	1,897.60	15,115.40
17. Water and Sanitation – Operations	–	6,319.40	–	13,853.00	–	500.00	20,672.40
18. Malaria programmes	–	–	–	–	–	130.08	130.08
Surplus	–	54,415.04	–	5,638.97	–	1,696,027.16	1,756,081.17
TOTAL	2,936,461.80	1,793,027.72	3,546,186.82	2,712,537.69	3,299,687.90	3,682,999.48	8,188,564.89

Source: FINANCE DEPT (KWMA) 2013

2.2.5 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered

The implementation of the 2010 – 2013 MMTDP involved a number of processes and some obvious challenges. These are discussed below

Processes Involved

The main processes involved in the implementation of the 2010 – 2013 MMTDP were reports on visits to projects inspections sites carried out by the Works Sub-committee of the Municipal Assembly, reports from decentralised departments and agencies, site meetings and Assembly meetings. These gave feedback information about progress of the projects rolled-out in the Municipality.

Difficulties Encountered

The difficulties/challenges encountered during the period under review include;

Delays in the Release of Funds

The late release of funds was one of the main problems that affected the implementation of the 2010 2013 MTDP. The DACF, which ideally should be received for quarterly, is often delayed such that first quarter proceeds are received in the third quarter of the year. Apart from the DACF, Government of Ghana funds and Donor Grants also suffered delays. These developments affect smooth and timely implementation of projects and programmes in the Municipality as inflationary pressures affected the cost of projects.

DACF Deductions at Source

During the period under review, part of the DACF allocation for the Municipality was deducted at source for government projects. This phenomenon affected the amount of funds available for projects initiated by the Assembly. In addition, the disbursements that are done at source on behalf of the Municipality were sometimes outside the annual budget and plans of the Assembly. This has affected the implementation of the annual budget to achieve expected results.

The process also, is diametrically opposed to the principles of decentralization and should be exercised with caution so as not to weaken the ability of the Assembly to implement its own programmes.

Low Internally Generated Funds

Another challenge the Municipality faces is the rather low internal revenue generation which negatively affects programmes and projects implementation during the period. The fiscal problems that the economy of Ghana suffered during the period implied that MMDAs needed to raise extra IGFs to fund local projects. Conversely, the Municipality's mobilization of IGF during the period was not the best. IGF constituted 18.51% of total revenue. This development has resulted in a huge number of projects (refer to Table 2.1 and Table 2.2) which could not be implemented as planned and therefore rolled over year after year. Some factors that militated against the smooth mobilization of revenue in the Municipality were,

- a. Poor road network
- b. Poor attitude of the public towards the payment of taxes and rates
- c. Inadequate logistics to support revenue collectors e.g. vehicles, motorbikes/bicycles, raincoats, etc.

Political Interference in plan implementation

Political interference in initiating and siting projects also posed a daunting challenge to the implementation of the 2010 – 2013 MTDP of the Municipality. There were occasions when politicians initiated their own projects, which were outside the MTDP and prevailed on the Assembly to implement them. In addition, politicians also changed the sites and locations of certain projects in the MTDP. These resulted in non-adherence to budget lines, budget deficits and to some extent, misapplication of funds.

The Need for Fiscal Discipline

The Assembly, in the year under review adopted stringent measures, which improved fiscal discipline. In a few cases however, some projects and programmes were undertaken outside the annual budgets, which worsened the fiscal constraints of the Assembly. Therefore, effective measures should be pursued to promote the financial discipline and strict compliance with the budget in order to achieve the objectives of the MMTDP.

The Need for Checks and Balances

There are no strict checks and balances at the Assembly. This makes it possible for 2 signatories to disburse funds as and when they deem it fit. Therefore, the audit unit should be empowered to enforce strict controls on the disbursement of funds in Assembly.

Poor monitoring and evaluation

The role of monitoring and evaluation in plan implementation cannot be overemphasized. Yet a review of the 2010-2013 MMTDP revealed that some projects were poorly monitored and evaluated. This is due to logistical difficulties on the part of the MPCU whose onus is to monitor and evaluate all projects and programmes in the MMTDP. The Assembly also relied on the urban and area councils for the monitoring and evaluation of certain projects that fall within their areas. This arrangement has not been effective because the urban and area councils lack the resources needed to discharge this duty. Some area councils are not functioning as they should, let alone monitor project.

2.2.6 Development Gaps

A thorough review of the 2010 – 2013 MTDP has revealed a number of development gaps. These gaps emanate from the numerous projects that were not implemented, partially implemented, on going and suspended or abandoned due to lack of funds and other factors. Development gaps from the review are presented in accordance with the thematic area of the GSGDA as illustrated in Table 2.6. The gap has been categorized into major issues and specific issues as shown in below.

Table 2.4 List of Major and Specific Development Gap Identified

Major Development Gap	Specific Gap
Low agriculture production	Inadequate Irrigation equipment
	Low capacity of Farmer-Base Organisation
	Inadequate credit facilities for farmers
	Insufficient post-harvest technology
	Weak agriculture industry linkages
Poor performance of the private sector	Insufficient strategies for SMEs promotion

Major Development Gap	Specific Gap
Poor environment conservational strategies	Inadequate Environmental sustainability Strategies
	Poor development of Urban Green Spaces
	Lack of alternative sources of energy
Poor infrastructure development	Bad road conditions
	Poor market infrastructure
	Inadequate potable water
	Insufficient sanitation facilities
Inadequate social services	Inadequate Education infrastructures
	Poor quality teaching and learning
	Insufficient support for HIV/AIDS programme
	Prevalence of Child labour and abuse
	Insufficient support for vulnerable people
Insufficient financial capacity, low transparency and lack of good governance	Low internally generated funds
	Lack of fiscal discipline
	Low transparency in financial management
	Political interference in plan implementation

Source: KWMA, 2013

2.3 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF KWAHU WEST MUNICIPALITY

One of the main reasons behind decentralisation in Ghana is to facilitate development at the local level through active participation of grass-root people and judicious use of resources in the decentralised area for the benefit of the people (Crawford, 2004). Due to this and other reasons, the Kwahu West Municipality was created.

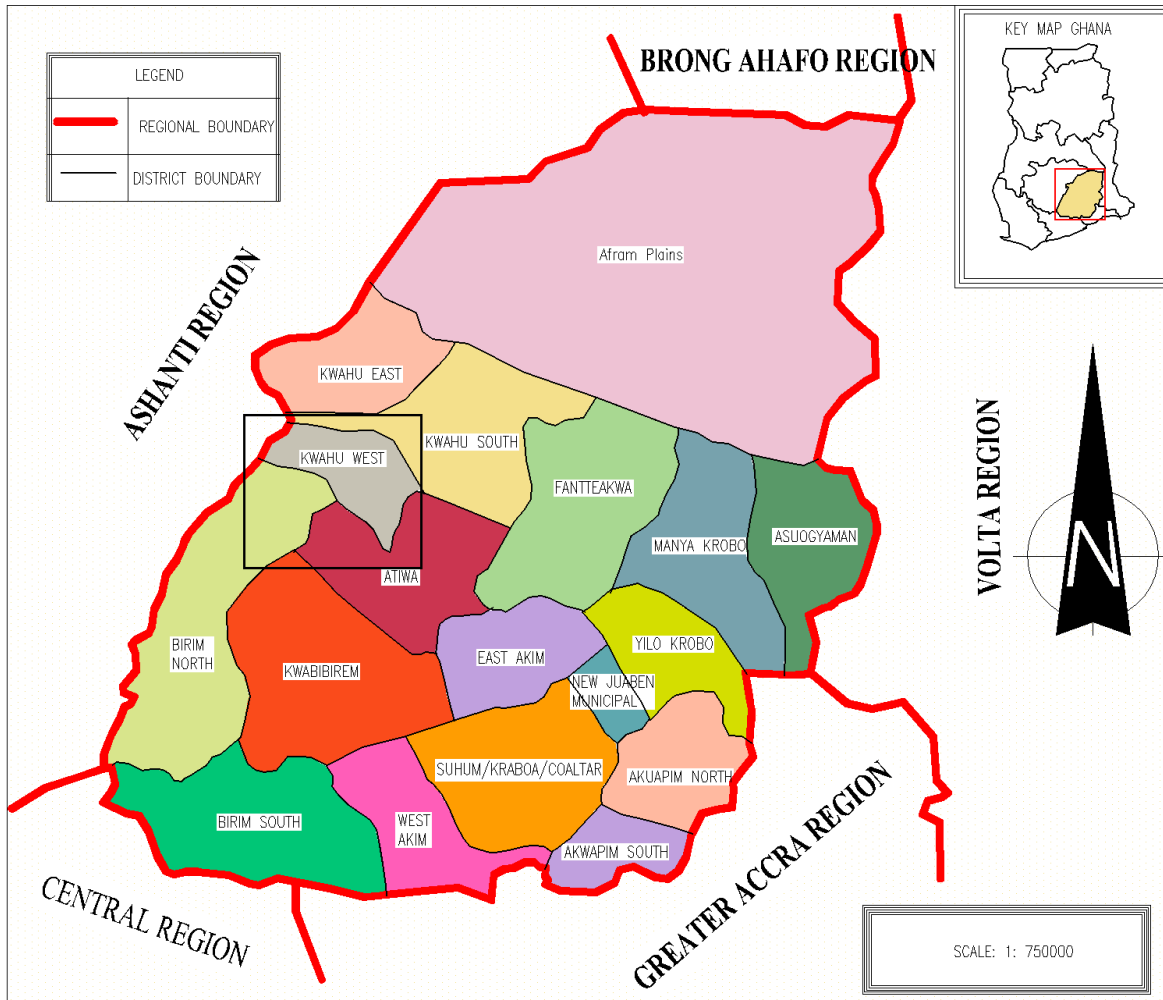
This section provides the profile of Municipality. The profile is a key step in the preparation of the development plan. It provides the basic information on the area, that is, the potentials, opportunities, problems and challenges. It also provides an opportunity to draw meaningful implications of the issues presented.

2.3.1 Location and Size

The Kwahu West Municipality has a total area of 414 square kilometres, which represents about 2 percent of the total land area of Eastern Region. It lies between latitudes 6°39' North and 6°61' north and longitudes 0°56' west and 0°96' west. The capital of the Municipality is Nkawkaw, which is located on the Accra - Kumasi main route and about 241 kilometres North-West of Accra the capital of Ghana. The Municipality is bounded to the north and east by Kwahu South District, West by Asante Akim South District and the south by Birim North and Atiwa Districts.

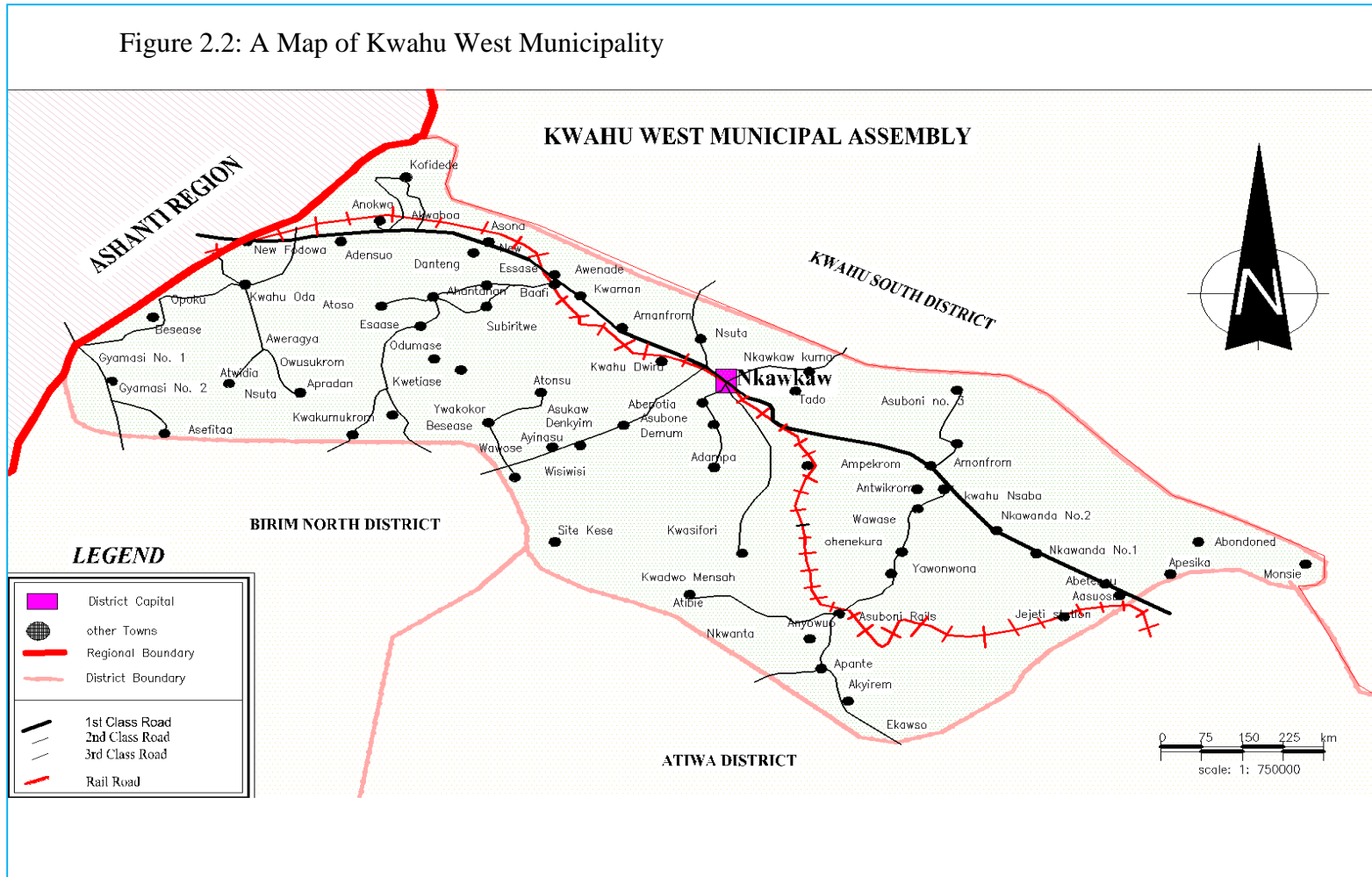
Nkawkaw, the Municipal capital, is located along the Accra–Kumasi highway. As a result, it is among the biggest commercial centres in Ghana, which provides greater opportunities in the transport and commerce sector for the area. Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2 show the location of Kwahu West Municipal.

Figure 2.1: A District Map of Eastern Region showing Kwahu West Municipal



Source: Adapted from Town and Country Planning Department, 2010

Figure 2.2: A Map of Kwahu West Municipality



Source: Adapted from Town and Country Planning Department, KWMA, 2010

2.3.2 Physical Characteristics

Relief Topography

Kwahu west Municipality is located in the mountainous region of Ghana popularly known as Kwahu Mountains. The entire Municipality is surrounded by mountains, hills, escarpments with a waterfall located within the mountains. Even though majority of the settlements are located in low-lying area, others are located on the mountains.

The mountainous nature of the Municipality is one source of tourism potential, which has not been developed. The development of the waterfall in particular and the hospitality industry in general will attract more tourists and improve the economic situation of the Municipality.

Climate

The Municipality lies within the wet-semi equatorial region. As such, it experiences a double maximal rainfall pattern with average monthly relative humidity ranging between 75 per cent and 80 per cent during the two rainy seasons. Mean monthly temperature values as high as 30 °C are often recorded between the months of March and April but decline to 26 °C in August.

The Municipality comes under the influence of two air masses namely the Tropical Maritime Air Mass (MT) and the Tropical Continental (CT). The Tropical Maritime Air Mass hits the Municipality twice a year thereby causing the two rainy seasons. The two occasions are May to August and then September to October. Between the months of November and March, the Municipality is affected by the tropical continental air mass making the area warm and dry.

The climate in the Municipality supports an all year round agriculture and the production of tropical crops such as cocoa, timber, cola and cereals. The current global climate change is having a gradual impact in the Municipality.

Vegetation and Forest Reserves

The Kwahu West Municipality lies within the semi-deciduous forest zone, which belongs to the Antiaris-Chlorophora association. The vegetation is dense and consists of major economic trees such as Odum, Wawa and Sapele. These economic trees are sources of employment for most people in the wood and timber industry.

The forest is made up of three layers with most of the trees in the upper and middle layers exhibiting deciduous characteristics during the dry season, which starts in November and ends in March. Unfortunately, few of the virgin forests in the Municipality remain today due to the negative effects of human activities such as timber extraction, farming and bush burning. Most forest areas have been replaced by secondary bush or forest, which is easily distinguished from the climatic climax vegetation.

There are three forest reserves in the Municipality, the southern scarp forest reserve; which covers an area of 15,460 hectares being the largest. Others include the Kade-Bepo, and Nkawanda. The Table 2.7 shows the types of forest reserves in the Municipality. The forest reserves were created during colonial times and have since been under threat by encroachers. For instance, the Nkawanda Forest Reserve which was 8km² in 1938 declined to 7km² in 2012 while the Kade-Bepo Forest Reserve declined by about 19 percent as at 2012 (TCPD, 2012).

Table 2.5: Forest Reserves in the Kwahu West Municipality

Name of reserves	Gross Area in km ²	Perimeter	Date of Demarcation
Nkawanda	8.00km ²	13.00	1938
Kade-Bepo	16.81km ²	26.65	1927
Southern Scarp	146.75km ²	82.80	1927

Source: FORESTRY DEPT, KWMA, 2013

Soils and Agricultural Land Use

Soils in the Municipality belong to a category called Forest Ochrosols and consist of clay loamy soils. These are sub-divided into various groups comprising, fine-sand loams, clay loams, concretionary loams, non-gravel sandy clay loams, sandy loams and iron pan soils.

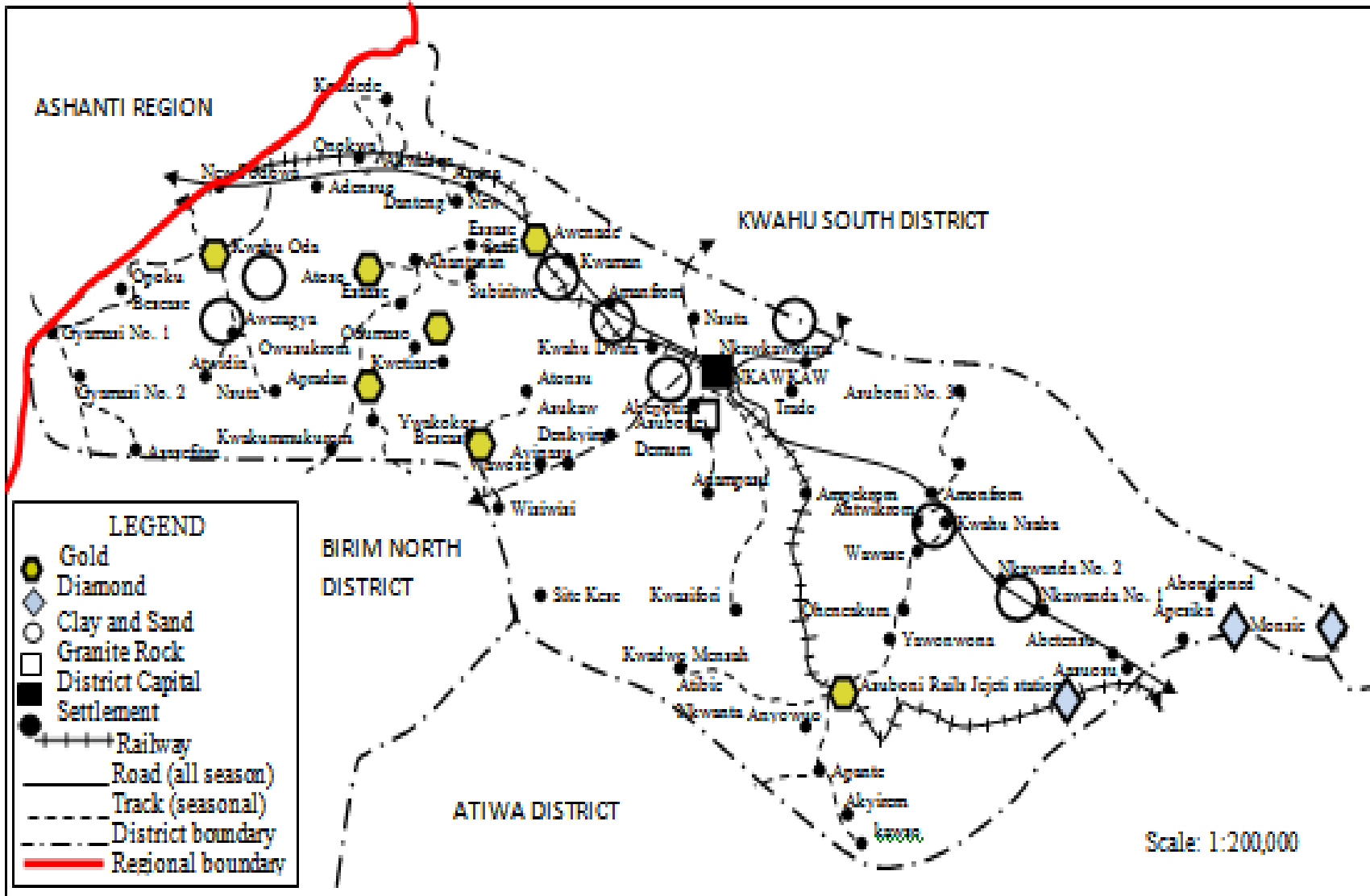
These soils possess the good chemical properties of clay and appreciable amounts of humus making them generally fertile and a great potential for cash and food crop production.

Mineral Resources

A number of essential minerals have been identified in the Kwahu West Municipality, which could be harnessed to support the development interventions of the assembly. The mineral deposits include gold, diamond, and granite stone, clay and sand deposits. Gold deposits are found in Besease, Odumase, Ekosu, Saafi, Apradang, Ampeha, Odumasua, Attaso, Asuboni Rails, and Kwahu Daa. Apesika, Jejeti, Kwamoako and Monsie are the areas with diamond deposits. Clay and sand are disproportionately endowed in Odumasi, Amanfrom, Nkawanda, Awereagya, Kwamang.Kwahu, Kwahu Nsabaa and Nkwakaw Kuma. Granite stone is found in Abepotia. The location of these minerals is shown in Figure 2.3.

The discovering of the minerals has attracted both illegal and legal miners into the Municipality. This has caused loss of farmland and soil nutrients with concomitant effects on agricultural production.

Figure 2.3: Geology and Mineral Map of Kwahu West Municipal



Source: Modified from KWMA, 2010.

Water Resources

Municipality is endowed with underground water resources. The water table is closer to the earth surface as compared with other areas in the country. Constructions of boreholes are relatively cheaper in the area. The Municipality also has a number of springs and streams which could be tapped for pipe-borne water. Surprisingly the production and distribution of pipe-borne water is only limited to the Municipal capital. Aside the geographical and tourist importance of these springs, they could be further exploited to provide raw materials for the production of mineral water.

Land Tenure System

Chiefs own Land in the Municipality, clan or family heads who hold them in trust for their subjects. However, land could also be acquired through direct purchase, rented, leasehold and share cropping (nnoboboa). Sharecropping has discouraged many farmers who are not landowners to farm on large scale.

The fact that these parcels of land could be inherited through parents or grandparents has led to a lot of sale and resale of land with its attendant land litigations and chieftaincy disputes. This situation has also contributed to the rapid loss of farmlands with its attendant unemployment and subsequent migration to the urban areas.

2.3.3 Population Distribution

Population Size and Growth Rate

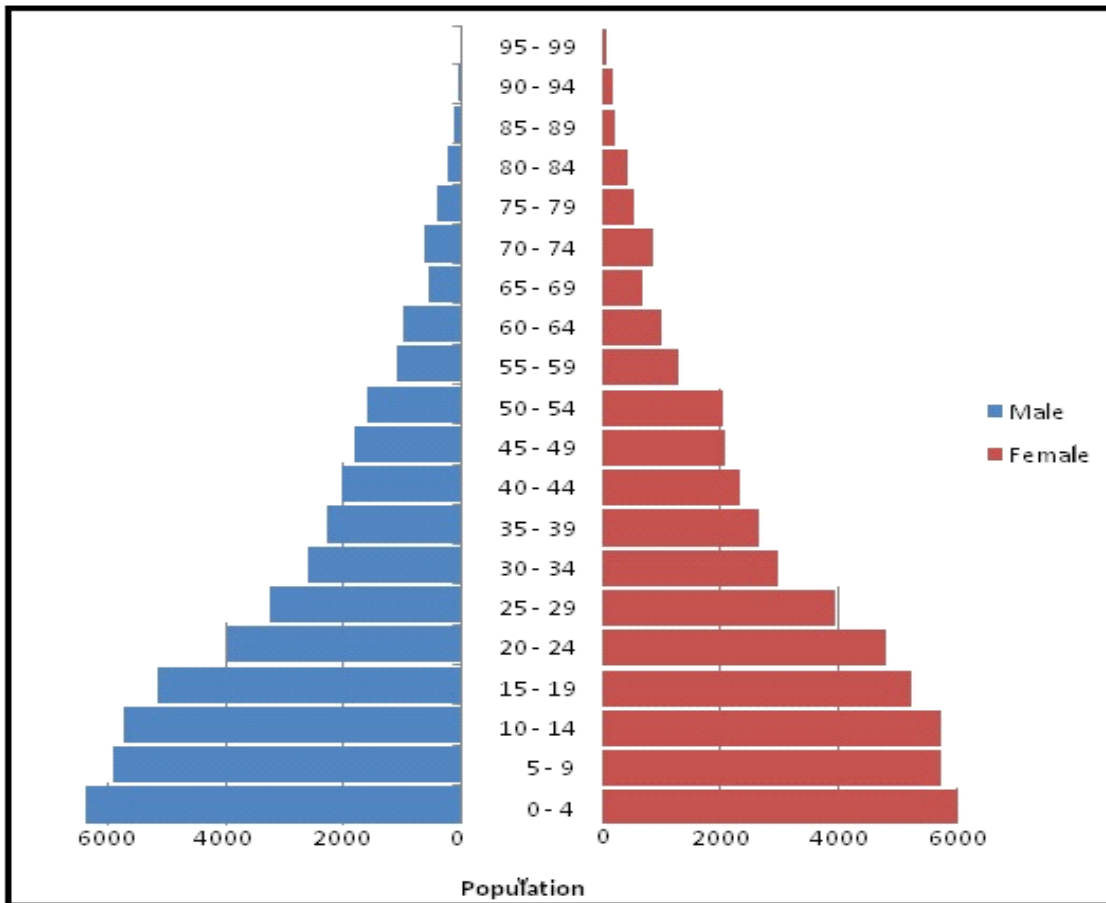
According to the National Population and Housing Census conducted in 2010, Kwahu West Municipality has a total population of 93,584 with an annual growth rate of 2.7 percent. The Municipality's growth rate is relatively higher than Eastern Region's growth rate of 2.1 percent and the national growth rate of 2.5 percent. The main reason accounting for the high growth rate is in-migration. The 2.7 percent annual growth rate implies that the Municipality's population in 2013 was about 101,371 and will be approximately 112,826 in 2017 as shown in Table 2.8. This means that the Municipality's population will grow by about 21 percent between 2010 and 2017.

Age and Sex Distribution

The sex ratio of the Municipality is 92.1 for males to 100 females. This is low as compared to the regional ratio of 96.1 and the national ratio of 97.9 males to 100 females. As a result, Females account for 52 per cent of total population against 48 per cent of males.

The age-sex distribution in the population pyramid in Figure 2.4 shows that, the Municipality has population of 59,029 (56.7%) people aged between 15-64 years, also 39,353 (37.8%) people aged 0-14 and 5,622 (5.4%) aged 65 years and above. This situation indicates that, the Municipality has a large active working group can engage in the productive sector.

Figure 2.4 Population Pyramid, 2010



Source: Adapted from GSS, 2013

Some Population Projection Assumptions (2014-2017)

Population is an important factor in needs assessment with regard to socio-economic infrastructure, which is an essential component of planning. Therefore, using the 2010 population as the basis, the population of Kwahu West Municipality was projected for four years (2014-2017). In doing the projection, the following assumptions were made;

Net Immigration: is assumed to be increasing every year due to mass people who migrate to the Municipality because of its geographical location (center between major cities Accra and Kumasi), business center for both trade and agricultures and tourism attraction. People come to the place to search for employment and business purposes. It is assumed that there will be an increase of both intra and inter movement of people up to 20 percent of total population by 2017 compared to the 17 percent in 2013 because of the aforementioned reasons.

Sex Ratio is assumed constant in the year of projection (2017) as it is in 2010 i.e 92 males to 100 females.

Total Fertility Rate: is assumed to decrease from 5.0 in 2010 to 4.1 in 2017

Life Expectancy: is assumed medium between 50 years and 60 years for both males and females because of improvement of health services provision in the Municipality

Table 2.6: Projected Populations by Age Cohort for Kwahu West Municipality 2014 - 2017

AGE GROUP	BOTH SEXES			BOTH SEXES			BOTH SEXES			BOTH SEXES			BOTH SEXES		
	(2010)		TOTAL	(2014)		TOTAL	(2015)		TOTAL	(2016)		TOTAL	(2017)		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE	
ALL AGES	44,875	48,709	93,584	49,946	54213	104159	51294	55677	106971	52679	57180	109860	54102	58724	112826
0-4	6,364	6,017	12,381	7,083	6697	13780	7274	6878	14152	7471	7063	14534	7672	7254	14927
5-9	5,881	5,720	11,601	6,546	6366	12912	6722	6538	13261	6904	6715	13619	7090	6896	13986
10-14	5,700	5,719	11,419	6,344	6365	12709	6515	6537	13052	6691	6714	13405	6872	6895	13767
15-19	5,144	5,208	10,352	5,725	5797	11522	5880	5953	11833	6039	6114	12152	6202	6279	12480
20-24	3,952	4,788	8,740	4,399	5329	9728	4517	5473	9990	4639	5621	10260	4765	5772	10537
25-29	3,265	3,950	7,215	3,634	4396	8030	3732	4515	8247	3833	4637	8470	3936	4762	8698
30-34	2,604	2,977	5,581	2,898	3313	6212	2977	3403	6379	3057	3495	6552	3139	3589	6729
35-39	2,295	2,648	4,943	2,554	2947	5502	2623	3027	5650	2694	3109	5803	2767	3192	5959
40-44	2,049	2,336	4,385	2,281	2600	4881	2342	2670	5012	2405	2742	5148	2470	2816	5287
45-49	1,817	2,073	3,890	2,022	2307	4330	2077	2370	4446	2133	2434	4567	2191	2499	4690
50-54	1,599	2,038	3,637	1,780	2268	4048	1828	2330	4157	1877	2392	4270	1928	2457	4385
55-59	1,094	1,299	2,393	1,218	1446	2663	1250	1485	2735	1284	1525	2809	1319	1566	2885
60-64	983	1,002	1,985	1,094	1115	2209	1124	1145	2269	1154	1176	2330	1185	1208	2393
65-69	574	674	1,248	639	750	1389	656	770	1427	674	791	1465	692	813	1505

AGE GROUP	BOTH SEXES			BOTH SEXES			BOTH SEXES			BOTH SEXES			BOTH SEXES		
	(2010)			(2014)			(2015)			(2016)			(2017)		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
70-74	646	853	1,499	719	949	1668	738	975	1713	758	1001	1760	779	1028	1807
75-79	411	528	939	457	588	1045	470	604	1073	482	620	1102	496	637	1132
80-84	250	417	667	278	464	742	286	477	762	293	490	783	301	503	804
85-89	137	219	356	152	244	396	157	250	407	161	257	418	165	264	429
90-94	73	176	249	81	196	277	83	201	285	86	207	292	88	212	300
95+	37	67	104	41	75	116	42	77	119	43	79	122	45	81	125

Source: MPCU, 2013

Population Distribution in the Municipality

Kwahu West Municipality has about 20 major settlements. The Municipality is predominantly urban with about 75,593 people (67 percent) living in Nkawkaw, the Municipal capital. Among the rest of the 19 major settlements, it is only Asuboni Rails that may be considered urban because its population is slightly about 5,000. Table 2.9 depicts the distribution of population in among the first 20 major settlements in the Municipality.

Table 2.7: Population distribution among major settlements in Kwahu West Municipality in 2014

No.	Community Name	Projected Population (2014)	Urban/Rural
1	Nkawkaw	69,752	Urban
2	Asoboni Rails	5,230	Urban
3	Jejeti Station	2,611	Rural
4	Nkawkaw-Nsuta	2,587	Rural
5	Aweregya	2,126	Rural
6	Amanfrom	2,059	Rural
7	Awenade	1,979	Rural
8	Kwahu Nsaba	1,847	Rural
9	Nkawkaw Oframase	1,613	Rural
10	Kwahu Oda	1,504	Rural
11	Kwahu Fodua	1,486	Rural
12	Danteng	1,378	Rural
13	Kwamang	1,344	Rural
14	Apradan	1,306	Rural
15	Gyamasi No. 1	1,294	Rural
16	Kofi Dede	1,237	Rural
17	Odumasi	1,228	Rural
18	Nkawkaw –Kuma	1,221	Rural
19	Abepotia	1,208	Rural
20	Nkawanda No. 1	1,098	Rural
	TOTAL	104, 108	

Source: Updated from KWMA, 2010

Migration

Migration indicates the movement of inhabitants from one place to another in a given period of time. Migration figures are always computed from one's place of birth and place of enumeration data. According to 2010 Population and Housing Census, 59.7 percent of population were citizens of the Municipality by birth as against 40.3 percent of the population who were borne

outside the Municipality but resides in the Municipality. This gives an indication that, in-migration to the Municipality is high. This wave of migration is similar to the region's trends. The high in-migration has wide implication for planning the allocation of resources. While the Municipality may benefit in terms of labour for economic activities, the additional population if not anticipated and factored into local plans, may cause pressure on existing socio-economic facilities.

Ethnicity and Culture

Majority (66 per cent) of the Municipality's population are natives of Kwahu. The other significant tribes are Ewe (15 percent) and Ashantis (17 percent). These figures portray the Municipality as heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity. Majority of the migrants (Akans, Ewes and other Northern tribes) however, have lived in the Municipality all their lives. They have co-existed peacefully with one another and are useful stakeholders in the development of the Municipality. The Kwahu West forms part of the Kwahu Traditional Area. The slogans of the chiefs and people of the Kwahu Traditional area is "AsaseAban, YenteGyae" and "Oboɔ, Oboɔba." The people of Kwahu are industrious in nature. Apart from these qualities, there are other aspects that portray the life style of Kwahus; their cultural values, which have influenced the making of their arts. An example is the respect for the dead, where the bereaved families perform funerals. Art forms such as music, dance, textiles (clothing), sculpture (grave, coffin) and others are created.

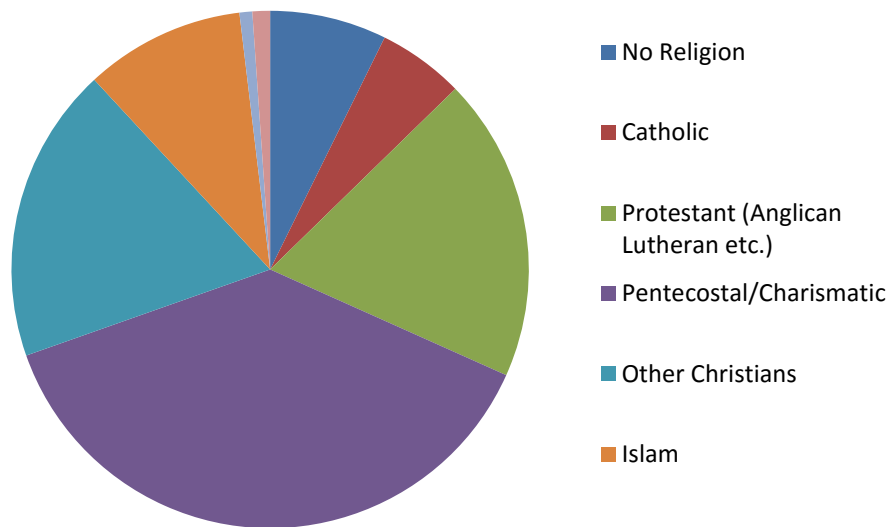
Religious Affiliation

The three main religions, that is African Traditional Religion, Christianity and Islam are all significantly practised in the Kwahu West Municipal. This notwithstanding, the Municipality is the predominantly Christian. This is because the proportion of population affiliated to Christianity is about 80.8 percent. This include Pentecostal/Charismatic (37.9 percent), Protestant – Anglican, Lutheran (19 percent), Catholic (5.4 percent) and other Christians (18.5 percent). They started with African Traditional religion, which helped them to celebrate festivals. Due to that, Easter festivity (Yesuamanehu) which is a public holiday for the world, the entire

citizens of Kwahu come home during this period. This has let the celebration of Easter festivity taken over from the traditional festival that they used to celebrate most in some years past

Muslims and Traditionalists constitute about 10 percent and 0.8 percent of the population respectively while 7.3 percent are not affiliated to any religion as shown in Figure 2.5. Perhaps, this suggests that the traditional practices and beliefs are gradually giving way to modernity. The contribution of these religions particularly the Christianity and Islam to the socio-economic development of the area has been monumental. For instance, apart from the social support to offer to their members and other people in the Municipality, they have been in the forefront in the provision of health and education among others. The Catholics build the main public hospital in Nkawkaw (indeed the entire Municipality).

Figure 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by Religious Affiliation, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2013

Births and Deaths Registration

Table 2.8: Births and Deaths Registration

Year	Births Registered Under 1 Year			Births Registered Above 1 Year		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2010	776	674	1450	348	261	609
2011	873	777	1650	380	332	712
2012	878	858	1736	367	323	690
2013	783	753	1536	437	381	818
Total	3310	3062	6382	1524	1297	2829

Deaths Registered			
YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2009			
2010	356	259	615
2011	316	273	589
2012	356	259	615
2013	360	243	603

Source: Birth and Death Dept, KWMA, 2014.

From the tables above, it can be observed that the total number of births registered under 1 year from 2010 to 2013 were 6,382 made up of 3,310 males and 3,062 females. The total the number of births registered above 1 year from 2010 to 2013 were 2,829 made up of 1,524 males and 1,297 females.

Concerning deaths in the Municipality, the total number of deaths registered was 2,422 made up of 1,388 males and 1,034 females, a difference of 354 more male deaths than the females for the period under review. The low figures are due to the fact that, the Municipality has no public cemetery where registration of deaths could be strictly adhered to before burial takes place. There is therefore the need to liaise with the traditional authorities to release their family cemeteries for the proper monitoring to be done.

Labour Force and Dependency Ratio

The Municipality has about 76.2 percent of its population falling within the economically active group or labour force (15-64 years). This implies almost three people within the potential labour force age group (economically active) take care of every one person within the economically inactive age group (0-15 years and 65+ years).

2.3.4 Fiscal Situation in Kwahu West Municipality

This subsection examines the revenue and expenditure pattern of the Municipal Assembly from the 2010 fiscal year to 2013 fiscal year. This is to aid improve the Assembly's financial management practices in order to generate and manage funds for the effective implementation of the Municipality's 2014-2017 Medium-Term Framework.

Revenue Pattern of the Municipal Assembly

There are two main sources of revenue for the Municipal Assembly. These consist of Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and External Revenue.

Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

The Internally Generated Fund (IGF) is mainly made up of revenue collected from; lands, fees and fines, rates, license, rent, investment and miscellaneous. The internally generated funds are purposely used in funding recurrent expenditure incurred by the Municipal Assembly since its amount is not substantial to be used to fund capital expenditure.

From Table 2.10, it seems that the Municipality has been increasing the amount of income approved to be generated from its own sources except in 2011 where the approved amount was GH¢ 731,564 against GH¢ 758,743 approved in 2011. In the following year 2012, the approved amount rose to up GH¢ 875,386. However, the actual collection has not been as exactly as approved. For instance, the collected total of GH¢ 512,743 (67%) out of approved amount GH¢ 758,743 in 2010 while in 2011 it collected an amount of GH¢ 538,961 (74%) out of the approved amount of GH¢ 731,564. However, in 2012, it managed to collect GH¢ 856,996 (97%) against the approved amount of GH¢ 875,386. Thus, in 2012, it shows great improvement in the internal revenue collection.

Still the Municipal internal revenue collection is not enough to meet administrative and development projects since it depends much on the central government to finance most of its activities. By comparing the revenue collected from its own sources in and that received from the external sources, it is shown that, in 2011 out of total fund generated in the budget from both internal sources and that from the central government amounting to GH¢ 2, 023,841 it was able to contribute GH¢ 538,961 (26%), while in 2012 the Municipality contributed the total of GH¢ 856,996 (28%) out of GH¢ 3,103,023 where the remaining 72 percent was externally generated. Therefore, there is the need for the Municipality to increase the efforts to find out new revenue sources and eliminate barriers that hinders collection of available revenues.

