

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPAL
ASSEMBLY**

(DRAFT)
MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2014 – 2017)

NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALASSEMBLY

JANUARY 2014

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To Him Be The Glory.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Ghana, the first country South of Sahara to achieve independence, has gone through frequent changes of government, which has culminated in poverty, underdeveloped infrastructure, poor communication system, high illiteracy rate, high child mortality and mobility rate etc.

For some time now, conscious efforts have been made to change the situation for the better by reforming the political, economic and social structures of the country.

The most fundamental innovation was the introduction of the decentralization policy and the creation of the District Assemblies (MMDAs) as the grass root decision-making authority.

The creation of Assemblies in 1988 under the PNDC Law 207 was a bold decision, to promote local governance. The law is now superseded by chapter 20 of the 1992 constitution and replaced by the Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462. The Assemblies, among other things, have been set up to perform the following functions:

- a) Be responsible for the overall development of the MMDAs.
- b) Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the MMDAs.
- c) Promote and support productive activity and social development.
- d) Co-ordinate, integrate and harmonize the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the Municipality.
- e) Provide security and create access to justice.

In line with the above functions, there is the need to formulate a comprehensive development plan that will guide and stimulate socio-economic growth through wealth creation for accelerated poverty reduction in line with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2014-2017) referred to as the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). This

report is the fifth in the series of development plans prepared by the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly.

The first medium term plan was prepared in line with the first phase of the national development framework- Vision 2020. The second development plan was prepared in line with the policy framework (2002-2004) referred to as Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy- GPRS I, then followed by the third plan prepared under the GPRS II (Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy)- 2006-2009.

The fourth development plan was prepared in line with the National Medium Term Development Framework (2010-2013) referred to as the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA).

This fifth development plan of the Assembly which also being prepared in line with the GSGDA, is expected to cost about GHc20, 637,460.00. This amount is expected from the projected revenue, for the period, from IGF, DACF, DDF, UDG and Development Partners.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference for the preparation of the 4-Year Medium Term Development Plan are as follows:

- To examine the current situation which comprises the physical, social, economic and Environmental conditions in Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality.
- To identify potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges for development in relation to human and material resources, institutional capabilities and level of technology.
- To identify feasible socio-economic projects for implementation by local people and the Municipal Assembly under the various Thematic Areas, which are:
 - Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
 - Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector.
 - Accelerated Agricultural Modernization And Natural Resource Management.
 - Oil and Gas Development

- Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development.
- Human Development, Employment and Productivity.
- Transparent and Accountable Governance.

The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly is expected to adopt strategies within the MTDPF 2014 theme that are most appropriate and applicable under the circumstances. In order to ensure effective implementation, the Assembly is obliged:

- To prepare a Medium Term Plan (2014-2017) based on available resources and priority needs of the local people and within the context of Government's broad development policies and objectives as outlined in the MTDPF (2014-2017).
- To develop an implementation, monitoring and evaluation scheme for achieving the objectives of the Medium Term plan.

The Exercise

The exercise was carried out by members of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), as a Plan Preparation Team, led by the Municipal Planning Officer.

Methodology

The exercise utilized both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data was collected through the administration of structured questionnaire at the community level with Assembly-members, unit committee members, opinion leaders and the traditional authorities being actively involved.

Public forums were held at the Zonal Council Level to provide participatory dimension to the plan preparation, while grievances were discussed and resolved where necessary.

An institutional questionnaire was administered to all existing decentralized departments, NGOs and other Civil Society Organizations in the municipality. This was designed to solicit additional and some fundamental information relevant and responsive to communities' development needs – hence the adoption of the plan by the General Assembly.

Organization of Report

The report is organized into six main parts, the contents of which adhere closely to the framework advocated in the National Development Planning Commission Guidelines. Chapter one provides information on the background of the study and covers the status of the performance of the municipality in implementing programmes and projects under the MTDPF 2010 based on the five themes – namely:

- Infrastructure And Human Settlement Development
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management
- Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector.
- Human Development, Employment and Productivity.
- Transparent and Accountable Governance.