Table 2.9: Internally Generated Fund for the Municipality (2010-2012)

REVENUE HEAD AND SUB-HEADS		2010			2011			2012			Total (Actual)
		Approved Est.	Actual	% change	Approved Est.	Actual	% Change	Approved Est.	Actual	% change	
A.	RATES										
1	Basic Rate	2250.00		-100.00	2250	0	-100	50	0	-100	0
2.	Property Rate										
	Assessed Property Rate	86774.36	61719.60	-28.87	150161.5	70424.36	-53.10	201356.9	216570.8	7.56	348,714.76
	Non-Evaluated Property	23814.00	19491.60	-18.15	29750	1785.2	-93.99	60600	245	-99.60	21,521.80
	SUB-TOTAL	112833.36	81211.20	-28.03	182161.5	72,209.56	-60.36	261,956.9	216,815.80	-100	370,236.56
B.	LANDS										
1.	Stool Lands	1000.00		-100	1000	0	-100	25070	22000	-12.25	22,000.00
2.	Plot Registration/Site Plan	2000.00	658.00	-67.10	2000	1688	-15.6	1500	220	-85.33	2,566.00
3.	Building Permit	13500.00	20899.00	54.81	10500	35128.75	234.56	30100	31673	5.23	87,700.75
4.	Kiosks and Temporary Structures	7600.00	1865.70	-75.45	3300	3849	16.64	2800	1560	44.29	7,274.70
5.	Advertising Bill Boards	7100.00	2176.90	-69.34	9000	10770	19.67	10800	4867	-54.94	17,813.90
	Sub -Total	31200.00	25599.60	-17.95	25800	51435.75	99.36	70270	60320	-14.16	137,355.35
C.	LICENCES										
1.	Artisans	700.00	155.00	-77.86	1450	5829.5	302.03	20000	18867.7	-5.66	24,852.20
2.	Fuel Dealers	180.00	5.00	-97.22	330	97	-70.61	450	2080	362.22	2,182.00
3.	Transport Unions	840.00	444.00	-47.14	4740	515	-89.14	1500	3035	102.33	3,994.00
4.	Financial Institution	1230.00	320.00	-73.98	4500	2510	-44.22	4500	5530	22.89	8,360.00
5.	Private Educational Institution	1060.00		-100	1060	1595	50.47	1060	2070	95.28	3,665.00
6.	Contractors/Consultants	6500.00	4360.00	-32.92	7900	1050	-86.71	6241	1240	-80.13	6,650.00
7.	Private Hospitals	180.00	60.00	-66.67	180	40	-77.78	200	1335	567.5	1,435.00
8.	Health Certificates	10000.00	17697.00	76.97	18000	8223	-54.32	12000	10388	-13.43	36,308.00
9.	Herbalist/Traditional med. Practitioners	450.00	420.00	-6.67	600	992	65.33	300	1364	354.67	2,776.00
10.	Chemical Shops	470.00	184.00	-60.85	590	0	-100	500	812	62.4	996.00
11.	Rest/Fast foods/Chop and Drinking Bars	1220.00	371.00	-69.59	1570	4534	188.79	3000	2737	-8.77	7,642.00
12.	Akpeteshie Distillers	350.00	292.00	-16.57	380	84	-77.89	400	30	-92.5	406
13.	Private Lotto Operators	380.00		-100.00	1300	415	-68.08	1300	290	-77.69	705
14.	Hotels/Guest Houses/Travel and Tour	800.00	110.00	-86.25	360	240	-33.33	360	2570	613.89	2,920
15.	Entertainment	350.00		-100.00	80	40	-50	80	320	300	380

REVENUE HEAD AND SUB-HEADS		2010			2011			2012			Total (Actual)
		Approved Est.	Actual	% change	Approved Est.	Actual	% Change	Approved Est.	Actual	% change	
16.	Sec.services/internet cafe/comp. trg	80.00	275.00	243.75	150	30	-80	150	170	13.33	475
17.	Mobile phone shops	110.00	180.00	63.64	100	570	470	100	0	-100	750
18.	Telecom companies	50.00	185.00	270.00	10000	14000	40	9000	3000	-66.67	17,185
19.	Burial /funeral permit	69458.00	25020.00	-63.98	1400	1950	39.28	2400	4860	102.5	31,830
20.	Licensed cocoa buying co.	800.00	2678.00	234.75	2000	1630	-18.5	8000	10700	33.75	15,008
21.	Mining firms	2000.00		-100.00	7500	0	-100	7500	9230	23.07	9230
22.	Water bottling/sachets water firms	500.00	64.00	-87.20	500	3086	517.2	300	670	123.33	3,820
23.	Livestock	210.00	58.00	-72.38	260	24	-90.76	75	468	524	550
24.	Cold store	80.00	200.00	150.00	60	0	-100	60	366	510	266
25.	Associations	80.00	960.00	1100	150	470	213.33	150	370	146.67	1,800
26.	Fm Stations	100.00	131.00	31.00	200	0	-100	200	0	-100	131
27.	Plastic Chairs/Canopies/Tables	60.00	80.00	33.33	150	200	33.33	200	595	197.5	875
28.	Lumber Dealers/saw mills ect	300.00	59.00	-80.33	550	450	-18.18	500	455	-9	875
29.	Charcoal burners	180.00	80.00	-55.56	150	0	-100	225	0	-100	80.00
30.	Marriage and Divorce	500.00	366.00	-26.80	300	570	90	500	400	-20	1,336
31.	Poultry farmers	100.00		-100	100	185	85	200	114	-43	299
32.	Butchers	100.00	77.00	-23.00	100	1191	1091	500	100	-80	1,368
33.	Stone quarry/sand and stone/scrap				270	1949	621.85	300	1410	370	3,359
34.	Private stores/spare parts dealers	2900.00	3480.00	20.00	2080	812	-60.96	2400	2723	13.46	7,015
35.	Bakery	65.00		-100	65	289	344.61	150	220	46.67	509
36.	Private professional/practitioners	30.00	160.00	433.33	280	0	-100	280	120	-57.14	280
37.	Motor hearse service	20.00	69.00	245.00	40	52	30	80	210	162.5	331
38.	Photo studio/Laboratory	50.00	528.00	956.00	50	100	100	1200	340	-71.67	968
39.	Technical shops	150.00	85.00	-43.33	500	95	-81	750	185	-75.33	365
40.	Hiring of Ass. Hall/funeral grounds				800	340	-57.5	580	374	-35.52	714
41.	Draughtmanship	500.00	100.00	-80.00							100
42.	Church in Classroom	240.00		100.00							0
.	SUB-TOTAL	103583.00	59283.00	-42.77	70795	54157.5	-23.50	87691	89748.7	2.35	203,189.2
D.	FEES AND FINES										
1.	Court fines/penalties	1476.00	1186.00	-19.65	1500	1937	29.13	1500	7308	387.2	10,431

REVENUE HEAD AND SUB-HEADS		2010			2011			2012			Total (Actual)
		Approved Est.	Actual	% change	Approved Est.	Actual	% Change	Approved Est.	Actual	% change	
2.	Artisans	9612.00	4375.90	-54.47	4320	21956.13	408.24	19800	1594.1	-91.95	27,926
3.	Market Tolls	41184.00	25207.70	-38.79	49608	30741	-38.03	49320	60441.5	22.55	116,390
4.	Fuel Dealers	2148.00	906.00	-57.82	2148	2926	36.22	2160	772	-64.26	4,604
5.	Transport Unions	72000.00	550.00	-99.24	56707.2	4730	-91.66	6720	2876	-57.20	8,156
6.	Lorry Park fees	155480.00	153247.70	-1.44	156324	174671	11.74	180964	170844	-5.59	498,762.7
7.	Commercial Vehicle Sticker Fees	7055.52	4211.50	-40.31	5404	5441	0.68	3400	4526	33.11	14,178.5
8.	Financial institution	6400.00	14460.00	125.94	7200	6050	-15.97	7200	11932	65.72	32,442
9.	Educational Institution	3140.00	202.00	-93.57	3140	458	-85.41	3120	420	-86.54	1080
10.	Private Hospitals/clinics	1320.00	292.00	-77.88	1440	1043	-27.57	1440	522	-63.75	1,857
11.	Chemical Shops	1920.00	1893.00	-1.41	1920	1236	-35.63	1500	208	-86.13	3,337
12.	Rest /Fast foods /chop and Drinking Bars	4368.00	1077.00	-75.34	4844	2003.5	-58.64	2400	2579	7.46	5,659.5
13	Wine /Akpateshie Distillers/Sellers	1260.00	262.00	-79.21	2872	1355.6	-52.90	2880	60	-97.92	1,677.6
14.	Lotto Sellers	1600.00		-100.00	1200	636	-47	900	205	-77.22	841
15.	Hotels/Guests Houses/Travel and Tours	720.00	290.00	-59.72	1380	2843	-106.01	2880	312	-89.17	3,445
16.	Entertainment	1272.00	177.00	-86.08	1272	94	-92.61	300	208	-30.67	479
17.	Secretarial/internet Café	373.00	343.00	-8.04	660	218	-66.97	360	763	111.94	1,324
18.	Telecom Companies	12000.00	31716.00	164.30	7500	2200	-70.67	7500	5000	-33.33	38,916
19.	Water Bottling /Sachet water firms	1800.00	559.00	-68.94	1800	4889.55	171.64	3000	390	-87	5,838.55
20.	Impounded domestic Animals	780.00	208.00	-73.33	780	0	-100	200	0	-100	208
21.	FM Stations	720.00		-100.00	720	360	-50	720	0	-100	360
22.	Plastic chairs/canopies/tables	600.00	129.00	-78.50	600	0	-100	600	50	-91.67	179
23.	Lumber dealers/Saw mills	600.00	359.00	-40.17	1140	1530.03	34.21	1560	500	-67.95	2,389
24.	Cold stores	1104.00	1407.00	27.45	1104	282	-74.46	720	195	-72.92	1,884
25.	Charcoal burners	360.00	301.00	-16.39	360	227	-36.94	360	945	162.5	1,473
26.	Poultry Farms				480	0	-100	480	270	-43.75	270
27.	Stone Quarry/ scrap ,sand/ stone dealers	1320.00	559.00	-57.65	1248	6400	412.82	5400	8840	63.70	15,799
28.	Private Stores/Spare Parts dealers	480.00	381.00	-20.63	15960	9229	-42.17	10080	2202	-78.16	11,812
29.	Bakery	1360.00	721.00	-46.99	780	366	-53.08	540	204	-62.22	1,291
30.	Private Professional Practitioners/Draught	384.00	470.00	22.40	384	0	-100	120	23	-80.83	493
31.	Photo studio/Laboratory	300.00	514.00	71.33	300	1225	308.33	1200	893	-25.58	2,632

REVENUE HEAD AND SUB-HEADS		2010			2011			2012			Total (Actual)
		Approved Est.	Actual	% change	Approved Est.	Actual	% Change	Approved Est.	Actual	% change	
32.	Tender Documents	39430.00	16300.00	-58.66	9600	0	-100	7200	2535	-64.79	18,835
33.	Slaughter house	5900.00	9184.50	55.67	6800	9118	34.09	7800	9091	16.55	27,393.5
34.	Barners /Brand Advertisement	4120.00	3774.50	-8.39	6620	5560.5	-16.01	6600	3755	-43.11	13,090
35.	Laundry/Vehicle washing bay	228.00	657.00	188.16	816	50	-93.87	800	0	-100	707
36.	Distributors of building materials etc.	720.00		-100.00	720	277	-61.51	720	3975	452.08	4,252
37.	Technical/Electronic/Electrical materials	600.00	60.00	-90.00	900	150	-83.33	900	0	-100	210
38..	Mobile Van traders	300.00	20.00	-93.33	300	164	-45.33	300	93	-69	277
39.	Detergent Manufacturers	48.00	246.00	412.50	480	70	-85.42	48	82	70.83	398
40.	Exportation/Conveyance	14140.00	8638.00	-38.91	9000	10055.5	11.73	12000	1881.1	-84.32	20,574.5
41.	Mobile Phone Shops	192.00	171.00	-10.94	300	0	-100	0	0	0	171
	SUB-TOTAL	439045.52	296054.70	-32.57	370631.2	310492.8	-16.23	355692	306494.7	-13.83	913,042
E.	RENT										
1.	Market Stores/Stall/space	26424.00	28374.15	7.38	26524	14325	-45.99	25280	16104.5	-36.30	58,803.5
	SUB-TOTAL	26424.00	28374.15	7.38	26524	14325	-45.99	25280	16104.5	25280	58,803.5
F.	INVESTMENT										
1.	Market Stores/Stall/space	37152.00	50.00	-99.87	37152	4128	-88.89	33552	140605	319.07	144,783
2.	Municipal Assembly Toilet facilities	6000.00	6509.80	8.50	6000	13370	122.83	6000	6142.7	2.37	26,022.5
	SUB-TOTAL	43152.00	6559.80	-84.80	43152	17498	-59.45	39552	146747.7	271.02	170,805.5
G.	MISCELLANEOUS										
1.	Unspecified Receipts	2500.00	15776.57	531.06	12500	18841.91	50.74	34894.36	20764.67	-40.49	55,383
	Sub -Total	2500.00	15776.57	531.06	12500	18841.91	50.74	34894.36	20764.67	-40.49	55,383
	Grand Total	758,742.88	512,859.02	-32.41	731,563.7	538,960.5	-26.33	875,386.2	856,996.1	-2.10	2,101,418.8

Source: Finance DEPT, KWMA, 2014

Externally Generated Revenue/Funds (EGF)

The EGF it is accrued from both governmental and private (non-governmental) sources including; the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Government of Ghana (GoG) Grants, and Donor Grants, which are mostly based on some specific criteria. The Assembly only gets to benefit from this Donor Grant upon meeting the criteria specified. The external generated fund has been increasing in terms of total amount approved in the annual budget. For instance, in 2012 total amount of GH¢ 3,879,687 was budgeted to cover various administration and development projects as compared to GH¢ 2,274, 337 budgeted in 2011. However, actual amount received seems to be low as compared to the approved. The Municipal received total amount of GH¢ 1,484,880, GH¢ 2,246,070 in 2011 and 2012 respectively. The Assembly received the amount less than approved with the amount of GH¢ 789,457 in 2011 and GH¢ 1,633,660 in 2012. This implies that, the Municipal was not able to accomplish all projects/activities planned in the respective years as it has been indicated in the performance review in Table 2.11

Type of Revenue	Approved 2010 GH¢	Actual 2011 GH¢	Approved 2012 GH¢	Actual 2013 GH¢
Central Gov't salary Reimbursement	500,285.00	500,285.00	865,903.00	994,698.84
Arrears Previous Year DACF Allocation	648,347.00	-	749,635.00	314,390.00
Arrears previous MP's projects	35,207.00	10,861.00	17,401.00	26,172.00
Current Year MPs Project Fund	35,206.71	10,145.00	38,727.00	64,330.00
HIPC Fund	50,000.00	23,946.00	45,000.00	1,062.00
District Development Fund	591,500.00	610,000.00	650,000.00	515,697.00
EU. Micro Projects Programme Fund	47,000.00	-	50,000.00	-
C.B.R.D Projects Fund-Investment	20,000.00	14,464.00	20,000.00	-
Multi Sectoral HIV/AIDS Program	20,000.00	8,500.00	20,000.00	5.00

Type of Revenue	Approved 2010 GH¢	Actual 2011 GH¢	Approved 2012 GH¢	Actual 2013 GH¢
Cocoa Diseases and Pest Control	116,791	115,719.00	45,000.00	111,942.00
Current year DACF allocation	200,000.00	178,888.00	-	-
Water and Sanitation-Investment	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-
Urban Development Grant	-	-	389,975.00	217,730.00
Donor Support Transfers	-	-	721,445.00	-
Decentralized Departments	-	-	256,601.00	-
Education Endowment Fund	-	12,080.00	-	-
TOTAL	2,274,336.71	1,484,888.00	3,879,687.00	2,246,026.84

Source: FINANCE DEPT, KWMA, 2013

Expenditure Pattern of the Municipal Assembly

Expenses here are in two forms namely; recurrent and capital expenses. The recurrent expenses is made of; administration, service and miscellaneous items. The capital expenses are made as and when the need arises. These expenses mostly include construction works and other physical projects.

Table 2.11: *Expenditure Pattern of the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly*

ITEM	2010 APPROVED	2010 ACTUAL	2011 APPROVED	2011 ACTUAL	2012 APPROVED	2012 ACTUAL
REVENUE	758,742.88	512,859.02	2,317,634.84	1,293,263.09	1,752,638.05	1,005,990.63
EXPENDITURE	748,977.51	512,859.02	1,592,101.13	1,293,263.09	1,752,638.05	1,005,990.63
BALANCE	9,765.37	0	725,533.71	0	0	0

Source: Finance DEPT, KWMA, 2013

Comparing the Revenue and Expenditure Patterns

From Table 2.13, with the exception of the 2012 fiscal year, all the fiscal years recorded deficits. The deficits were because of the capital expenses that had to be made. This can be ascertained by considering the surplus recorded in the 2012 fiscal year. In this year, capital expenditure made constituted only 17 percent of the total expenditure for the 2012 fiscal year. Rolling projects over is a factor in also recording deficits for a particular fiscal year. In such instances, payments to contractors are delayed and the costs of these projects have to be added to the expenditure to be made the following year.

It should be noted however, that, budget deficits is a major fiscal policy adopted by policy makers in increasing expenditure especially on capital investments such as roads and others. This policy measure has long-run impacts on the developmental efforts of the area and provides employment and income to the labour force (especially those in the construction sub-sector of the economy).

Table 2.12: Comparing the Revenue and Expenditure Patterns

ITEM	FISCAL YEARS				TOTAL
	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Revenue	802,427	1,136,115	2,162,812.9	2,155,890	6,257,244.9
Expenditure	1,995,833.9	1,726,012.9	1,042,732	2,269,916	7,034,494.8
Deficit/Surplus	-1,193,406.9	-589,897.9	1,120,080.9	-114,026	-777,249.9

Source: Finance DEPT, KWMA, 2013

2.3.5 Overview of the Municipal's Economy

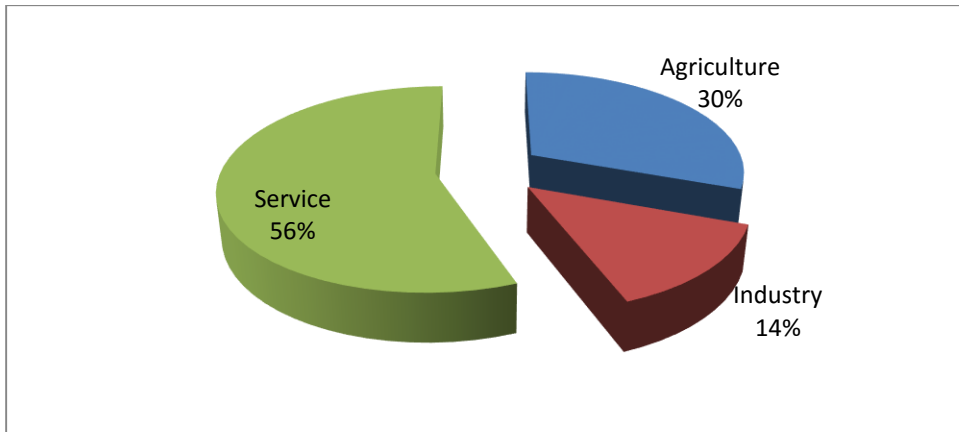
Employment

The economically active population of the Municipality according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 40,972 representing 70 percent of those who were aged 15 years and above (158,183 people) and were considered eligible to undertake any economic activity (GSS-ER, 2013). Out of this figure, 39,040 people were employed in all sectors of the local economy of the Municipality. This represents 95 percent of the economically active population, implying that just 5 percent of the economically active population were unemployed. This figure is not peculiar to the Municipality since the regional employment rate is also 95 percent. Among the 5 percent

unemployed, 38 percent of them had worked before and 62 percent are seeking jobs for the first time.

In terms of the distribution of employment by sectors, 30.2 percent of the employed were engaged in agriculture. This comprised of about 36.7 percent males and about 25.1 percent females. As shown in Figure 2.6 the service sector employs the highest percentage (56%) of people in the Municipality. This figure differs from the regional and national percentage of employment, which are in favour of agriculture. It is also interesting to note that women who constitute about 62.6 percent of total employment in the sector dominate the service sector. This implies that, interventions targeting women economic empowerment will have to go the service sector. The industrial sector employs the least percentage of people. The sector needs attention as it has the potential of transforming the economy of the Municipality through its backward and forward linkages with agriculture and service sectors. The establishment of agro-industries will add value to agricultural produce as well as create market for them.

Figure 2.6: Distribution of Employment by sectors



Source: GSS, 2010

Data from the 2010 Population and Housing census indicate that 66.6 percent of the employed in the Municipality were self-employed without employees. This figure is lower than the regional percentage of 68.4 for the same category of employed people. This implies that most the enterprises in the Municipality are micro and therefore need assistance in the form of credit and management training to grow.

Economic Activities in the Municipality

This section deals specifically with the various sectors of the Municipal's economy by precisely examining Agriculture, Service and Commerce as well as the Industrial Sectors of the economy.

Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is a major economic activity in the Kwahu West Municipality and employs 30 percent of the labour force. Agriculture in the Municipality is on subsistence level, and very few farmers engage in plantation farming.

The agriculture sector is dominated by the crop sub-sector, which employs 97.5 percent of the labour force employed in the agriculture sector. It comprises of the cultivation of food and cash crops such as maize, cassava, plantain, cocoyam, yam, cocoa, cola nut and oil palm. Of the labour force employed in this sub-sector, 60.7 percent are males while the remaining 39.3 percent are females.

Farming systems

The farming systems identified in the Municipality are mixed farming and mixed cropping. Ninety-one percent of the farmers practice mixed cropping with 7 percent practicing mixed farming and 2 percent practicing other farming systems like mono cropping. Based on the scale of the farming practices 65 percent of the farmers practice subsistence farming whilst 35 percent were identified as commercial farmers. This is an indication of the large subsistence farming practiced in the Municipality.

Expansion in the sizes of land for agricultural purposes has resulted in the upsurge of deforestation and bush burning. These, but sizeable portions of land not only have also been exposed to other forms of degradation such as loss of soil fertility and soil erosion. Clearing lands for farming is by slash and burn technique, which most often results in bush fires.

Farm Labour

Three forms of labour are employed in farming within the district (figure 1.16). These are: 60% rely on family labour, 30% hired labour, and 10% rely on the "Nnoboa" system to obtain labour for farming. According to the baseline survey conducted in the Municipality, all respondent

farmers reported of shortage of labour at one stage or other in their farming activities. It is more pronounced during land clearing and weeding periods. Most farmers walk between 2-5 kilometres to their farms. This is mainly because large tracts of fertile lands are located further away from the settlements, as closer lands to the settlements have been worked out.

Mode of Land Acquisition

Land is vital in the development of agriculture and measures put in place to ensure effective administration of land resources go a long way to ensure agricultural development of a particular area. In a situation where land issues are fraught with problems, it invariably affects agricultural development in the area. Three methods of land acquisition were identified in the Municipality. These include acquisition through inheritance (73.6 percent of the crop farmers), rent/leasehold (5 percent of the crop farmers), and abunu/abusa (sharecropping) systems (21.4). Under the abunu/abusa system of land acquisition, the land is given out after which the proceeds from the land are divided into two or three between the landowner and the farmer. Land acquired through the abunu/abusa system does not encourage young people to go into farming. There is therefore the need for the assembly to intervene by leasing unused government lands or acquiring lands to people who are willing to go into agriculture but has issues with acquiring lands. This is necessary because of the increase need of land for other purposes other than agriculture.

Sizes of Farm

From Table 2.14, about 44 percent of crop farmers have farms between 1-3 acres with about 20 percent of individual holdings below 1 acre. A total of 52 percent (215.3 km²) of the total land of the Municipality is under cultivation. Farmers with more than 3 acres of farmland are mostly farmers cultivating cocoa and other cash crops such as cola nut and oil palm. The crop sub-sector is largely subsistent since individual holdings are very small. This assertion is also supported by the cumbersome land tenure arrangement in the Municipality where individuals obtain land for farming largely through inheritance. Efforts must therefore be made to intensify and mechanize the available agriculture farms while at the same time encouraging access to land by the private sector especially women. If this is not done the food basket of the Municipality will reduce which implies an increase in importation of food from other Districts or Region.

Table 2.13: Farm sizes in acreage

Sizes (in acres)	Number of Farmers	Percentage (%)
Below 1	8,755	20
1-3	19,261	44
Above 3	15,759	36
Total	43,775	100

Source: MFO, KWMA, 2014

Major Crops and Output Levels

The major food crops grown in the Municipality include maize, cassava, plantain, cocoyam and yam. Table 2.15, shows the major crops and their output levels from 2011- 2013. In terms of productivity per hectare, the tuber crops (yam and cassava) are relatively doing better than the other food crops. Apart from the above crops, other minor crops like vegetables such as okro, tomatoes, garden eggs, cabbage and pepper are often intercropped with the major crops and use as food supplements.

Table 2.14: Crops Cultivated in the Municipality

Crop	Acre/year			Production (Kg)/year		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Maize	3645	3463	3613	2624000	2493000	1445000
Cassava	23278	22113	23220	16761000	15921000	16717000
Plantain	5890	5595	5873	2728000	2909000	3055000
Rice	138	138	145	66000	66000	69000

Source: MOFA, KWMA, 2014

Table 2.15: Percentage Change in the Crops Cultivated in the Municipality

Crop	Production (Kg)/year		Percentage Change (%)	
	2011	2012	+ (increase)	- (decrease)
Maize	2624000	2493000		-5
Cassava	16761000	15921000		-5
Plantain	2728000	2909000		6.6
Rice	66000	66000		0

Source: MOFA, KWMA, 2014

It is observed from Table 1.5 that the acres of land used for the cultivation of the major staples (rice, maize, Plantain and cassava) decreased averagly by 5% over the period, thereby affecting

the total production of the food crops except Plaintain. For instance in Table 1.6; maize production experienced a 5% (131,000kg) decrease in total production in 2012 as against 2011. The reduction in the acres of land used for cultivation can be attributed to the conversion of arable lands into estate developments. Pepper, tomatoes, garden eggs, carrot, cowpea, cauliflower, onion among others all experienced a decrease in total production at the end of 2012. Rice production however, did experience a zero increment or reduction in its output for the period.

A comparison of Table 1.5 and Table 1.6 shows that an increase in arable lands for the production of a particular crop resulted in a proportionate increase in the total production of that particular crop. This means that, all other things being equal, the total area of land used for the production of a particular crop greatly influences the outcome of that crop in the Kwahu West Municipality implying that the designated bodies authorized to distribute land uses should try their best to protect agriculture lands from being converted into estate lands.

Incidence of Pests and Diseases

The incidence of disease and pest on a particular farm largely affects the output produced. In the Kwahu West Municipality, the common crop diseases found in the area include black pod and swollen shoot which affect cocoa; maize smut; cassava mosaic and pests such as termites, maize borers, rodents, nematodes and grass cutters. Mass Spraying exercise being implemented by the government for cocoa has been truncated, while other crops have been neglected altogether. This may lead to loss of food crop plants or harvest which in the end may discourage people from going into farming activities.

Access to Extension Services

Extension services, as these institutions are usually called, provide the key link between the research laboratories or experimental farms and the rural population that must ultimately adopt what the laboratories develop. They advise farmers on new techniques of farming such as row planting, correct use of agro chemicals, improve crop varieties, seed planting, material production and multiplication techniques; disease and pest surveillance, post-harvest handling and soil fertility improvement and management among others. There are 15 operational areas and each operational area is entitled to one extension officer. There are 13 extension officers

available in the Municipality. Abepotia and Domeabra North operational areas do not enjoy the services of extension officers. Due to the size of farmers in the Municipality, the Agriculture Department would require 20 extension officers. The ratio of extension officers to farmers in the Municipality is 1:1500 for crop farmers and 1:250 for animal farmers. Inadequate motorbikes, lack of motorbike maintenance allowances, inadequate training (capacity building) for staff, low motivation (including travelling and transport allowance) are some major challenges that affects the operation of extension officers in the Municipality.

Financing Agriculture

Financing of farming activities in the Municipality is largely from own saving. About 80% of the farmers accounted for this. As savings are very low, capital formation becomes difficult. Even though there are financial institutions such as Opportunity Savings and Loans, First National Bank and other credit facilities available in the Municipality, farmers are not willing to take loans because of the associated high interest rate, lack of collateral security and other lending policies. Other sources of finance for the agriculture sector are farmers' relatives and moneylenders. Notwithstanding these problems, adequate financial capital is crucial to the development of agriculture in every agrarian economy. This is needed for the purchase of agriculture inputs needed for farming. Such inputs include agro chemicals, hiring of labour and buying improved seedlings. In the Kwahu West Municipality, the survey reveals that 85 percent of the farmers have no access to credit. It is however realized that, areas where the banks have been successful with loan disbursement are areas of group loan facilities. Farmers who do not have access to credit facilities or enough money to finance their farming activities will be compelled to produce on subsistence basis. Farming on subsistence level will not solve the poverty situation of farmers in the Municipality. There is the need to encourage more group loans since it works better than personal loans in the area.

Storage of produce and post-harvest losses

For farmers to have the urge to produce more there must be available storage facilities. The availability of storage facilities will help farmers to store crops, which are not in high demand or that which are in excess. All other things being equal, with the hope of having a place to store produce, farmers can produce enough to meet production level. It can then not be denied that the

availability of storage facilities increases farmers' morale to produce. However, 79 percent of the crop farmers do not have access to storage facilities. The 21 percent of farmers with access to storage facilities had storerooms, huts, coca sacks, maize sacks, drying boards or panels, shelves and mats at their disposal. The unavailability of appropriate storage facilities have led to post harvest losses in the Municipality. There are few small-scale agro-based processing industries like maize, cassava, palm oil as well as local processing gin. These industries do not have the capacity to utilize all the excess produce there is the need to introduce appropriate technology for the construction of storage facilities, which will help, reduce post-harvest losses and increase the production of industries in the Municipality.

Marketing of Produce and Location of Market

Table 2.16 indicates that 71 percent of crop farmers sell their produce within the Kwahu West Municipality. The presence of ready market in the Municipality (Nkawkaw especially) serves as an incentive drawing farmers to sell their produce in the Municipality. This ready market also somewhat aids in the reduction of post-harvest losses, which would have occurred because of absence of storage facilities in the Municipality.

Table 2.16: Location of market

Location	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Within Municipality	150	75
Outside Municipality	50	25
Total	200	100

Source: Kwahu West Municipality Field Survey, May 2010

The Municipality's traditional market pattern has been in Nkawkaw and its surrounding communities. The rural areas do not have well-established markets, apart from Jamasi No.1 and Ekowsu market. The Madina market functions daily with Thursday and Sundays as major market days. Items traded in these markets include perishables and non-perishables like manufactured commodities, imported goods like cloth, utensils and other goods include cereals, livestock and second hand clothing.

Livestock and Animal Rearing Sub-sector

Animals Reared

Livestock production is an important sub-sector under the agricultural sector. This is because it serves as a source of protein supplement in the food we eat and as a source of revenue to those engaged in animal rearing. The very little attention paid to this sub-sector affects productivity and hence, its low contribution to GDP. The survey reveals that, 2.5 percent of the farmers engaged in agriculture are into livestock production. Livestock such as goat, sheep, cattle, turkeys and chicken are reared. Cattle production is very low since only few farmers keep them in kraals during the night and herdsmen follow them to graze during the daytime. Almost every household keeps local birds. Few pigs, ducks and grass cutters are also kept. However, the number of livestock kept in the Municipality has been increasing since 2010, for instance number of pigs kept has increased from 1,050 pigs in 2010 to 1,250 in 2012. The increase of livestock production manifest that livestock keeping play important role in increasing income and contribute to reduce poverty of the households.

Incidence of Pests and Diseases

Table 2.17 indicates that 33.3 percent of the livestock farmers complain of pest attacks, the remaining 66.6 percent have their animals being attacked by diseases of various kinds. The common pests affecting the animals include ticks and lice. The diseases on the other hand include foot and mouth disease, rabies, mange disease, new castle disease, gumboro disease, and tuberculosis. The pests and diseases are mainly controlled by injection, deworming and dipping. This increases the cost of production.

Table 2.17: Type of Diseases/Pest and Means Of Control as at 2012

	Type of Pest/disease	Livestock Affected	No. of Farmers Reporting	Means of Control	No. Farmers benefiting from control
Pest	Tick	Cattle	8		8
	Lice	Goats	182		182
	Others	Sheep	72		72
Diseases	Foot and mouth	Cattle	---	---	---
	Rabies	Sheep	0	Vaccination	1989

	Mange Disease	Goat	604	Ivomec injection	604
	New castle	Fowl	8	Vaccination	825
	Gumboro	Fowl	0	Vaccination	114

Source: MOFA, KWMA, 2013

Urban Agriculture

Areas around Nkwawkaw-Nsuta operational area practised urban agriculture. They mostly engage in livestock production (poultry, sheep and goat) and the production of vegetables. Urban Agriculture farmers are admonished to use animal droppings for their backyard gardens and farms. There are very few plantation farms in the Municipality. The biggest plantation is about 8-10 hectares. Land tenure system is the biggest challenge to the crop production in the Municipality. Inadequate elaborate livestock housing leads to stray animals destroying crops of other households. Inadequate space and limited land is also another major challenge to urban agriculture in the Municipality.

Food Security

Food security refers to the availability and affordability of food in a particular region. Food security is a key measure of improved standard of living. The production of staple foods is in abundance in the Municipality. Though many farmers cultivate on subsistence basis, a good number of subsistence farmers release their surpluses to the market. As a result, there is always abundance of foodstuffs during the harvest season, which affects the prices of foodstuffs.

Table 2.18: Organization of farmers for Accessing and managing Services

Description	Years			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of functioning FBOs	6	12	12	3
Number of functioning FBOs accessing financial services	3	1	0	1
Number of functioning FBOs accessing marketing information	0	0	1	1
Number of water user associations.				

Source: Department of Co-operatives, KWMA, 2013

Industrial Sector

Most industries in Kwahu West Municipality can be classified under small and medium scale industries. The industrial activities in this Municipality are diversified, ranging from sawmill where high technology equipment are used to handicrafts and other craftworks which are produced using simple tools. These industries can be grouped into the following:

- 1) Household Industries
- 2) Handicrafts / Traditional Crafts
- 3) Modern Crafts
4. Small / Medium Scale Manufacturing

Table 2.19: Number Employed In Industry

SUB-SECTOR	NUMBER EMPLOYED	PERCENTAGE
Household Industries	1,557	26
Handicrafts / Traditional Crafts	1,031	17
Modern Crafts	2,063	34
Small / Medium Scale Manufacturing	4,651	23
Total	6,067	100

Source: MPCU, KWMA, 2013

Household Industries

These are manufacturing activities carried out in or near the home and from Table 2.18; it employs 26 percent of people in the industrial sector of the Municipality. In this industry, family labour is used with the objective of providing basic needs, and augmenting the family income. The production methods are labour intensive, and there is no division of labour. Activities undertaken include palm oil and palm kernel oil extraction, cassava processing and basket weaving.

Palm oil production and cassava processing are the most organized household industries in the Municipality. Some producers have formed co-operatives and some private individuals have acquired extraction plants. In these co-operative, individual oil extractors send their palm fruits and kernel to be extracted for a fee. These industries are spread widely in the Municipality. Most

settlements have either cassava processing or palm/kernel oil extracting industry or both. While these household industries are boosting the economic wealth of the Municipality, their impact on the environment in terms of waste generation and disposal should be considered to ensure the proper disposal of their waste.

Handicrafts

Table 2.19, indicates that this sub-sector employs 17 percent of the labour in the industrial sector. Handicrafts are produced by artisans who normally work alone with a few apprentices without much division of labour. Traditional tools and implements are used with little modernization. Activities here include gold/silver smith, blacksmith, woodcarving and pottery. These industries are mainly located in the Municipal capital. However, a few of the pottery industries are located at Kwamang, Oframase and Nkawanda No. 2. Kwahu is considered as one of the places in Ghana where clay is predominant. This has led to the production of pottery works. Among the Kwahus, women mainly do Pottery and it is a taboo for men to go to the clay site or even indulge themselves in pottery.

Modern Crafts

These include car repairing, radio and television technicians, auto mechanics, electrical/gas welders, and wood working shops. These activities are scattered all over the Municipality. The baseline survey and statistics available indicate that these activities provide the highest number of trainees in the Municipality. From Table 2.18, majority of labour (34 percent) in the industrial sector are in this sub-sector.

Small/Medium Scale Manufacturing

This category is capital intensive. Table 2.18, indicates that this sub-sector employs 23 percent of the labour force in the industrial sector. These industries use modern production methods and produce both traditional and modern products. These industries include the following:

- Food processing;
- Distilling and blending alcohol;

- Sawmill; and
- Furniture and fixtures

Most of these industries are located in residential areas and other areas not zoned for industrial activities. In light of the environmental risks that these industries pose, industrial estates are proposed. The purposes of these estates are to:

- Bring about sanity in the use of land in the communities;
- Bring about efficiency in the use of infrastructure such as electricity and water;
- Reduce constructional and service costs;
- Minimize environmental degradation and pollution;
- Bring about an effective identification and collection of related taxes;
- Promote a forward and backward linkage between various levels of industries and services; and
- Promote / create employment opportunities for the youth who have hitherto been drifting to the cities.

A considerable number of small-industrialists also train people in apprenticeship. School leavers and dropouts have been engaged as apprentices.

The industrial sector unlike the service and agricultural sector requires more capital and skills. Due to this reason, many people are not able to venture into it. In order to experience significant growth in this sector, there is the need for the Assembly to carefully plan and support the industry.

Service Sector

Service is the second largest sector of the local economy employing 25 percent of the Municipality's active labour force. The service sub-sector has further been divided into two – formal and informal sectors. The formal sector, which employs 25 percent of the labour force in the service sector, comprises of activities, which require some form of formal training or skill, and have their operations registered. These include activities such as teaching, nursing and among others. The informal sector on the other hand does not require any special skill and mostly operates without necessarily being registered.

Formal Service Sub- sector

Table 2.20 indicates that, majority of people are employed in “others” category of the service sector. This category includes people employed in the financial institutions, other public services aside teaching, nursing and security categories and those in the religious category (the clergy).

Table 2.20: Type of activities and Number Employed under the Formal Sector

ACTIVITY	NUMBER EMPLOYED	PERCENTAGE
Teaching	1,353	26.8
Nursing	93	1.8
Security	678	13.4
Others	2,933	58
Total	5056	100

Source: MPCU, KWMA, 2013

Informal Service Sub- sector

The informal sub-sector employs 75 percent of the labour force employed in the service sub-sector. Due to the nature of their operation and how widely they are scattered in the Municipality, registering them becomes difficult. Hence, it is difficult for the Assembly to collect taxes from these businesses.

Table 2.21: Type of Activities and Number Employed under the Informal Sector

ACTIVITY	NUMBER EMPLOYED	PERCENTAGE
Dressmakers	5,832	38.4
Hairdressers	2,855	18.8
Barbers	1,443	9.5

Bread Sellers	2,172	14.3
Chop Bar Operators	1,443	9.5
Lottery Operators	729	4.8
Others	3,714	4.7
Total	15,188	100

Source: MPCU, KWMA, 2013

Considering the fact that 75% of the service sector is employed in the informal service sector, a database of all people in this sector is required to enhance revenue collection and be able to improve their capacity.

Commerce

This sector deals with commercial activities such as wholesaling and retailing. This sector employs 12 percent of the labour force. Retailing is the commercial activity, which employs 86 percent of the labour force in this sector. The remaining 14 percent are involved in wholesale activities. From the baseline survey, majority (92 percent) of the labour force under this sector are sole-proprietorship businesses. The products of the various types include but not limited to the following; drinks, sandals, stationeries, bowls and cups, biscuits and toffees.

Households Monthly Income and Expenditure Analysis

Planning aims at bringing about change, with the component of the change entailing a reduction in poverty and improvement on equity among others. Additionally, social planning as an aspect of planning has the main objective of making interventions to reduce deprivation, to increase access to social and welfare services (insurance and a reduction in social risk).

From Table 2.22, it can be realized that 93.6 percent of households receive monthly income in the range of 1 to 200 Ghana cedis with the remaining 11.3 percent of households receiving income above 200 Ghana cedis. The difference in the income pattern can be attributed to the fact that, 55.5 percent of the labour force in the Municipality is employed in the agriculture sector, which is mainly subsistence in nature.

Households' monthly expenditure has thus been patterned by the nature of the household's monthly income because of the direct relationship between income and expenditure. From Table

2.22, greater percentage (89.7 percent) of households' monthly spending on the various expenditure items (education, health etc) is within the range of 1 to 200 Ghana cedis.

It is worthy to note that expenditure on water is mainly seen to be in the range of 1 to 50 Ghana cedis since a greater proportion of the communities in the Municipality are rural and source water mainly from boreholes, which is relatively affordable. Also, greater percentage ((72.0 percent) of households spend within the 1 to 50 Ghana cedi range on health. This attributed to the fact that most households are registered with the Municipal Mutual Health Insurance Scheme. The Scheme is mainly pro-poor as it considers the relatively low income that these people earn from their economic activities which is dominated by the agriculture sector.

Table 2.22: Households Monthly Expenditure

AMOUNT IN RANGE (GH¢)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
1 – 50	10,827	39.5
51 – 100	7,729	28.2
101 – 200	7,099	25.9
Above 200	1,754	6.4
Total	27,409	100

Source: MPCU, KWMA, 2013

Analysis of Table 2.22 establishes that each household in the Kwahu West Municipality earn averagely GH¢ 84.4 monthly. The average income of a household in the Municipality poses a threat of near total poverty in the area. Majority of the households earn 50 Ghana cedis and less, depending on the household size this amount will not be able to meet their basic needs. This is a serious implication in development as households will not be able to pay their required taxes to the Assemble or take care of their health and educational needs.

Table 2.23: Sources of Income (Revenue)

SOURCE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
Profit	18,830	68.7
Wage and Salary	7,209	26.3
Remittance	1,370	5
Total	27,409	100

Source: MPCU, KWMA, 2013

From Table 2.23, majority (68.7%) of the households obtain their income through profit from their economic activities.