This chapter also covers the current situation – (Municipal Profile). It provides description of the general characteristics of the municipality including physical and demographic characteristics. It also analyses the current situation of development of the municipality and analyses statement of key development issues, key potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges in the municipality in relation to the thematic areas based on the MTDPF 2014.

Chapter Two deals with the Municipal Development Priorities linked to the pillars of the MTDPF 2014 with respect to;

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector.
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation And Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development
- Human Development, Employment and Productivity.
- Transparent and Accountable Governance.

Chapter Three also covers the Municipal Development Goal and Objectives clearly consistent with the Goals of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2014– 2017. Development Projections for 2014–2017, are specific, measurable, achievable realistic and time bound (SMART) in relation to the pillars of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework, and strategies or activities to achieve the objectives.

Chapter Four deals with Composite Development Programme statements based on the Logical Framework from 2014-2017 and indicative Financial Plan.

Chapter Five covers the Implementation of Composite Plan of Action through Annual Action Plans.

Chapter Six, deals with the Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements for the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2014–2017). It must be emphasized that the implementation of the plan is flexible enough to accommodate any future changes, which may occur, or events which were not foreseen during the plan preparation process.

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CHAPTER ONE

CURRENT SITUATION OF DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Introduction

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

To really understand and break the poverty cycle or under development which pertains to the municipality, it is important to identify and critically study the physical environment within which the people live, as it contributes greatly to the kind of economic activities and occupations of the people of the area and subsequently incomes and social services. The analysis in this chapter was based on the data gathered through the administration of questionnaire and secondary sources.

1.2 Status of Implementation under MTDPF 2010 under the Five Themes

The implementation of the Four-Year Municipal Medium Term Development Plan– (2010 – 2013) under the MTDPF 2010 focused on the five Thematic Areas. Performance of the implementation of the Plan was adjudged to be about sixty percent (60%). Projects and programmes undertaken under the five Thematic Areas were implemented under interventions such as EU, Micro-Projects, DACF, IGF, DDF, UDG, DANIDA, etc.

The Review process revealed that the major deviation was due to lack of funds, political interference and also by the non-performance of some contractors. On the issue of poor performance on the part of the Municipal Assembly in relation to the implementation of the Medium Term Development plan, it must be stated that lack of co-operation and coordination among the key actors, lack of equipment and inadequate support for the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) for effective functioning were major factors. It must also be mentioned that failure of the Central Government to release funds (especially the District

Assemblies Common Fund – DACF) on schedule, contributed in no small way in impeding the progress in the implementation of the Medium Term Plan.

Table 1.1 Performance of the Municipality from 2010-2013

Thematic areas including other interventions	MUNICIPAL OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE								Remarks.
	2010		2011		2012		2013		
	Target	Achievement.	Target	Achievement	Target.	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
Enhance Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	20%	Target achieved.	30%	Target not achieved	45%	Target achieved.	60%	Target achieved	Inadequate funds available
Human Development and Employment and Productivity	20%	Target achieved.	40%	Target achieved	50%	Target not achieved	55%	Target not achieved	No funds available
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management	15%	Target not achieved	35%	Target not achieved.	50%	Target achieved	60%	Target achieved	Inadequate funds available
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	20%			.					
Transparent and Accountable Governance	25%	Target not achieved	40%	Target not achieved	50%	Target achieved	60%	Target achieved	Inadequate funds available
Others Outside MTDPF 2010	50%	Target achieved	60%	Target not achieved	50%	Target achieved	50%	Target not achieved	No funds available

1.3 Municipal Profile

1.3.1 Location and Size

Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality is located approximately 23km from Accra, the national capital. It is situated in the South Eastern part of the Eastern Region between latitude 5.45'N and 5.58'N and longitude 0.07'W and 0° 27'W and covers a land area of about 175 square kilometer.

Figure 1.1

NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI IN NATIONAL CONTEXT

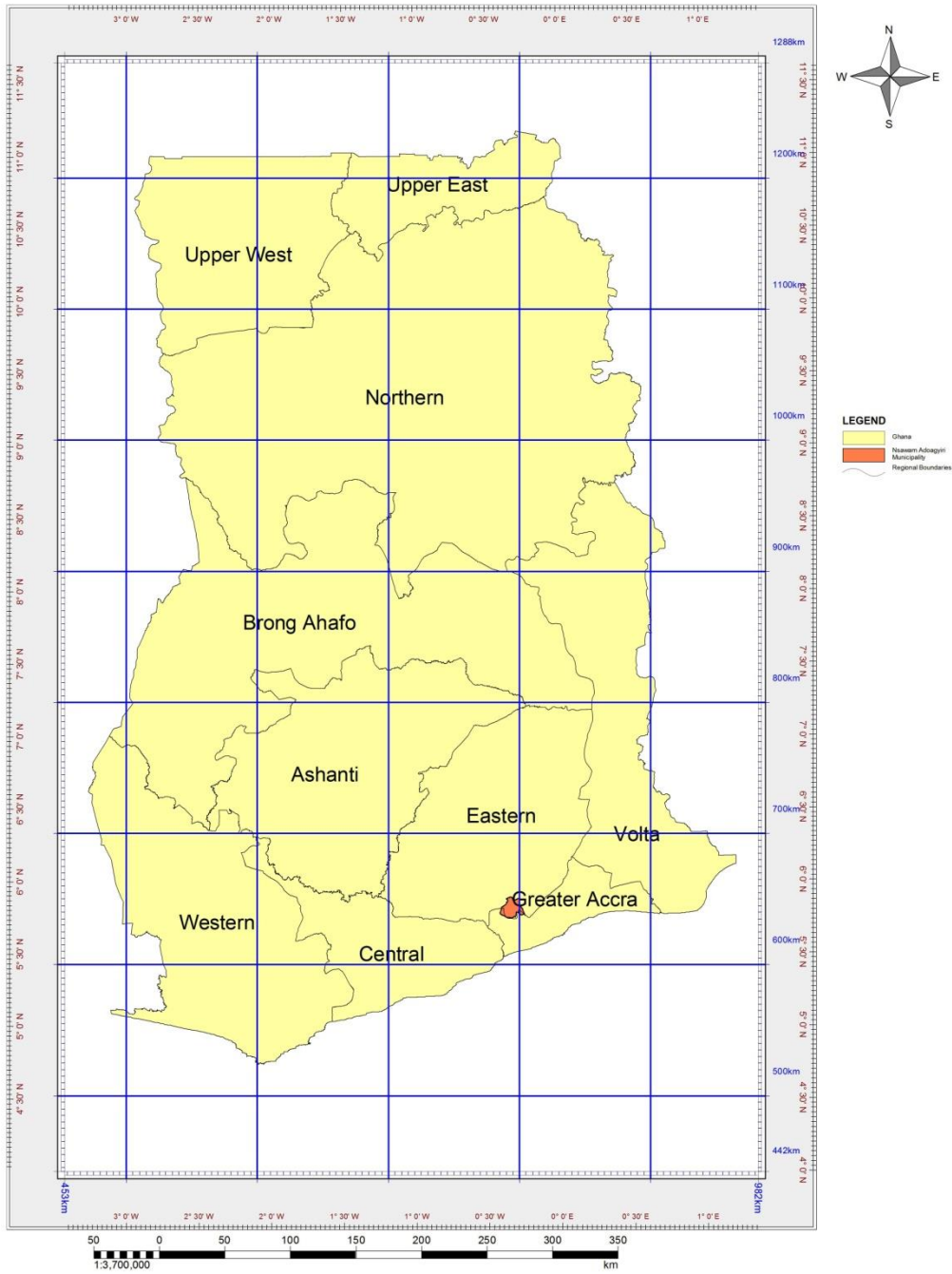
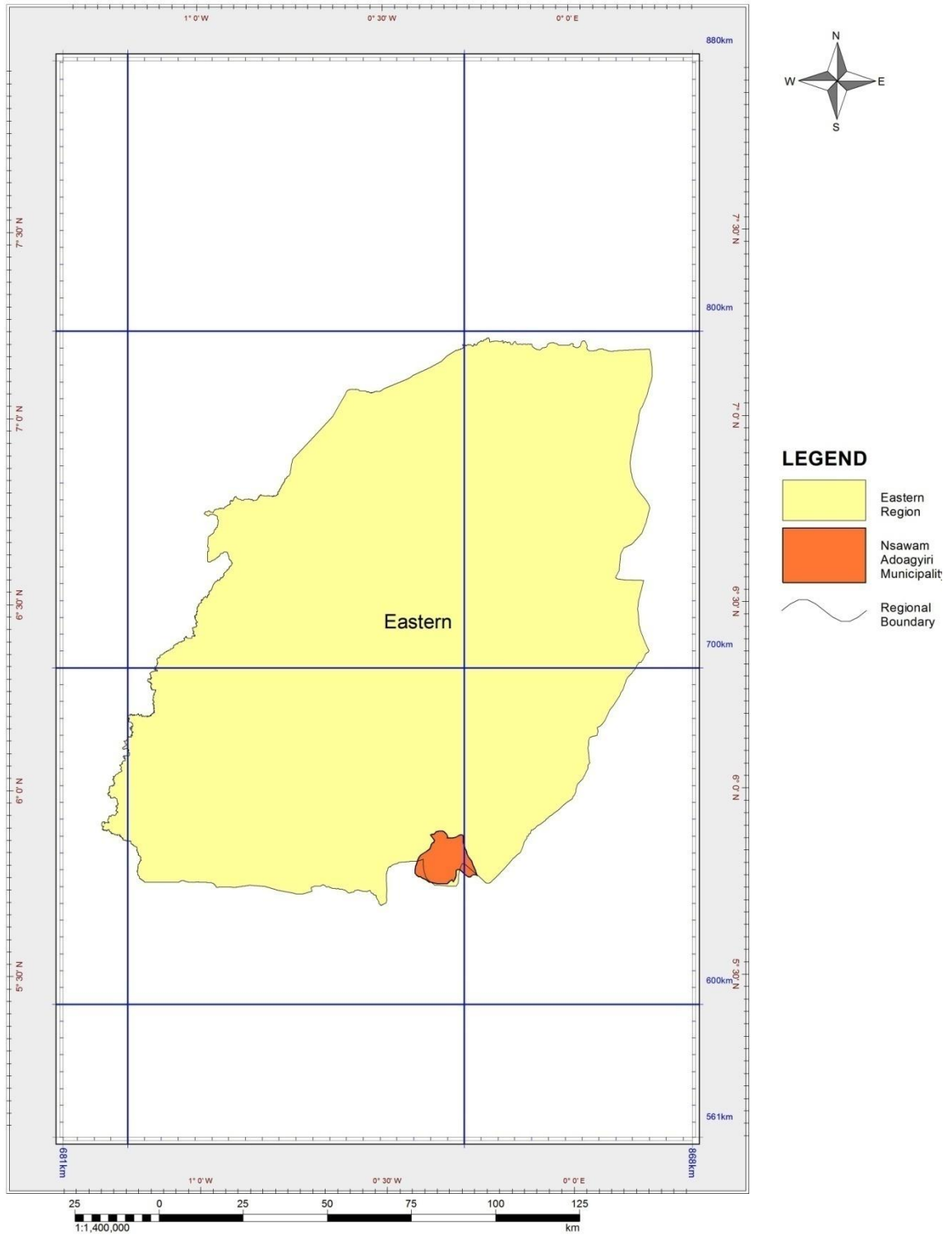