Table 2.24: Households' Monthly Expenditure on Various Needs

Amount Items	GH¢ 1 – 50	GH¢ 51 – 100	GH¢ 101 – 200	Above GH¢ 200
Education	44.4 %	22.2 %	6.5 %	26.9 %
Health	72.0 %	21.5 %	5.5 %	1.0 %
Transportation	81.8 %	11.8 %	-	6.4 %
Electricity (fuel)	72.5 %	22.5 %	3.7 %	1.3 %
Water	91.1 %	8.8 %	-	-
Remittance	40.1 %	11.4 %	1.4 %	11.4 %
Food	40.8 %	28.2 %	17.8 %	13.0 %
Funeral	90.2 %	7.9 %	1.7 %	-
Clothing	47.3 %	31.7 %	16.0 %	4.7 %
Miscellaneous	47.8 %	31.7 %	16.0 %	4.3 %

Source: MPCU, KWMA, 2013

Table 2.25: Households' Monthly Expenditure

AMOUNT IN RANGE (GH¢)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
1 – 50	10,169	37.1
51 – 100	8,414	30.7
101 – 200	6,003	21.9
Above 200	2,829	11.3
Total	27,409	100

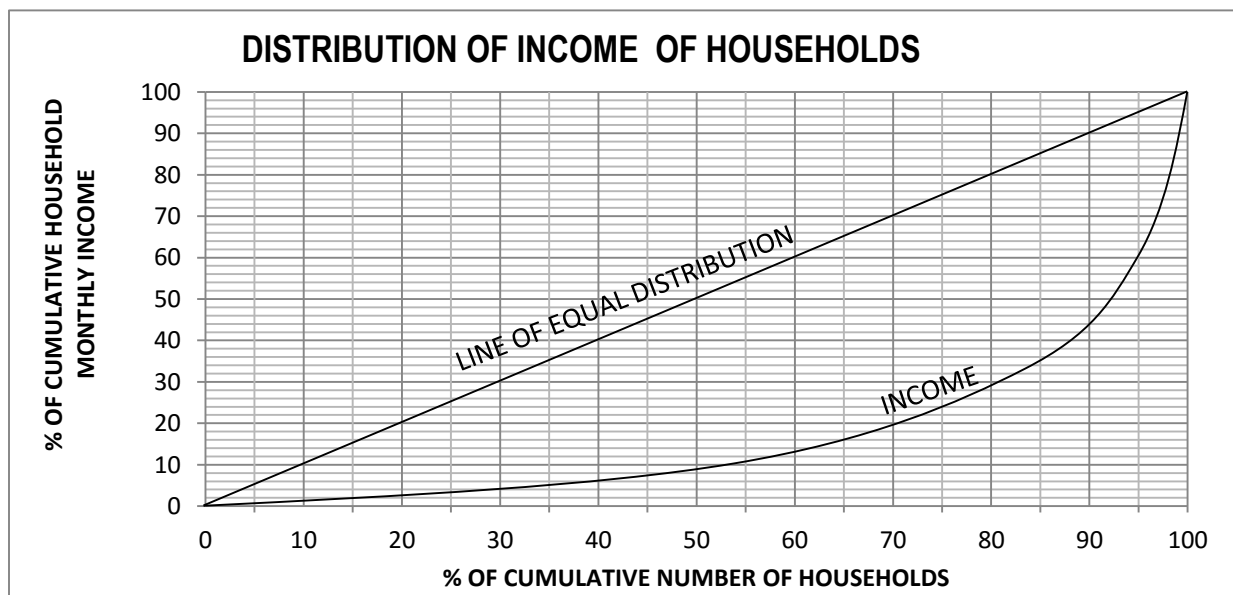
Source: MPCU, KWMA, 2010

Analysis from Table 2.25, also establishes that each household in the Kwahu West Municipality spends averagely GH¢ 87.3 monthly. In comparison, with average monthly income of GH¢ 84.4 and an average monthly expenditure of GH¢ 87.3, households need to find an average of GH¢ 2.9 in order to satisfy all their needs every month. This situation further complicates the poverty situation in the Municipality since there are no alternative means of working to earn extra income. Hence, resorting to illegal means (theft, bribery and corruption among others) becomes the available viable option for members of households to consider. In addition, majority of households in the Municipality spend most of their income on education. This implies how education is a priority to many households. The Assembly will have to give education a priority in order to make up for all children of school going age.

Income Distribution of Households

From Figure 2.7, the Gini Concentration Ratio (which considers the extent of deviation of the income distribution line from the line of equal distribution – the inequality gap) is 0.61. This implies that, 61 percent of the households in the Municipality are poor. The high proportion of the labour force (55.5 percent) in agriculture, which is subsistence in nature, is a major determiner of this high inequality gap. Farmers cannot increase cultivation and hence cannot earn more

Figure 2.7: Lorenz curve for Households' Income Distribution



Source: MPCU, KWMA, 2013

Tourism Development

Even though tourism has become one of the main sources of income and employment generation in the country, the Kwahu West Municipality is yet to reap its full benefits. There are a number of tourist sites in this Municipality that has the potential of rivalling some of the well-known tourist sites in the country e.g WaterFalls and Ancient Artifacts at Asuboni No.3, Caves at

Nkawkaw-Kum, Pottery works, . However, the tourism industry is facing a multiplicity of challenges that seem to threaten the very foundation of the industry.

1.4 Settlement Systems (Spatial Analysis)

1.4.1 Physical Development Planning

The provision of well-designed physical development planning schemes for the Municipality has been in place for most towns. However, there is a serious litigation of land ownership, most of which are in court for jurisdiction.

The effect has resulted in several physical developmental problems such as building without development permits, Multiple land sale, use of land-guards to protect people and community opinion leaders' interests, acquisition of land title problem, encroachment on road reservations and government land.

Unplanned areas officially are very few whereas partly planned communities are also few. Majority of the communities as can be seen in table 1.13 are unplanned.

<i>ZONAL COUNCIL AREA</i>	<i>COMMUNITY</i>	<i>ZONING STATUS</i>		
		<i>PLANNED</i>	<i>PART PLANNED</i>	<i>UNPLANNED</i>
<i>1. FODOA</i>	<i>Fodoa</i>			
<i>2. SAAFI/AWENADE</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Abepotia (sector 1)</i> <i>2. Achiase (Sector 1A)</i> <i>3. Asuogya (Sector 1B)</i> <i>4. Accra Town (sector 2A)</i> <i>5. Akuajo (Sector 2B)</i> <i>6. New Station (Sector 3A)</i> <i>7. Domeabra (Sector 3A)</i> <i>8. Krofofrom (Sector 3B)</i> <i>9. Asuboni (Sector 4A)</i> <i>10. Soldier Line (Sector 4B)</i> <i>11. Novotex (Sector 5)</i> <i>12. Kwaku Dwuraa (Sector 6)</i> <i>13. Barrier (Sector 7)</i> <i>14. Trado (Sector 8)</i> <i>15. Abanase (Sector 9)</i> <i>16. Obuasi (Sector 10)</i> <i>17. Oseikurom Nkawkaw Kuma</i> 			

	(Sector 11) 18. Ampekurom (Sector 12) 19. Adensua (Sector 13) 20. Atibie amanfurom (Sector 14) 21. Nanchia (Sector 15) 22. Afum (Sector 16) 23. Adampasu (Sector 17)			
<i>3. NKAWKAW</i>				
<i>4. KWAHU NSABA/ASUBONI RAILS</i>				

Table 2.27: Technical Subcommittee and Statutory planning Committee Meetings

Summary of Applications Held (Technical Sub –Committee)				Approved Applications (Statutory Planning Committee)		
Year	Total Applications Examined	Total Applications Recommended	Total Deferred	Total Applications Examined	Total Recommended Approved	Total Deferred
2010	27	13	3	27	13	3
2011	33	33	-	-	-	-

2012	58	58	3	58	52	3
2013	83	69	4	66	53	4
Total	201	173	10	151	118	10

Source: TCPO, KWMA, 2013

2.3.6 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability connotes people in a given local setting, who are most likely to fall through the cracks of regular programmes, policies and traditional safety nets and therefore need to be given special attention when programmes and policies are designed and implemented (Anne Kielland and the World Bank's OVC Thematic Group, 2004). Vulnerability in the Kwahu West Municipality would be considered to all but not limit to the following: Risks and shocks; Child poverty; Orphans; Child abuse and victims of abuse; Child trafficking; People in disaster prone zones; Persons with disabilities; and Child labour.

In the Kwahu West Municipality, the vulnerable and excluded include the disabled, peasant farmers, the aged, rural women and children, people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans and homeless children. Peasant farmers are the most vulnerable of all farmers especially the majority who depend on rainfall for production. This situation, coupled with the increasing loss of farmlands represents dominant shocks that affect incomes, availability of food and wealth accumulation. Children and other dependants find themselves in difficult situations because of these shocks.

Besides these, some children find themselves in difficult circumstances because of the following shocks: death of parents, abandonment and separation due to mental problems of parents. Children living and working on the street are engaged in trading activities, which includes selling ice water and chewing gums, head portage (kayayo), truck pushers and working as driver's mates. These are mostly found in the Municipal capital-Nkawkaw. In the rural areas however, children are engaged in hazardous work such as stone quarrying. These negatively affect their physical and mental development.

In addition to the above, the aged, HIV/AIDS infected and affected, street children and the disabled are left without or with very little safety nets. This situation calls for appropriate strategies to cover their needs. Adequate and disaggregated data on the vulnerable in the Municipality need to be collected, analyzed and the appropriate inter-sectoral interventions implemented to mitigate the impact of the shocks.

In summary, the following groups of people are classified vulnerable and excluded in the Municipality based on the following:

- Persons with Disability
 - Stigmatization
 - Failure in implementation of the disability laws made nationwide and locally
- Victims of Abuse
 - Low self esteem
 - Stigmatization
- Women
 - Low self esteem
 - Bounded by customs and traditions
 - Poverty(inadequate capital to start and expand their businesses)
- Children
 - Malnutrition as a result of poverty and their large numbers at home
 - Few of them are under child labour(those in the rural areas)
- Aged
 - Loneliness as a result of childlessness

The entire group has resulted into serious social problem in the Municipality and it requires an integrative approach to overcome it, hence it leads to the following problems;

- High influx of unskilled youth to the urban centres
- Incidence of child abuse/street children in the urban centres
- Lack of comprehensive data on the vulnerable in the society, and thus lead to inadequate intervention

- Slow pace of integrating people with disabilities into the main-stream or development
- Unsatisfactory operations of some day care centres due to increased numbers.

Persons with Disability

The person is physically challenged because of a physical, intellectual or sensory impairment; he or she is denied the opportunities available in the community. In addition, disability is the inability of at least one part of the body to function properly. According to the 2010 population and housing census, 3 percent of the total population of Kwahu West Municipality suffers from various forms of disability. These include the following;

- Physical Disability: This refers to problems affecting how the body works or moves
- Hearing Disability: This is the partial or total deafness and speech problems.
- Visual Disability: This is the partial or total loss of sight or blindness

Table 2.28: Conditions of the Physically Challenged in Kwahu West Municipality

Type of Disability	Both Sexes		% Males	% Females
	Number	Percentage		
Sight	1,032	36.1	33.7	38.1
Hearing	452	15.8	16.2	15.5
Speech	450	15.7	19.5	12.4
Physical	883	30.9	33.2	28.8
Intellectual	465	16.3	17.4	15.2
Emotional	560	19.6	18.4	20.6
More than one form of disability	207	7.2	7.4	7.1
Total	2,861	3.1	3.0	3.1

Source: GSS, 2010

It indicates that, there are programmes to support persons with disability. Still there is the need for donor partners to be involved as well as government to help in giving at least a source of livelihood to the existing vulnerable groups.

Barriers Faced by Physically Challenged that Makes them Vulnerable

Environmental Barriers: These are physical barriers that effects persons with disability in the Municipality. These include unfriendly public transport facilities, public building/facilities, pedestrian streets, offices and factories, places of worship, access to information among others.

Attitudinal Barriers: These are less obvious from the above, but they can inhibit the disabled from achieving daily ideas. The persons with disability are automatically assumed incapable, embittered, tragedy-stricken, in need of cure, of low intelligence and aggressive.

Institutional Barriers: The physically challenged are excluded under this in many areas of society. These institutions include the family, religion, education, health service, social services, class system, employment and political system.

Victims of Abuse

In 2009, about 263 cases of abused were reported in the Municipality. These include abuses such as rape, defilement, other sexual abuse and other forms of physically challenged.

People Living with HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS affected people are considered vulnerable since they are mostly marginalized against and do not have equal access to social services. As at 2010, HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the Municipality was 4.4 percent.

Gender Representation at Community Meetings

In the community gatherings where decisions are made; only 25.1 percent are females and the rest 74.9 percent males. At various unit committees, area councils and urban council of the Municipality, women on the average form 12.3 percent of total membership of these decision-making bodies.

Issues on Child Welfare

Children cover boys and girls between the ages of 0 and 14 years, according to the United Nations definition for children. However, Ghana recognizes the age cohorts of 0 – 18 to cover children. Children are generally classified as vulnerable in most instances because they are the

most affected in the home and community, whenever there is violence, assaults, broken homes and other forms of abuses, risks and shocks.

Nutrition

Statistics show that, 20 percent of children are malnourished (have less than three meals a day and take meals which do not provide all body nutrient requirements). At the household level it is also reveals that, the farming households rely on their produce for food, which is mostly carbohydrate-rich and lacking most of the other nutrients such as protein and vitamins.

Contributions of Institutions to Child Development

Some of the Institutions that contribute in various ways to the development of children in the Municipality have been indicated in Table 2.28.

Table 2.29: Institutions Contributing to Child Welfare and Areas of Contribution

Institutions	Areas of Contribution
Department of Social Welfare	Educating, sensitizing and welfare supports for marginalized children.
Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit of the Ghana Police Service	Helps to entrench the rights of children, using available legal provisions. Example: Enforcement of Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560).
Non-Governmental Organisations	Assists in providing educational materials and infrastructure, and responding to general needs of children
Community Based Organisations	Educating the public and members on proper child development issues and providing financial cushioning.

Source: MPCU, Kwahu West Municipal Assembly, (2013)

Risks and Shocks

One major component of vulnerability is risk, which is the probability of an event happening. Households in the Municipality face a variety of shocks, which are either due to natural or man-made causes. Among the natural causes of shock identified are floods and bush fires which are the most prevalent in the Municipality.

Types and Causes of Disasters in the Municipality

The disasters in the Municipality are primarily:

- Fire outbreaks caused mainly by human activities including hunting, farmers who burn their farms before planting , children who play with fire on farm sites during the dry seasons
- Flooding and rain related destruction of properties. These are caused by both natural (heavy rainfall and thunderstorms) and made-made related factors (not adapting to the appropriate building codes and poor planning of settlements and land uses in the Municipality).

Based on the above-identified disasters, the areas where these disasters are experienced have been indicated in Table 2.27.

Table 2.30: Disaster Prone Areas in the Municipality

Nature of Disaster	Recorded Figure	Location
Stripping of roofs by rain storm	8	Nkawkaw, Nkawanda Odumasi, , Nkawanda
Demolishing of houses by rainstorms	4	Nkawkaw and Amanfrom,
Farms destroyed by bush fires	2	Aweregya and Abepotia

Source: MPCU, KWMA, 2013

Institutions Responsible for the Welfare of the Vulnerable in the Municipality

Two institutions can be identified to be responsible for the welfare of the vulnerable groups in the Municipality. These are the Social Welfare Department and Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice. The presence of these institutions means that the plight of the vulnerable in the society can be well attended to. This will succeed if the duties of the institutions are well defined and executed.

Programmes Organized for the Vulnerable

There are national programmes and other programmes organized for the vulnerable groups at the Municipal level to ensure the development and welfare of the vulnerable groups in the Municipality. The programmes are providing support and influence much to reduce the intensity of vulnerability in the Municipality. By 2010, the outlined are the identified programmes in the Municipality:

- Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)
- Training Centre for Persons with Disability
- Educating the Public on the need to maintain and enrol their children in school
- Ensure that all children are registered under the N.H.I.S
- Educating the populace on the consequences of child abuse, child labour and child trafficking.
- Educate the men on the need to accord women necessary respect and support.
- Education on political, socio economic and family welfare issues for women's group in the Municipality – Hairdressers, dressmakers, market women, churches and school.

General Problems that Face the Vulnerable in the Municipality

The under listed are problems identified that affect the vulnerable and excluded in the study of the Municipality, from the field data collection the following are identified:

1. Inadequate financial support from the common fund

The need to satisfy the numerous needs of the Municipality with the limited funds of the Assembly affects the limited budgetary allocation towards the development of the vulnerable groups in the Municipality.

Discrimination and Stigmatization

Discrimination is the prevention of a person or group of people from participating in an activity, agenda or programme. The vulnerable groups are mostly eliminated from participating in activities such as decision-making, some aspects of economic activities and enjoying some basic rights in society. The perception and notions associated with the vulnerable groups in the form of stigmatization do not encourage the group to involve in some economic activities that will enhance their welfare. The problem also limits the vulnerable groups from enjoying some basic rights in the Municipality. The situation makes them more vulnerable and excluded in the total development of the Municipality.

Low or no support from family

Most of the vulnerable especially the physically challenged face the problem of being neglected by their families. The situation has found most them on streets begging for their livelihood. This further exposes them to more risk and endanger their lives.

Proposed measures for solving the Problems

The Municipal Assembly has put in place some measures in place to solve the problems the vulnerable and excluded face in the Municipality. Below are identified measures in the Municipality:

- Social education (sensitization on stigmatization)
- Encouraging parents to send their physically challenged children to school
- Provide the vulnerable groups with employable skills

2.3.7 Social Services

Development of the social aspect of the Kwahu West Municipality was of prime importance to the 2010-2013 Medium-Term Development Framework of the Municipality. Based on this, the various sub-sectors (education, health among others) within the broad social sector of the Municipality are closely considered to understand the current development situation in this sector.

Education

Kwahu West Municipality covered the educational characteristics and its implications for development. The Municipality currently has both Basic and Second Cycle Schools.

Educational Facilities

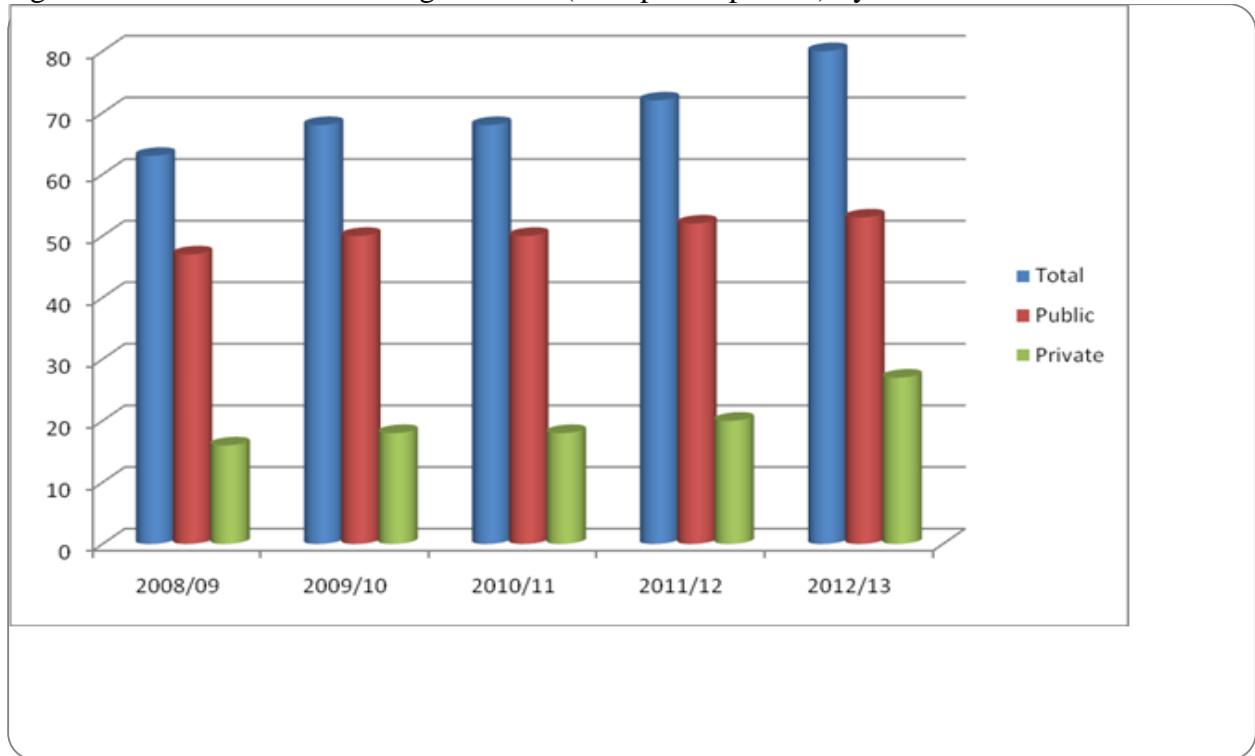
Table 2.31: Number of Educational Facilities by 2013

SCHOOL	NUMBER		TOTAL
	Public	Private	
Kindergarten	76	44	120
Primary	82	40	122
JHS	53	27	80
SHS	1	3	4
TVET	0	3	3
TOTAL	212	117	329

Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu West Municipality, 2013)

There are currently 329 schools in the Municipality with 242 being basic, 80 being JHS, 4 SHS and 3 institutions functioning as vocational schools and a Technical Institute. These educational facilities exist to train and equip the pupils to reach their maximum mental, physical and even emotional potentials. However, the increasing numbers in population without equal increase in these facilities have gradually led to pressure on these facilities. This creates a development gap in the attainment of high educational standards in the Municipality, which necessitates the Municipality to invest more in the education facilities.

Figure 2.8: Number of Junior High schools (total/public/private) by 2013



Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu West Municipality, 2013)

From the graph, the number of schools for both Public and Private JHS keeps increasing. From 47 schools in 2008/09 to 53 schools in 2012/13 for the Public schools, showing a gradual

increase in the number of schools. The Private schools have had the greater portion of school growth as from just 16 schools in 2008/09, they now boast of 27 schools.

Enrolment Levels

The tables below depict the enrolment figures of pupils from 2010 to 2013 for public and private schools in the Municipality. The number of females in both the public and private schools are the same as that of the males for all the years under review. This is a good indication that the Municipality can achieve the gender parity ratio. There is therefore the need for guardians to be encouraged to make this trend sustainable as the number of females in schools sometimes diminishes as they move to higher levels of education.

Enrolment in the public primary level in the Municipality is higher as compared to enrolment at the pre-school and JHS levels. Most of the existing public pre-schools in the municipality are inadequate compelling parents to send their children to the private pre-schools which are expensive. Again those parents who cannot afford the fees charged by the private schools make their children stay at home. The effect of keeping children in the homes due to accessing pre-school education has the tendency of affecting the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER).

Table 2.32: Enrolment in Public Schools in Kwahu West (2010-2013)

Level	2010					2011					2012					2013				
	B	%	G	%	T	B	%	G	%	T	B	%	G	%	T	B	%	G	%	T
KG	3250	48.46	3457	51.54	6707	3361	50.11	3346	49.89	6707	2999	50.16	2980	49.84	5979	3222	50.93	3104	49.07	6326
Primary	7690	50.38	7575	49.62	15265	7993	50.79	7743	49.21	15736	7642	51.03	7333	48.97	14975	7199	50.13	7162	49.87	14361
JHS	3241	51.53	3049	48.47	6290	3416	52.05	3147	47.95	6563	3254	51.16	3106	48.84	6360	3196	52.41	2902	47.59	6098
Total	14181	50.18	14081	49.82	28262	14770	50.92	14236	49.08	29006	13895	50.87	13419	49.13	27314	13617	50.84	13168	49.16	26785

Source: MEO, KWMA, 2103

Table 2.33: Enrolment in Private Schools in Kwahu West

Level	2010					2011					2012					2013				
	B	%	G	%	T	B	%	G	%	T	B	%	G	%	T	B	%	G	%	T
KG	800	51.1 2	765	48.8 8	156 5	722	50.1 4	718	49.8 6	144 0	129 5	51.2 1	123 4	48.7 9	2529	127 7	50.2 8	126 3	49.7 2	2540
Primary	198 6	49.1 1	205 8	50.8 9	404 4	182 5	49.2 7	187 9	50.7 3	370 4	267 4	49.6 1	271 6	50.3 9	5390	305 5	49.2 5	314 8	50.7 5	6203
JHS	989	59.4 4	675	40.5 6	166 4	579	48.0 9	625	51.9 1	120 4	760	48.3 2	813	51.6 8	1573	926	50.1 6	920	49.8 4	1846
SHS	340	42.7 1	456	57.2 9	796	328	46.7 9	373	53.2 1	701	314	58.1 5	226	41.8 5	540	469	51.8 8	435	48.1 2	904
TVET					0					0					0					0
Total	411 5	51.0 0	395 4	49.0 0	806 9	345 4	49.0 0	359 5	51.0 0	704 9	504 3	50.2 7	498 9	49.7 3	1003 2	572 7	49.8 3	576 6	50.1 7	1149 3

Source;

Ghana

Education

Service

(Kwahu

West

Municipality

201

Ghana Education Service (Kwahu West Municipality), 2014

From the tables, there has been gradual but perceptible increase in total enrolment in schools in the Municipality. Total enrolment increased to 26,785 pupils for the public schools and to 11,493 pupils for the 2012/2013 academic year.

The increase in enrolment figures in the municipality at the basic level is attributable to the introduction of the Capitation Grant and the School Feeding Programme for basic schools. This has resulted in pressure mounting on the existing educational infrastructure in the Municipality.

Table 2.34: Staff Strength

Description	M	F	T
Teachers in 14 Pre-Schools	5	81	86
Teachers in 16 Primary Schools	61	82	143
Teachers in 14 JHS	110	81	191
Teaching Staff in the Education Office	19	13	32
Non-Teaching Staff in the Education Office	11	9	20
Total	206	266	472

Table 2.35: Details on Staff in Private Schools in the Municipality as at 2013

Level	Staffing						Grand Total		
	Trained			Untrained			M	F	T
KG	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Primary	6	2	8	16	59	75	22	61	83
JHS	23	5	28	125	63	188	148	68	216
SHS	26	3	29	91	17	108	117	20	137
TVET	17	0	17	28	5	33	45	5	50
Total	72	10	82	260	144	404	332	154	486

Table 2.36: Details on Public Schools in Kwahu West Municipal Assembly as at 2013

Level	Staffing						Grand Total		
	Trained			Untrained					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
KG	18	173	191	5	86	91	23	259	282
Primary	247	244	491	37	22	59	284	266	550
JHS	300	155	455	33	9	42	333	164	497
SHS	60	17	77	0	0	0	60	17	77
TVET			0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	625	589	1214	75	117	192	700	706	1406

Table 2.37: Comparative Data of Performance for the last two years

Subject	2012		2013		Differences
	Grades 1-5	Percentage %	Grades 1-5	Percentage %	
English	529	26.90%	520	24.80%	
Mathematics	668	34.10%	782	37.30%	
Science	592	30.20%	688	32.80%	
Social Studies	474	24.20%	583	27.80%	
RME	724	36.90%	705	33.70%	

Table 2.38: Capitation and School Feeding

	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Target(GHC)	Achieved(GHC)	Target(GHC)	Achieved(GHC)	Target(GHC)	Achieved(GHC)	Target(GHC)	Achieved(GHC)
KG & Primary	142056.4	142057.4	96401.26	96402.26	179320.6	119547.1	87966	62622.45
JHS	29371.5	29372.5	30055.4	30056.4	30055.5	20037	25893	1727100
No. of School Feeding		8		8		20		20

Table 2.39: Teacher-Pupil Ratios

LEVEL	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Primary	1:30	1:31	1:29	1:26
JHS	1:21	1:15	1:13	1:12
SHS	1:19	1:28	1:28	1:26
GROSS RATIO	1:23	1:25	1:23	1:21

Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu West Municipality), 2013

From Table 2.39, teacher-pupil ratio for the primary schools in the Municipality was 1:30, 1:31, 1:28 and 1:26 for the 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/2013 academic years respectively. That of the Junior High Schools in the Municipality stands at 1:21, 1:15, 1:13 and 1:12 for the 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/2012 and 2012/13 academic years respectively. In effect, the gross teacher-pupil ratio for the Municipality has also been seen to be increasing for two consecutive years academic years; e.g. from 1:23 to 1:25 in 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 respectively and started decreasing where it was recorded as 1:23 in 2011/2012 and 1:21 in 2012/2013. This situation indicates that, there is a need to increase effort to make sure that the student gross ratio is increasing.

Gender Participation Rate

With the exception of the 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 academic year where the Gender Parity Index was 0.99 and 0.98 respectively at the Junior High Schools in the Municipality, there remaining academic years recorded a balanced GPI (1.00) for the basic schools in the Municipality. At the Senior High School Level, the GPI for the 2009/10 and 2010/2011 academic year were 0.88. This implies that the ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates was 0.88. The enrolment rate for boys at the SHS was higher than that of the females in the 2011/12 and 2012/13 academic year by 1.06 and 1.13 respectively. This is primarily the case due to simple yet complex reasons such as teenage pregnancies and other socio-cultural factors which forces girls to drop-out of schools especially at the higher educational level (such as the SHS).

Table 2.40: Gender Parity Index (GPI)

Level	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Primary	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.00
JHS	0.93	0.99	1.03	0.93
SHS	0.88	0.88	1.06	1.13

Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu West Municipality, 2013)

Health Services

The mission of Kwahu West Municipal Health Service is to implement approved national policies, increase access to improved health services and manage prudently resources available for provision of health services. All these are to enable the Municipality achieve its vision of ensuring that all people living in Municipality are healthier, wealthier and happier through the provision of the highest quality of health services.

The infrastructure of health delivery system of the Municipality consists of 1 Mission hospital at Nkawkaw, 3 private hospitals all located at Nkawkaw and 6 Reproductive and Child health Centers at Danteng, Apradu, Jejeti, Asuboni Rails, Nkawkaw RCH and Holy Family RCH. There are 5 private maternity clinics all located at Nkawkaw, 2 homeopathy clinics and over 94 Traditional Birth Attendants of which 68 have been trained; 77 herbalists and spiritual healers in the entire Municipality. The Municipality can boast of 21 demarcated CHIPS centers of which one is operational and one under construction.

The Municipality's mission hospital, located at Nkawkaw, has a 227-bed ward including Emergency Ward, X-Ray Department, Theatre, Medical laboratory, Pharmacy Department, mortuary, Out-Patients Department and Eye Clinic. The hospital lacks a dental clinic therefore all dental cases are referred to Atibie, Akim Oda, Koforidua or Accra.

The hospital has only 3 doctors and assisted by a number of professional doctors who visit the hospital regularly. The Municipality has Doctor – Population ratio of 1:11,575 as against national average of 1:25000 and WHO standard of 1:10,000. The Nurse Population ratio is also 1: 790 as against the national figure of 1:900. In addition to the doctors and nurses there are 3 dispensing technicians and a pharmacist.

Table 2.41: CHPS and their Locations

FACILITY	OWNERSHIP	COMMENTS	
CHPS WITH COMPOUNDS			
Wawase	Ghana health service	Building belongs to Hunger project	Nurse resident
Fodoa	Ghana health service	Building belongs to Ghana Health Service	Nurse resident
Jamasi No. 2	Ghana health service	Hired premise by community	Nurse resident
Kofi Dede	Ghana health service	Built by Kwahu West Assembly but no accommodation for staff	Nurse resident in hired premises in community
CHPS WITHOUT COMPOUNDS			
Nkawkaw-Amanfrom	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse resident in hired premises in community
Wisiwisi	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse resident hired premises in community.
Kwahu Nsaba	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse assigned but not resident
Ampekrom	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse assigned but not resident
Owusukrom	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse assigned but not resident
Ampeha	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse assigned but not resident
Esaase	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse resident in hired premises.
Asona	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse resident in hired premises
Ekawso	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse resident in hired premises
AtibieNkwanta	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse resident in hired premises
Atawase	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse assigned but not resident
Atwedie	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse assigned but not resident
Jamasi No.1	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse assigned but not resident
Nkawanda No.1	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse assigned temporal resident provided by hunger project.
Aprabonsu	Ghana health service	No compound	Nurse assigned but not resident

Source: Kwahu West Municipality 2013.

Table 2.42: Health Centers, Ownership and Locations

HEALTH CENTRES	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	COMMENT	ADDITIONAL NEEDS
NKAWKAW HEALTH CENTRE	Nkawkaw	Ghana Health Service	Upgrading to Health centre	Extension of facility for STI clinic, Laboratory, OPD, Adolescent health corner, Accommodation for staff, Antenatal, Delivery and maternity wing, disease surveillance officers, Personnel M.A, statisticians, lab-technician. Nurses, midwives, field technicians

				Medical equipments and logistics.
APPRADANG HEALTH CENTRE	Apradang	Ghana health Service	Upgrading to health centre	Extension of facility for STI clinic, laboratory, OPD, adolescent health corner, accommodation for staff, antenatal, delivery and maternity wing, disease surveillance offices, Personnel, M.A, statisticians, Lab-technician. Nurses Midwives field technicians Medical equipments and logistics
ASUBONI RAILS HEALTH CENTRE	Asuboni rails	Ghana health service	Upgrading to health centre	Extension of facility for STI clinic, laboratory, OPD, adolescent health corner, Accommodation for staff, antenatal, delivery and maternity wing, disease surveillance offices, Personnel M.A, statisticians, Lab-technician. Nurses, midwives field technicians. Medical equipments and logistics
DANTENG HEALTH CENTRE	Danteng	Ghana Health Service	Upgrading to Health centre. Building 80% complete by Municipal Assembly.	Extension of facility for STI clinic, laboratory, OPD, adolescent health corner, Accommodation for staff, Antenatal, delivery and maternity wing, disease surveillance offices, Personnel M.A, statisticians, lab-technician, Nurses Midwives field technicians Medical equipments and logistics.
ASUBONI RAILS HEALTH CENTRE	Asuboni Rails	Ghana Health Service	Upgrading to Health centre	Extension of facility for STI clinic, laboratory, OPD, adolescent health corner, Accommodation for staff, Antenatal, delivery and maternity wing, disease surveillance offices, Personnel, M.A, Statisticians Lab-technician, Nurses Midwives Field technician Medical equipments and logistics.
HEALTH CENTRES	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	COMMENT	ADDITIONAL NEEDS
NKAWANDA NO.2 HEALTH CENTRE	Nkawanda No. 2	Ghana Health Service	Upgrading to health centre. Facility	Extension of facility for STI clinic, laboratory, OPD, adolescent health corner, accommodation for staff, antenatal, delivery and maternity wing, disease surveillance offices, Personnel, M.A, statisticians, Lab-technician, nurses, midwives, field technicians.

			provided by Hunger Project	Medical equipments and Logistics.
AWEREGYA HEALTH CENTRE	Aweregya	Ghana Health service	Upgrading to Health centre	Extension of facility for STI Clinic, laboratory, OPD, adolescent health corner, accommodation for staff, Antenatal, delivery and maternity wing, disease surveillance offices. Personnel, M.A, statisticians, Lab-technician, nurses, midwives, field technicians. Medical equipments and Logistics.

Source: KWMA, 2013

Table 2.43: Hospitals, Ownership and Locations

NAME OF FACILITY	OWNERSHIP	LOCATION
Holy Family	CHAG-Mission	Nkawkaw
Agyakwa Hospital	Private	Nkawkaw Domeabra
Nyakoma Maternity Clinic	Private	Nkawkaw-Mission
PPAG	Private	In Municipal Assembly Premises
Health line Laboratory	Private	Nkawkaw-opposite kit kat

Source: KWMA, 2013

Table 2.44: Health Facilities / Threshold

Facility	Population	No of facilities – Population Projected 2010			Comments
		Existing	Required	Short -fall	
District Hospital	83,308 (new Abirem, Atiwa, Asante Akim South	1	-	-	Additional -intensive care -Expansion of OPD and emergency -Dental unit -Staff accommodation
RCH Clinics	-	None	8	8	-Upgrade all RCH centres to Health centres. -Staff accommodation

CHPS Centre	39,523	3	18	15	Provide compounds and accommodation for staff
-------------	--------	---	----	----	---

Source: Kwahu West Municipality, 2013

Health Services to the General Population

The Health Sector in the Municipality performs many functions apart from the routine medical care given to patients. The services range generally from the usual health care to sensitization of people on current health issues and organization of counselling section for people on various issues such as reproductive health care and on general hygiene. Table 2.44 shows the specific health services offered to the Municipality in general.

Table 2.45: Health Services to the General Public

SERVICES	DESCRIPTON
Family Planning	Counselling of people on the use of various method of family planning.
Sexual Reproductive Health Campaign	Advices patients and people on sexual health
Laboratory Services and Diagnosis	Research and diagnosis into human health
Surgical Operation	Performs surgical operation in the Municipal hospital
Pharmaceutical Services	Giving out drugs
Guidance and Counselling	Counselling on family planning issues
Others	Maternal health care, immunization and outreach programmes.

Source: Source: KWMA, 2013

Reproductive Health and Population Management

The Municipal hospital has a special unit for counselling on reproductive health to the youth as well as adults. Other duty performed by the unit is assisting families on managing household

size. The major aim of the unit is to ensure that the outgrowing population in the Municipality slows down to meet the rate of provision of social and economic infrastructure in the Municipality. Currently the population growth rate in the Municipality is 3.6 percent. Without the matching increase in infrastructure over the years, this rate is outstripping the rate at which infrastructure is provided in the Municipality and hence pressure on the existing infrastructure. Due to the high population growth rate, the Municipality has a very high youthful economically active age (people between the ages of 15-64). This group of people constitutes 66.1 percent of the total population in the Municipality.

With respect to family planning in the Municipality, the participation rate from the survey conducted is 13.9% for both male and females. The major family planning methods used in the Municipality include condom use, pills, natural methods (such as withdrawal and safe periods) and injection. Among these methods, condom use is the most patronised (71.9% of households). This is largely attributed to the relative low cost and ease of getting condoms. However, condoms have been examined to be a less than 100 percent means of preventing pregnancy. In other words, one can still get pregnant even if condom(s) is/are used for sex. The implication is that, the population of the Municipality still stands the chance of increasing if more effective measures (other than only condom use) are not put in place to control childbirth.

Table 2.46: Methods of Birth Control in the Municipality

METHOD	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
Condom	19,707	71.9
Pills	4,276	15.6
Natural	3097	11.3
Ingestion	247	0.9
Others	82	0.3
Total Households	27,409	100.0

Source: KWMA, 2013

Causes of Admission to Health Facilities

On the incidence of diseases in the Municipality, Malaria is the highest reported case with 2260 cases constituting 31.5 percent of all reported cases and Typhoid (enteric) being the least cause of admission with 140 cases, which also constitutes 1.9 percent of all reported cases.

Table 2.47: Top 10 Causes of Admissions

NO	DISEASES	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1	Malaria	2260	31.5
2	Pneumonia	376	4.8
3	Gastro enteritis	348	5.2
4	Hypertension	231	3.2
5	Typhoid (enteric)	140	1.9
6	Cellulitis	272	3.7
7	Hernia	216	3.0
8	Diabetes mellitus	169	2.3
9	Septicemia	247	3.4
10	HIV/ AIDS	164	2.2
11	Others	2741	41.2
	Total	7164	100

Source: Kwahu West Municipality, 2013

Causes of Death

Although malaria is the most reported case (31.5 percent) in the Municipality, Table 2.47 indicates that it is not the major cause of death in the Municipality. This is primarily due to the availability of advance curative treatments to treat malaria patients. However, Septicaemia (which is one of the least reported cases, 3.4 percent) and HIV/AIDS are the main causes of death (causing 9.7 and 9.9 percent deaths respectively) in the Municipality.

Table 2.48: Top 10 Causes of Death

NO	DISEASES	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1	Septicemia	38	9.7
2	HIV/ AIDS	39	9.9
3	Hypertension	29	7.4
4	CVA	23	5.9
5	Pneumonia	22	5.6
6	Malaria	23	5.9
7	Heart Failure (CVA)	19	4.8
8	Asphyxia	15	3.8
9	Cirrhosis of liver	14	3.6
10	Prematurity	23	5.9
11	All others	147	37.5
	Total	392	100

Source: KWMA, 2013

Nutrition

The nutrition division collaborates with the medical care and RCH staff in educating patients and attendants at the outpatient department, child welfare clinic, and Antenatal and outreach clinics. At the clinic, mothers are educated on the importance of exclusive breast feeding, diet during pregnancy, the importance of growth monitoring, and its interpretation in malnourished children. Inadequate personnel and logistics have hampered high coverage of nutritional activities in the Municipality.

Health Services Delivery and Coverage Indicators

Theme for the year 2012 was “Creating Wealth through health”. The overall aim of the health sector is to promote healthy lifestyles and reduce risk factors that arise from environmental, economic, social and behavioural causes. Within this framework, the year 2012 saw an increase in the area of advocacy, capacity building and an enhanced collaboration for a better understanding of risk factors. In addition, individuals, families and communities were empowered to exercise a choice in the pursuit of better health.

Programmes for the year were carried out with SBS, HIV, TB GOG and IGF from sub municipal facilities, and support from individuals. OPD attendance increased from 157,829(10.5%) in 2009 to 176,441 in 2010 and then from 211,852 (25.5%) in 2011 to 244,509 in 2012 (13.4%). Admissions increased from 13,846 in 2011 to 16,046 in 2012 with a percentage increase of 13.7 percent. Similarly, the Municipal recorded vaccination coverage high above the target of 95 percent in all antigens.

Antenatal care coverage increased in numbers but decreased in coverage from 4854 (143.7%) in 2011 to 4938 (126.6%) in 2012. Supervised delivery also decreased from 4835 (143.1%) in 2011 to 4562 (116.9%) in 2012. However, postnatal care coverage increased from 2,681 (79.4%) in 2011 to 4,713 (1,208%). No maternal death due to malaria was recorded during the period. Family planning acceptor rate increased in number but decreased in coverage from 10,598 (54.5%) in 2011 to 11,748 (50.2%).

As at the close of the year CHOs had been assigned to all the demarcated Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) for service delivery with four compounds established. Performance of health delivery and coverage indicators in 2012 to some selected health indicators has been shown in the Table 2.41.

Table 2.49: Performance Indicators 2012

INDICATOR	STATUS
Number of demarcated CHPS zones	20
No. of functional CHPS zones	19
No. of CHPS compounds	3
Total population living within functional CHPS zones	31,495
Number of doctors	10
Number of medical assistants	5
Number of nurses (all categories)	184
Number of midwives	42
Number of Community resident Nurses (CHOs)	67,454
Number of Under five years who are weighed at facility & Outreach	275
Number of Under five years who are underweight presenting at facility & Outreach	244,509
Total number of outpatient visits	124,514.98
Number of OPD visits by insured clients	220,399
Number of OPD seen and treated by the CHOs.	20,070
Number of vehicles from 0-5 years	2
Number of vehicles more than 10 years	1
Total Number of roadworthy motorbikes	1
Number of ANC registrants	4,938
Number of ANC clients making Fourth visit	4,938
Total ANC attendance	23,334
Number of registrants receiving IPT1	3,398
Number of registrants receiving IPT2	2,878
Number of registrants receiving IPT3	1,738
Number receiving Tetanus Toxoid	4,622
Total Deliveries	4,959
Number of deliveries by skilled attendants (by doctors and nurses only)	4,562
Number of deliveries by TBAs	397
Number of institutional maternal deaths	5
Number of institutional maternal deaths audited	5
Number of still births(Total)	121
Numbers of fresh still births	48
Number of PNC registrants	4,713
Number of WIFA accepting modern family planning methods	11,748

INDICATOR	STATUS
Total Couple Years of Protection (CYP)	4,959
Number of Institutional infants deaths	4,498
Number of Institutional under five deaths	127
Number of children immunized by age 1 -BCG	5,518
Number of children immunized by age 1 - Penta 3	4024
Number of children immunized by age 1 - Penta 3	3,627
Number of children immunized by age 1 -OPV1	4,029
Number of children immunized by age 1 -OPV 3	3,625
Number of children immunized by age 1 -Measles	3,750
Number of children immunized by age 1 -Yellow Fever	3,756
Number of OPD cases that is Hypertension.	18,378
Number of OPD cases that is Diabetes.	8,551
Number of OPD cases that is Sickle Cell Disease	994
No. of new HIV positive cases diagnosed	322
Number of HIV+ cases receiving ARV therapy (cumulative)	103
No. of guinea worm cases seen	0
Proportion of guinea worm cases contained	0
Number of Non Polio AFP detected.	0
Total OPD cases that is due to malaria	66,463
Total of OPD cases that is lab confirmed malaria.(microscopy+RDTs)	22,128
Total of admissions due to lab confirmed malaria (all ages)	3,298
Total of deaths due to lab confirmed malaria (all ages)	18
Total admissions due to lab confirmed malaria(under five years)	2,004
Total deaths due to lab confirmed Malaria (under 5 years)	6
Number of children under 5 using ITN	
Number of TB case notified	54
Total Hospital Admission	16,046
Total number of beds	241
Total deaths	485
Number of Major operations performed	1,248
Number of Minor operations performed	2,196
Number of Hospital beds in District/Region allocated to Mental Health clients	0
Number of mental health staff	2

Source: Kwahu West Municipality, Health Service Department, 2013

National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

The NHIS is one of the newly introduced policies in the health sector. The various districts in the nation are being charged to establish their own mutual funds with assistance from the national

level. The Kwahu West Municipality launched this insurance scheme on 28th April, 2005 under the name; Okwahuman Mutual Health Insurance Scheme. The Scheme has signed agreement with five pharmacy shops and two maternity homes.

The tables below show the number of people who registered with the national health insurance scheme from 2010-2013 and their levels of renewals with the scheme. From the table 1.48, it can be seen that, in 2010 a total of 81,247 people registered for the NHIS cards whilst in 2011, the number of people who registered increased to 92,314 and this was however, reduced to 84,060 in 2012. In 2013, a total number of 27,803 people registered whilst 62,972 people had their cards renewed as indicated in the table belows. The establishment of an NHIS office in the Municipality in 2005 accounted for the drastic increase in registered number of people.

Table 2:50: Number of people registered with the NHIS

Category	2010	2011	2012	Total
Male	28,436	37,849	37,827	104,112
Female	52,811	54,465	46,233	153,509
Total	81,247	92,314	84,060	257,621

Table 2:51: New Registration Statistics-2013

MONTH	Informal (18-69years)	SSNIT contributor	SSNIT pensioner	Indigent	Children (<18yrs)	Aged (>70yrs)	Pregnant woman	Grand total
January	357	9	0	0	241	49	401	1297
February	463	10	2	0	560	90	324	1449
March	380	7	0	0	620	25	340	1378
April	384	1	0	0	1541	158	320	2404
May	379	4	1	0	1111	130	552	2177
June	561	29	0	0	1502	118	421	2631
July	607	14	0	982	1374	65	358	3400
August	396	19	2	94	1217	73	412	2213
September	489	10	6	9	973	43	356	1886
October	647	32	15	13	1753	110	452	3012
November	805	26	10	28	1610	105	365	2949
December	1064	39	20	17	1415	110	342	3007
Total	6532	206	463	1143	14157	1076	4643	27803

Table 2.52: Renewal Statistics - 2013

Month	informal (18-69yrs)	SSNIT contributor	SSNIT pensioner	indigent	children (<18yrs)	aged (>70yrs)	pregnant woman	Grand total
January	2158	34	11	0	490	26	54	2773
February	2100	33	16	0	1742	26	52	3951
March	1628	37	15	0	2453	31	56	4220
April	1623	25	23	0	3600	16	74	5361
May	1627	43	20	0	3471	20	89	5270
June	1546	48	13	0	3489	22	102	5220
July	1770	48	13	1659	3213	20	133	6856
August	1649	70	14	377	3776	26	125	5037
September	1893	46	16	140	3373	58	142	5668
October	1851	48	16	29	2863	53	105	4965
November	3453	32	23	63	3359	29	110	7069
December	3422	39	33	41	2872	54	121	6582
	24720	503	213	2309	33683	381	1163	62972

Source: Kwahu West Municipality Field Survey, 2014.

2.3.8 Water, Sanitation and Waste Management

2.3.8.1 Waste Management

Kwahu West Municipality has no large or medium size industries, which form the major sources of solid waste in most cases. It can be seen from the table that, a total of 27,188.85 tonnes of waste is generated annually out of which 10,875.54 representing 40% is collected with 60% not collected. The daily waste generated in the Municipality is 74.49 tonnes of which 29.79% are collected. The remaining 70.21% of waste not collected finds their way into drains when it rains thereby causing flooding. There is therefore the need to take steps to ensure the waste collection is improved in order to reduce the percentage left uncollected.

Table 2.53: MSW Generation

PERIOD	WASTE GENERATED (m/t)	WASTE COLLECTED (m/t)	Percent %	WASTE DEFICIT (m/t)	Percent %
Annual	27,188.85	10,875.54	40%	16,313.31	60%

Monthly	2,091.44	836.58	40%	1,254.86	60%
Weekly	522.86	209.14	40%	313.72	60%
Daily	74.49	29.79	40%	44.70	60%

Source: *Municipal Zoomlion, KWMA, 2014*

Waste Composition

The table below shows the percents of various components of waste management in the Municipality. Miscellaneous have the highest with a percent of 53.84 while textiles also have the lowest with a percent of 0.35. This indicates that the Assembly generates more miscellaneous waste which can be recycled into other products, and also create avenue for employment in the Municipality. There is the need to encourage the private sector to establish a recycling plant in the Municipality or partner with neighbouring Districts to establish one.

Table 2.54: Components of Waste Management

Component	Percentage
Paper	3.20%
Plastic	5.1%
Metal	0.64%
Wood	0.45%
Organic	34%
Textile	0.35%
Glass	2.45%
Miscellaneous	53.84%

Source: *Zoomlion Unit, KWMA, 2014*

2.2.8.2 Water Access and Portability

Over the past decade, the rural water and sanitation sector in Ghana has been transformed from a centralized supply-driven model to a system in which local government and communities plan together, communities operate and maintain their own water services, and the private sector is active in providing goods and services. This reform started with an extended dialogue with the major stakeholders in the sector, which led to a new rural water, sanitation, and hygiene education policy.

Table 2.55: Major Sources of Water in the Municipality

FACILITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	PERCENTAGE
Pipe borne	10,717	8.5
Well	54,592	43.3
Borehole	57996	46.0
Streams	2774	2.2
Total	126,079	100

Source: GSS, 2010

Water supply is generally inadequate, considering the difficulty women and children have to go through to meet their water requirement. This situation is however, pronounced in the rural areas. The implications are that the communities face serious water problems when the rivers and streams dry up. The situation forces households to depend on other sources, which are contaminated, and are susceptible to water borne diseases.

In response to the above, each settlement has a form of water supply system with the predominant being boreholes (46 percent) and wells (43.3 percent). Pipe borne water is only connected to about 45% (2,867 customers) of the population of only Nkawkaw. The required amount of water needed for a daily supply is 176,143,130 meter cube while the average water produced is 22055 meter cube. In most remote villages irrespective of size, boreholes and wells have been provided. The achievement is due to the collaborative effort between the Municipal Assembly, Ghana Water Company's and other development partners such as DANIDA District Based Water and Sanitation Program and Oboaba Rural Action Program (ORAP). Most households use a combination of water supply systems because of water shortage. The water supply system in the Municipality is not adequate to help the Municipality achieve a total access to potable water. Some of the implications of drinking from streams and untreated wells includes the contraction of water related diseases leading to an unhealthy population and increase in the budget of the health sector.

Waste Management and Sanitation

On the issue of sanitation in the Municipality, it appears that a number of people have access to some type of sanitation facilities either public or private. Others also resort to indiscriminate

defecation in gutters, school compound and public refuse dumps. Total sanitation coverage is estimated at 40 percent for domestic and 20 percent for institutions. The types of facilities in use include WC toilets, KVIPs, and Cartage. Pit latrine even though not approved by the Assembly is being used by some households even in the urban community (Nkawkaw). The Municipal Assembly is currently participating in the District Based Water and Sanitation Component of the Community Water and Sanitation Programme to improve the provision of such facilities in the various institutions in the Municipality. Under the Community Based Rural Development Project, some sanitation facilities are also being constructed in selected schools. In all these projects the Assembly contributes to the capital cost.

The integration of the three complementary elements of safe water, improved sanitation and hygiene promotion is to ensure that the health benefits are maximized for increase in productivity in the Municipality.

Type of Toilet Facility Used

As indicated in Table 2.55, although Cartage (0.5% percent) is phasing out, there are few houses still relying on pan latrines. Due to the unhygienic nature of this type of toilet and the scarcity of conservancy labourers, by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development directive, users are being compelled to adopt acceptable technologies. Water Closets are being encouraged to replace the cartage type. Presently, about 9.0% of households in the Municipality have some toilet facilities of this type. This figure is far inadequate for a Municipality with over 10,000 houses in the 20 major towns in the urban and area council settlements.

Public pit latrines are mostly used in the rural communities in the Municipality. The survey indicates that about 29.4% of inhabitants are using this facility. The unhygienic nature of these toilet facilities prompts the shift to the use of household water closets. About 41 per cent of this facility used in the Municipality is in very bad conditions. The KVIP has 25.4% and the second widest usage within the Municipality.

Apart from these toilet facilities, over 2.2 percent of the populations use the bush as their toilet facility (Free-Range). The indiscriminate defecation along obscure streets, open spaces,

roadsides raises a matter of environmental concern in the Municipality. The municipality needs to encourage and support the construction of household toilets and discourage the use of catage which are not acceptable by the physical planning standards.

Table 2.56: Types of Human Excreta Disposal Methods

TYPE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	PERCENT
Cartage	113	0.5
KVIP	5,917	25.4
Pit Latrines	6,855	29.4
Water Closet	2,095	9.0
Free range	1,371	5.9
Public Toilet (KVIP/Pan/Pit/ WC)	6,875	29,5
Others	70	0,3
Total	23,296	100

Source: GSS, 2010

Solid Waste Management

Based on the survey, solid waste generation levels in the Municipality could be sub-divided as below:

- Industrial Waste, (Saw dust/wood shavings, metal scraps, rice mill husks etc). In all, 15 percent of the total Municipal waste is generated;
- Institutional Waste from institutions such as schools, offices, stores, department, health Care Waste (Surgical Waste, Swabs Materials, etc). In all, 12 percent of waste is also generated here; and
- Household waste, public or general waste (in markets, lorry parks, open spaces, streets among others). This accounts for 79 percent of the total waste generated in the Municipality.

Under the household waste, dumping at specified dumping sites is the predominant mode of rubbish disposal. From Table 1.39, majority of households (76.3 percent) use specified public dump sites in the Municipality.

Method of Refuse Disposal

From Table 2.45, 7.6 percent of households burn their refuse. House to House collection, as executed by the Zoom lion is adopted by 6.2 percent of households in the disposal of their refuse. However, the aspect of irregularity of refuse disposal by refuse conveying trucks was pointed out as a major challenge which requires attention.

Table 2.57: Method of Refuse Disposal

Disposal Method	Number of Households	Percentage
Burying	740	2.7
Public Dump site	20,913	76.3
Burning	2,083	7.6
House to House Collection	1,699	6.2
Open space	1,974	7.1
Total	27,409	100

Source: GSS, 2010

Liquid Waste Disposal

From Table 2.46 organised drains constitute 29.9 per cent of the liquid waste disposal means. Soak away, Compound Disposal and Catch Pits constitutes 27.7 percent, 27.7 percent and 10.3 percent respectively as other means of liquid waste disposal. These three means (Soak away, Compound Disposal and Catch pits) contributes to the poor health conditions in the Municipality since these methods lead to the stagnation of water. This has consequential effects of malaria and other water-borne diseases confronting the Municipality.

Table 2.58: Types of Liquid Waste Disposal Modes

DISPOSAL METHOD	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
Soak away	7592	27.7
Catch pits	2823	10.3
Sewers	1233	4.5
Organised drains	8169	29.9
Compound disposal	7592	27.7
Total	27,409	100

Source: GSS, 2010

2.3.9 Energy

There are two types of energy used in the Municipality; these are energy for cooking and energy for lighting. Table below shows the major sources of energy for lighting in the study Municipality and corresponding percentage of households use it as 2010

Energy for Lighting

Electricity is the major (63.2 percent of households) source of energy for lighting in the Municipality (as indicated in Table 2.47). This is mostly due to the rural electrification efforts that has been carried out in the recent times. On the average, households spend Gh¢ 6.50 on kerosene every month. The people however complain of the increasing prices of kerosene as the major problem.

Table 2.59: Sources of Energy for Lighting

Main source of light	Total		Urban	Rural	
	N	%	%		%
Electricity (mains)	14,724	63.2		82.0	41.4
Electricity (private generator)	164	0.7		0.6	0.8
Kerosene lamp	3,531	15.2		7.5	24.1
Gas lamp	36	0.2		0.2	0.1
Solar energy	19	0.1		0.1	0.1
Candle	164	0.7		0.7	0.7
Flashlight/Torch	4,430	19.0		8.5	31.2
Firewood	43	0.2		0.1	0.3
Crop residue	17	0.1		0.0	0.1
Other	168	0.7		0.3	1.2
Total	23,296	100.0		100.0	100.0

Source: GSS, 2010

Energy for Cooking

From Table 2.48, the major source of energy for cooking is firewood (62.5 percent of households). This goes a long way to buttress the fact that the Municipality is primarily rural. The major source of firewood for most households is from farms. From the survey conducted, almost all the households do not incur cost in accessing firewood for cooking except households in the major towns in the Municipality. The use of charcoal is the second major source of energy

for cooking. In all, 26.7 percent of households use this source of energy for cooking. From the information above, it could be realized that, kerosene is used for both cooking and lighting.

Table 2.60: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source	Urban	Rural	Total
None no cooking	972	508	1,480
Wood	1,050	7,263	8,313
Gas	2,391	589	2,980
Electricity	33	49	82
Kerosene	81	37	118
Charcoal	7,906	2,301	10,207
Crop residue	17	33	50
Saw dust	32	8	40
Animal waste	3	2	5
Other	18	3	21
Total	12,503	10,793	23,296

Source; GSS, 2010

Electricity Supply in the Municipality

Reliable electricity supply is one of the most components for achieving sustainable development in any community. The Municipality is supplied with reliable national grid electricity, which is distributed almost in all parts of the Municipality except few communities in the periphery. The Electricity Company of Ghana, Kwahu West Branch, does the electricity supply in the Municipality. The company's mission is to provide quality, reliable and safe electricity services to support the economic growth and development in Ghana. In Kwahu West Municipality, 63 percent of the area is served by electricity from the national grip, 0.7 percent had electricity for lighting from private generators, kerosene lamp 15.2 percent, Gas lamp 0.2 percent, solar energy 0.1 percent, candles 0.7 percent and flashlight 19.0 percent in 2010. In 2013, about 90 percent of Municipality is served from the national grip whiles the remaining 10 percent comprises the periphery areas where plans are on the way under rural electrification project to make sure that they are also served with reliable electricity supply. The main challenge of the company is budgetary constraints, which sometimes limits the company and branch to undertake the planned projects on time.

2.3.10 Housing Sector

This aspect of the report takes into consideration all the housing details in the Municipality. Issues to be discussed include the average room per house, average household size, housing classification, habitable rooms in the Municipality and housing conditions. The total households out of a total population of 93,584 are 23,296 and a total housing stock of 12,418 housing units in 2010.

Types of Housing

Table 2.49, indicates that compound houses dominate the Municipality forming 63.0 percent of the total housing stock. This is followed by detached houses which form 23.6 percent. Semidetached houses and flats also form 6.5 percent and 3.9 percent respectively of the housing stock in the Municipality.

The dominance of the compound houses is as a result of the strong family ties among family members especially the extended family. The need for security has also accounted for the people living in compound houses in the Municipality. Some people feel more secured living with family members because they can be assisted in times of need. These are characteristics mostly exhibited by folks in the rural areas. This thereby confirms the rural nature of the Municipality. It should be noted however that, the high patronage of compound houses exerts pressure on existing household facilities and can possibly lead to congestion in rooms.

Table 2.61: Types of dwelling

Type of dwelling	Number	%
Total	23,296	100.0
Separate house	5,504	23.6
Semi-detached house	1,516	6.5
Flat/Apartment	918	3.9
Compound house (rooms)	14,683	63.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	147	0.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	77	0.3
Tent	32	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	171	0.7
Living quarters attached to office/shop	141	0.6
Uncompleted building	76	0.3
Other	31	0.1

Source; GSS, 2010

Housing Materials and Conditions

Housing materials here refers to the building and roofing materials used in the construction of the houses identified in the Municipality.

Types of Building Materials and Condition of Walls

Baseline survey conducted in the Municipality indicates that most people in the Municipality use durable building materials in constructing their houses. The use of materials such as Sandcrete, Landcrete and Bricks which are relatively durable building materials forms 59.8 percent of the total housing stock. Relatively weaker materials such as wattle and daub also form 40.2 percent of the total housing stock. Buildings constructed with the wattle and daub are mostly found in the rural communities. The inability of the weaker materials to withstand harsh weather conditions has contributed to the forming of crack in walls and in the foundations of these buildings. From Table 2.61, 48.3 percent of walls of the total housing stock are cracked. These conditions threaten the very lives of the people living these buildings.

Table 2.62: Condition of Walls

WALL CONDITION	NUMBER OF HOUSES	PERCENTAGE
Not cracked	8,857	51.7
Cracked	8,274	48.3
Total	17,131	100

Source: GSS, 2010

Condition of Building Foundation

From Table 2.62, percent of the houses in the Municipality have their foundations not exposed while 44.8 percent of the buildings have their foundations exposed. This condition is mainly caused by erosion because of the heavy rainfall in the Municipality. Inadequate organized drains in the Municipality also cause it.

Table 2.63: Condition of Foundation

FOUNDATION CONDITION	NUMBER OF HOUSES	PERCENTAGE
Exposed	7,675	44.8
Not exposed	9,456	55.2
Total	17,131	100

Source: GSS, 2010

Types of Roofing Materials

The type of roofing used in building goes a long way to determine the condition of the roof as to whether it will leak with time or not. Table 2.64 shows that 49.1 percent and 48.2 percent of houses use Iron sheets and Aluminium Sheets as roofing. The only disadvantage is that, iron sheets get corroded easily and starts to leak. This is even much severe since the Municipality lies in the rainfall zone of the nation. Hence, Table 2.66 indicates that 46.5 percent of roofs of houses in the Municipality are leaking. Painting might help reduce the rate of corrosion for some time, but will surely corrode with time.

Table 2.65: Types of Roofing Materials

ROOFING MATERIALS	NUMBER OF HOUSES	PERCENTAGE
Iron sheets	8,411	49.1
Aluminium	8,257	48.2
Tiles	86	0.5
Others	377	2.2
Total	17,131	100

Source: GSS, 2010

Table 2.66: Conditions of Roofing Materials

CONDITION OF ROOFING	NUMBER OF HOUSES	PERCENTAGE
Leaking	7,966	46.5
Not leaking	9,165	53.5
Total	17,131	100

Source: GSS, 2010

Habitable Rooms in a House and Room Occupancy

Habitable rooms account for the number of rooms that are in good conditions for living. The essence of this however is to know the number of habitable rooms with respect to the total number of rooms. Table 2.54 shows that most houses (35.6 percent) in the Municipality have rooms of five and above. This is followed by houses with four room's forming about 27 percent of the total number of houses in the Municipality. This is attributed to the fact that most of the houses in the Municipality are compound houses.

With 67,907 habitable rooms in 17131 houses in the Municipality and considering a population of 126, 079 people, the room occupancy rate in the Municipality therefore stands at 5 persons per room. This figure presents earlier warnings to the Municipality in finding lasting solution to the housing situation in the Municipality. Congestion in rooms and its associated effects of easy spread of communicable diseases should be avoided at all cost by seeking for means of providing additional houses to shelter the people.

Table 2.67: Number of Habitable Rooms in a House

HABITABLE ROOMS	NUMBER OF HOUSES	PERCENTAGE
1	737	4.3
2	2,381	13.9
3	3,272	19.1
4	4,625	27
5	2,604	15.2
6 and above	3,512	20.4
Total	17,131	100

Source: GSS, 2010

2.3.11 Governance of the Kwahu West Municipality

Background

The Kwahu West Municipality was carved out of Kwahu South District as Kwahu West District in August, 2004 by a Legislative Instrument 1589. It was however upgraded into a Municipal status in July 2007¹ by Legislative Instrument 1870. It has Nkawkaw as its administrative Municipal Capital, which is the second largest urban town in the Eastern Region.

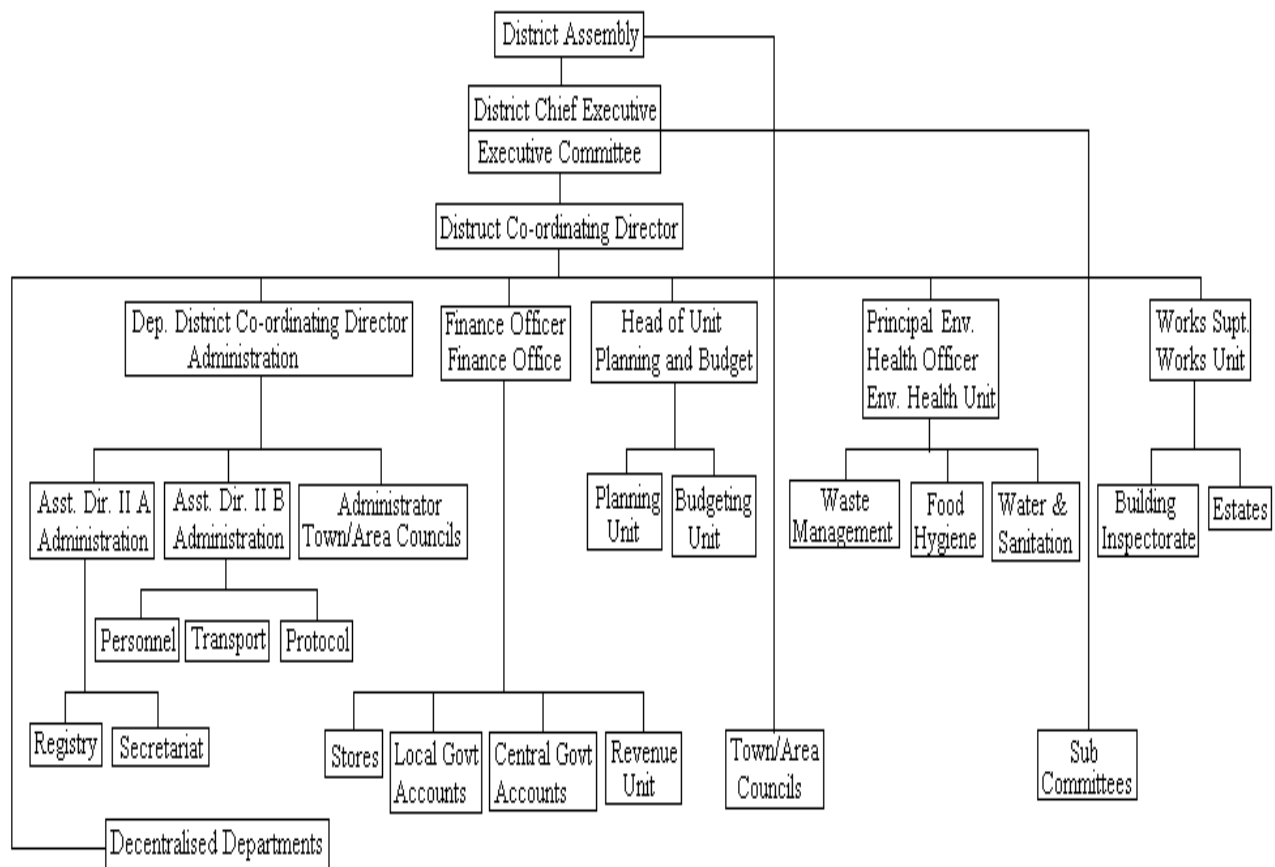
The Kwahu West Municipal Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the Municipality. Under Section 10 of the Local Government Act of 1993 (Act 462), the Assembly exercises deliberative and legislative functions in the Municipality. Section 2 of the National Development Planning System Act 1994 also enjoins the Assembly (Act 480) to initiate the preparation of the Municipality Development Plan and its related budget, which is to serve as a development direction of the Municipality. It is vested with the power to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes and projects in the plan to enhance effective and efficient mobilization of human, physical and financial resources for development.

¹ Medium Term Development Plan

The Administrative Structure of the Municipal Assembly

The administrative structure of the Municipal Assembly entails those administrative departments of the Assembly. These departments of the Assembly are responsible for the day to day activities of the Municipality. Tasks of education, sports, revenue generation and expenditure and others are all administrative functions of the Assembly. By the provisions of the Local Government Act of 1993, Act 462 and the Legislative Instrument, 1961, the Municipal Assembly is supposed to establish 13 departments as specified in the first schedule of the L.I for the purpose of performing its administrative functions. It has also enabled the Municipal Assembly to create other departments as may be deemed necessary.

Figure 2.9: Administrative Structure of the Municipal Assembly



Source: Kwahu West Municipal Assembly, 2013

The organogram above is an indication of the administrative departments of the Municipality. The Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) serves as the head of this setup. By virtue of his political

appointment, the MCE is very much accountable to the incumbent government. The decentralized departments of the Municipal Assembly are expected to form a coordinative network providing an avenue for efficient development.

For administrative effectiveness, the Municipality 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-to-day administration of the Assembly. The Municipal Co-ordinating Director is also in charge of all Heads of Decentralized Departments in the Municipality.

Political Structure of the Municipal Assembly

The political structure of the Assembly places the Municipal Assembly as the main institution about which every other institution revolves. The current local government system has a three (3) tier structure at the Municipal level, which is made up of the following:

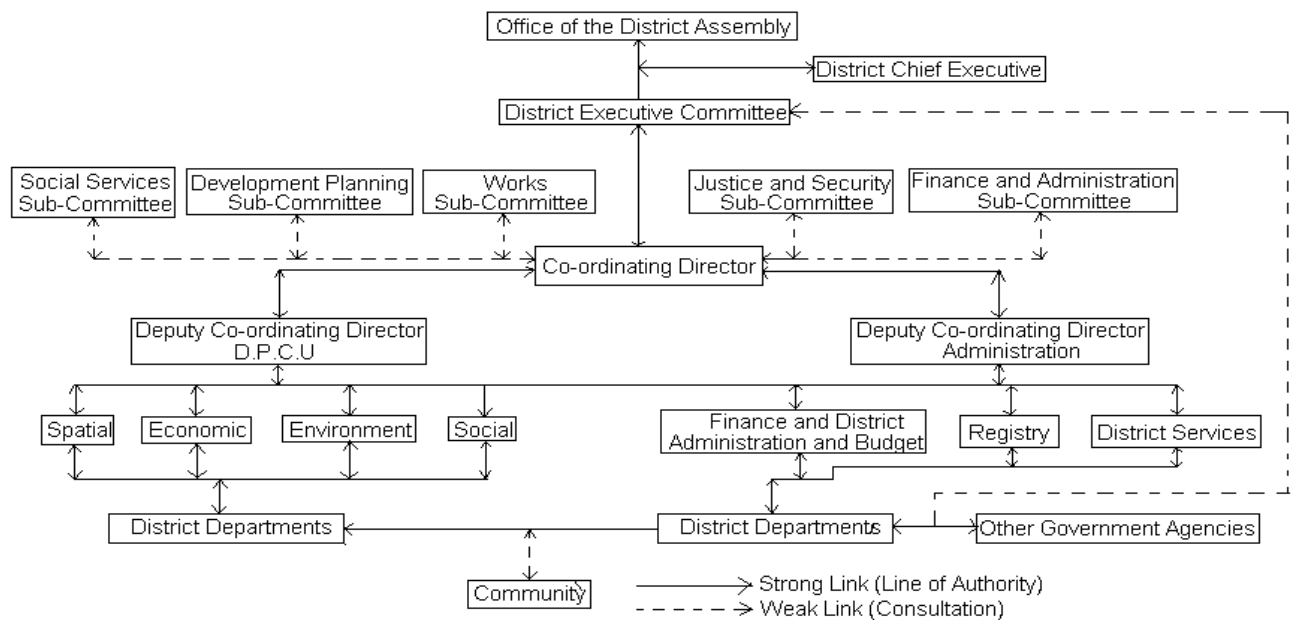
- Municipal Assembly;
- Urban and Area Councils; and
- Unit Committees

The Municipal Assembly consists of 26 electoral areas and represented in the general Assembly by elected and appointed Assembly members. The composition of the Assembly is made up of 26 elected members, 13 appointed members, one Member of Parliament and the Municipal Chief Executive. The Assembly has four zonal councils (Kwahu Nsaba/Jejeti, Fodoa, Awenade area councils and Nkawkaw Urban council), all staffed to help facilitate the operations of its functions at the local level by serving as coordinating centres.

The Area Councils are well established and supporting the Assembly in its development efforts. Unfortunately, the Councils are all housed in rented apartments with the exception of Nkawkaw Urban Council, which has its own office. It is however, worrying to note that the office is overcrowded and occupied by other Departments such as Fire Service, Birth and Death and

DVLA. The councils do not have adequate logistics to work with, which slows the activities of the councils. The Assembly will therefore have to provide permanent office accommodation and logistics for all the Councils to facilitate their work and promote good governance.

Figure 2.10: Political Structure of the Municipal Assembly



Source: Kwahu West Municipal Assembly, 2013

The Decentralised Departments of the Municipal Assembly

In pursuance of the Municipality's functions and the constitutional provisions, the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly honours its administrative functions through a number of decentralized departments. These include:

- Department of Agriculture;
- Town and Country Planning Department;
- Department of Social Welfare;

- Ghana Education Service – Municipal Office;
- Ghana Health Services – Municipal Office;
- National Commission on Civic Education;
- Department of Feeder Roads;
- Department of Birth and Deaths;
- Department of Cooperatives; and
- Department of Community Development

The Assembly currently has no permanent office accommodation and operates from a temporarily office at PWD. Most of the decentralized departments are in rented offices and others scattered in Nkawkw Township. This situation makes co-ordination and monitoring quite difficult.

Development Partners

The Assembly works with several institutions in the Municipality with diverse interest and expectation. These include NGOs, private sector and donor organization. These organizations work within specific period, it depends on the duration of the project/programme. Moreover, there seems to be more cooperation amongst the various stakeholders, which can promote development in the Municipality.

Most of these stakeholders have specific constraints, which need to be addressed in order to ensure full maximization of their potentials. Limited funds/ resources made some of the organization like World Vision International, CBRDP and ORAP to close their business after the project time finished. There is therefore the need for the Municipality and other development to continue financing the project to ensure sustainability. Some of the organizations, which are still working with the Municipality and their respective activities, are described in the table 49

Table 2.68: NGOs Operating in the Municipality

Organisation	Main Activities
World Vision International	Education, HIV/AIDS campaigns and Food security

(WVI)	
CBRDP	Water and sanitation, education and capacity building
ORAP	Water and Sanitation
DANIDA	Water and sanitation, education and capacity building
ADRA	Capacity building on agriculture production
The hunger project Ghana	Empowerment Ghana women on SMEs
YACO	Reproductive Health Education, Child Right and Community Development

Source: KWMA, 2013

The major issues affecting development partners in the Municipality includes,

- Overdependence by communities
- Lack of clear coordination between NGOs and Municipality assembly
- Poor road connectivity to most of the periphery that hinders the NGOs efficiency
- Lack of community participation in sustaining the project, most projects are abandoned due to lack of effective management and O & M plans

2.3.12 Community Participation

Community participation in decision making as well as issues towards contribution (in any form) towards developmental projects has been of prior concern as far as contemporary paradigm to community planning for development is concerned. Hence, key words such as ‘bottom-up’ planning ‘grass root participation’, ‘self-help’ projects are gaining increasing grounds in Local Level (Metropolitan, Municipal and District Levels) Planning.

Table 2.69: Peoples Contribution to Development at the Community Level

Contribution to development	Total	Percentages
People who contribute to development	131.4	65.7%
People who do not contribute to development	68.6	34.3%
Total	200	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 2.70: Community Members' Awareness of Municipal Assembly's Decisions (at the community level)

Awareness to Municipal Assembly's Decisions	Total Number	Percentages
People who are aware of Municipal Assembly's decisions	59	29.7%
People who are not aware of Municipal Assembly's decisions	141	70.3%
Total	200	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The survey in the Kwahu West Municipality (as shown in Table 2.70) indicates that 65.7 percent, of the people in this Municipality contribute (labour, foods, money, etc.) to development projects with the remaining 34.3 percent not contributing. These percentages clearly shows the extent to which the people in the Municipality are prepared to support the concept of 'self-help' projects as it is always advocated for by policy makers. Among some of the numerous projects that these people have contributed to include; Rural Electrification Projects for communities and the construction of schools, boreholes and health facilities in communities.

The general reasons as to why these people do not contribute to developmental projects were that: students, and the unemployed cannot afford to pay development levies whilst the aged cannot serve as labour; and some people were just not interest in the development projects being undertaken. In support of the reasons as to why community participation is a challenge to the Municipal Assembly is the fact that 29.7 percent of the people are not aware of the Municipal Assembly's decisions in development issues affecting the Municipality.

On the other hand, Table 2.71, indicates that a greater percentage of people are not aware of the Assembly's decisions. This may be attributed to the ineffectively of the urban/area councils and the unit committees. Therefore, there is the need to devise effective communication strategies to reach out to the communities.

Security and Justice

Safety and peace is needed for improved wellbeing within any geographical location. security within the Municipal is ensured by the Municipal Security Committee (MISEC) comprising; the Municipal Chief Executive, the Police Service, the Immigration Service, the Bureau of National Investigation (BNI), the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS), Customs and Excise Preventive Service (CEPS) and the Prison Service.

The Municipal Security Committee is charged with the responsibility of formulating plans to combat crime within the Municipality and to take actions it deems fit in time of security threats to forestall peace within the Municipality. As a proactive measure in ensuring the safety of the people, there is the need for multifaceted approaches including the formation of watch committees in communities to aid the security agency (police) in the combating crime in the Municipality.

The Court in the Municipality bid ensures peace, by collaborating with other judicial-based departments in providing alternative dispute mechanisms to the people in the Municipality. These departments include; Social Welfare Department, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) and the Traditional Authorities. The court in its bid to ensure fairness and the rule of law in the Municipality, it upholds decisions of properly constituted traditional authorities.

2.3.13 Spatial Analysis

Land Use Distribution

The Kwahu West Municipality measures about 414 sq km, and is about 2.2 percent of the total land area of the Eastern Region. The major land uses, which can be identified within the municipality, are;

- Agricultural and economic land use
- Settlements and developments
- Rivers/water bodies and forest reserves
- Difficult/terrain and steep slopes; and
- Roads, railways and high-tension lines

Settlement Patterns

In the Kwahu West District, with the exception of Nkawkaw, which is urban, the rest of the settlements are non-urban and very small communities. However, there is a very strong economic, social and political interaction between the smaller settlements and the urban centre. These settlements are separated from each other by a distance of between 1-9 km and mostly spread along the main trunk roads within the district and from the district capital by a average distance of 20 km.

The remaining smaller settlements are scattered all over the district, with their nucleus consisting of a primary school and an “odikro’s” palace/house. Most settlements are nucleated with a few dispersed ones.

Spatial Distribution of Facilities and Services

The distribution of services in space, especially in districts determines the accessibility to necessities. There is urban primacy in the municipality. In the Kwahu West Municipality, distribution of services and facilities is biased towards Nkawkaw. Most of the higher order services in the municipality are located in the Municipal Capital. This is because 45 percent of the people in the municipality are located in this settlement. The above situation can be explained by the municipality status of the district.

It is therefore obvious from the scalogram that most of the higher order services such as hospital, second-cycle education, water closet and police station are situated Nkawkaw. This has made accessibility to far away community’s difficulty.

Scalogram (Functional) Analysis

A scalogram is used to depict the centrality level (sphere of influence) of selected facilities in a particular space and the relative functionality of each settlement within space. It consists of a

matrix, with the columns occupied by the facilities/services/functions found in the district and rows occupied by the settlements in the district arranged in the descending order of population. In this scalogram analysis, thirty (30) services are used to determine the functionality of each settlement. The services were weighted and assigned centrality indices to depict their centrality levels. From the functional analysis, four (4) settlement orders can be derived. The criteria for the classification together with the settlements are shown in Table 2.59. Again, Table 2.60 is a scalogram indicating these orders of settlement.

Table 2.71: Hierarchy of Settlements in Kwahu West Municipality

Orders	Number of settlements	Total Centrality Score	Names of settlements
1 st	1	Above 2000	Nkawkaw
2 nd	4	200-2000	Asoboni Rails Kwahu Fodua
3 rd	7	100-199	Nkawkaw-Nsuta, Aweregya, Amanfrom, Awenade, Kwahu Nsaba, Nkawkaw Oframase, Danteng, Kwamang, Apradan, Gyamasi No. 1, Kofi Dede, Nkawkaw-Kuma, Abepotia, Nkawanda No. 1
4 th	8	Below 100	All other settlements

Source: Kwahu West Municipal Assembly, 2013

Table 2.72: A scalogram of 20 selected settlements in Kwahu West Municipality.

Settlement	Pop. 08 (est.)	EDUCATION					HEALTH				WATER & SANITATION				ENERGY, POST. & TELECOM.			SECURITY & JUDIC.		OTHERS					ROADS			ADMINISTRATION			No.	Total Centr	H level	
		KG	Pri	J.HS	S.HS	Voc/Tech	M. Homes	Clinic	H. Centre	Hosp	Borehole	Pipe borne	KVIP	W C	Tel	Elect	P. Office	P. Station	Court	P. Hqts	Extension	W.	Bank	F. Station	G House	3 rd C Road	2 nd C	1 st C Road	A. Council	U Council				District
Weight (w)		1	2	3	5	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Nkawkaw	62,246	X	X	X	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	2	246	1st
Asoboni Rails	4,415	X	X	X	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	X	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	1	203	2 nd
Jejeti Station	1,997	X	X	X	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	9	78	4 th
Nkawkaw-Nsuta	1,975	X	X	X	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	1	167	3 rd
Aweregya	1,963	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	9	105	3 rd	
Amanfrom	1,901	X	X	X	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	1	117	3 rd
Awenade	1,827	X	X	X	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	1	128	3 rd
Kwahu Nsaba	1,705	X	X	X	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	1	163	3 rd
Nkawkaw Oframase	1,493	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	1	189	3 rd
Kwahu Oda	1,389	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	8	91	4 th
Kwahu Fodua	1,372	X	X	X	-	-	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	1	307	2 nd
Danteng	1,272	X	X	X	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	9	108	3 rd
Kwamang	1,241	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	9	132	3 rd
Apradan	1,206	X	X	X	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	9	109	3 rd	
Gyamasi No. 1	1,195	X	X	X	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	9	105	3 rd
Kofi Dede	1,142	X	X	X	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	9	108	3 rd
Odumasi	1,134	-	X	X	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	7	46	4 th
Nkawkaw-Kuma	1,127	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	9	107	3 rd
Abepotia	1,115	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	9	124	3 rd

Nkawanda No. 1	1,014	X	X	X	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	8	135	3 rd	
No. of Settlement (n)		19	20	20	1	1	2	14	7	1	20	2	9	1	5	19	2	1	1	1	8	20	2	7	3	16	5	8	3	1	1				
Centrality Index (100)		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wt-cent. Score (100xw) /n		5	10	15	500	400	50	14	43	400	5	100	11	200	50	5	50	100	100	200	13	5	50	14	33	6	40	38	33	200	300				

Source: Kwahu West Municipal Assembly, 2010

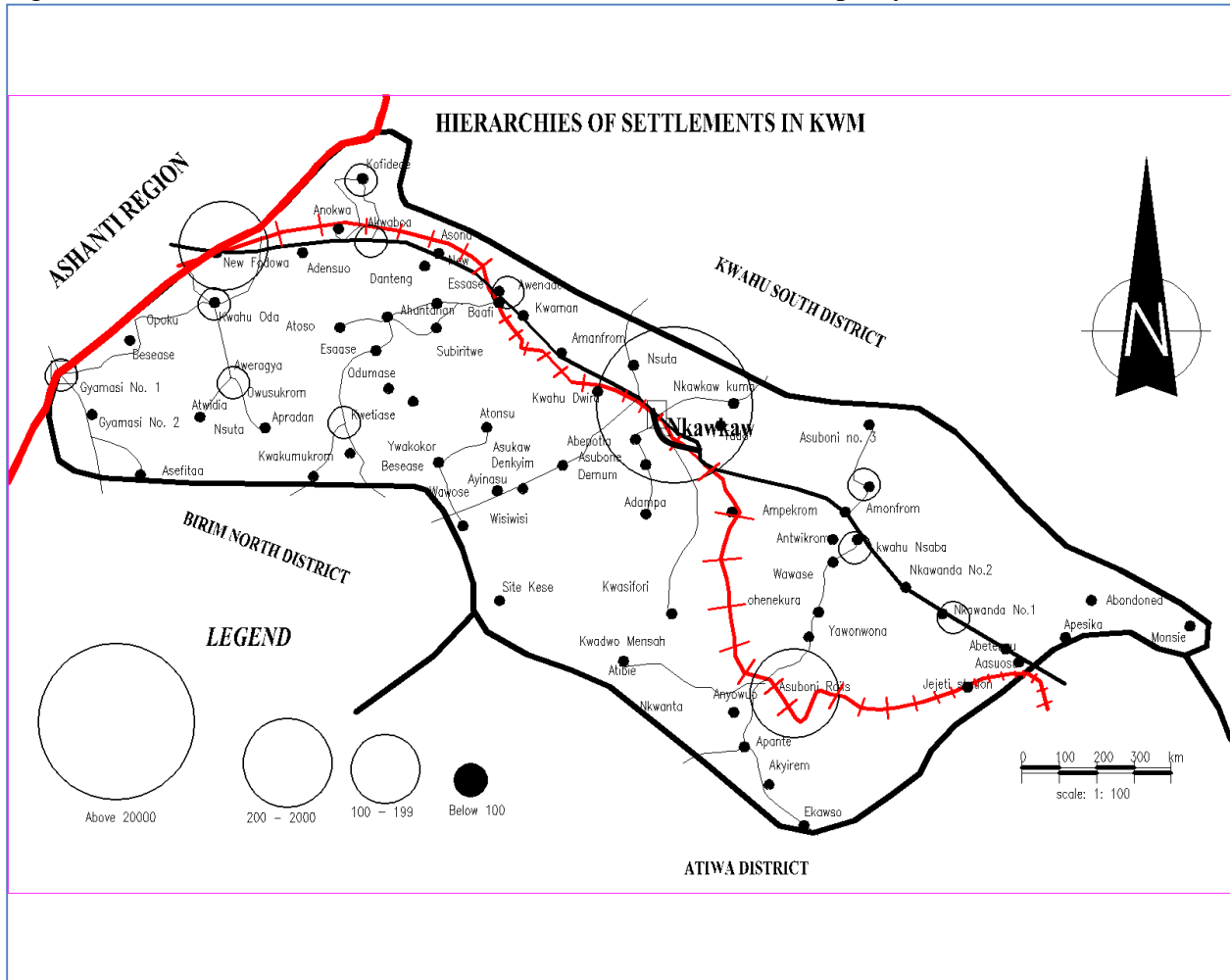
The scalogram indicates that the first order settlement-Nkawkaw-provides higher order services to its inhabitants and the rest of the municipality. These services range from education, health, security through to administrative services. Apart from its main administrative functions, Nkawkaw serves as a commercial centre for the entire area.

The second order settlements namely Asuboni Rails and Fodua also provide other lower order services in their catchment areas. For example, Asuboni Rails provides banking and postal services to communities in its range such as Essaase, kwadwomensa, Ampate, Jejeti Station and Ekawso. Kwahu Fodua, with its location along the 24th February road and nearer to the Asante Akim South District, provides administrative functions to the Fodua Area Council.

The third order settlements comprise of the other Area Council Capitals and other major settlements in the municipality. These settlements have populations within above 1000 and provide minor services to surrounding villages. The areas council capitals such as Apradan and Kwahu Nsaba provide administrative services while Gyamasi serves as a mJOR market center in its range.

The forth order settlements are those settlement that do not provide any special functions to order settlements. They are rather the recipients and the beneficiaries of the high order services provided by the settlements in the other orders of the hierarchy. This is very important as it shows areas, which need specific of developmental interventions based on their population and the available threshold.

Figure 2.11 Hierarchies of Settlements in the Kwahu West Municipality.



Source: Adapted from Town and Country Planning Department, KWMA, 2010

2.3.14 Transportation

There are two main types of transportation systems in the municipality. These are roads and rail transport systems with the road system being the most patronized system. The road network covers a total distance of 140.8km. The railway is currently not in use. However, footpaths are mostly used in some of the communities such as Sitekese, Abondone, Monsie and Apesika as their major means of transport.

The road system in the district is categorized into three major classes namely first class, second-class and third class roads as shown in Figure 2.12. The road classification was premised on the nature of the road as well as the frequency of use of the road. The first class roads are

characterized with high-level tarred surface (asphalt) and record a high operation of vehicles and motorbikes. The first class roads in the municipality are the Kumasi-Accra highway and the Nkawkaw-Mpraeso road. The second-class roads have features such as being tarred and having relatively high operation of vehicles on them as compared with that of the first class road.

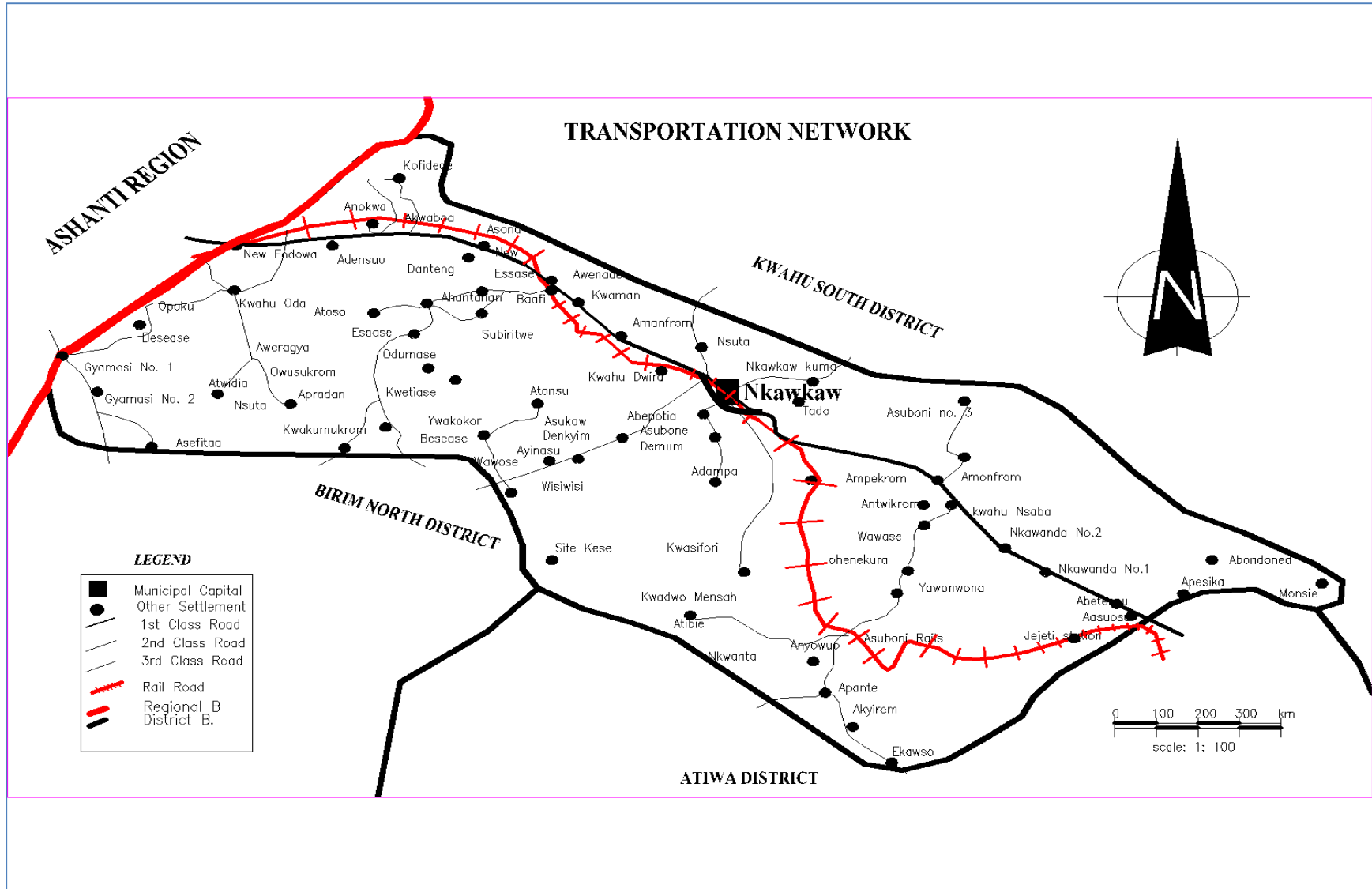
Again, the third class roads are all the feeder roads within the district and are mostly untarred with several potholes as well as occasional operation of vehicles on them. The usage of these roads in the rainy and sometimes the dry seasons is very difficult. This type of road constitutes a major part of the road network in the municipality as shown in Table 2.73.

Table 2.73: Summary of Road Network and Condition in the Municipality.

Classes of roads	Criteria	Total length (km)	%
First	-motorable all year round -asphalted	40.6	28.81
Second	-absence of potholes -motorable all year round -tarred (graveled) -few potholes	21.2	15.05
Third	-seasonally motorable -untarred and full of pot holes	79.1	56.14
Total		140.9	100.00

Source: KWMA, 2013

Figure 2.12: A Map showing the Transportation Network in Kwahu West Municipal



Source: Adapted from Town and Country Planning Department, KWMA, 2010

Surface Accessibility to Services

This is the ease of reach of service or facility. Human beings need basic facilities to satisfy their basic needs; however, the provision of these facilities is not a sure guarantee that their needs are satisfied. These facilities need to be accessible both economically and physically. In this regard, attention is given to the latter. The basic facilities and services considered are health, educational, postal, police, agricultural extension, banking and market services. Standardized time for accessing facilities is provided in Table 2.75.

Table 2.74: Accessibility Standards with Respect to Travel Time to Selected Facilities

Service or Facility	High Access	Medium Access	Low Access	Least Access
Health, postal and security services	Up to 25 mins	25-30 mins	30-35 mins	Above 35 mins
Education and periodic markets	Up to 30 mins	30-40 mins	30-40 mins	Above 45 mins
Agriculture and banking service	Up to 25 mins	25-35mins	35-40 mins	Above 40 mins

Source: GTZ- Programme for Rural Action/Nkum Associates, 2010

Based on the above standards, various basic calculations were made to arrive at the distances for the various services and on the various classes of roads. The observed average speed for the various roads is shown in Table 2.75.

Table 2.75: Average Speed on Classes of Roads

Classes of roads	Average speed(kilometres per hour)
First class	80
Second class	45
Third class	20
Foot	4

Source: Kwahu West Municipal Baseline Survey, 2013.

Using the standard travel times and the average speeds on the various classes of roads together with their waiting time, the various access zones were generated. The coverage area under each of the access zones have been indicated in Table 2.77 whiles Figures 2.13 to Figure 2.18 show the accessibility maps of major services.

Table 2.76: Areas in Different Accessibility Zones in the Kwahu West Municipality.

Facilities / Services	High		Medium		Low		Least	
	Area(km ²)	%	Area(km ²)	%	Area(km ²)	%	Area(km ²)	%
Health	61.27	14.8	24.01	5.8	23.59	5.7	305.12	73.7
Education	67.07	16.2	38.50	9.3	24.84	6.0	283.59	68.5
Periodic market	127.09	30.7	44.71	10.8	16.97	4.1	225.22	54.4
Banking	85.69	20.7	41.4	10.0	20.29	4.9	266.62	64.4
Agric Extension	61.27	14.8	44.29	10.7	16.56	4.0	290.21	70.1
Postal	79.49	19.2	25.67	6.2	21.53	5.2	287.32	69.4
Police	61.27	14.8	24.01	5.8	23.59	5.7	305.12	73.7
Aggregate accessibility	149.04	36	58.79	14.2	23.59	5.7	182.57	44.1
Optimum accessibility	61.27	14.8	24.01	5.8	23.59	5.7	305.12	73.7

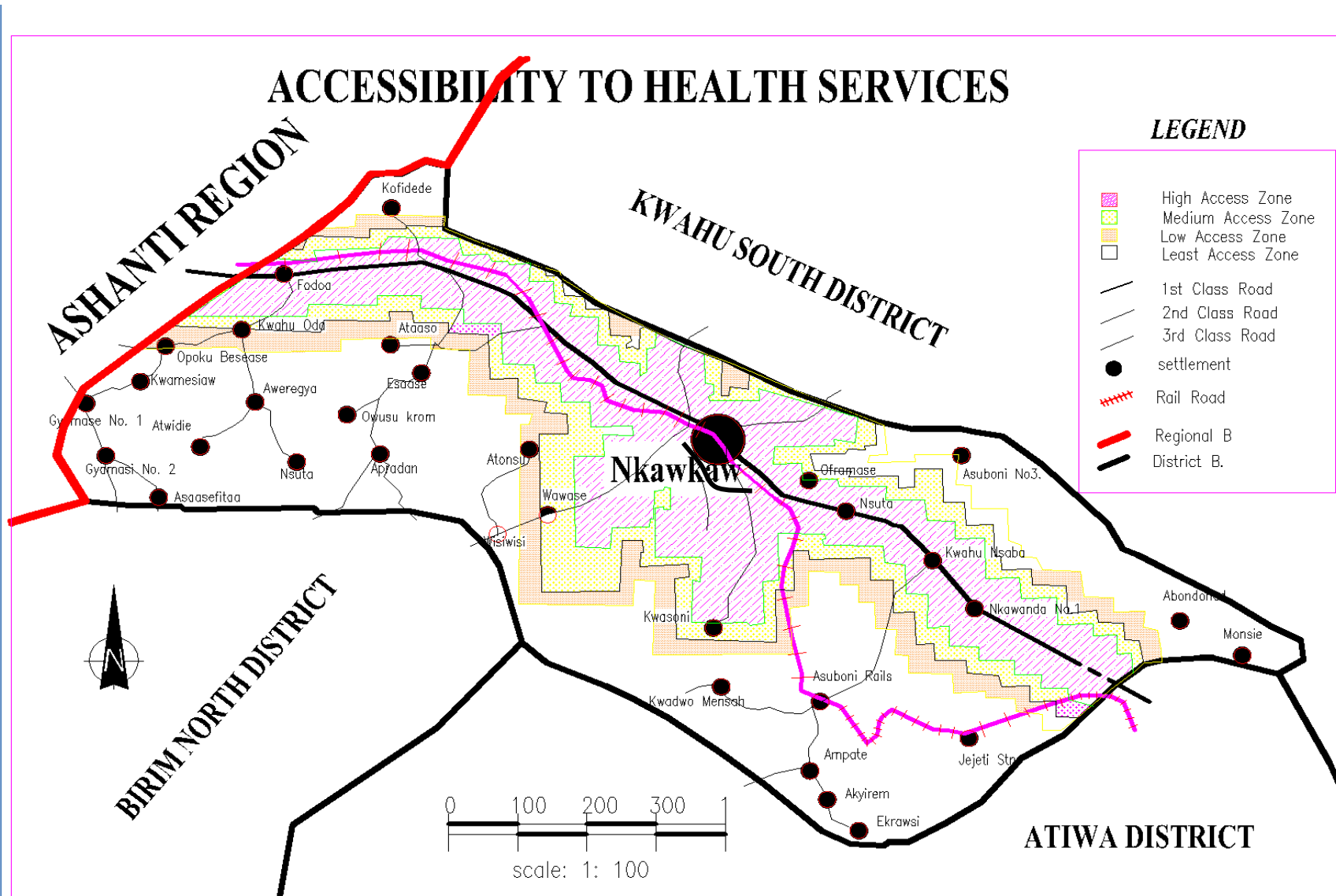
Source: Kwahu West Municipal Assembly, 2013

Table 2.76, indicates that accessibility to services in the Municipality is low. This stems from the fact that a large area in the municipality (44.1%) has no or little access to these necessities. Communities such as Monsie, Kwakummukrom, Sitekese Kokromotie, and Awareso Dowe have no access to at least one of the services. Furthermore, only 14.8 percent of the area in the municipality has access to all the services considered. A major part of the Municipality (73.7%) has no access to all the facilities.

However, considering population, majority of the population in the Municipality have access to at least one of the services. That is, about 90 percent of the people living in the municipality can reach at least one of the services within 40 minutes. Again, 57 percent of the populace has access to all the facilities and services under consideration.

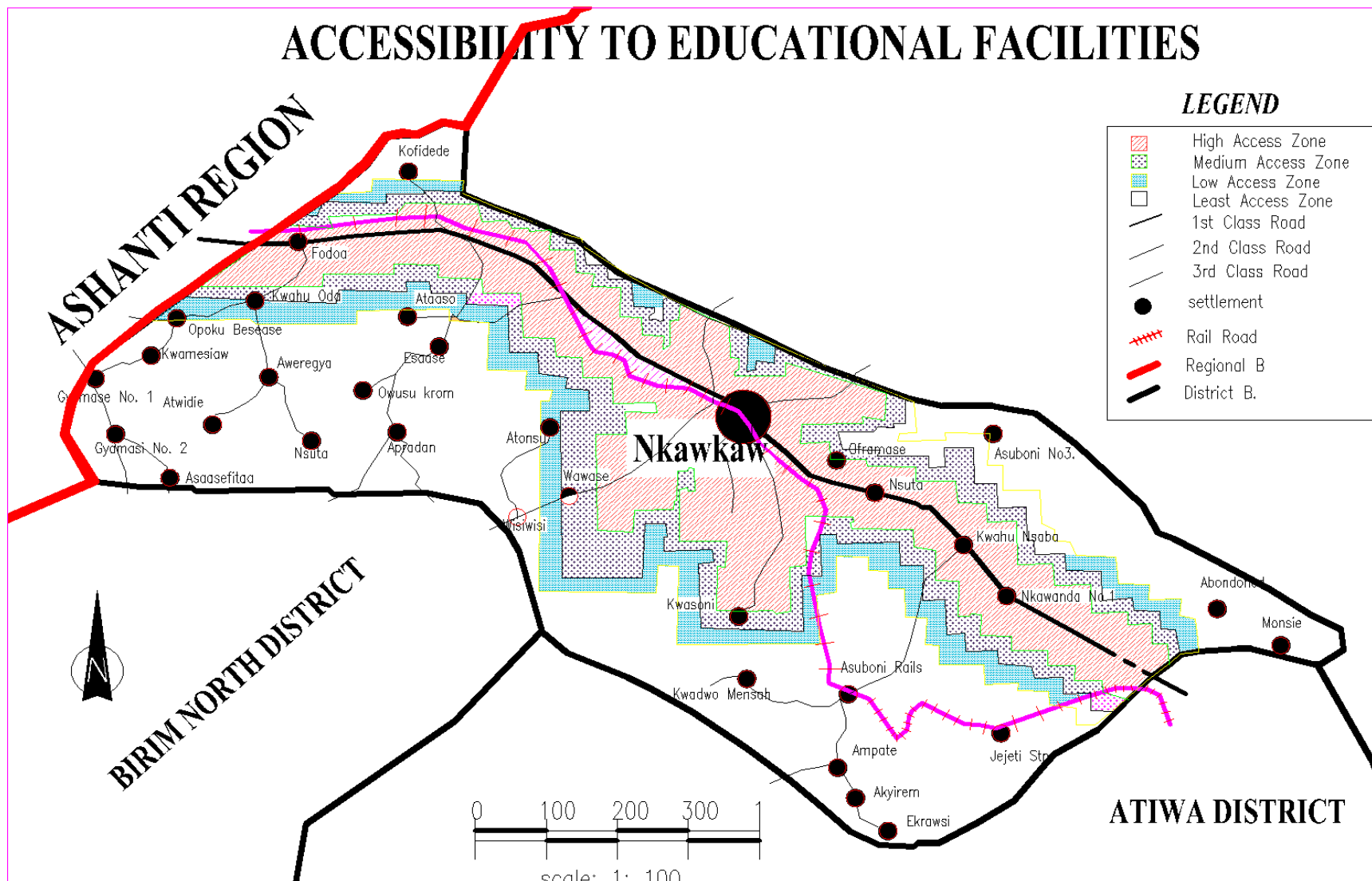
The above indicates that 43 percent of the people in the Municipality do not have access to all the facilities in the district. Using basic needs concepts, it can be said that the level of human development in the municipality is low. Since the distribution of facilities and services has been skewed towards Nkawkaw, efforts should be aimed at improving upon the spatial linkages and interactions in the Municipality. This will help reduce the inaccessibility in the Municipality.

Figure 2.13: Accessibility to Health Services in the Kwahu West Municipality



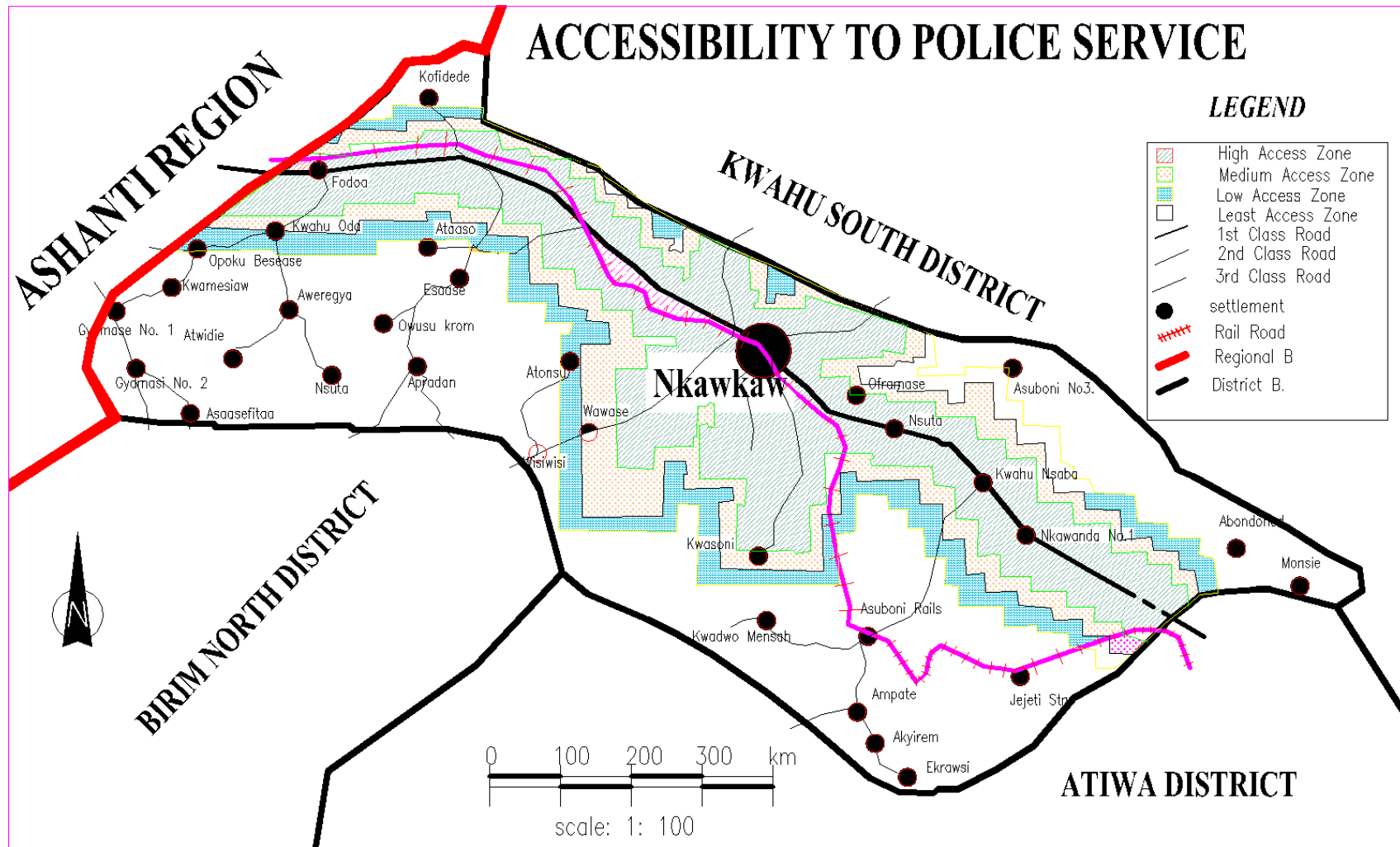
Source: Adapted from Town and Country Planning Department, KWMA, 2010

Figure 2.14: Accessibility to Educational Facilities in Kwahu Municipality



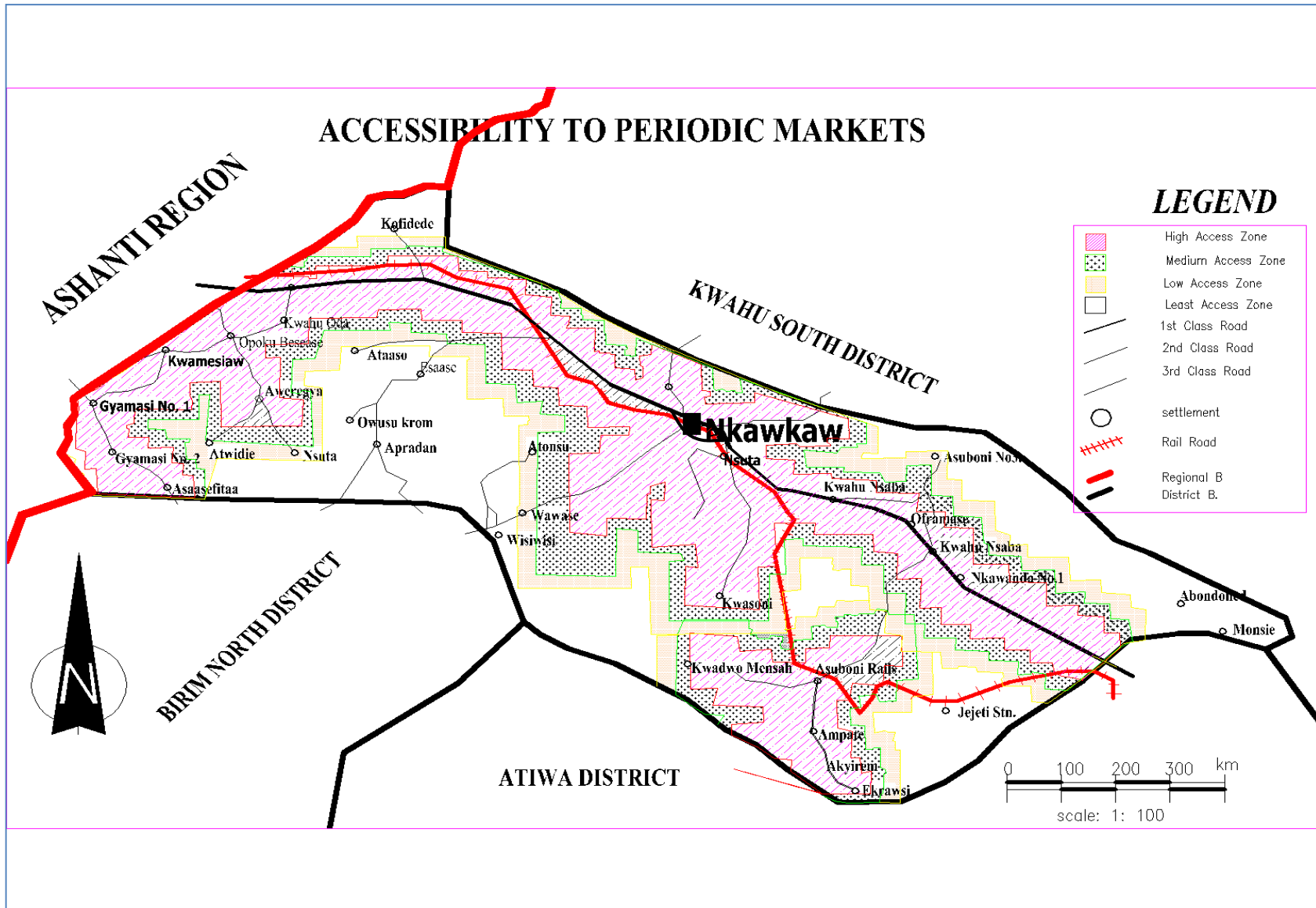
Source: Adapted from Town and Country Planning Department, KWMA, 2010

Figure 2.15: Accessibility to Police Service in the Kwahu West Municipality



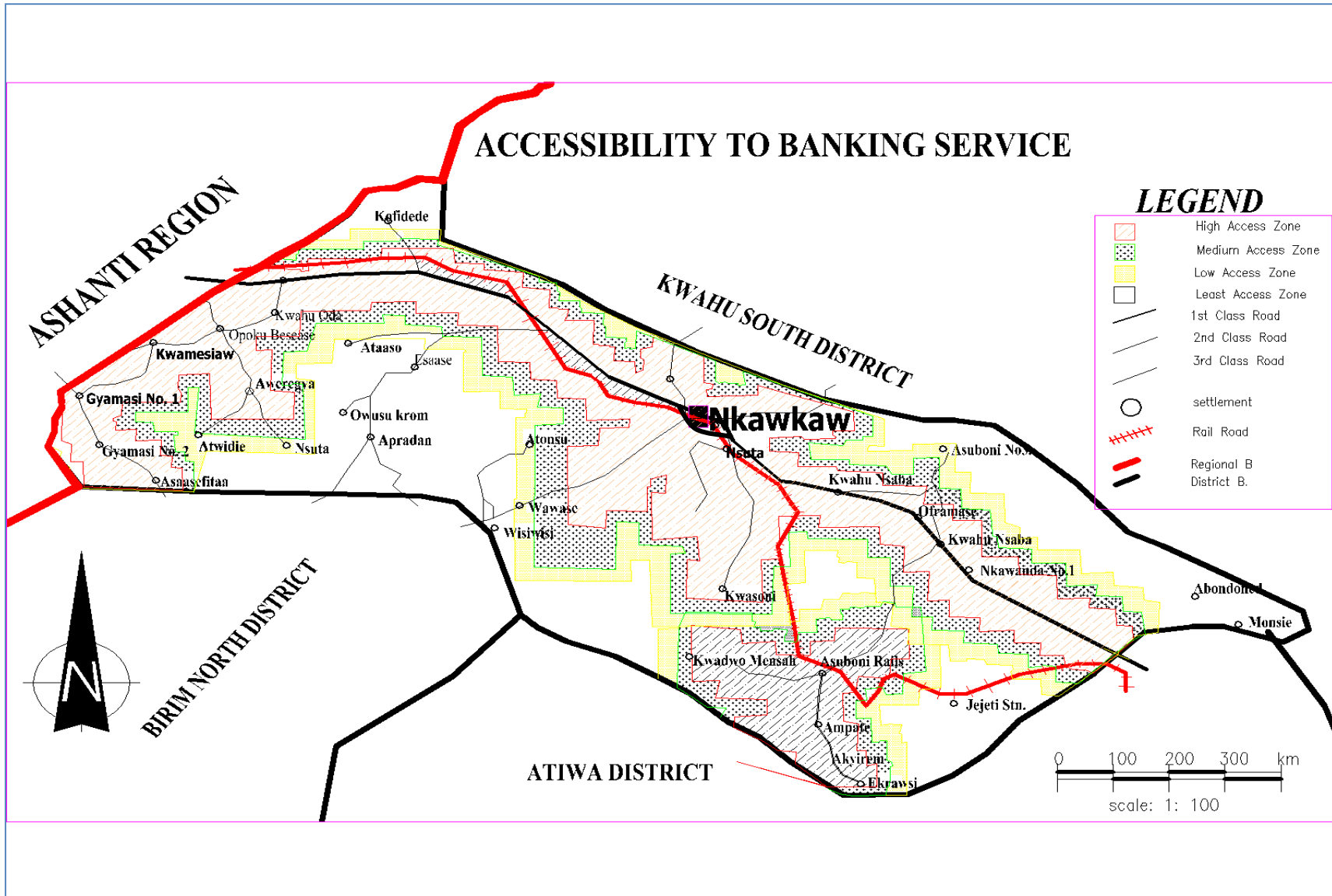
Source: Adapted from Town and Country Planning Department, KWMA, 2010

Figure 2.16: Accessibility to periodic Markets in Kwahu West Municipal



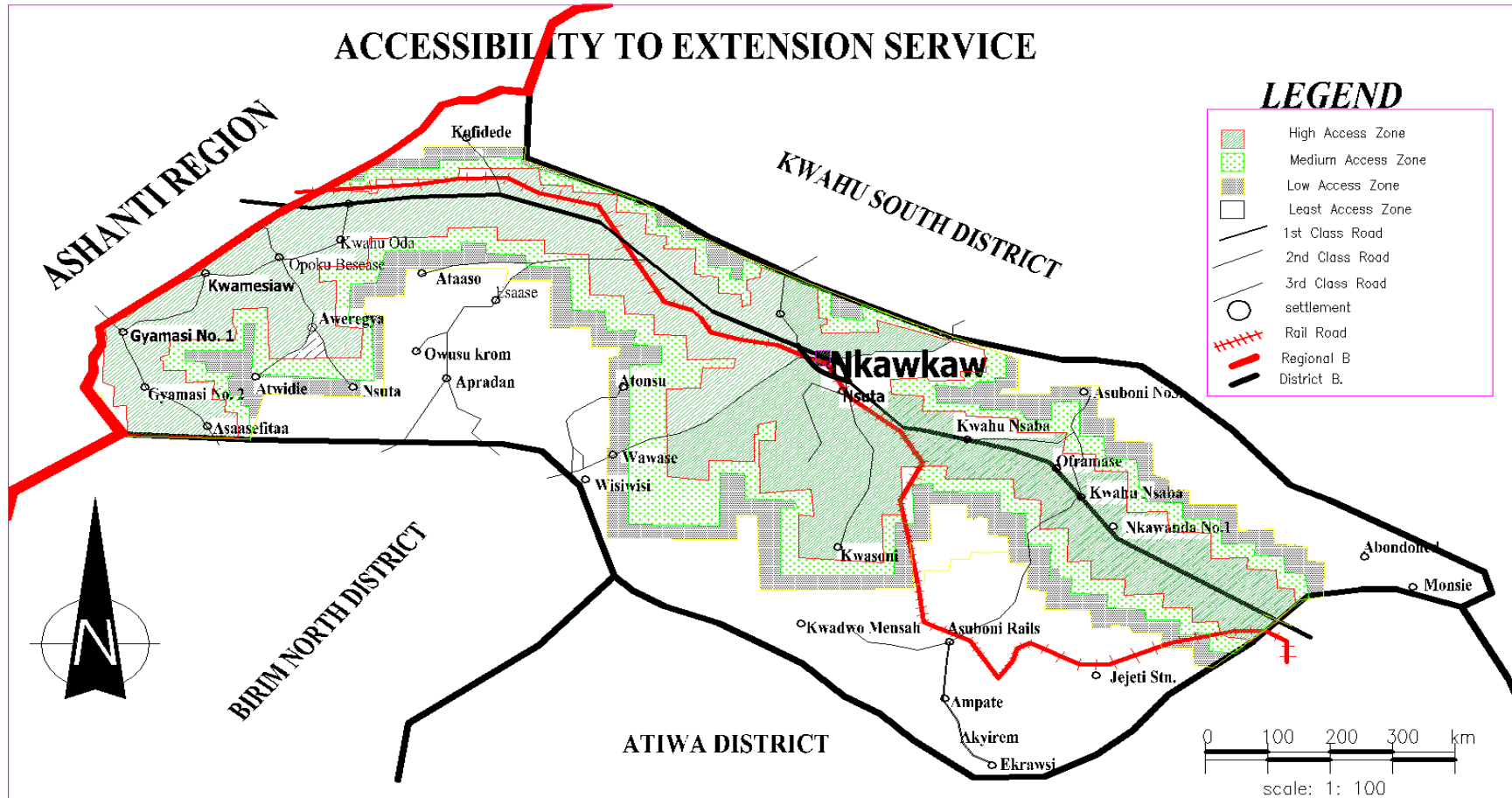
Source: Adapted from Town and Country Planning Department, KWMA, 2010

Figure 2.17: Accessibility to Banking Service in Kwahu West Municipality



Source: Adapted from Town and Country Planning Department, KWMA, 2010

Figure 2.18: Accessibility to Agricultural Extension Services in Kwahu West Municipality



Source: Adapted from Town and Country Planning Department, KWMA, 2010

2.3.15 Commodity Flow

Kwahu West Municipality engages in the exchange of goods and services within and outside the Municipality. Here, consideration is made to merchandised trade (trade in visible goods). The types of goods that flow within and outside the municipality are classified in agricultural and industrial goods. Nkawkaw, Jamasi No. 1 and Ekawso are the major market centres in the municipality. Nkawkaw serves as a commercial hub in the Kwahu area and thus attracts a large quantity of goods. A day's volume of trade for Nkawkaw is shown in Table 2.65.

Table 2.78: A day's Volume of trade in Nkawkaw

Type of goods	Exogenous		Endogenous		Total (Gh¢)	Percentage
	Inflow (Gh¢)	Outflow (Gh¢)	Inflow (Gh¢)	Outflow (Gh¢)		
Agricultural goods	19293	10896	6792	3468	40449	49.34
Industrial goods	17456	12993	1225	9851	41525	50.66
Total	36749	23889	8017	13319	81974	100
	44.83	29.14	9.78	16.25	100	

Source: Kwahu West Municipal Assembly, 2013

Table 2.78, indicates that Nkawkaw trades in more industrial commodities than agricultural commodities. Industrial goods constitute 50.66 percent of the total quantity of mechanised trade in a market day at Nkawkaw. More goods from outside the Kwahu West Municipality enter Nkawkaw. Flows from outside Nkawkaw exceed flows from Nkawkaw to other areas by five percent. The major trade partners of the Kwahu West Municipality include Kumasi, Accra, Kwahu South, Asante Akim North and South, Afram Plains and others as shown in Figure 2.20 to Figure 2.24. Table 2.80 also gives a summary of these trade partners and the types of goods they trade with the municipality.

Table 2.79: Major Trade Partners of Kwahu West Municipality

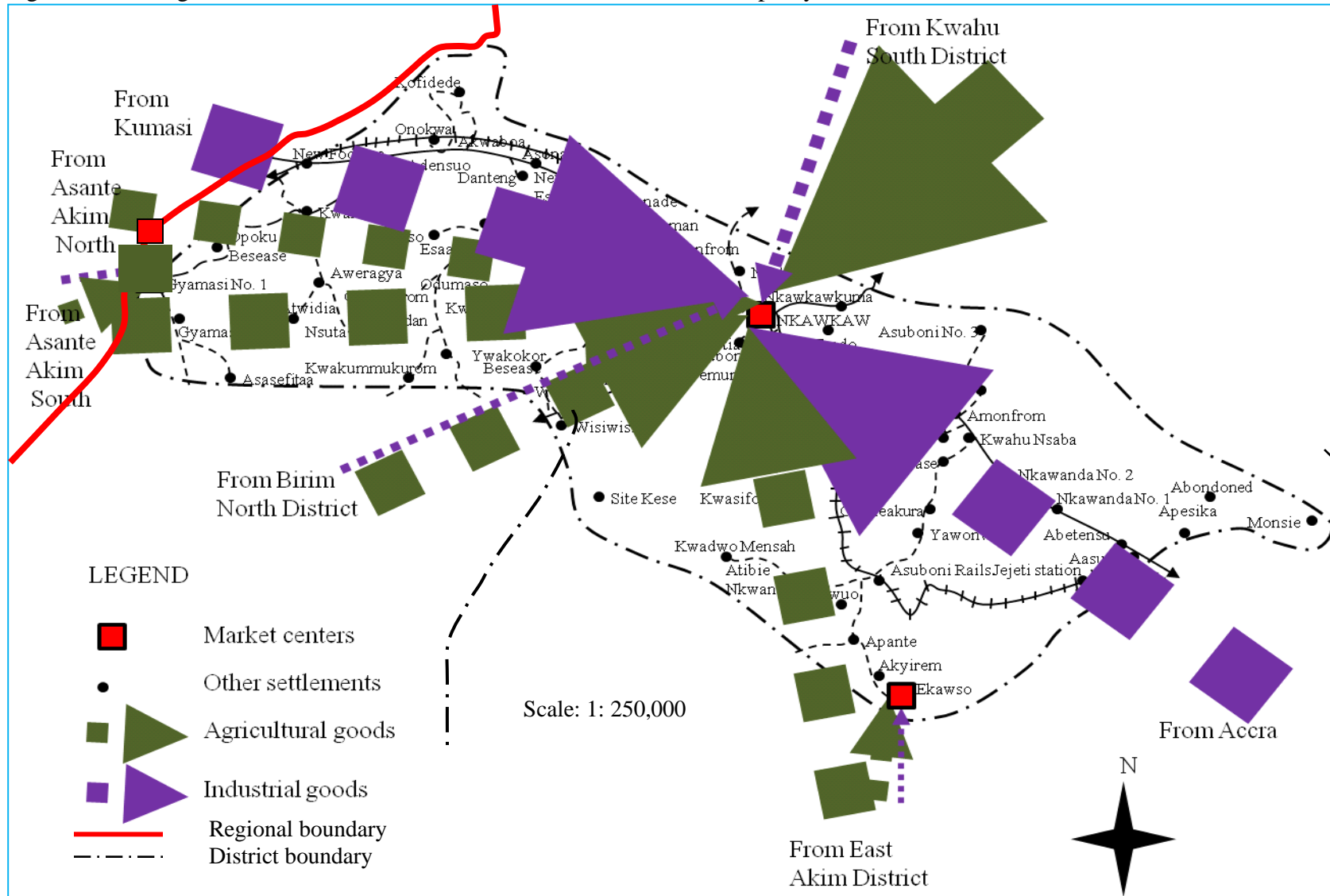
Major Trade partners	Types of commodities traded	
	Inflows	Outflows
Kumasi	Clothes & footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others,	Tubers, vegetables, plantains, snails, legumes, maize, fruits, sculpture
Major Trade partners	Types of commodities traded	
	Inflows	Outflows
Accra	Clothes & footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others,	Tubers, vegetables, snails, fruits, maize
Kwahu South	Tubers, vegetables, eggs, plantains, snails, legumes, cereals, fruits, sculpture	Clothes & footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others,
Afram Plains	Tubers, vegetables, eggs, plantains, snails, legumes, cereals, fruits, sculpture	Clothes&footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others,
Asante Akim North	Tubers, vegetables, eggs, plantains, snails, legumes, cereals, fruits, sculpture	Clothes&footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others,
Asante Akim South	Vegetables, cassava, plantain, snails	Clothes&footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others,
Birim North	Tubers, vegetables, eggs, plantains, snails, maize fruits,	Clothes&footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others,
East Akim	Maize, tubers	Clothes&footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others,

Source: Kwahu West Municipal Assembly, 2013

The above scenario indicates that with Nkawkaw serving as a commercial hub between Accra and Kumasi and the Afram Plains, there is ready market for commodities in the Municipality. Thus, it is imperative to develop production centres to feed this trade hub.

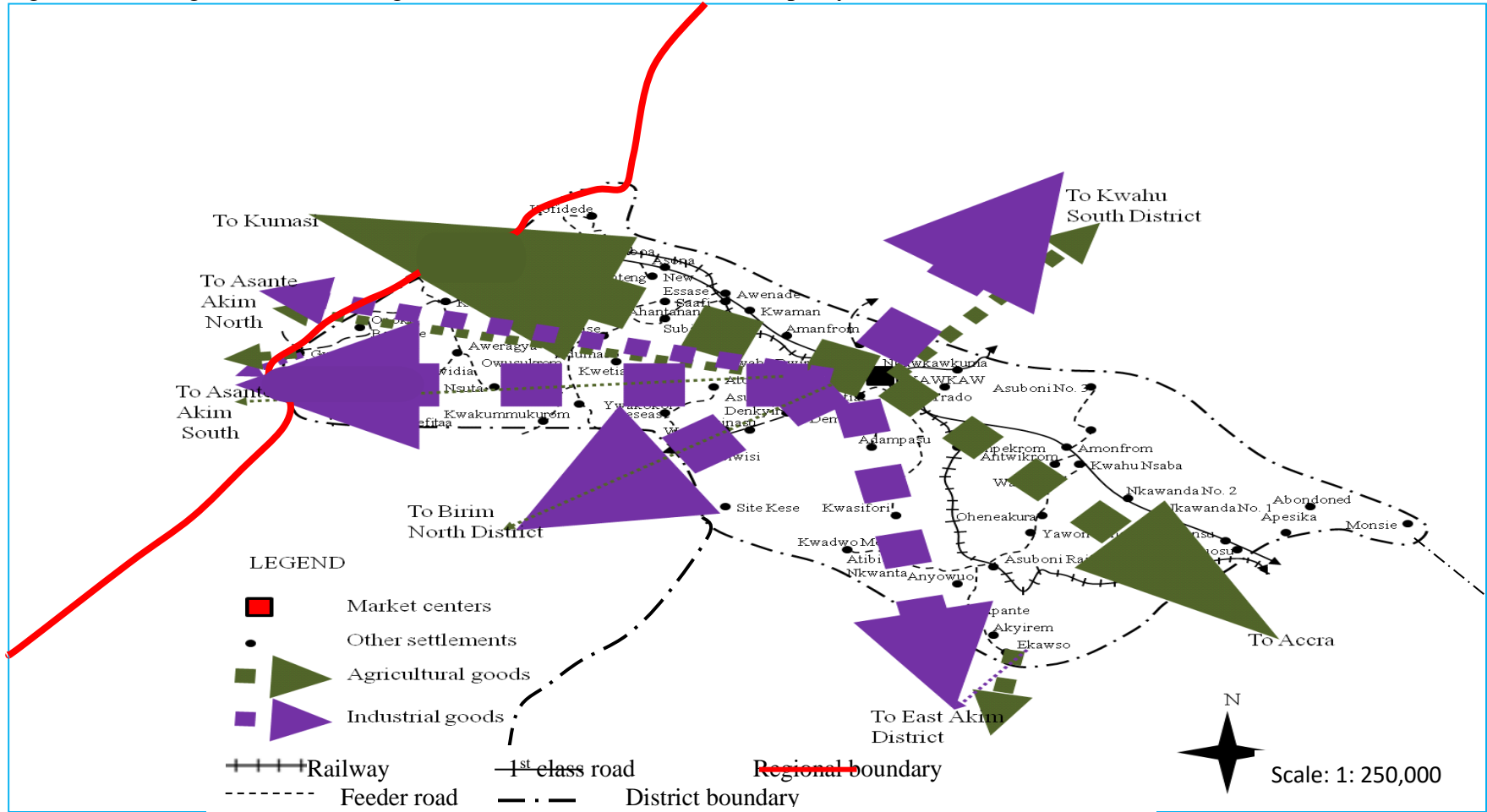
Figures 2.19 to Figures 2.22 are maps of the Kwahu West Municipality showing the trade patterns. These commodity flow maps indicate the quantum of trade using arrows. The bases of the arrows have been scaled to reflect the quantity of goods from each origin.

Figure 2.19: Exogenous Inflow of Commodities into Kwahu West Municipality



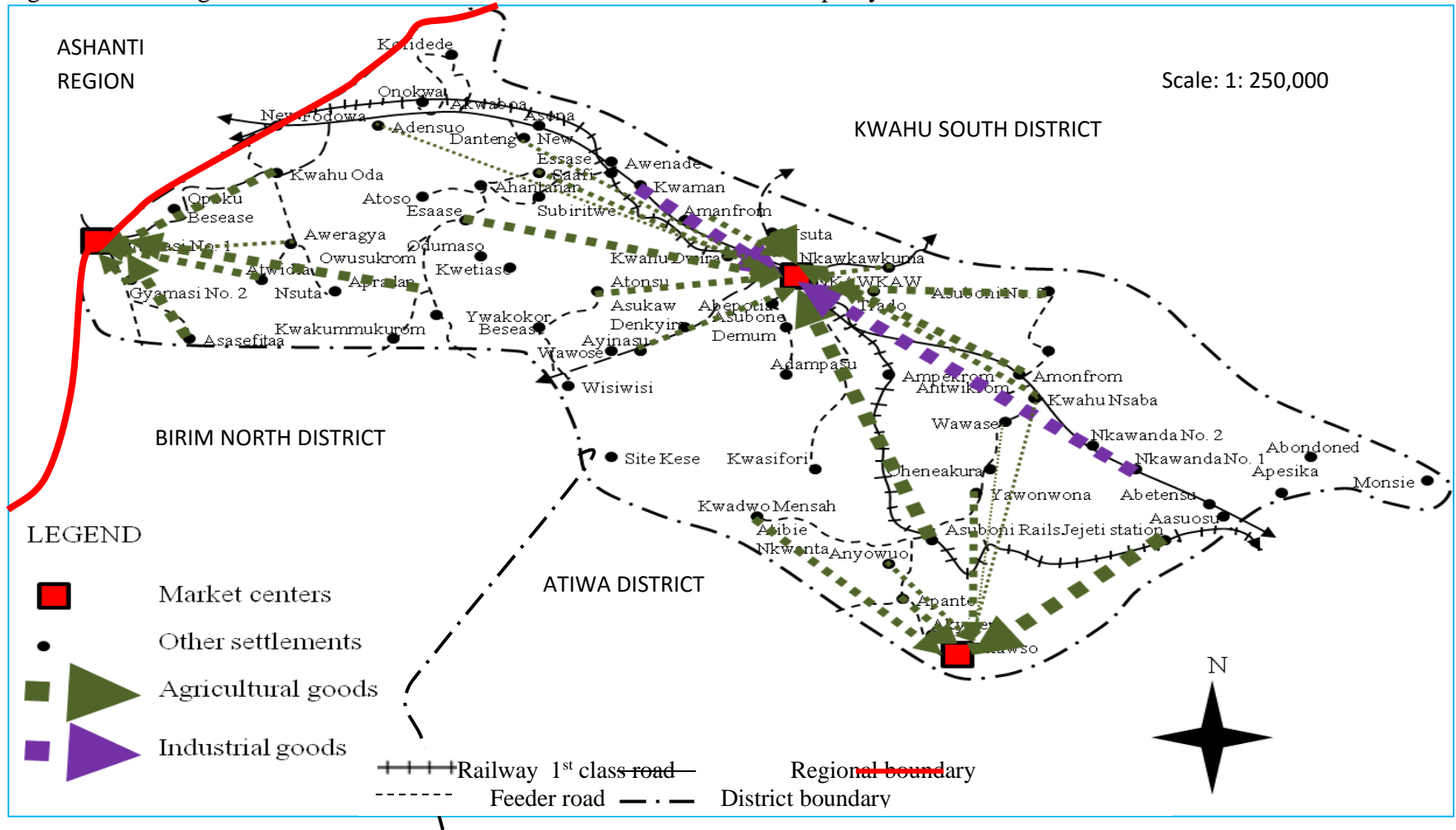
Source: KWMA, 2013

Figure 2.20: Exogenous outflow of goods from the Kwahu West Municipality



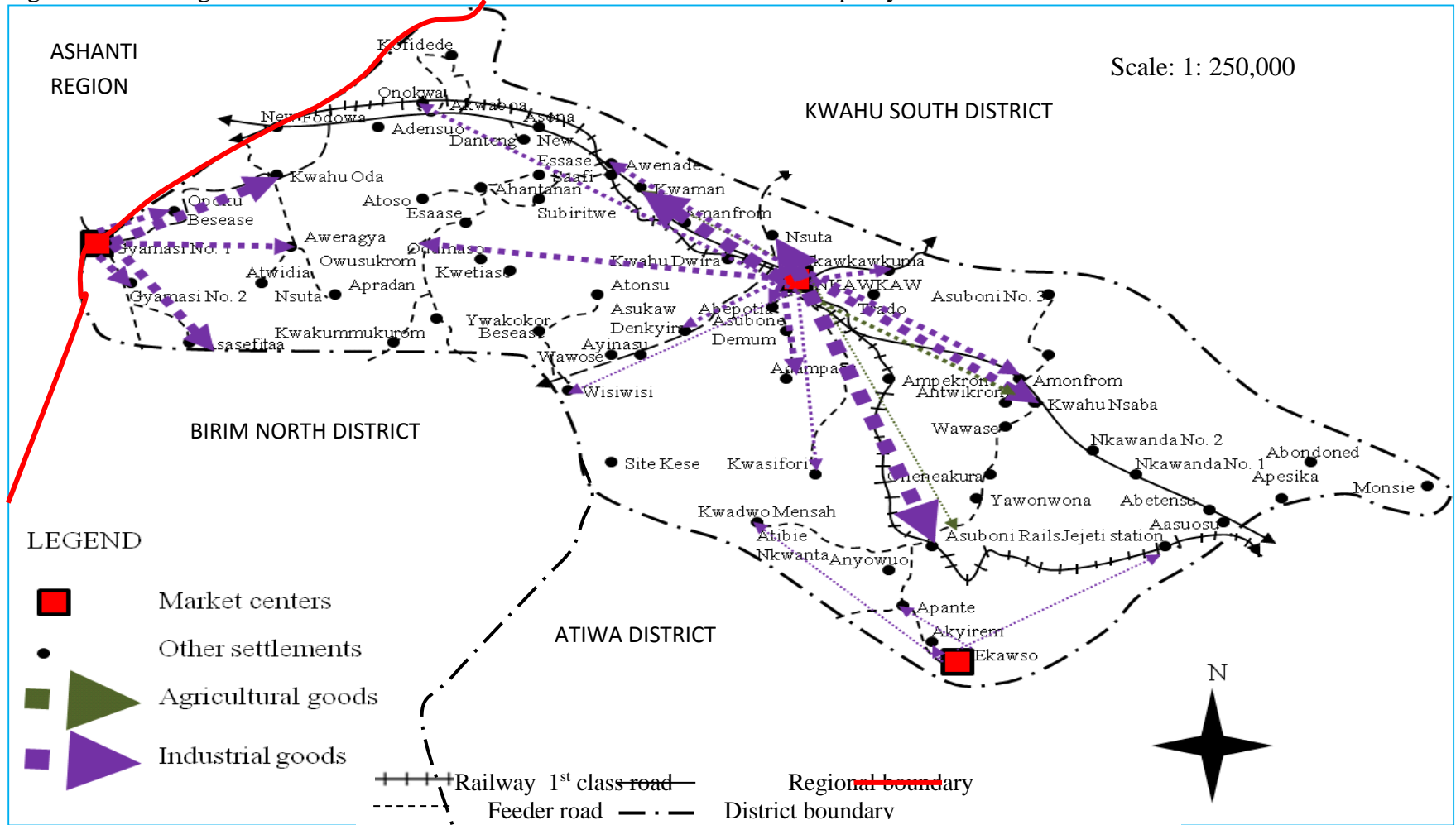
Source: KWMA, 2013

Figure 2.21: Endogenous Inflow of Commodities in the Kwahu West Municipality



Source: KWMA, 2013

Figure 2.22: Endogenous Outflow of Commodities in the Kwahu West Municipality



Source: KWMA, 2013

2.3.16 Functional Region and Poverty Pockets

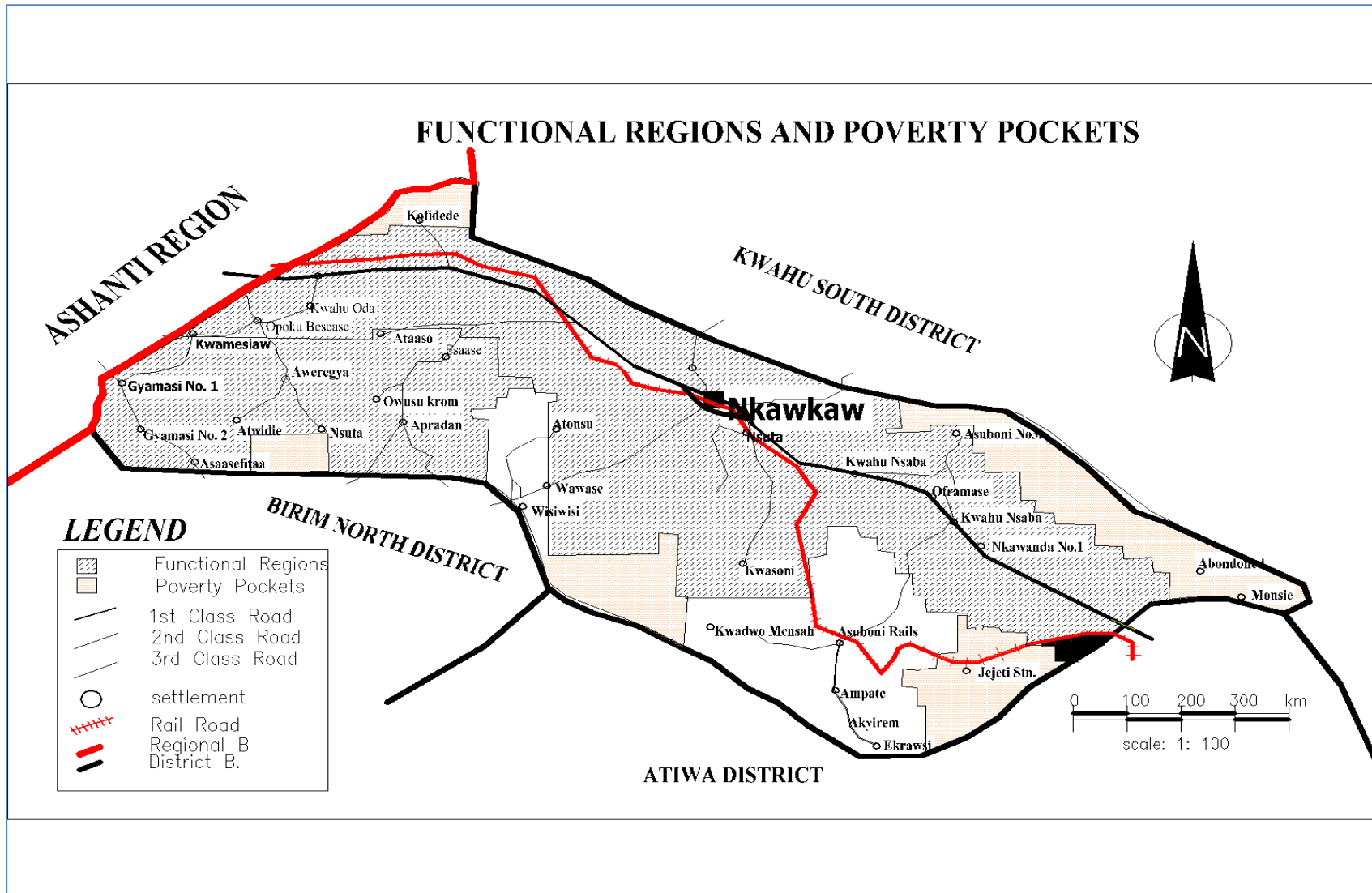
The functional Municipality encompasses Nkawkaw and its surrounding areas, including the communities that are about 3 kilometres along the first class road. This is an area with the most socioeconomic interaction and accessibility to the entire services considered in the accessibility analysis. The functional region covers an area of 108.88km² (26.295) in the municipality. It also harbours 57 percent of the total population in the district.

Profit-oriented investors within and outside the municipality should target this area. This is because majority of the population are located within this zone. Again, since socioeconomic interaction is highest in the region, siting of business enterprises in the area will be more economical and profitable.

Despite the high socioeconomic interaction in the functional region of the Municipality, there are some areas in the municipality, which lack access to services and facilities to improve their livelihoods. These areas in the Municipality are called poverty pockets since they have little access to the basic services such as health, education, market, security, banking, agricultural extension and others.

As shown in Figure 2.23, these areas should be the target areas of interventions aimed at poverty reduction in the Municipality. In so doing, the plight of about 12600 people in the Municipality will be improved.

Figure 2.23: Functional Region and Poverty Pockets in the Kwahu West Municipality.



Source: Adapted from Town and Country Planning Department, KWMA, 2013

Spatial Problems

The space economy in the municipality faces some spatial problems. These problems have combined to create the primacy situation in the municipality. There is therefore the need to address these problems to ensure maximum spatial interaction and linkages in the municipality. The resolution of the problem will also help reduce poverty situations in the municipality. They include;

- Low access to facilities and services in the municipality
- Poor road network and conditions
- Limited market space.

2.3.17 Key Development Problems/Issues/Gaps

The purpose of the situational analysis was to examine the state of the Municipality to identify development gaps that needs attention. Consequently, the following development gaps were identified from the review of the profile of the Municipality.

- Low capacity of Farmer-Base Organisations
- Inadequate irrigation equipment
- Inadequate credit facilities for farmers
- Insufficient of post-harvest technology
- Weak agriculture-industry linkages
- High rate of deforestation
- Insufficient strategies for SMEs promotion
- Poor development of the tourism and culture
- Poor sports development
- Poor development of Urban Green Spaces
- Poor road conditions
- Lack of alternative sources of energy
- Poor market infrastructure
- Inadequate potable water
- Insufficient sanitation facilities
- Inadequate Education infrastructures
- Poor quality teaching and learning
- Insufficient support for HIV/AIDS programme
- Prevalence of Child labour and abuse
- Insufficient support for vulnerable people
- Weak institutional capacity

- Weak grassroots participation in development planning and management
- Inadequate health infrastructure and services
- Weak institutional capacity to tackle waste management
- Lack of permanent office accommodation for Assembly and its decentralised departments
- Poor adherence to physical planning standards
- Low collection of internally generated funds
- Delays in the release of funds
- Political interference in plan implementation
- The need for fiscal discipline
- Low transparency in financial management

CHAPTER THREE

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter assesses the needs and aspirations of the people of Kwahu West Municipality. The needs and aspirations were obtained from focus group interviews with members of the four locals councils found in the Municipality. These councils were Nkawkaw Urban Council, Awenade-Apraradang Area Council, Nkawanda No. 2, and Fodua Area Council. The local needs and aspirations are presented in section 3.2. The development needs/aspirations so identified, were harmonized first with the development gaps/issues/problems, and then with the thematic areas of the GSGDA. The harmonized development issues were adopted and then prioritized to obtain a list of prioritized issues, which include crosscutting issues. The prioritization process, involved the testing and choice of the adopted issues. The process as described in Section 3.6 involves the determination of the criteria for the testing and choice, pair-wise ranking of the selected criteria to obtain weights to be used for the testing and choice and construction of a matrix for the testing and choice.

3.2 Local Development Needs/Aspirations

This section presents the local development needs/aspirations of the Municipality. The needs/aspirations represent the desire future as envisaged by the people. They were obtained through focus group discussions with urban and area council members, key informant interviews as well as field survey. The development needs/aspirations are summarized below.

1. Increase agricultural production
2. Reduce the incidence of flooding
3. Reduce rate of soil erosion
4. Reduce the prevalence of cocoa pest and diseases
5. Improve extension services
6. Reform existing land tenure system (nnoboa)
7. Provide storage facilities for crop farmers
8. Increase inputs for farming
9. Improve marketing of agricultural produce
10. Enhance the provision of credit facilities to farmers and SMEs
11. Increase connections for pipe borne water supply in Nkawkaw and its surrounding areas
12. Increase access to potable water in the Municipality
13. Increase Street lights in the Municipality
14. Improve drainage facilities and systems
15. Improve road conditions in rural communities and within towns
16. Improve employment situation in the Municipality

17. Promote alternative livelihood sources
18. Resolve chieftaincy disputes in the Municipality
19. Increase the participation of women and youth in decision-making
20. Permanent office accommodation for area and urban councils
21. Improve the communication between traders and local politicians (MCE and MP)
22. Reduce road accidents in the Municipality
23. Increase toilet facilities in the Municipality
24. Improve refuse collection
25. Increase Health facilities in the Municipality
26. Improve transparency in local governance
27. Improve transport services
28. Extension of existing lorry parks
29. Expansion of urban roads in Nkawkaw Town.

3.3 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with identified Key Development Issues

The harmonization process involved linking the development issues with the community needs to establish their relationship. The rationale behind this is to link the development problems identified to the real situation of the Municipality (as see from the review of the profile and the review of the past development plans among others) and relate them with community needs and aspirations identified during local needs assessment exercise. The NMTDPF requires that the harmonization be done against the 2010-2013 plan periods. The wisdom behind this is perhaps, that, the development issues of concern enates from the previous plan period. A summary of this process is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: A matrix showing key development problems/issues harmonized under the appropriate thematic areas of the GSGDA2010-2013

GSGDA THEMATIC AREA	HARMONIZED KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Low Internally generated funds
	Delays in the release of funds
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector;	Insufficient strategies for SMEs promotion
	Poor development of tourism and culture
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low crop yield
	High rate of soil erosion
	Low cocoa production
	Poor extension services
	Inadequate inputs for farming
	Poor marketing of agricultural produce
	Inadequate credit facilities for farmers
	Low livestock holdings
	Low irrigation development
	Low capacity of farmers
	High post-harvest losses

	Poor environmental conservation
	Poor management of urban green spaces
	Poor link between agriculture and other sectors
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Poor access to potable water
	Poor rural transport services
	Poor waste management
	Insufficient street lights
	Poor drainage and sanitation facilities
	High traffic congestion in Nkawkaw Town
	Poor sports development
	insufficient water supply
	low compliance to physical planning standards
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	High unemployment in the Municipality
	Limited alternative livelihood sources
	Poor health services
	Low standard of education
	Limited support services for HIV AIDS
	High incidence of child labour and child abuse
	Limited support for vulnerable people
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Low participation of women and youth in decision making
	Lack of permanent office accommodation for area and urban councils.
	Low transparency in financial management

Source: MPCU, 2014

3.4 Harmonized issues of the GSGDA 2010-2013 linked to the NMTDPF 2014-2017

The harmonised key development issues in section 3.3 were further reassessed, harmonised in relation to the NMTDPF and adopted for further planning and assessment as shown in Table 3.2 below. This is to ensure that there is harmony between the key development issues and the key priority areas of the NMTDPF. It is expected that the NMTDPF would define new priority areas for planning for the period and thus, it is imperative to ensure that the key development issues reflect these priorities. This is achieved by linking the key development issues with the focus areas of the NMTDPF.

Table 3.2: Adopted issues of the NMTDPF 2014-2017 linked to the harmonized issues of the GSGDA 2010-2013

NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Area	Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017	Harmonized Issues GSGDA 2010-2013
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	1. Low Internally generated funds 2. Delays in the release of funds	Low Internally generated funds
		Delays in the release of funds
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector;	3. Insufficient strategies for SMEs promotion 4. Poor development of tourism and culture	Insufficient strategies for SMEs promotion
		Poor development of tourism and culture
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	5. Poor environmental conservation 6. Low agricultural production 7. Low capacity of FBOs 8. High post-harvest losses 9. Poor marketing of agriculture produce	Low crop yield
		High rate of soil erosion
		Poor extension services
		Inadequate inputs for farming
		Poor marketing of agricultural produce
		Inadequate credit facilities for farmers
		Low livestock holdings
		Low irrigation development
		Low capacity of FBOs
		High post-harvest losses
		Poor environmental conservation
		Poor link between agriculture and the sectors
Oil and Gas Development;	-	-
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	10. Poor access to potable water 11. Poor road conditions in urban and rural areas 12. Poor waste management 13. Poor drainage and sanitation facilities 14. Deteriorating road safety 15. Inadequate electricity services 16. High vehicular Traffic congestion in Nkawkaw Town	Poor access to potable water
		Poor rural transport services
		Poor waste management
		Insufficient street lights
		Poor drainage and sanitation facilities
		Poor road conditions in Nkawkaw Town
		Inadequate electricity services
		High vehicular Traffic congestion in Nkawkaw Town

Human Development, Productivity and Employment	17. Low standard of education 18. Poor health services 19. Limited support services for HIV/AIDS and vulnerable people 19. Limited employment opportunities	High unemployment in the Municipality
		Limited alternative livelihood sources
		Inadequate educational infrastructure
		Inadequate health services infrastructure
		Poor teaching and learning
Transparent and Accountable Governance	20. Low participation of women and youth in decision making 21. Inadequate permanent office accommodation for area and urban councils 22. Low transparency in financial management	Limited support services for HIV /AIDS
		Low participation of women and youth in decision making
		Insufficient office accommodation for area and urban councils.
		Low transparency in financial management

Source: MPCU, 2014

3.5 Linking the Adopted issues to the GSGDA Thematic Areas

This section establishes a link between the adopted issues in Section 3.5 above and the NMTDPF 2014 -2017 and the adopted development issues as shown in Table 3.3. This process is the final stage of the harmonization process. The adopted issues are at this stage linked to the GSGDA for further analysis.

Table 3.3: A table showing adopted issues/ problems under NMTDPF 2014-2017

NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Area	Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low Internally generated funds 2. Delays in the release of funds
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Insufficient strategies for SMEs promotion 4. Poor development of tourism and culture
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor environmental conservation 2. Low agricultural production 3. Low capacity of FBOs 4. High post- harvest loses 5. Poor marketing of agriculture produce
Oil and Gas Development;	-
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Poor access to potable water 7. Poor road conditions in urban and rural areas 8. Poor waste management 9. Poor drainage and sanitation facilities 10. Deteriorating road safety 11. Inadequate electricity services 12. Traffic congestion in Nkawkaw Town 13. Deteriorating road safety
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18 Low standard of education 19 Poor health services 20 Limited support services for HIV AIDS and vulnerable people 21 Limited employment opportunities
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 22. Low participation of women and youth in decision making 23. Lack of permanent office accommodation for area and urban councils 24. Low transparency in financial management

--	--

Source: MPCU, 2014

3.6 Prioritization of Adopted Issues

The adopted issues above were subjected to prioritization analysis to obtain the key development priorities of the Municipality. To assist in the prioritization, the criteria proposed in the NMTDPF were used. These criteria are:

- **Impact on population:** impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable;
- **Significant Linkages:** significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.;
- **Multiplier Effect:** significant multiplier effect on the local economy – attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.
- **Addressing Inequality:** impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality)
- **Environmental Concern:** the extent to which the issue contributes to environmental sustainability

The prioritization process

a. Ranking of Selected Criteria

To proceed with the prioritization, the criteria were subjected to pair-wise ranking to establish their relationship in terms of weights or significance as illustrated in the Table 3.6.1 below. The weight of criteria is inversely related to its rank. For instance, results from the pair-wise ranking show that significant linkages is ranked first, therefore, it is assigned the highest weight of 5 whereas Addressing Inequality picks the lowest weight of 1 because it has the lowest score and rank.

Table 3.4 A pair-wise ranking of selected criteria

Criteria	Impact on population	Significant Linkages	Multiplier Effect	Addressing Inequality	Environmental concern	Total	Rank	Weight
Impact on population		Significant Linkages	Impact on population	Impact on population	Impact on population	3	2 nd	4
Significant Linkages			Significant Linkages	Significant Linkages	Significant Linkages	4	1 st	5
Multiplier Effect				Multiplier Effect	Multiplier Effect	2	3 rd	3
Addressing Inequality					Environmental concern	0	5 th	1
Environmental Concern						1	4 th	2

Source: MPCU, 2014

b. Construction of Likert Scale

A likert scale was constructed to assist in the final evaluation of the development issues, which were identified from harmonization process. The scale is defined below.

Table 3.5: Likert Scale

Criteria	Description	Interpretation
3	High Favourable	the criterion has a strong relationship with the identified issues
2	Favourable	criterion indicates weak relationship with the identified issues
1	Neutral	no relationship

Source: MPCU, 2014

Table 3.6 A matrix showing the testing and choice of development focus of the Kwahu West Municipality

Criteria Development Issues	Impact on Population			Significant Linkages			Multiplier Effect			Addressing Inequality			Environmental Concern			Total	Rank
	Weight	Rating	Score	Weight	Rating	Score	Weight	Rating	Score	Weight	Rating	Score	Weight	Rating	Score		
Thematic Area 1: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability																	
1. Low Internally generated funds	4	2	8	5	2	10	3	2	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	27	16 th
2. Delays in the release of funds	4	3	12	5	2	10	3	2	6	2	1	2	1	2	2	35	11 th
Thematic Area 2: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector																	
25. Insufficient strategies for SMEs promotion	4	3	12	5	3	15	3	3	9	2	1	2	1	2	2	40	6 th
4. Poor development of tourism and culture	4	2	8	5	2	10	3	2	6	2	1	2	1	2	2	28	15 th
Thematic Area 3: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management																	
5. Poor environmental conservation	4	2	8	5	2	10	3	2	6	2	2	4	1	2	2	30	13 th
6. Low agricultural production	4	3	12	5	2	10	4	3	12	2	2	4	1	2	2	40	5 th
7. Low capacity of FBOs	4	1	4	5	2	10	4	2	8	2	2	4	1	2	2	28	14 th

8. High post- harvest loses	4	2	8	5	2	10	3	3	9	2	2	4	1	2	2	33	11 th
9. Poor marketing of agriculture produce	4	3	12	5	3	15	3	3	9	2	3	6	1	3	3	45	1 st
Thematic Area 5: Infrastructure and Human Settlements																	
10. Poor access to potable water	4	3	12	5	3	15	3	2	6	2	2	4	1	2	2	39	7 th
11. Poor road conditions in urban and rural areas	4	3	12	5	3	15	3	3	9	2	2	4	1	3	3	43	2 nd
12. Poor waste management	4	2	8	5	2	10	3	2	6	2	2	4	1	3	3	31	12 th
13. Poor drainage and sanitation facilities	4	3	12	5	3	15	3	2	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	36	9 th
14. Deteriorating road safety	4	2	8	5	2	10	3	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	26	18 th
15. Inadequate electricity services	4	1	4	5	1	5	3	2	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	18	20 th
16. High vehicular Traffic congestion in Nkawkaw Town	4	2	8	5	2	10	3	1	3	2	2	4	2	1	2	27	17 th
Thematic Area 6: Human Development, Productivity and Employment																	
17. Low standard of education	4	3	12	5	3	15	3	3	9	2	2	4	1	2	2	42	3 rd
18. Poor health services	4	3	12	5	3	15	3	3	9	2	2	4	1	1	1	41	4 th
19. Limited support services for HIV/AIDS and vulnerable people	4	1	4	5	2	10	3	2	6	2	2	4	1	1	1	25	19 th

20. Limited employment opportunities	4	2	8	5	2	10	3	3	9	2	2	6	1	2	2	35	10 th
Thematic Area 7: Transparent and Accountable Governance																	
21. Low participation of women and youth in decision making	4	3	12	5	3	15	3	2	6	2	2	4	1	1	1	38	8 th
22. Inadequate permanent office accommodation for area and urban councils	4	2	8	5	2	10	3	2	6	2	2	4	1	1	1	29	15 th
23. Low transparency in financial management	4	2	8	5	2	10	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	24	20 th

Source: MPCU, 2014

From Table 3.6, the development issues were subjected to testing and choice aimed at identifying the issues of utmost importance. Though, the development issues are presented according to the thematic areas of the GSGDA, they were not prioritized based on the thematic areas. Instead, all the development issues were tested based on the selected criteria irrespective of the thematic area that they fall. The testing and choice process involved multiplying the rate against the weight of each of each development criteria and obtaining a score for that particular criterion for the development issue concern. The total score for each development issue is obtained from the scores of the individual criterion. The rank of the development issue is obtained by comparing the total score with the scores of other development issues.

The prioritisation process ended with a list of prioritised development issues as provided in the list below. This was subjected to a POCC analysis in order to obtain the refined prioritised development issues.

List of Prioritised Development issues

1. Poor marketing of agriculture produce
2. Poor road conditions in urban and rural areas
3. Low standard of education
4. Poor health services
5. Insufficient strategies for SMEs promotion
6. Low agricultural production
7. Poor access to potable water
8. Low participation of women and youth in decision making
9. Poor drainage and sanitation facilities
10. Delays in the release of funds
11. Limited employment opportunities
12. High post- harvest loses
13. Poor waste management
14. Poor environmental conservation
15. Inadequate permanent office accommodation for area and urban councils
16. Poor development of tourism and culture
17. Low capacity of FBOs
18. Low Internally generated funds

19. High vehicular Traffic congestion in Nkawkaw Town
20. Deteriorating road safety
21. Limited support services for HIV/AIDS and vulnerable people
22. Low transparency in financial management
23. Inadequate electricity service

3.7 Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

The POCC analysis is a tool used to streamline development issues and interventions before they are programmed for implementation. This analysis is important in helping to fine-tune development goals, objectives, policies and strategies. Development plans can only be achieved if critical analysis of potentials, opportunities, strengths and weakness of the district are effectively conducted. It helps to build up potentials, exploit available opportunities, eliminate and minimize challenges and constraints respectively. About 23 development issues of the Kwahu West Municipality have been subjected to this analysis, as indicated in Table 3.8. In this report, Potential, Opportunities. Constraints and Challenges have been defined as follows:

Potentials:

Potentials are latent strengths or untapped resources in the district, which are capable of being tapped for the district's development. For example availability of bye laws on internal revenue.

Opportunities:

They are positive and development enhancing factors that are external to the district, and on which the district does not have direct control. For example, availability of the IGF funds

Constraints:

Constraints are internal factors (within the district) that inhibit or restrict the district's efforts to unearth and fully utilization of its potentials.

Challenges:

They are negative external factors that inhibit the pursuit of development interventions in the district.

The process involved matching of the prioritized development issues against their corresponding potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges as presented in Table 3.8 below.

Table 3.7 Application of POCC Analysis to the Identified Main Development Issues

IDENTIFIED ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Thematic Area 1: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability				
<p>Low Internally generated funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of various revenue sources -Favourable climatic condition for agriculture production -Municipal by laws -Availability of finance department -Availability of Municipal security department -Availability of traders group associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Private companies for possibility of outsourcing IGF -Support from Central government and development partners -Availability of police department -Availability of training institutions on financial management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate staff -Inadequate logistic for department staff -Non enforcement of by-laws -Inadequate revenue database -Low motivation and incentives for revenue collectors -Weak institutional capacity to collect internal revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High cost of revenue collection -Poor management of collected fund -High rate of tax evasion by traders
<p>Conclusion: Identification of new source of IGF can increase the revenue base as well as improve the monitoring system in the revenue collection</p>				

Delays in the release of funds from the government	<p>Supplementary funds from IGF</p> <p>Availability of qualified staff (can sell the project proposals)</p> <p>Availability of the Act that give the Municipality mandate to seek funds from other sources</p> <p>Communication between the Municipality and central government</p>	<p>Funds from development partners and NGOs</p> <p>Availability of financial institutions to provide credit to the Municipality</p> <p>Collaboration with Ministry of Finance and Local Government and Rural Development</p>	<p>Inadequate logistic</p> <p>Weak communication and feedback mechanism between Municipality and central government</p>	Low revenue collection from the central government
--	---	--	---	--

Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist in the Municipal could be used to overcome the existing challenges of delay of fund and prepare to be independent

Thematic Area 2: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector;

Inadequate and low capacitated SMEs	<p>-Availability of training institutions</p> <p>-High motivation of SMEs</p> <p>-Availability of land for investment</p>	<p>-Business initiatives from LESDEP, Business Advisory Centers, NGOs and other development partners.</p> <p>-Available financial</p>	<p>-Inadequate entrepreneurial skills</p> <p>-Low capital to expand SMEs</p> <p>- Low technical expertise for SMEs development</p> <p>-Bureaucratic process in accessing loans</p>	<p>-Inadequate funds from central Government for SMEs promotion</p> <p>-unwillingness of financial institutions to give out loans to SMEs</p> <p>- Inadequate logistics and personnel for the BAC</p>
-------------------------------------	---	---	--	---

	-Availability of internal markets and external market.	institutions -Available entrepreneurial skills		
Conclusion: Development of SMEs in the Municipality could be achieved by liaising with the relevant stakeholders to fashion out strategies that will take advantage of the existing potentials and opportunities				
Poor development of tourism and culture	Availability of tourist sites Availability of effective transport services to tourist sites Availability of hospitality services for tourist Availability of beautiful cultural artifacts	-Availability of Ministry for Tourism and National tourist Board -Ghana Tourist Board at the regional level	-Poor tourism managerial skills -Inadequate private interest in the tourism sector -inadequate advertisement	-Limited budget allocation to develop the tourism sector effectively -Nonexistence of decentralized Ghana Tourist Board at the Municipality. -Huge capital requirement
Conclusion: The tourism sub-sector can contribute to generate employment in the Municipality. Collaboration between the Ghana Tourist Board and the Ministry of Tourism and culture and other stakeholders could be strengthened to overcome existing challenges.				
Thematic Area 3: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management				
Poor environmental conservation	-Presence of skilled staff for environment conservation (Forestry commission, Environmental Protection Agency)	Support from the government Presence of NGOs and EPA Availability of national	-Negative attitude of citizens -Frequent Bush fires especially during dry seasons	-Inadequate alternative sources of Livelihood -High incidence of poverty -Limited funds to finance

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of climate forecast stations -Availability of by-laws on environment protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> environmental policies, laws, rules and directives -Attitude of Citizens towards Environmental conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Non enforcement of environmental by laws -Inadequate political will -Indiscriminate charcoal production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> environment conservation activities
<p>Conclusion: -Raise communal spirit to environment protection through environment education and awareness creation -Environmental protection by-laws of the Assembly could be instituted and enforced strongly</p>				
High post-harvest losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of extension services -Availability of local skills -Availability of local materials for construction of storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of internal and external market for produce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reluctant to adopt new storage technology for farmers -Inadequate logistic for extension officers -Poor road connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High storage cost -Crop price fluctuations demoralize farm to invest in storage facilities
<p>Conclusion: Availability of material and skills for development of storage facilities could be used to eliminate problems associated with poor storage facilities in the Municipality.</p>				
Low agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of arable land -Availability of MADU for technical support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of MoFA -Presence of Development partners and NGOs supporting agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Erratic rainfall -Inadequate agro-processing facilities -Inadequate logistic for extension officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited funds from Government and Partners -Price fluctuation for agricultural produce -Pests and diseases

	-Availability of extension staff	-Presence of agricultural training institutions	-Inadequate access to credit to farmers -Poor road connectivity -Bad agricultural practices by farmers	
Conclusion: Promoting both land and capital intensive agricultural practice has the potential to expand the production of food and cash crops in the Municipality.				
Low capacity of FBOs	-Availability of MoFA staff to assist in the formation of FBOs -High commitment of farmers to join FBOs -Presence of skilled facilitators from the Municipality to	-Support from the central government and donors to provide technical expertise -Availability of farmers network Municipality wide.	-Inadequate skilled facilitator -Inadequate logistics for capacitating FBOs -Low interest by farmers	Budget constraints
Conclusion: Efficiency of FBOs could be promoted through concerted effort to strengthen the financial and technical capacities of the operators				
Poor marketing of agriculture produce	-Availability of local market -Availability of local storage facilities -Availability of agro-processing industries -Availability of FBOs	-Government policies which support agriculture - Presence of Development partners and NGOs supporting agriculture -Presence of financial institutions to provide credit to farmers	-Poor road connectivity -Inadequate storage facilities -Inadequate agro-processing industries	-Price fluctuation for agricultural produce

Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities can be used to solve agricultural produce marketing problems. Collaboration with relevant stakeholders can be strengthened and help to overcome challenges and constraints.

Thematic Area 4: Oil and Gas Development

No Issue Was Adopted

Thematic Area 5: Infrastructure and Human Settlements

<p>Poor drainage and sanitation facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of financial resources • Availability of town & country planning Department to draw Municipal layout plan • Availability of Technical committee eg. MWD, Environmental Officers • Existence of Law enforcement agencies • Availability of Municipal Assembly by-Laws on sanitation conditions. • Existence of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs • Central Government support • Interest of private people • Public/private collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative political influence on Municipal plans. • Negative attitude of citizens in the Municipality • Inadequate financial resources • Poor enforcement of sanitation by-laws • Inadequate skilled personnel • Limited households toilet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds • Unchanged negative attitude of citizens • Unfavorable weather conditions to support
---	---	--	--	---

	collaboration among public/private sanitation agencies.			
--	---	--	--	--

Conclusions:
 -Communal spirit could be raised on the use of safe sanitary system
 -Public Private Partnership could be promoted in the sanitation projects
 -Environmental by laws could be enforced on the use of safe sanitary system
 -Technical and financial support from the central government and other donors can be provided to support sanitation projects

Poor road conditions in rural areas and within towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of road network • Availability of Urban/feeder roads departments • Availability of funds • Availability of skilled and unskilled labour • Availability of Road layout plans • Availability of political will. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Expertise • Funding from central Government and development partners • Cooperation among roads department • Release of lands by land custodians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Existence of clay deposit • Lack of political will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavorable topography • Delay in release of funds • Weather conditions
---	---	---	---	---

Conclusion: High cost of transportation resulted from poor rural road network and connectivity could be mitigated only if the road infrastructure is in good condition

<p>Poor access to potable water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Availability of water resources •Availability of water treatment and distribution facilities •Availability of Expertise from Ghana Water Company & WATSAN •Availability of materials for potable water production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Availability of NGOs •Funding from central government and other development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inadequate funds •Limited supply of materials •Inadequate skilled labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Supply of water to high altitude settlements •Delay in the release of fund •Existence of harmful chemicals in underground and surface water.
<p>Conclusion: Water is a basic need of life. This could be mitigated by exploring alternative sources of potable water e.g application of rain water harvesting technology.</p>				
<p>Deteriorating road safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Driver & Vehicle licensing Authority •Availability of roads departments • Existence of Ghana Police Service (MTTU) • Availability of vehicle spare parts •Availability of road safety regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation of Electronic Media Stations • Support from Civil Society & NGOs • Education on road safety in schools and at public gathering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Negative attitudes by drivers and pedestrians • Corrupt nature of DVLA and MTTU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • No political will

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Existence of road safety commission 			
<p>Conclusion: Efficient road and traffic management system needs to be developed to ensure road security in the Municipality.</p>				
<p>Poor waste management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Environmental Sanitation and Environmental Health departments • Existence of an engineered Land fill sites • Availability of private waste management companies e.g. Zoom Lion • Availability of funds for solid waste collection and recycling. • Availability of environmental experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment and materials for solid waste • Land for the construction of an engineered land fill site • Collaboration among sanitation and waste management • Decentralize sanitation services at the various sectors of the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative attitude of citizens in solid waste management • Non enforcement of sanitation laws • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of waste management agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding for solid waste management • Inadequate technical expertise to management solid waste • Inadequate technology to recycle solid waste into energy sources
<p>Conclusion: Increase funds for solid waste and the development of alternatives methods of recycling solid waste could improve the management of waste in the Municipality</p>				

Inadequate electricity services	-Presence of National Grid -Presence of ECG -Availability of demand for electricity	-Presence of MoE	-High initial installation cost -Delay in getting services	-Frequent power cuts -Frequent increase of tariffs
Conclusion: Encouraging alternative sources of power generation for electricity supply could lessen the burden and dependency on the hydro power supply system.				
High vehicular Traffic congestion in Nkawkaw Town	-Presence of Ghana Police Service -Presence of T&CP Dept	-Presence of MoR, MoT -Availability of development partners supporting road construction projects	-Reluctance of traders to leave road reserves -Inadequate logistics -Inadequate road network	-Limited funds provided by Central Government for construction and maintenance
Conclusion: Efficient traffic management system needs to be developed to ensure free flow of traffic in the Municipality				
Thematic Area 6: Human Development, Productivity and Employment				
Low standard of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Municipality Education Department • Support from Central Government • Availability of technical expertise from Municipal Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government support • NGOs Support • Get fund • Availability of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low IGF generation. • High poverty levels • Irregular support from NGOs funding sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non enforcement of educational policies • Inadequate central government funding

Conclusion: The provision of funds from Central Government, Get Fund, NGOs and IGF can be used to assist in the construction of educational infrastructure. Enforcement of educational policies by the education directorate could further enhance teaching and learning as well as enrolment.

<p>High infection rate and limited support services for HIV/AIDS and vulnerable people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of district strategic plan for HIV/AIDS • Availability of media and services for infected people PMTCT and VCT • Availability of health facilities and services -Availability of social welfare department for awareness creation • Availability of legal services institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of national policy on HIV/AIDS • Presence of national and international NGOs and development partners supports HIV/AIDS campaign <p>Ministry of legal and constitutional affairs provides technical supports</p> <p>Institutions provides awareness and education campaign on children and women abuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate personnel • Inadequate logistics • High rate of stigmatization to the infected people • Bad beliefs and cultural practices on HIV/AIDS • High Poverty rate • Weak coordination among organization deals with HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate government funding
--	--	--	---	---

Conclusion: Stem down the spread of HIV&AIDS, Stigmatization and behavioral change should be given priority attention in the Municipal plans

<p>Limited employment opportunities</p>	<p>-Availability of investment opportunities in agriculture, trade and tourism sectors</p>	<p>-Presence of MoT&I which support SMEs</p> <p>-Availability of NGOs/Donors which</p>	<p>-Inadequate SME skills to most entrepreneurs</p> <p>-Lack of collateral to access loans</p>	<p>-High start-up cost prevents most SMEs to enter into business</p>
--	--	--	--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of financial institutions which provide credit to investors -Availability of reliable market for goods and services -Technical and vocational schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support investment drives -Availability of conducive environment for investors e.g. policies, security, etc. -National Youth Policy -National Youth Employment scheme -Donor Programmes on youth development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate market for goods and services -Lack of savings cultures -Insatiable desire for white colour jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funding -Poor attitude of the youth towards vocational training
--	---	--	--	--

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

Poor health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of health care facilities -Availability of qualified health care staff -Availability of referral health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of MOH which provides support -Availability of development partners and NGOs which support health activities -Availability of health training institutions which produce health care personnel -Availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate health personnel -Inadequate logistics for health service provision -Inadequate health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding from government and development partners
----------------------	--	--	---	---

		national policies which support health activities		
--	--	---	--	--

Conclusion: Collaboration between stakeholders will help to overcome health service provision challenges and constraints.

Thematic Area 7: Transparent and Accountable Governance

<p>Low participation of women and youth in decision making</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability Social welfare department -Availability of laws to fights against women and child abuse Occasional forum affecting women education -Availability of women organisation -Availability various laws on human rights Availability of legal services centres (legal services) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of policy and education opportunity to all -Availability of NGOs and development partners deals which create awareness on women’s rights -Support from the central government to enact legislative reform in favour of equity and women rights -Ministry of Women and Children Affairs -Availability of media house which provides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of gender stereotypes among societies -Taboos and culture which prevent women to participate in the public activities -Low level of education as compared to men -Inadequate information and database on gender disaggregated data -Poverty among women prevent them to engage into politics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limitation of fund to finance the awareness creation campaign -High rate of unemployment among the youth
---	---	--	---	--

		information on gender inequality		
<p>Conclusion: Collaboration among stakeholder can be used to overcome the challenges and constraints and improve women and youth participation in decisionmaking. Empowerment of women could be achieved through their popular participation in decision making process and implementation</p>				
<p>Inadequate permanent office accommodation for area and urban councils.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of space for new office construction -Availability of local building materials and experts -Availability of IGF to finance local projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from the Ministry of local government and rural development -Availability of NGOs and development partner who can support the construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bad attitudes among people to contribute the development project -Low political will. 	Limited funds
<p>Conclusion: Both potentials and opportunities can effectively been used mitigate the accommodation problem by involving relevant stakeholders</p>				
<p>Low transparency in financial management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of By-laws on financial administration -Availability of Municipal Assembly financial sub-committee to monitor and evaluate finances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of the office of CAG Presence of Police and ant-corruption department Availability of Parliamentary Public Local Accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate police and ant corruption personnel to combat fund mismanagement Poor institutional linkages Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Political authority over financial management at the Municipality.

	-Public display of revenue collection and expenditure.	Committee	Secrecy nature of the crimes	
<p>Conclusion: Effective participation in decision making by key stakeholders can be achieved if these potentials and opportunities are put into good use and fully exploited. The identified challenges and constraints can be addressed by putting in place strategies that will attract massive participation from stakeholders in development planning process.</p>				

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

The formulation of goals, objectives and strategies form an important component in planning. Therefore, this chapter discusses the Municipal Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies within the broader context of its vision and mission. The chapter will provide focus and direction for the design of programmes, projects and activities for achieving development in the Municipality.

4.2 Municipal Vision and Mission

4.2.1 Municipal Vision Statement

Kwahu West Municipal Assembly shall work in partnership with all stakeholders to ensure total and wholesome socio-economic development of the Municipality

4.2.2 Municipal Mission Statement

The Kwahu West Municipal Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of its people through the effective mobilization and development of human and natural resources; provision of social services and the creation of an enabling environment for accelerated and sustainable development.

4.3 Municipal Development Goal

In consonant with the MTDPF (2014 – 2017), the goal of the Kwahu West Municipality was formulated to reflect the thematic areas of the GSGDA. One other factor considered in the formulation of the goal was that it encapsulates all the needs and inspirations of the Municipality. Consequently, the goal of the Kwahu West Municipality for the 2014 -2017 period is,

“To promote accelerated economic growth and development in the Municipality”.

The above goal was formulated to guide development in all sectors of the Municipality’s development as outlined in the thematic areas of the GSGDA in accordance with the District Development Planning Guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

4.3.1 Goal Compatibility Analysis

A goal compatibility analysis was conducted to determine the extent to which the development goal of the Municipality is compatible with the broad national goal of the GSGDA. This is to ensure that the achievement of the Municipality’s goal would contribute to the overall achievement of the national goal of:

“Addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and middle income status”.

As indicated in Table 4.2 and Table 4.3, there is a strong linkage between the national goal and the Municipal goal. Therefore, the Municipal goal is compatible with the national goal and when achieved will contribute to the achievement of the national goal.

Table 4.1: Definition of Score

Definition	Score
Strongly compatible	2
Weakly compatible	1
Not compatible	0
Weakly incompatible	-1
Strongly incompatible	-2

Source: Adopted from NDPC (MTDPF 2010-2013)

Table 4.2: Goal Compatibility Matrix

Goal	Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2010-2013) Goal:- addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and middle income status
	Score
Municipality Goal: ‘To promote accelerated economic growth and development in the Municipality’	2 - Strongly Compatible

Source: MPCU, 2014

4.4 Development Projections and Needs Assessment for 2014–2017

Development projections are necessary for informed decisions about the type of interventions that will address the Municipality’s development goal formulated in section 3.2. As a result, the

first part of this section is devoted for population projections for the period, whereas the second part assesses the future needs of the Municipality with regard to essential services like water, sanitation, education, health and so on.

4.4.1 Demographic Projections

Table 4.3.1a below presents the projected population by age cohort for 2017. It is anticipated that the Municipality would have attained a total population of 112,826. Also, there will be 54,102 males and 58,724 females in the Municipality. The sex ratio also expected to be 100 males to 108 females.

Table 4.3: Projected population by age cohort for 2017

AGE	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
0-4	7672	7254	14927
5-9	7090	6896	13986
10-14	6872	6895	13767
15-19	6202	6279	12480
20-24	4765	5772	10537
25-29	3936	4762	8698
30-34	3139	3589	6729
35—39	2767	3192	5959
40-44	2470	2816	5287
45-49	2191	2499	4690
50-54	1928	2457	4385
55-59	1319	1566	2885
60-64	1185	1,208	2393
65+	2,564	3,538	6,104
TOTAL	54,102	58,724	112,826

Source: MPCU, 2014

The projected population by broad age cohort for 2017 is presented in table 4.3.1b below. The potential labour force is 64,042 while the age dependency ratio will be 1:0.8. There will be a total urban population of 75,556 and population density of 272.5 persons per square kilometre.

Table 4.4: Projected population by broad age cohort, 2017

AGE GROUP	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-14	21,636	40	21,045	36	42,681	38
15-64	29902	55	34,140	58	64,042	57
65+	2,564	5	3,538	6	6,102	5
TOTAL	54,102	100	58,724	100	112,826	100

Source: MPCU, 2014

4.4.2 Needs Assessment for 2017

From the projected population, the various facilities which would be required by 2017 were determined. These are presented in the tables 4.3.2a to 4.3.2h below.

Table 4.5: Educational facilities by 2017

Type of facility	Number existing	Number required	Surplus	Backlog
Primary	122	23	99	-
JHS	80	13	67	-
SHS/Tech/Voc	7	7	0	-

Source: MPCU, 2014

Table 4.6: Health facilities by 2017

Type of facility	Number existing	Number required	Surplus	Backlog
Hospital	4	4	0	-
Health centres	7	12	-	5
Clinics	6	23	-	17

Source: MPCU, 2014

Table 4.7: Major sources of drinking water by population, 2017

FACILITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	PERCENTAGE
Pipe borne	9,987	8.9
Well	49,251	43.7
Borehole	53,092	47.0
Streams	496	0.4
Total	112,826	100

Source: MPCU, 2014

Table 4.8: Toilet facilities patronized by households, 2017

TYPE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	PERCENT
Cartage	4400	3.9
KVIP	59347	52.6
Pit Latrines	38474	34.1
Water Closet	8236	7.3
Free range	2369	2.1
Total	112826	100

Source: MPCU, 2014

Table 4.9: Solid waste disposal by households for 2017

Disposal Method	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
Burying	609	2.7
Public Dump site	17217	76.3
Burning	1762	7.8
House to House Collection	1375	6.1
Open space	1602	7.1
Total	22565	100

Source: MPCU, 2014

Table 4.10: Liquid waste disposal by households, 2017

DISPOSAL METHOD	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
Soak away	6025	26.7
Catch pits	2324	10.3
Sewers	1015	4.5
Organised drains	6747	29.9
Compound disposal	6454	28.6
Total	22565	100

Source: MPCU, 2014

Table 4.11: Energy for lighting by households for 2017

TYPE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
Electricity (mains)	17,743	63.2
Electricity (private generator)	198	0.7
Kerosene lamp	4,255	15.2
Gas lamp	43	0.2
Solar energy	23	0.1
Candle	198	0.7
Flashlight/Torch	5,338	19.0
Firewood	52	0.2
Crop residue	20	0.1
Other	202	0.7
Total	28,072	100

Source: MPCU, 2014

Table 4.12 Energy for cooking by households, 2017

TYPE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
None no cooking	1,783	6
Wood	10,017	36
Gas	3,591	13
Electricity	99	0
Kerosene	142	1
Charcoal	12,300	44
Crop residue	60	0
Saw dust	48	0
Animal waste	6	0
Other	25	0
Total	28,072	100

Source: MPCU, 2014

- ❖ Number of households by 2017: 28,072
- ❖ Average household size: 5 people

4.5 Municipal Development Objectives and Strategies for the Thematic Areas

In order to achieve the overarching goal of the Municipality as stated in section 4.2, specific objectives were developed under each of the thematic areas of the GSGDA. As suggested by the 2014 – 2017 NMTDF, the objectives were carefully formulated in order that they meet the SMART criterion. Also included are specific development strategies for attaining each of the objectives formulated. The development objectives and strategies are presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.13 Adopted Policy Objectives and Strategies of Kwahu West Municipal

Development Issue	Policy objective	Strategies
<i>Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability</i>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low Internally generated funds 2. Delays in the release of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase the percentage of IGF in local revenue from 19 percent in 2013 to 30 percent by the end of 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide the needed logistics to the revenue department. ▪ Build the capacity of the staff in the revenue department on effective means of revenue collection. ▪ Review revenue heads and subjects to eliminate non-productive ones and introduce new ones
<i>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</i>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Insufficient strategies for SMEs promotion 4. Poor development of tourism and culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote SMEs and tourism development in the Municipality by 2017 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop tourist sites in the Municipality 2. Organized workshop for potential craft men and investors. 3. Enhance the capacity of SMEs 4. Establish an artisan village in Nkawkaw by 2017 5. Organized capacity building workshops for potential craft men

Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

<p>5. Poor environmental conservation 6. Low agricultural production 7. Low capacity of FBOs 8. High post- harvest loses 9. Poor marketing of agriculture produce</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase productivity in the agricultural sector through the adoption of modern method and techniques by 2017 ▪ To promote the sustainable use of natural resources in the Municipality by 2017 ▪ To promote irrigation development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide logistics and training to the extension service division ▪ Establish agriculture mechanization centres in selected communities to serve farmers ▪ Assist farmers acquire irrigation equipment ▪ Provide farmers with improved seeds/breeds ▪ Form and train new FBOs and revamp dormant ones ▪ Assist farmers adopt agro-forestry techniques
---	--	---

Infrastructure and Human Settlements

<p>10. Poor access to potable water 11. Poor road conditions in urban and rural areas 12. Poor waste management 13. Poor drainage and sanitation facilities 14. Deteriorating road safety 15. Inadequate electricity services 16. High vehicular Traffic congestion in Nkawkaw Town</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve road networks and condition in the Municipality by 2017. ▪ To increase access to potable water in the Municipality by 2017. ▪ To enhance access to sustainable energy supply by 2017 the end of the plan period. ▪ To develop land use maps for the Municipality to guide development activities by 2017 ▪ To improve sanitation situation in the Municipality by 2017. ▪ To decongest existing markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct and upgrade existing roads linking communities. ▪ Drill boreholes and hand dug wells in areas deprived of potable water. ▪ Repair and fix broken down pipes and boreholes ▪ Co-ordinate and liaise with the government to provide electricity through the Self-Help Electrification Programme (SHEP). ▪ Provide logistics for waste management ▪ Construct and upgrade existing markets ▪ Prepare and publish land use maps to help check unauthorized
---	---	--

		development
<i>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</i>		
17. Low standard of education 18. Poor health services 19. Limited support services for HIV/AIDS and vulnerable people 20. Limited employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve the quality of education and health in the Municipality by 2017. ▪ To integrate the vulnerable and the excluded in society into mainstream development in the Municipality by 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide educational and health infrastructure ▪ Intensify HIV/AIDS campaign ▪ Provide training and credit to PWDs
<i>Transparent and Accountable Governance</i>		
21. Low participation of women and youth in decision making 22. Inadequate permanent office accommodation for area and urban councils 23. Low transparency in financial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote grass-root participation in political decision making ▪ To promote transparency and accountability in financial management ▪ To provide the enabling environment for the smooth operations of the Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide infrastructure for the Municipal Assembly. ▪ Build the capacity of staff of the Assembly through training and logistical support. ▪ Encourage women participation in decision making through sensitization and engagement with women groups

Source: MPCU, 2014

CHAPTER FIVE

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the adopted development programmes for the Municipality. It presents the broad programmes (Municipal Composite Programme of Action) and indicative financial estimates from 2014-2017. The broad programs to be implemented by the Municipality within the planned period 2014-2017 have been formulated taking into account the Municipal development goal which states:

‘To promote accelerated economic growth and development in the Municipality’

5.2 Development Programmes – 2014 - 2017

The broad development objectives and adopted issues as per the respective thematic areas are presented below.

Thematic Area 1: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

Broad Objective: Strengthening Municipal Financial Capacity

Adopted issues:

1. Low Internally generated funds
2. Delays in the releases of funds

Thematic Area 2: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector

Broad Objectives: Capacitating SMEs to become competent in the competitive business environment.

Adopted issues:

1. Insufficient strategies for SMEs promotion
2. Poor development of tourism and culture

Thematic Area 3: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Broad Objective: Develop a modernised Agriculture System to Increase Food and Cash Crop Production and ensure Food Security and Improved Standard of Living

Adopted issues:

1. Poor environmental conservation
2. Low agricultural production
3. Low capacity of FBOs
4. High post- harvest loses
5. Poor marketing of agriculture produce

Thematic Area 4: Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Broad Objective: Developing Physical Infrastructures for sustainable growth and poverty reduction

Adopted issues:

1. Poor access to potable water
2. Poor road conditions in urban and rural areas
3. Poor waste management
4. Poor drainage and sanitation facilities
5. Deteriorating road safety
6. Inadequate electricity services
7. High vehicular Traffic congestion in Nkawkaw Town

Thematic Area 6: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Broad Objective: Increase Efficiency in Productivity with well-developed human skills and expertise

Adopted issues:

1. Low standard of education
2. Poor health services
3. Limited support services for HIV/AIDS and vulnerable people
4. Limited employment opportunities

Thematic Area 7: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Broad Objective: Enhancing human capacitation to promote good governance and rule of Law

Adopted issues:

1. Low participation of women and youth in decision making
2. Inadequate permanent office accommodation for area and urban councils
3. Low transparency in financial management

5.3 Logical Framework

The Logframe consists of a matrix with four columns and four (or more) rows, summarising the key elements of a project, which includes, *Narrative Summary*, *Objective Variable Indicators (OVI)*, *Means of Verification and Assumption (MOV)* as the four columns of the matrix. Whiles *Overall Goal*, *Objective/Purpose*, *Results/Output and Activities* as the four rows

The Logical framework identifies what the project intends to do, shows the various level of the project and shows the relationship between the different levels. This logic is tested and refined by the analysis of assumptions in the fourth column of the matrix. The narrative summary has overall goal, objective/purpose, results/output and activities of the project under it.

In the table below, we have the overall goal as promoting accelerated economic growth and development in the Municipality through private sector growth and agriculture modernization.

The assumption for this is that growth in the national economy will be sustained

5.4 Formulation of Composite Programmes of Action (PoA)

This section presents a detail design of the programmes for the planning period. Table 4.3 is a matrix showing the detail design of the development programmes for the period. It gives information about the sector strategies in each thematic area, activity indicator and location, timeframe, indicative budget, source of funding as well as implementing agency. These infomatio are very useful as it highlights the major component in each programme/project in the implementation phase which is also to be used for designing action plan and monitoring and evaluation framework.

5.5 Indicative Financial Plan for 2014 -2017

The financial indicative plan in this section shows the means by which the plans in Section 5.3 can be achieved. If plans are the cables of development, then funds are the energy that flow through them to light up and power development. This section indicates the quantum of funds required for the operationalization of the plan, their sources as well as the means through which they can be raised.

5.6 Main Sources and Cost of the Plan

Estimates from the Programme of Action in Section 4.3 indicate that the total cost of the Medium Term Development Plan is GH¢ 6,778,110.00. Out of this, the District Assembly is expected to fund GH¢ 1,389,512.55 which is 20.5 per cent from internal sources while the rest would be met from external sources notably DACF, DDF, LSDGP, GSOP, UDG, Central Government supported projects and other sources. The proposed expenditure has been broken down on thematic area bases in the below matrix for easy reference and comparison.

Table 5.2 Indicative Financial Plan for Kwahu West Municipal 2014 – 2017

REVENUE SOURCE	AMOUNT GH¢	PERCENTAGE
IGF	1,389,512.55	20.5
DACF	2,053,767.33	30.3
MP's Common Fund	77,948.265	1.15
DDF	989,604.06	14.6
GOG	1,404,424.392	20.72
CBRDP	27,112.44	0.40
Urban Development Grant	225,711.063	3.33
Others	610,029.9	9.00
Total	6,778,110.00	100

Source: Kwahu West Municipal Assembly, 2014

5.7 Strategies for Mobilizing Funds

In order to realise the amount needed for the implementation of the 2014 -2017 MTDP, there is the need to make arrangements to raise the funds required. Table 4.5 indicates how funds would

be raised for the smooth implementation of the projects and programmes in the MTDP of Kwahu West Municipal.

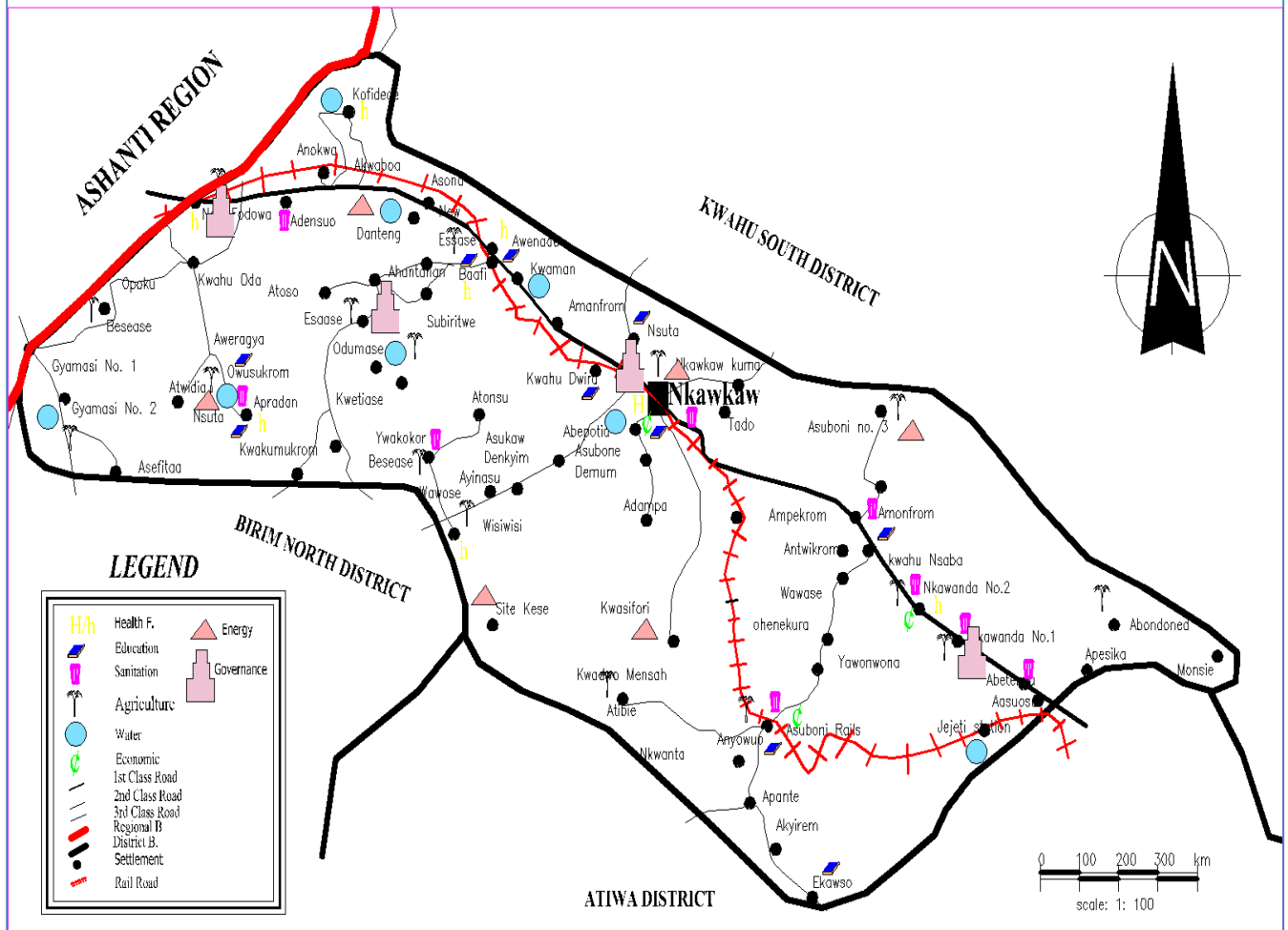
Table 5.3: Strategies to mobilise financial resources to implement development projects

Objectives	Strategies	Time Framework				Responsibility
		2014	2015	2016	2017	
Improve IGF collection	1. Put in place incentives scheme to motivate revenue collectors	x	x	x	x	DCE / F&A Sub-Committee
	2. Organise training programmes for the revenue collectors	x	x	x	x	MPO/MFO
	3. Reward outstanding revenue collectors	x	x	x	x	MCE / F&A Sub-Committee
	4. Provide revenue pay permit booth at vintage points in the municipality	x	x			Works Department /SIF
	Update revenue data of the Assembly annually	x	x	x	x	MBO/MFO
Enhance extend inflows (development partners)	1. Lobby for additional funds to execute the proposed projects	x	x	x	x	MCE
	2. Submit reports punctually	x	x	x	x	MCD
	3. Make adequate provisions for the capital cost contributions of the donor projects	x	x	x	x	MCD/MCE
Increase Assembly's share of DDF/DACF	1.Motivate staff to comply with all the FOAT indicators	x	x	x	x	MCD
	2. Prepare adequately for the FOAT exercise through mocks exercise three times by per each year.	x	x	x	x	MCD
	3. Comply with regulations regarding the utilisation of the DDF Fund	x	x	x	x	MCD
	Increase IGF collection to increase the Assembly's share of the DACF	x	x	x	x	MFO/MCD/ MBO
Filling expenditure gaps	1.Prepare projects proposals to solicit funds from development partners		x	x	x	MPO

	2.Sensitise and educate communities towards projects funding		X	X	X	MPO
--	--	--	---	---	---	-----

Source: MPCU, 2014

Figure 5.1: Spatial Distribution of projects in the MTDP



Source: MPCU, 2014

CHAPTER SIX

MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the Annual Plan, which indicates specific actions to be taken by both public and private sectors, including Non-Governmental Organizations and the Community in the implementation of projects earmarked for the four-year medium term development programme for 2014 – 2017. The programme of action in the previous chapter formed the basis for the preparation of the annual action plans in this chapter. The Annual Plan indicates the activities/projects to be implemented, when each project should begin and end, the responsible implementing agencies, both leading and collaborating, and individual projects cost being local or external. Projects/activities for the action plans included,

- Projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education.
- Projects which satisfy the immediate needs of the people
- On-going projects in the district
- Projects whose costs could be accommodated within the year.
- Projects which will have immediate impact on poverty reduction, good governance, employment generation and growth

6.2 Annual Action Plans of the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly

The Annual action plans for the 2014 -2017 MTDP of Kwahu West Municipal Assembly. The action plan describes the way in which individual projects will be implemented. It shows the project activity, indicator, location, period for the implementation of each project in the respective thematic, implementing agency, cost for each project and funding sources. The action plans are presented in the Gantt Charts in Table Table 6.1 below.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2014

Municipal Goal: To promote accelerated economic growth and development in the Municipality										
Thematic Area 1: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability										
	Activity	Indicators	Location	TimeFrame				Implementing Agency	Cost GH¢	Funding Source
				2014 (Quarters)						
				1	2	3	4			
1	Maintenance of vehicle for revenue mobilization	Revenue Vehicle	Nkawkaw	x	x			Finance Dept	24,000.00	DACF,
2	Provide stationery for office use and Valued Books for revenue collection	Stationery and Valued	Nkawkaw	x	x	x	x	Finance Dept	30,000.00	IGF/DACF
3	Conduct supplementary valuation of all	One	Entire	x	x	x		Valuation Board	40,000.00	DACF
4	To support 50 SMEs annually to register their businesses with the Registrar's Department	50 No. of SME	Entire Municipality	x				Finance Dept, Municipal	5,000	IGF
5	Acquisition of sites for industrial development	Industrial site acquired	Abepotia	x	x	x	x	MPCU	20,000.00	IGF
6	Advertise tourist sites	250 brochures Made available	Entire Municipality			x		Finance Dept	19,375	IGF
7	Organize annual exhibition of local craft products	1 No. exhibition	Entire Municipality				x	Finance	2,000.00	IGF
	SUB-TOTAL								60,490.00	
Thematic Area 2: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector										

Broad Objectives: CapacitatingSMEstobecomecompetentinthe competitive businessenvironment.										
1	Conduct training workshop for 200 craftsmen	One workshop	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	(BAC)N.B.S.S.I	12,000.00	R.E.P./NBSSI
2	Organise exhibition of local craft products	One exhibition	Nkawkaw		x			N.B.S.S.I	1,250.00	GOG, DACF
3	Conduct one capacity building workshop on business management to200 SMEs	One Meetingin	KWMA	X	X	X	X	(BAC)N.B.S.S.I	8,000.00	R.E.P./NBSSI
SUB-TOTAL									9,500.00	

Thematic Area 3:Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

BroadObjective:DevelopamodernisedAgricultureSystemtoIncreaseFoodandCashCropProductionandensureFoodSecurityandImproved

1	Raising of Cockerels for sale to farmers	Cockerels raised	Nkawan da , Fodoa			X		Food and Agric Dept	6,000.00	GoG, DACF
2	Introduce grass cutter rearing to communities as profitable agro-enterprises	Rearing of grass cutters introducing in communities	Entire Municipality	X	X	x	x	Food and Agric Dept	9,000.00	DACF
3	Conducting home and farm visits for extension delivery	Farm and home visits conducted	Nkawan da, Fodoa and		x		X	Food and Agric Dept	27,000.00	DACF,IGF
4	Procure cassava processing equipment for demonstration centers	Cassava processing equipment purchased	Nkawan da , Fodoa and	X	X	X		Food and Agric Dept	3,500.00	Donor, GOG

5	Train farmers on various processing of cassava	Farmers trained on cassava processing	KWMA	X	X	X		Food and Agric Dept	720.00	DACF
6	Organize 1 training in 13 operational areas for 400 farmers in citrus diseases and pest control	A no. of training organised	Nkawkaw	X	x			Food and Agric Dept	868.00	DACF
7	Organize 1 training for 3 extension officers and 30 farmers at zone 4 on the control of yam beetles	A no. of training organized	KWMA			x	x	Food and Agric Dept	195.00	DACF
8	13 demonstration plots by 13 extension officers of 1 acre each on obaatanpa maize	13 No. of demonstration done	KWMA		X	X		Food and Agric Dept	4550.00	IGF
9	Extension service programmes to the private and general public	Extension services done	Throughout municipality	X	x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	5800.00	KWMA
10	To sustain the landscape beauty of the built and natural environments with effective management programmes	landscape beauty sustained	Nkawkaw municipality		x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	1000.00	KWMA
11	Landscaping of two bungalows and open spaces	Landscaping done	Nsuta, Abepotia, Nkawkaw By-pass		x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	3200.00	KWMA
12	A forestation programme	Afforestation done	Nkawkaw town		x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	600.00	KWMA

13	Creation of recreational ground	Recreational ground done	Nkawkaw		x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	3000.00	KWMA
14	Organize municipal RELC session	Monitoring conducted annually	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Agric Dept	4,000.00	DACF
15	Support for Agricultural Development	Agric Dept supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Agric Dept	16,629.25	DACF
SUB-TOTAL									285,250.00	

Thematic Area 4: Infrastructure and Human Settlements

1	Construct 5 boreholes in 5 communities	5 no boreholes constructed by 2014	Kwamang, Apradan, Abepotia, Awenadean, Leleta	X	X	X		Water and Sanitation Dept	187,500.00	DACF, IGF
2	Construction of one pipe borne water project in Nkawanda No.1 by 2014	1 No pipe borne water system by	Nkawkaw town	X	X	X		Water and Sanitation Dept	100,000.00	DACF,
3	Complete the drilling of 5 no. boreholes in rural areas	5 no. boreholes constructed by 2014	Nkawkaw New Town, Baffour Asuogya,	X	X	X		Water and Sanitation Dept	50,000.00	GOG, IGF

			Mococo/Re v. OseiNkwanta,							
4	Complete the construction of septic tank latrines	10 no. 10-seater septic tanks constructed by 2014	Mpraeso Amanfrom, Adensua & H widiem, Pradan & Nkwanda No.2, Nkwanda No. 1 & Asobuni Rails, Nyankroma	X	X	X		Water and Sanitation Dept	140,000.00	GOG
5	Procure 10 large refuse containers for refuse collection in Nkawkaw town	10 large refuse containers procured by	Nkawkaw Town			X	X	Water and Sanitation Dept	50,000.00	GOG
6	Organize formation of self-help groups in the 2 Area councils	2 Self-help groups formed by	Kwasifori and		X	X	X	Electricity Compnay of Ghana	1,750.00	IGF
7	Complete electricity extension to 3 newly developed areas in and around Nkawkaw	Electricity extension to	Around Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	Electricity Compnay of	50,000.00	DACF

		developed areas completed by 2014								
8	Procure 4 sets office stationery for Water and Sanitation department	4 sets of stationeries procured	KWMA		X	X	X	KWaterand Sanitation Dept	5,000.00	DACF
9	Support 500 landlords to construct KVIP latrines to the most vulnerable people in the entire Municipality	125 no. KVIP latrines constructed	KWMA	X	X	X	X	Waterand Sanitation Dept	62,500.00	DACF
10	Update the land use plan at Nkawkaw town	Master plan reviewed	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Townand Country Planning	7,000.00	DACF
11	Monitor land use and physical development process in Nkawkaw town	Monitoring conducted quarterly	KWMA	X	X	X	X	Townand Country Planning	1,250.00	IGF
12	Assistance to communities undertaking SHEP	Communities Under shep assisted	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	KWMA	7,000.00	DACF
13	Installation of new street light and rehabilitation of Faulty ones	Streetlights installed	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	KWMA	50,000.00	DACF
14	Supply of 120 LV Electricity poles to Communities Undertaking SHEP	120 LV poles supplied	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	KWMA	42,000.00	DACF
15	Construction of 2 No. market stalls	Market stalls constructed	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	48,403.33	DDF

16	Renovation Works at New Lorry Park	New Lorry park renovated	Nkawkaw New Lorry park	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	20,000.00	DDF
17	General maintenance of roads	Roads maintained	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	FEEDER ROADS	16,629.25	DACF
18	Reshaping and regraveling of Nsuta Methodist Junction to Abu School Road	Roads Reshaped and regavelled	Nsuta Methodist Junction to Abu School Kyidom Restaurant Road to Winners SHS	X	X	X	X	FEEDER ROADS	150,000.00	DDF
19	Culverts from white house Nurses Quarters to Brotherhood, Nsuta, ADB to GCB Road	Culverts constructed	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	FEEDER ROADS	127,000.00	DDF
20	Reshaping and Regraveling of Magistrate Court Road to Zongo to Assemblies of God Church to Moccoco Road & Ghana Commercial Bank to Cocoa Board to ADB Bank	Roads reshaped and regavelled	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	FEEDER ROADS	250,000.00	DDF
21	Drilling 17 Boreholes	A No. Boreholes drilled	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	85,000.00	DACF
22	Construction of 16 No. 10 Seater Septic tank latrine		Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	224,000.00	DDF

23	Construct 4 No. 8 seater institutional septic latrines	4no. 8seater institutional latrines constructed	Anglican School Complex and St. John M/A primary school/ JHS St Cecelia Asuboni no. 3 primary	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	56,000.00	DDF
24	Construct 4 no.10 seater Septic Tank Latrine	4 no. 10 seater latrines constructed	Adensua&H wediem,Nk awanda ,Asuboni	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	42,000.00	DDF
25	Construct 900mm diameter culvert	900mm diameter culvert constructed	Nkawkaw Whitehouse	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	3,941.00	DDF
26	Reshape and regravell Atta ne atta to Damang/Soldier Line Junction- Soldier Line Road	Roads reshaped and regravelled	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	FEEDER ROADS	35,700.00	DDF
27	Reshape and Regravel Accra Newtown Junction –Salvation Army Church Junction- Dumpong Rural Bank junction and Maameserwaa road	Roads reshaped and regravelled	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	FEEDER ROADS	5,500.00	DDF
28	Cladding 1 no. 6 unit Islamic School	1no. 6unit classroom blk cladded	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	6,548.00	DDF
39	Rehabilitate 6 unit classroom block, office and store for M/A primary school at Kofi Dede	1no. 6unit classroom rehabilitated	Kofi Dede	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	5,500.00	DDF
32	Complete 3 unit classroom block, office and store for M/A JHS	1no. classroom blk completed	Jamasi no.1	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	6,000.00	DDF
33	Construct and install traffic lights at Accra – Mpraeso road intersection at Nkawkaw	Traffic light installed	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	34,934.00	UDG

34	Construct of 2No. 3 unit classroom block, office and store	2No. 3unit classroom blk constructed	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	125,341.65	UDG
SUB-TOTAL									653,750.00	
Thematic Area 6:Human Development, Productivity and Employment										
1	Complete the construction of a 2-storey classroom block; Opinanamang D/A	1 no. 2-storey classroom block completed by 2014	Opinanamang	X	X	X	X	Works Dept, Municipal Educ Service Dept	280,000.00	DACF, DDF
2	Complete the construction of 1 No. library facilities at Nkawkaw Asuboni Rails	Library completed by 2014	Nkawkaw Asuboni Rails			X	X	Works Dept, Municipal Educ Service Dept	90,000.00	DACF, DD F
3	Complete the cladding of 2no. 6-unit Islamic School Complex	Cladding of 2no 6unit school block completed	Nkawkaw		X	X		Works Dept, Municipal Educ Service Dept	15,000.00	GoG, Donor
4	Complete the Construction of CHPS compounds in four communities	Construction of 4no. CHPS compounds completed	Kofi Dede, Atawasi, Wisiwisi, Saafi	X	X			Works Dept, Municipal Health Service Dept	62,500.00	GoG
5	Purchase essential equipment for CHPS centres	Equipment for CHPS purchase completed by 2014	Kofi Dede, Atawasi, Wisiwisi, Saafi		X			Works Dept, Municipal Health Service Dept	6,250.00	GoG

6	Register 125 vulnerable people with the NHIS Annually in the Municipality	500 no. vulnerable people by	Municipality-wide		X	X	X	Works Dept, Municipal Health Service	1,500.00	IGF
7	Organize quarterly meetings with MHMT, MA and beneficiary communities on implementation of projects	Beneficiary meeting organized quarterly in	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	Works Dept, Municipal Health	5,000.00	DACF
8	Support poor families with credit facilities/ Income generating activities	!Credit facilities provided to 50 poor families in	Fodoa, Nkawkaw Nkawanda No.2, Apradang	X	X	X		Social Welfare Dept	16,250.00	GOG, DACF
9	Identify and register vulnerable persons (PWDs, the poor, aged, orphans) in the	100 No. PWDs registere	Entire Municipality		X	X		Social Welfare Dept	3,000.00	GOG, DACF
10	Monitor the activities of NGOs and CBOs, on Handling vulnerable groups	All NGOs and CBOs involved with vulnerable groups	Entire Municipality					MSocial Welfare Dept	11,250.00	GOG, DACF
11	Identify and recruit 10 street children for enrolment into vocational schools annually	10 street children enrolled into vocational schools in	Entire Municipality	X	X	X		Social Welfare Dept	2,625.00	DACF

12	Assist 25 vulnerable people who have pending court cases	25 vulnerable people assisted with court	Entire Municipality		X	X	X	Social Welfare Dept	2,000.00	DACF
13	Municipal Education Fund	Education programmes supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	KWMA	30,000.00	DACF
14	Support For Youth Development	Youth Development done	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	KWMA	25,000.00	DACF/IGF
15	Organization of science and technology and Mathematics Education Clinic for JHS (STME)	STME organised	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	MDE/KWMA	15,000.00	DACF/IGF
16	Construction of 1 No. 3 – unit Classroom block with Aclillary facilities	1No. 3unit classroom blk constructed	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	40,000.00	DDF/DACF

17	Construction of 3 No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary	3No. 6 unit classroom blk constructed	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	60,000.00	DDF/DACF
18	Rehabilitation of 3 No. 6 unit classroom block with M/A primary School	3No. 6unit classroom blk constructed	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	5,500.00	DDF/DACF
19	Cladding and partition of 2No. 6 unit classroom block	2No. classroom bkl partition	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	6,000.00	DACF/DDF
20	Construction of Library and Computer Resource Centre	Library and computer centre built	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	27,565.68	DACF
21	Sanitation management	Management of Sanitation supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	MWST	61,996.00	DACF/IGF

22	Running of MWST office	MWST office supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	MWST	10,000.00	DACF/IGF
23	Strengthening of Sub district structures	Sub structures strengthening	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	MPCU	30,000.00	DACF/IGF
24	Supply building materials and offer Technical assistance for the execution of Community Initiated Projects	Community initiated projects supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	PROCUREMENT OFFICE	30,000.00	DACF
SUB-TOTAL									495,375.00	

Thematic Area 7: Transparent and Accountable Governance										
1	Complete the renovation of magistrate court building	Construction of 1 no magistrate completed	Entire Municipality	x	x			Works Dept	50,000.00	GOG
2	Completion of the construction of 6 bedroom residence with Outhouse for Municipal Chief Executive	Outhouse for MCE constructed	Nkawkaw	x	x	x	x	Works Dept	35,430.12	GOG
3	Organize 2 no. Mid-term Review meetings on the MTDP	2 midterm meeting	Entire Municipality		x		x	Municipal Planning	250.00	IGF
4	Procure and fix 20 public notice boards to all communities	20 no. of notice	Entire Municipality	x	x	x		Municipal Planning Unit	20,000.00	IGF
5	Organise training for Area and Urban Council members	4 no meeting conducted	Entire Municipality		x			Municipal Planning	2,500.00	IGF
6	Monitor Activities of Urban and Area councils	8 visits per year by 2014	Nkawkaw, Fodua, Nkawanda Apradang	x	x	x		Municipal Planning Unit	2,500.00	IGF
7	Construction of Four Bedroom Residence with outhouse for municipal Coordinating Director	4 bedroom for MCD constructed	Nkawkaw	x	x	x	x	WORKS DEPT	38,672.20	DACF

8	Furnishing of MCE/MCD's bungalow	MCD/MCE Bungalow furnished	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	20,000.00	DACF
9	Construction of Administration Block for KWMA	Administration block constructed	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	71,380.00	DACF/DONOR
10	Construction of 4-in-one Senior Officer Bungalow(3 Bedroom Units)	Senior officer bungalow built	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	71,400.00	DACF
11	Supply and maintenance of office equipment and facilities	Office equipments supply and maintained	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	PROCUREMENT OFFICE	27,100.00	DACF/IGF
12	Reconditioning of Official Vehicles	Official vehicles reconditioned	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	PROCUREMENT OFFICE	30,000.00	IGF
13	Provision of maintenance of Peace and security	Peace and security maintained	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	MUSEC	25,000.00	DACF/IGF
14	Support for women and children	Women and children supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	SOCIAL WELFARE	15,000.00	DACF/IGF

15	Support for the elderly	Elderly supported	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	SOCIAL WELFARE	15,000.00	DACF/IGF
16	Preparation of base maps and new planning schemes	Based maps and planning schemes prepared	Nachia and Abepotia	X	X	X	X	TCPO	15,500.00	DACF
17	Project monitoring and evaluation	M&E done	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	MPCU	15,000.00	DACF
18	Valuation of properties	Properties Valued	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	MPCU	15,000.00	DACF
SUB-TOTAL									110,250.00	

Source: MPCU, 2014

Table 6.2: Annual Action Plans of the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly– 2015

Municipal Goal: To Promote Accelerated Economic Growth And Development In The Municipality										
Thematic Area 1: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability										
	Activity	Indicators	Location	TimeFrame				Implementing Agency	Cost GH¢	Funding Source
				2015 (Quarters)						
				1	2	3	4			
1	Maintenance of vehicle for revenue mobilization	Revenue Vehicle maintained	Nkawkaw	x	x			Finance Dept	24,000.00	DACF,
2	Provide stationery for office use and Valued Books for revenue collection	Stationery and Valued	Nkawkaw	x	x	x	x	Finance Dept	30,000.00	IGF/DACF
3	Conduct supplementary valuation of all Properties	One supplementary valuation	Entire Municipality	x	x	x		Valuation Board	40,000.00	DACF
4	To support 50 SMEs annually to register their businesses with the Registrar's Department	50 No. of SME registered annually	Entire Municipality	x	x	x	x	Finance Dept, Municipal Planning	5,000	IGF
5	Organise annual exhibition of local craft Products	One meeting organized annually	Nkawkaw	x				Municipal Planning Unit	4,500.00	IGF/DACF

6	Tourism promotion	1000 No. Brochures by2015	Nkawkaw	X	x	x	x	Municipal Planning Unit	30,000.00	DACF
SUB-TOTAL									133,500.00	
Thematic Area 2:Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector										
1	Conduct trainingworkshop for 200 craftsmen	One workshop conducte	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	(BAC)N.B.S.S.I	12,000.00	R.E.P./NBSSI
2	Organise exhibition of local craft products	One exhibition organised	Nkawkaw		x			N.B.S.S.I	1,250.00	GOG, DACF
3	ToRegister SMEs	SMEs registere	KWMA	X	X	X	X	N.B.S.S.I	2,000.00	IGF
4	Conduct one capacitybuildingworkshop on business management to200 SMEs	One meeting in	KWMA	X	X	X	X	(BAC)N.B.S.S.I	8,000.00	R.E.P./NBSSI
SUB-TOTAL									23,250.00	

Thematic Area 3: Accelerated Agriculture Modernizations and Sustainable Natural Resource Management										
Broad Objective: Develop a modernised Agriculture System to Increase Food and Cash Crop Production and ensure Food Security and Improved										
1	Raising of Cockerels for sale to farmers	Cockerels raised	Nkawanda, Fodoo and			X		Food and Agric Dept	6,000.00	GoG, DACF
2	Introduce grass cutter rearing to communities as profitable agro-enterprises	Rearing of grass cutters introducing in comm	KEntire Municipality	X	X	x	x	Food and Agric Dept	9,000.00	DACF
3	Conducting home and farm visits for extension delivery	Farm and home visits conducted	Nkawanda, Fodoo and Essanse		x		X	Food and Agric Dept	27,000.00	DACF, IGF
4	Procure cassava processing equipment for demonstration centres	Cassava processing equipment purchased	Nkawanda, Fodoo and	X	X	X		Food and Agric Dept	3,500.00	Donor, GOG
5	Train farmers on various processing of cassava	Farmers trained on cassava	KWMA	X	X	X		Food and Agric Dept	720.00	DACF

6	Organize 1 training in 13 operational areas for 400 farmers in citrus diseases and pest control	A no. of training organised	Nkawkaw	X	x			Food and Agric Dept	868.00	DACF
7	Organize 1 training for 3 extension officers and 30 farmers at zone 4 on the control of yam beetles	A no. of training organised	KWMA			x	x	Food and Agric Dept	195.00	DACF
8	13 demonstration plots by 13 extension officers of 1 acre each on obaatanpa maize	13 No. of demonstration done	KWMA		X	X		Food and Agric Dept	4550.00	IGF
9	Organize municipal RELC session	Monitoring	Entire		X	x		Food and	3800.00	GOG,

		conducted	Municipality					Agric Dept		DACF
10	Extension service programmes to the private and general public		Throughout municipality	X	x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	5800.00	KWMA
11	To sustain the landscape beauty of the built and natural environments with effective management		Nkawkaw municipality		x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	1000.00	KWMA
12	Landscaping of two bungalows and open spaces		Nsuta, Abepotia, Nkawkaw By-pass		x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	3200.00	KWMA
13	Afforestation programme		Nkawkaw town		x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	600.00	KWMA
14	Creation of recreational ground		Nkawkaw		x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	3000.00	KWMA
15	Preservation and conservation of area of outstanding Natural beauty (AONB)		Nkawkaw	X	x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	2000.00	KWMA
	SUB-TOTAL								70,633.00	
Thematic Area 4: Infrastructure and Human Settlements										
1	Construct small town water system	2no small town water system	Asuboni Rails	X	x			Water and Sanitation Dept	2000,000.00	Donor, UDG DACF
2	Mechanization of 2 No. boreholes (overhead Tank, 4No. Polytanks of 1200Litres, plumbing & Pipe works, Const. of a superstructure housing facility, wall Tiles and painting of internal & external works i.e. drains and soakaway)	2No. boreholes mechanised	Nkawkaw Township			X		Water and Sanitation Dept	110,000.00	UDG
3	. Construction of 1 No. Slaughter House Complex (3 Offices, Laurel, Slaughtering Room, Singeing Room, Washing Room, Hanging Room, Inspection Room, Cold Store, Tools Room, Changing Room, Toilet, Bath & Urinal with overhead tank, with borehole)	1 No. Slaughter House Constructed	Nkawkaw			X		Water and Sanitation Dept	130,000.00	UDG

4	Repair and fix broken down pipes and boreholes in Nkawkaw town	15 no. broken pipes and 8 no. boreholes	Nkawkaw town	X	X			Water and Sanitation Dept	25,000.00	Donor, DACF
5	Construction of 12 No. Boreholes	12 No. boreholes constructed	Kwamang, Akwabo, Apradang, Awenade, Ataaso, Kwatiesi, Abetensu, Monsie, Aweregya, Akuajo, Nkawkaw Hse 4, Nkawkaw Central	X	X	X	X	Water and Sanitation Dept	120,000.00	DDF/UDG/DACF
6	Complete the construction of septic tank Latrines	10 no. 10-seater septic tanks constructed by 2015	Owusukurom, Asaase, Ataaso, Wisiwisi, Nsuta Aweregya, Nkwanda No.2, Asuosu, KwahuNsaba Zongo, Mpraeso Amanfrom	X	X			Water and Sanitation Dept	125,00.00	Donor, DDF/DACF
7	Construction of Steel and Foot bridge	4 no. bridges constructed	Ekwaso-Nyamebekyer, Kwahu Dadieso, Nkawkaw Salvation Sch-Trado	X	X	X	X	Works dept	100,000.00	DDF

8	Procurement and Installation of borax and rehabilitation of paving works	Borax Installed and Paving works done	Nkawkaw New Lorry park	X	X	X		Works dept	100,000.00	DDF
9	Rehabilitate the Nkawkaw-Atibie mountain site road	10 kilometers of road rehabilitated in 2015 rehabilitated	Nkawkaw	X	X	X		Highways	500,000.00	GoG, Donors
10	Rehabilitation of 5 no. 3 unit classroom block, office and store	5 No. classroom block rehabilitated	St.John JHS, Nkawkaw, Ekwaso JHS, Mpraeso Aman from, Asuboni Rails Islamic ,Asuboni No.3	x	x	x	x	Works Department	300,000.00	DDF

11	Construction of 6 No. 3 unit classroom blk office and store	6No. 3unit classroom blk constructed	OheneAkura, Ampekrom, KwahuDaa, KwahuNsaba Hwediem,Nkw akawPresby Primary	X	X	X	X	Works dept	540,000.00	DDF
----	---	--------------------------------------	--	---	---	---	---	------------	------------	-----

12	Procure 10 large refuse containers for refuse collection in Nkawkaw town	10 large refuse containers	Nkawkaw Town		X	X	X	Water and Sanitation Dept. , KWMA	50,000.00	Donor	
13	Construction of 1 no. 6 unit classroom block, office, store and staff common room	1 No. 6 unit classroom blk constructed	Nkawkaw Methodist	x	x	x	x	Water and Sanitation Dept. , KWMA	200,000.00	DDF	
14	Construction of 5 no. market sheds	6 No. market sheds constructed	Nkawkaw Nsuta, Asusu, Nkwanda No.2, Mpraeso Amanf rom, Nkawkaw New Town, Ekawso	X	X	X	X	KWMA	360,000.00	IGF, 'GoG/DDF	
15	Extension of Electricity to various communities	Electricity extended to communities	Kwamang, Awenade, Asona, Aweregya, Kwahu Daa, New Abetensu JHS, Mpraeso Amanf rom, Asuboni Rails Islamic	X	X	X	X	KWMA	45,000.00	DACF	

16	Support Landlords to construct household latrines	Support 500 landlords to construct KVIP latrines to	125 no. KVIP latrines constructed annually			X		KWMA(Procurement department), Water and Sanitation Dept	62,500.00	DACF
		Entire Municipality								
17	Monitor land use and physical development process in Nkawkaw town	Monitoring conducted	KWMA	X	X	X	X	Town and Country Planning	1,250.00	Donor, GOG
18	Street Naming and Property addressing exercise	Street Naming and Property addressing done	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Town and Country planning Dept	55000.00	KWMA, GOG
19	Statutory planning Committee meeting	A no. of meetings conducted	KWMA	X	X	X	X	Town and Country Planning Dept	10000.00	KWMA
20	Technical sub- planning committee meeting	A no. of meetings conducted	KWMA	X	X	X	X	Town and Country Planning Dept	5000.00	KWMA
21	Public sensitization on planning and development control. Obuoba and Life Fm	A no. of public sensitized	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Town and Country Planning Dept	4400.00	KWMA
22	Expansion of electricity to new developed areas	Electricity extended to new developed	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	ECG/Works Department	50,000.00	GOG/DACF

23	Reshaping and regravelling of roads	Town roads reshaped and regravelled	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Feeder Roads	300,000.00	DACF/DDF/IGF
24	Construction of Health Centre	Phase 1 done by 2015	Asuboni Rails	X	X	X	X	Works dept/MHD	100,000.00	DDF/GOG
25	Construction of Concrete Line 'U'-Section Drains 0.6diameter(2200m) From Bertram's Hotel Junction to Atta Ne Atta Damang	2200m concrete line U-drains	NKAWKAW	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	110,000.00	UDG
26	Construction of Concrete Line 'U'-Section Drains 0.6diameter(3200m) From Total Junction Junction to Church of Christ	3200m concrete line U-drains	NKAWKAW	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	160,000.00	UDG
27	Drilling and Mechanization of two new Boreholes and Mechanisation one existing borehole (for each mechanized borehole i.e. overhead Tank, 4No. Polytanks of 1200Litres,	3no. boreholes machanized	NKAWKAW	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	150,000.00	UDG
SUB-TOTAL									5,773,150.00	

Thematic Area 6: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

1	Support to Brilliant but needy students	Brilliant students but needy supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	MED/KWMA	25,000.00	DACF
2	Allowance for officials on official assignment	Official assignment supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	KWMA	50,000.00	DACF/IGF

3	Construction of CHPS compounds in four communities	4no. CHPS compounds completed by 2015	Jamasi No.2, Jejeti, Esaase, Ampekrom		X	X		Works Dept, Municipal Health Service Dept	400,000.00	Donor, DDF, DACF
4	Disaster prevention and management in the municipality	Disaster prevented	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	Environmental Health Dept	50,000.00	DACF/DDF
5	Support for sanitation and waste management in the municipality	Sanitation and waste management treated	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	Environmental Health Dept	50,000.00	DACF
6	Purchase essential equipment for CHPS centers	Purchase equipment for CHPS	Jamasi No.2, Jejeti, Esaase, Ampekrom	X	X			Municipal Health Service Dept	40,000.00	DACF
7	Register 125 vulnerable people with the NHIS Annually in the Municipality	500 no. vulnerable people by	Entire Municipality		x			Social Welfare Dept	1,500.00	DACF/IGF
8	Organize quarterly meetings with MHMT, MA and beneficiary communities on implementation of projects	Beneficiary meeting organized quarterly	Nkawkaw		X	X	X	Social Welfare Dept	5,000.00	IGF
9	Construct 1 No. District Hospital in Nkawkaw	1 no District Hospital constructed by 2015	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	Works Dept, Municipal Health Service Dept	1,000,000.00	GOG

10	Start the construction of 2 health centres	2 no. Health Centres	Asuboni Rails & Jamasi No.2	X	X	X		Works Dept, Municipal Health Service	300,000.00	DDF
11	Provide employable skills to 500 delinquent and street children in the Municipality	Employable skills provided for 500 street	Fodoa, Nkawkaw Kuma, Apradang Awenade		X	X		Social Welfare Dept	37,500.00	GOG, DACF
12	Support to GES to conduct STME's and other programmes	A no. of activities supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	GES/KWMA	10,000.00	DACF
13	Support for health related programs	A no. of activities supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	MHMT/KWMA	30,000.00	DACF
14	Support poor families with credit facilities/ Income generating activities	Credit facilities provided to 50 poor	Fodoa, Nkawkaw Nkawanda No.2, Apradang	X	X	X	X	Social Welfare Dept	32,500.00	GOG, DACF
15	Identify and register vulnerable persons (PWDs, the poor, aged, orphans) in the	100 No. PWDs registered	Entire Municipality	X	X	X		Social Welfare Dept	6,000.00	DACF

16	Monitor the activities of NGO sand CBOs, on Handling vulnerable groups	All NGOs and CBOs involved with vulnerable groups	Entire Municipality		X	X	X	Social Welfare Dept	22,500.00	DACF
17	Identify and recruit 10 street children for enrolment into vocational schools annually	10 street children enrolled into vocational	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Social Welfare Dept	2,625.00	IGF, Donor
18	Assist 25 vulnerable people who have pending court cases	25 vulnerable people assisted with court	Entire Municipality			X	X	Social Welfare, KWMA	2,000.00	DACF
19	Support for Sports/ Cultural Development	Culture and sports supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	KWMA	5000.00	DACF
SUB-TOTAL									2,068,125.00	

Thematic Area 7: Transparent and Accountable Governance										
1	Organize 2 no. Mid-term Review meetings on the MTDP	2 Mid-term meeting conducted	Entire Municipality			X		Municipal Planning Unit	7,500.00	GOG
2	Organize training for Area and Urban Council members	4 no meeting conducted	Entire Municipality				X	Municipal Planning Unit	2,500.00	DACF
3	Monitor Activities of Urban and Area councils	8 visits per year by 2015	Nkawkaw, Fodua, Nkawanda Apradang				X	Municipal Planning Unit	2,500.00	IGF
4	Organize town hall meetings to discuss fee fixing and annual accounts	3 no. meetings discussed by the end of the year	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	Budget/Finance	10,000.00	IGF
5	Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes in the MTDP	4 no. M&E conducted	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	MPCU	30,000.00	IGF/DACF
6	Organization of national events	5 no. Organized	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	KWMA	20,000.00	IGF/DACF

7	Support for MPCU and Budget Committee meetings	8 no. organized	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA	40,000.00	DACF/IGF
8	Organize general assembly and subcommittee meeting	A no. of meetings organized	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA	100,000.00	DACF/IGF
9	Maintenance of peace and security	Security maintained	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	KWMA	50,000.00	DACF
10	Maintenance of official vehicle	Official vehicle maintained	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA	50,000.00	DACF/IGF
11	Procurement of office furniture and fittings	Furniture and fittings procured	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA	40,000.00	IGF/DACF
12	Construction of administration of block	Administration block constructed	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA	500,000.00	DACF
13	Construction of senior and junior staff meeting	Senior and junior meetings constructed	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA	300,000.00	DACF

14	Renovation of office buildings	Office buildings renovated	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA	30,000.00	DACF
15	Procurement of 1no. Generator plant for the assembly	1no. Generator plant procured	NKAWKAW	X	X	X	X	KWMA	30,000.00	DACF
SUB-TOTAL									1,212,500.00	

Source: MPCU, Kwahu west Municipal Assembly, 2014

Table6.2:Annual Action Plans of the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly– 2016

Municipal Goal: To Promote Accelerated Economic Growth And Development In The Municipality										
Thematic Area 1: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability										
	Activity	Indicators	Location	TimeFrame				Implementing Agency	Cost GH¢	Funding Source
				2016 (Quarters)						
				1	2	3	4			
1	Maintenance of vehicle for revenue mobilization	Revenue Vehicle maintained	Nkawkaw	x	x			Finance Dept	24,000.00	DACF,
2	Provide stationery for office use and Valued Books for revenue collection	Stationery and Valued	Nkawkaw	x	x	x	x	Finance Dept	30,000.00	IGF/DACF
3	Conduct supplementary valuation of all properties	One supplementary valuation	Entire Municipality	x	x	x		Valuation Board	40,000.00	DACF
4	To support 50 SMEs annually to register their businesses with the Registrar's Department	50 No. of SME registered annually	Entire Municipality	x	x	x	x	Finance Dept, Municipal Planning	5,000	IGF
5	Organise annual exhibition of local craft products	One meeting organized annually	Nkawkaw	x				Municipal Planning Unit	4,500.00	IGF/DACF

	SUB-TOTAL								23,250.00	
Thematic Area 3: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management										
Broad Objective: Develop a modernised Agriculture System to increase food and cash crop production and ensure food security and improved										
1	Raising of Cockerels for sale to farmers	Cockerels raised	Nkavanda, Fodoa and			X		Food and Agric Dept	6,500.00	GoG, DACF
2	Introduce grass cutter rearing to communities as profitable agro-enterprises	Rearing of grass cutters introducing in community	Entire Municipality	X	X	x	x	Food and Agric Dept	13,000.00	DACF
3	Conducting home and farm visits for extension delivery	Farm and home visits conducted	Nkavanda, Fodoa and Essanse		x		X	Food and Agric Dept	27,000.00	DACF, IGF
4	Procure cassava processing equipment for demonstration centers	Cassava processing equipment purchased	Nkavanda, Fodoa and	X	X	X		Food and Agric Dept	3,500.00	Donor, GOG
5	Train farmers on various processing of cassava	Farmers trained on cassava	KWMA	X	X	X		Food and Agric Dept	720.00	DACF

6	Carryout Disease Surveillances on livestock	Livestock disease surveillance done	Nkawkaw	X	X			Food and Agric Dept	4,325.50	DACF
7	Organize 1 training for 3 extension officers and 30 farmers at zone 4 on the control of yam beetles	A no. of training organized	KWMA			x	x	Food and Agric Dept	195.00	DACF
8	13 demonstration by 13 extension officers of half acre each on cassava	13 No. of demonstration done	KWMA		X	X		Food and Agric Dept	1430.00	IGF
9	Organize municipal RELC session	Monitoring conducted	Entire Municipality		X	x		Food and Agric Dept	3800.00	GOG, DACF
10	Procurement of Veterinary Drugs and Chemical	Veterinary drugs and chemicals procured	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA Agric Dept	954.98	DACF
11	Beautification of open spaces	Open spaces beautified	Entire municipality	X	x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	10,000.00	KWMA
12	To sustain the landscape beauty of the built and natural environments with effective management programmes	landscape beauty sustained	Nkawkaw municipality		x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	1000.00	KWMA
13	Propagation 10,000 ornamental plants throughout the year	10,000 ornamental plants propagated	Nkawkaw	x	x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	3000.00	KWMA

14	Afforestation programme	Afforestation done	Nkawkaw town		x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	600.00	KWMA
15	Creation of recreational ground	Recreational ground done	Nkawkaw		x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	3000.00	KWMA
16	Preservation and conservation of area of outstanding Natural beauty (AONB)	Natural beauty preserved	Nkawkaw	X	x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	2000.00	KWMA
SUB-TOTAL									154,500.00	
Thematic Area 4:Infrastructure and Human Settlements										
1	Construct small town water system	2no small town water system constructed by2016	Asuboni Rails &KwahuNsaba	X	x			Water and Sanitation Dept	2000,000.00	Donor, UDG DACF
2	Construction of 1No. Bungalow for Agric director	Agric Director Bungalow constructed	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	WORKS DEPT	450,000.00	UDG
3	Purchase of land for final disposal site for liquid waste	Land for liquid waste purchase	District wide	X	X	X	X	Water and Sanitation Dept	80,000.00	DACF/IGF
4	Repair and fix broken down pipes and boreholes in Nkawkaw town	15 no. broken pipesand8 no. boreholes	Nkawkaw town	X	X			Waterand Sanitation Dept	25,000.00	Donor, DACF

5	Construction of 12 No. Boreholes	12No. boreholes constructed	Kwamang,Akw aboa,Apradan g,Awenade,At aaso,Kwatiesi, Abetensu, Monsie,Awere gya,Akuajo,Nk awkawHse 4, Nkawkaw Central	X	X	X	X	Water and Sanitation Dept	120,000.00	DDF/UDG/DA CF
6	Complete the construction of septic tank latrines	10 no. 10-seater septic tanks constructed by 2016	Owusukurom, Asaase, Ataaso, Wisiwisi, Nsuta Aweregya, Nkwanda No.2, Asuosu, KwahuNsabaZongo, Mpraeso Amanfrom	X	X			Water and Sanitation Dept	125,00.00	Donor, DDF/DA CF
7	Construction of Steel and Foot bridge	4 no. bridges constructed	Ekwaso-Nyamebekyer e, KwahuDaa-Dadieso, Nkawkaw Salvation Sch-Trado							
8	Mechanization of five(5) boreholes	5 boreholes mechanized	Asuboni rails, kwamang, Kwahu Jejeti, Apradang, Aweregya	X	X			Works dept	300,000.00	DDF/UDG

9	Rehabilitate the Nkawkaw-Atobie mountain site road	10 kilometers of road rehabilitated in 2016	Nkawkaw	x				Highways	500,000.00	GoG, Donors
10	Rehabilitation of 5 no. 3 unit classroom block, office and store	5 No. classroom block rehabilitated	St. John JHS, Nkawkaw, Ekwaso JHS, Mpraeso Amanfrom, Asuboni Rails Islamic, Asuboni Rails	x	x	x	x	Works Department	300,000.00	DDF
11	Construction of 6 No. 3 unit classroom blk office and store	6 No. 3 unit classroom blk constructed	Ohene Akura, Ampekrom, Kwahu Daa, Kwahu Nsaba Hwedem, Nkawkaw Presby Primary	x	x	x	x	Works dept	540,000.00	DDF/DACF
			Abetensu							
12	Procure 10 large refuse containers for refuse collection in Nkawkaw town	10 large refuse containers	Nkawkaw Town		x	x	x	Water and Sanitation Dept. , KWMA	50,000.00	DDF
13	Construction of 1 no. 6 unit classroom block, office, store and staff common room	1 No. 6 unit classroom blk constructed	Nkawkaw methodist	x	x	x	x	Water and Sanitation Dept. , KWMA	20,000	DDF

14	Construction of 5 no. market sheds	6No. market sheds constructed	Nkawkaw Nsuta, Asuosu, Nkwanda No.2, Mpraeso Amanf rom, Nkawkaw New Town, Ekawso	X	X	X	X	KWMA	360,000.00	IGF, GoG/DDF
15	Extension of Electricity to various communities	Electricity extended to communities	Kwamang, Awenade, Asona, Aweregya, KwahuDaa, New Abetensu JHS, Mpraeso Amanf rom, Asuboni Rails Islamic	X	X	X	X	KWMA	45,000.00	DACF/ GoG
16	Support Landlords to construct household latrines	125 no. KVIP latrines constructed annually	Entire Municipality			X		KWMA (Procurement department), Water and Sanitation Dept	80,500.00	DACF
17	Monitor land use and physical development process in Nkawkaw town	Monitoring conducted	KWMA	X	X	X	X	Town and Country Planning	1,250.00	Donor, GOG
18	Street Naming and Property addressing exercise	Street Naming and Property addressing done	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Town and Country planning Dept	60,000.00	KWMA, GOG
19	Statutory planning Committee meeting	A no. of meetings conducted	KWMA	X	X	X	X	Town and Country Planning Dept	12,000.00	KWMA

20	Technical sub- planning committee meeting	A no. of meetings conducted	KWMA	X	X	X	X	Town and Country Planning Dept	6000.00	KWMA
21	Public sensitization on planning and development control. Obuoba and Life Fm	A no. of public sensitied	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Town and Country Planning Dept	5400.00	KWMA
22	Expansion of electricity to new developed areas	Electricity extended to new developed	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	ECG/Works Department	50,000.00	GOG/DACF
23	Reshaping and regravelling of roads	Town roads reshaped and regravelled	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Feeder Roads	300,000.00	DACF/DDF/IGF
24	Construction of Health Centre	Phase 2 done by 2016	Asuboni Rails-	X	X	X	X	Works dept/MHD	100,000.00	DDF/GOG
25	Construction of 10No. institutional Latrines	10No. institutional latrines constructed	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Water and Sanitation Dept. , KWMA	280,000.00	DDF/DACF/IGF
26	Health promotion/School sanitation activities	Health and sanitation activities promoted	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	Water and Sanitation Dept. , KWMA	15,000.00	IGF/DACF
27	Development of drainage map	Drainage Map Developed	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	Water and Sanitation Dept. , KWMA	15,000.00	IGF/DACF
SUB-TOTAL									218,750.00	
Thematic Area 6: Human Development, Productivity and Employment										

1	Support to Brilliant but needy students		Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X		25,000.00	DACF
2	Allowance for official on official assignment		Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	KWMA	50,000.00	DACF/IGF
3	Construction of CHPS compounds in four communities	Construction of 4no. CHPS compounds completed	Jamasi No.2, Jejeti, Esaase, Ampekrom		X	X		Works Dept, Municipal Health Service Dept	400,000.00	DDF/DACF
4	Disaster prevention and management in the municipality	Disaster prevented	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	Environmental Health Dept	50,000.00	DACF/DDF
5	Support for sanitation and waste management in the municipality	Sanitation and waste management treated	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X		60,000.00	DACF

6	Purchase essential equipment for CHPS	Purchase equipment for CHPS	Jamasi No.2, Jejeti, Esaase, Ampekrom	X	X			Municipal Health Service Dept	40000.00	DACF
7	Register 125vulnerablepeople with the NHIS Annually in the Municipality	500 no. vulnerable people by	Entire Municipality		x			Social Welfare Dept	1,500.00	DACF/IGF
8	Organize quarterly meetings with MHMT, MA and beneficiary communities on implementation of projects	Beneficiary meeting organized quarterly	Nkawkaw		X	X	X	Social Welfare Dept	5,000.00	IGF
9	Construct 1No.District Hospital in Nkawkaw	1no District Hospital constructed by2016	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	Works Dept, Municipal Health Service Dept	1,000,000.00	GOG
10	complete the construction of2 health centres	2no.Health Centers	Asuboni Rails	X	X	X		Works Dept, Municipal Health Service	300,000.00	DDF
11	Provideemployableskillsto500 delinquent and street children in the Municipality	Employable e skills provided for 500 street	Fodoa, Nkawkaw Kuma, Apradang Awenade		X	X		Social Welfare Dept	40,500.00	GOG, DACF

12	Support to GES to conduct STME's and other programmes	A no. of activities supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	GES/KWMA	15,000.00	DACF
13	Support for health related programs	A no. of activities supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	MHMT/KWMA	40,000.00	DACF
14	Support poor families with credit facilities/ Income generating activities	Credit facilities provided to 50 poor	Fodoo, Nkawkaw Nkawanda No.2, Anradang	X	X	X	X	Social Welfare Dept	32,500.00	GOG, DACF
15	Identify and register vulnerable persons (PWDs, the poor, aged, orphans) in the Municipality	100 No. PWDs registered	Entire Municipality	X	X	X		Social Welfare Dept	6,000.00	DACF
16	Monitor the activities of NGOs and CBOs, on Handling vulnerable groups	All NGOs and CBOs involved with vulnerable groups	Entire Municipality		X	X	X	Social Welfare Dept	22,500.00	DACF
17	Identify and recruit 10 street children for enrolment into vocational schools annually	10 street children enrolled into vocational	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Social Welfare Dept	3,625.00	IGF, Donor

18	Assist 25 vulnerable people who have pending court cases	25 vulnerable people assisted with court cases	Entire Municipality			X	X	Social Welfare, KWMA	4,000.00	DACF
19	Support for Sports/ Cultural Development								5000.00	
SUB-TOTAL									883,375.00	

Thematic Area 7: Transparent and Accountable Governance										
1	Organize 2 no. Mid-term Review meetings on the MTDP	2 Mid-term meeting conducted	Entire Municipality			X		Municipal Planning Unit	9,500.00	GOG
2	Organize training for Area and Urban Council members	4 no meeting conducted	Entire Municipality				X	Municipal Planning Unit	3,500.00	DACF
3	Monitor Activities of Urban and Area councils	8 visits per year by 2016	Nkawkaw, Fodua, Nkawanda Apradang				X	Municipal Planning Unit	3,500.00	IGF
4	Organize town hall meetings to discuss fee fixing and annual accounts	3 no. meetings discussed by the end of the year	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	Budget/Finance	20,000.00	IGF
5	Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes in the MTDP	4 no. M&E conducted	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	MPCU	50,000.00	IGF/DACF
6	Organization of national events	5 no. Organized	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	KWMA	30,000.00	IGF/DACF

7	Support for MPCU and Budget Committee meetings	8 no. organized	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA	45,000.00	DACF/IGF
8	Organize general assembly and subcommittee meeting	A no. of meetings organized	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA	150,000.00	DACF/IGF
9	Maintenance of peace and security	Security maintained	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	KWMA	60,000.00	DACF
10	Maintenance of official vehicle	Official vehicle maintained	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA	60,000.00	DACF/IGF
11	Procurement of office furniture and fittings	Furniture and fittings procured	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA	50,000.00	IGF/DACF
12	Construction of administration of block	Administration block constructed	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA	500,000.00	DACF
13	Construction of senior and junior staff meeting	Senior and junior meetings constructed	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA	400,000.00	DACF

14	Renovation of office buildings	Office buildings renovated	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	KWMA	40,000.00	DACF
SUB-TOTAL									12,500.00	

Source: MPCU, 2014

Table 6.2: Annual Action Plans of the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly– 2017

Municipal Goal: To Promote Accelerated Economic Growth And Development In The Municipality										
Thematic Area 1: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability										
	Activity	Indicators	Location	TimeFrame				Implementing Agency	Cost GH¢	Funding Source
				2017(Quarters)						
				1	2	3	4			
1	Maintenance of vehicle for revenue mobilization	Revenue Vehicle maintained	Nkawkaw	x	x			Finance Dept	24,000.00	DACF,
2	Provide stationery for office use and Valued Books for revenue collection	Stationery and Valued	Nkawkaw	x	x	x	x	Finance Dept	30,000.00	IGF/DACF
3	Conduct supplementary valuation of all properties	One supplementary valuation	Entire Municipality	x	x	x		Valuation Board	40,000.00	DACF
4	To support 50 SMEs annually to register their businesses with the Registrar's Department	50 No. of SME registered by 2017	Entire Municipality	x	x	x	x	Finance Dept, Municipal Planning	5,000	IGF
5	Organise annual exhibition of local craft products	One meeting organized	Nkawkaw	x				Municipal Planning Unit	4,500.00	IGF/DACF

6											
SUB-TOTAL									592,740.00		
Thematic Area 2:Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector											
1	Conduct training workshop for 200 craftsmen	One workshop conducte	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	(BAC)N.B.S.S.I	12,000.00	R.E.P./NBSSI	
2	Organise exhibition of local craft products	One exhibition organised	Nkawkaw		x			N.B.S.S.I	1,250.00	GOG, DACF	
3	To Register SMEs	SMEs registere	KWMA	X	X	X	X	N.B.S.S.I	2,000.00	IGF	
4	Conduct one capacity building workshop on business management to200 SMEs	One meeting in	KWMA	X	X	X	X	(BAC)N.B.S.S.I	8,000.00	R.E.P./NBSSI	
5	Development of Tourist sites	Tourist site developed	Asuboni No.3	X	X	X	X	Municipal Planning	30,000.00	DACF	
6	Establishment of Light Industrial area	Light industrial established	Nkawkaw - Abepotia	X	X	X	X	MPCU	500,000.00	UDG	
SUB-TOTAL									23,250.00		

6	Capacity building of farmers on fertilizer use knowledge	A no. of training organised	Nkawkaw	X	x			Food and Agric Dept	1,700.00	DACF
7	Organize 1 training for 3 extension officers and 30 farmers at zone 4 on the control of yam beetles	A no. of training organised	KWMA			x	x	Food and Agric Dept	195.00	DACF
8	13 demonstration by 13 extension officers of half acre each on cassava	13 No. of demonstration done	KWMA		X	X		Food and Agric Dept	1430.00	IGF
9	Organize municipal RELC session	Monitoring and Evaluation conducted	Entire Municipality		X	x		Food and Agric Dept	3800.00	GOG, DACF
10	Extension service programmes to the private and general public	Extension programme done	Entire municipality	X	x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	5800.00	KWMA
11	To sustain the landscape beauty of the built and natural environments with effective management programmes	landscape beauty sustained	Entire municipality		x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	1000.00	KWMA
12	Propagation 10,000 ornamental plants throughout the year	10,000 ornamental plants propagated	Nkawkaw	x	x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	3000.00	KWMA
13	Afforestation programme	Afforestation done	Nkawkaw town		x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	600.00	KWMA
14	Creation of recreational ground	Recreational ground done	Nkawkaw		x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	3000.00	KWMA

15	Preservation and conservation of area of outstanding Natural beauty (AONB)	Natural beauty preserved	Nkawkaw	X	x	x	x	Parks and Gardens	2000.00	KWMA
SUB-TOTAL									154,500.00	
Thematic Area 4:Infrastructure and Human Settlements										
1	Construct small town water system	2no small town water system constructe	Asuboni Rails &KwahuNsa	X	x			Water and Sanitation Dept	2000,000.00	Donor, UDG DACF
3	Purchase of land for final disposal site for liquid waste	Land for liquid waste purchase	District wide	X	X	X	X	Water and Sanitation Dept	80,000.00	DACF/I GF
4	Repair and fix broken down pipes and boreholes in Nkawkaw town	15 no. broken pipesand8 no. boreholes	Entire Municipality	X	X			Water and Sanitation Dept	30,000.00	Donor, DACF
5	Construction of 12 No. Boreholes	12No. boreholes constructed	Kwamang,Akw aboa,Apradan g,Awenade,At aaso,Kwatiesi, Abetensu, Monsie,Awere gya,Akuajo,Nk awkawHse 4, Nkawkaw Central	X	X	X	X	Water and Sanitation Dept	120,000.00	DDF/UDG/DACF

6	Complete the construction of septic tank latrines	10 no. 10-seater septic tanks constructed by 2017	Owusukurom, Asaase, Ataaso, Wisiwisi, Nsuta Aweregya, Nkwanda No.2, Asuosu, KwahuNsabaZongo, Mpraeso Amanfrom	X	X			Water and Sanitation Dept	125,00.00	Donor, DDF/DACF
7	Construction of Steel and Foot bridge	4 no. bridges constructed	Ekwaso-Nyamebekyerie, KwahuDaaDadieso, Nkwakaw Salvation Sch-Trado					FEEDER ROADS	300,000.00	DDF/DACF
8	Mechanization of five(5) boreholes	5 boreholes mechanized	Asuboni rails, kwamang, Kwahu Jejeti, Apradang, Aweregya	X	X			Works dept	390,000.00	DDF/UDG
9	Rehabilitate the Nkwakaw-Atobie mountain site road	10 kilometers of road rehabilitated in 2017	Nkwakaw	X	X	X	X	Highways	500,000.00	GoG, Donors

10	Rehabilitation of 5 no. 3 unit classroom block, office and store	5 No. classroom block rehabilitated	St.John JHS, Nkawkaw, Ekwaso JHS, Mpraeso Amanfrom, Asuboni Rails Islamic, Asuboni Rails	X	X	X	X	Works Department	300,000.00	DDF
11	Construction of 6 No. 3 unit classroom blk office and store	6No. 3unit classroom blk constructed	OheneAkura, Ampekrom, KwahuDaa, KwahuNsaba Hwediem, Nkwakaw Presby Primary	X	X	X	X	Works dept	540,000.00	DDF/DACF
12	Procure 10 large refuse containers for refuse collection in Nkawkaw town	10 large refuse containers	Nkawkaw Town		X	X	X	Water and Sanitation Dept. , KWMA	100,000.00	DDF/DONORS
13	Construction of 1 no. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	1 No. 6 unit classroom blk constructed	Nkawkaw methodist	x	x	x	x	Water and Sanitation Dept. , KWMA	200,000.00	DDF
14	Construction of 5 no. market sheds	6No. market sheds constructed	Nkawkaw Nsuta, Asuosu, Nkwanda No.2, Mpraeso Amanfrom, Nkawkaw New Town, Ekawso	X	X	X	X	KWMA	360,000.00	IGF, GoG/DDF

15	Extension of Electricity to various communities	Electricity extended to communities	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	KWMA	60,000.00	DACF/ GoG
16	Support Landlords to construct household latrines	Support 500 landlords to construct KVIP latrines to	125 no. KVIP latrines constructed annually			X		KWMA(Procurement department), Water and Sanitation Dept	100,000.00	DACF

		the entire Municipality								
17	Monitor land use and physical development process in Nkawkaw town	Monitoring conducted	KWMA	X	X	X	X	Town and Country Planning	1,250.00	Donor, GOG
18	Street Naming and Property addressing exercise	Street Naming and Property addressing done	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Town and Country planning Dept	65,000.00	KWMA, GOG
19	Statutory planning Committee meeting	A no. of meetings conducted	KWMA	X	X	X	X	Town and Country Planning Dept	14,000.00	KWMA
20	Technical sub- planning committee meeting	A no. of meetings conducted	KWMA	X	X	X	X	Town and Country Planning Dept	7000.00	KWMA
21	Public sensitization on planning and development control. Obuoba and Life Fm	A no. of public sensitized	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Town and Country Planning Dept	5500.00	KWMA
22	Expansion of electricity to new developed areas	Electricity extended to new developed	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	ECG/Works Department	50,000.00	GOG/DACF
23	Reshaping and regravelling of roads	Town roads reshaped and regravelled	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Feeder Roads	350,000.00	DACF/DDF/IGF
24	Construction of Health Centre	Phase 3 done by 2017	Asuboni Rails-	X	X	X	X	Works dept/MHD	700,000.00	DDF/GOG

25	Construction of 10No. institutional Latrines	10No. institutional latrines constructed	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Water and Sanitation Dept. , KWMA	300,000.00	DDF/DACF/IGF
26	Health promotion/School sanitation activities	Health and sanitation activities promoted	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	Water and Sanitation Dept. , KWMA	20,000.00	IGF/DACF
27	Development of drainage map	Drainage Map Developed	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	Water and Sanitation Dept. , KWMA	20,000.00	IGF/DACF
SUB-TOTAL									218,750.00	
Thematic Area 6:Human Development, Productivityand Employment										
1	Support to Brilliant but needy students		Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X		30,000.00	DACF
2	Allowance for officials on official assignment	Official Assignment financed	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	KWMA	70,000.00	DACF/IGF
3	Construction of CHPS compounds in four communities	Constructio n of 4no. CHPS compounds completed	Jamasi No.2, Jejeti, Esaase, Ampekro m		X	X		Works Dept, Municipal Health Service Dept	700,000.00	DDF/DACF

4	Disaster prevention and management in the municipality	Disaster prevented	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	Environmental Health Dept	100,000.00	DACF/DDF
5	Support for sanitation and waste management in the municipality	Sanitation and waste management treated	Entire municipality	X	X	X	X	Environmental Health Dept	90,000.00	DACF
6	Purchase essential equipment for CHPS	Purchase equipment for CHPS	Jamasi No.2, Jejeti, Esaase, Ampekrom	X	X			Municipal Health Service Dept	60,000.00	DACF
7	Register 125 vulnerable people with the NHIS Annually in the Municipality	500 no. vulnerable people by	Entire Municipality		x			Social Welfare Dept	5000.00	DACF/IGF
8	Organize quarterly meetings with MHMT, MA and beneficiary communities on implementation of projects	Beneficiary meeting organized quarterly	Nkawkaw		X	X	X	Social Welfare Dept	8,000.00	IGF
9	Construct 1 No. District Hospital in Nkawkaw	1 no District Hospital constructed by 2017	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X	Works Dept, Municipal Health Service Dept	1,000,000.00	GOG

11	Provide employable skills to 500 delinquent and street children in the Municipality	Employable skills provided for 500 street	Fodoa, Nkawkaw Kuma, Apradang Awenade		X	X		Social Welfare Dept	50,500.00	GOG, DACF
12	Support to GES to conduct STME's and other programmes	A no. of activities supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	GES/KWMA	20,000.00	DACF
13	Support for health related programs	A no. of activities supported	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	MHMT/KWMA	50,000.00	DACF
4	Support poor families with credit facilities/ Income generating activities	Credit facilities provided to 50 poor	Fodoa, Nkawkaw Nkawanda No.2, Apradang	X	X	X	X	Social Welfare Dept	50,000.00	GOG, DACF
15	Identify and register vulnerable persons (PWDs, the poor, aged, orphans) in the Municipality	100 No. PWDs registered	Entire Municipality	X	X	X		Social Welfare Dept	8,000.00	DACF
16	Monitor the activities of NGOs and CBOs, on Handling vulnerable groups	All NGOs and CBOs involved with vulnerable groups	Entire Municipality		X	X	X	Social Welfare Dept	22,500.00	DACF

17	Identify and recruit 10 street children for enrolment into vocational schools annually	10 street children enrolled into vocational	Entire Municipality	X	X	X	X	Social Welfare Dept	5,000.00	IGF, Donor
18	Assist 25 vulnerable people who have pending court cases	25 vulnerable people assisted with court	Entire Municipality			X	X	Social Welfare, KWMA	4,000.00	DACF
19	Support for Sports/ Cultural Development	Sports and Culture Supported	Entire Municipality	x	x	x	x	GES	8000.00	DACF
SUB-TOTAL									883,375.00	

Source: MPCU, 2014