Figure 1.2

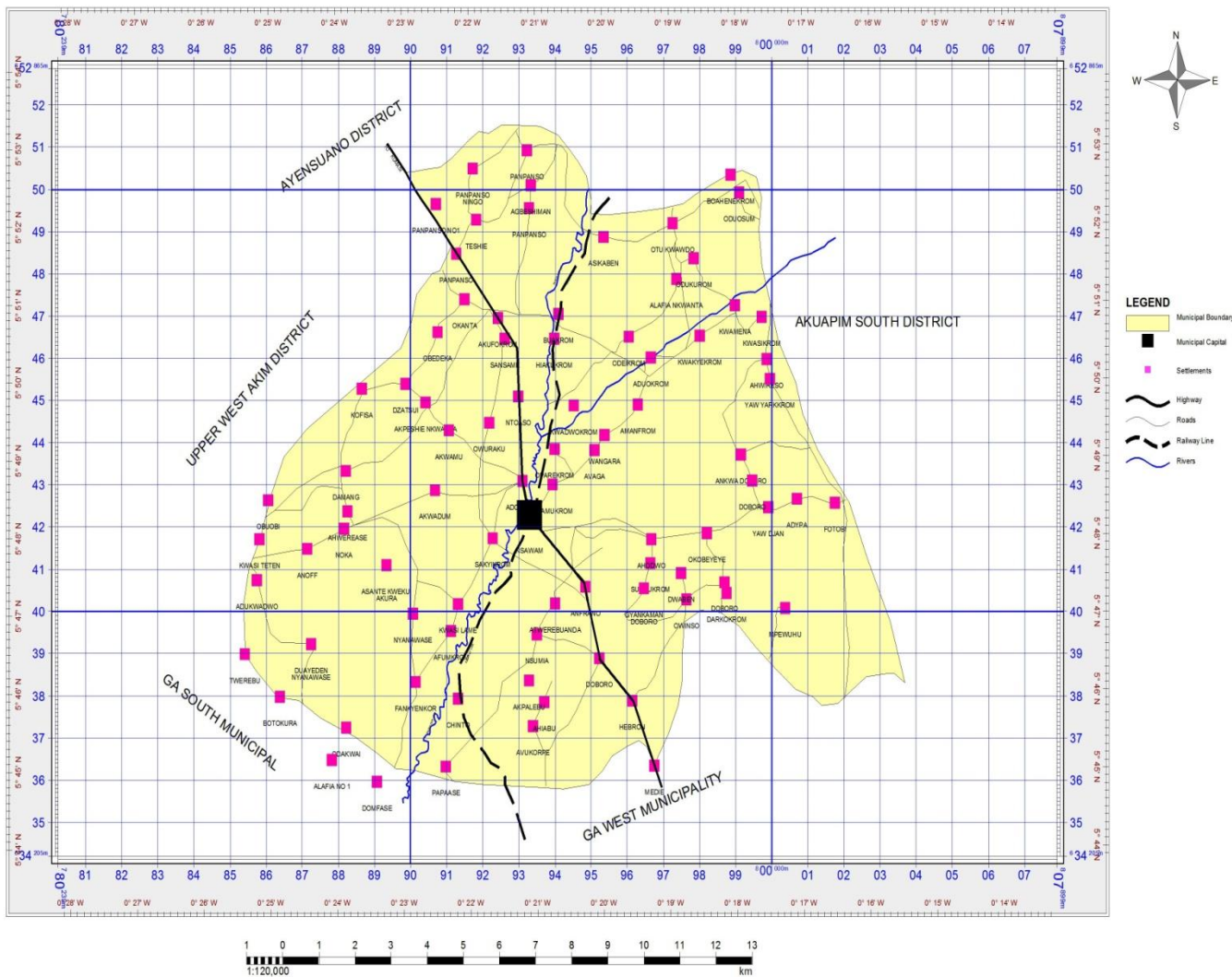
NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI IN REGIONAL CONTEXT



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

Figure 1.3

MAJOR SETTLEMENTS IN THE NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY



The proximity of the Municipality to Accra and Tema is a potential for development. For instance, the Accra–Tema conurbation provides the single largest market in the country and provides ready market for farm produce and industrial products from the Municipality. Thus, the Municipality, for instance, can focus on market gardening in agricultural development.

The Municipal capital, Nsawam is a gap town along the main highway linking the coastal lands to the Northern part of the country that is the Accra–Kumasi Road.

This provides opportunities for commercial activities in the town, particularly the marketing of bread and pastries.

1.4 Physical and Natural Environment

1.4.1 Relief and Drainage

The Relief of the Municipality is generally categorized into three main divisions. These are: the Densu Plains, the Pompon narrow lands and the Akuapem–Togo Ranges.

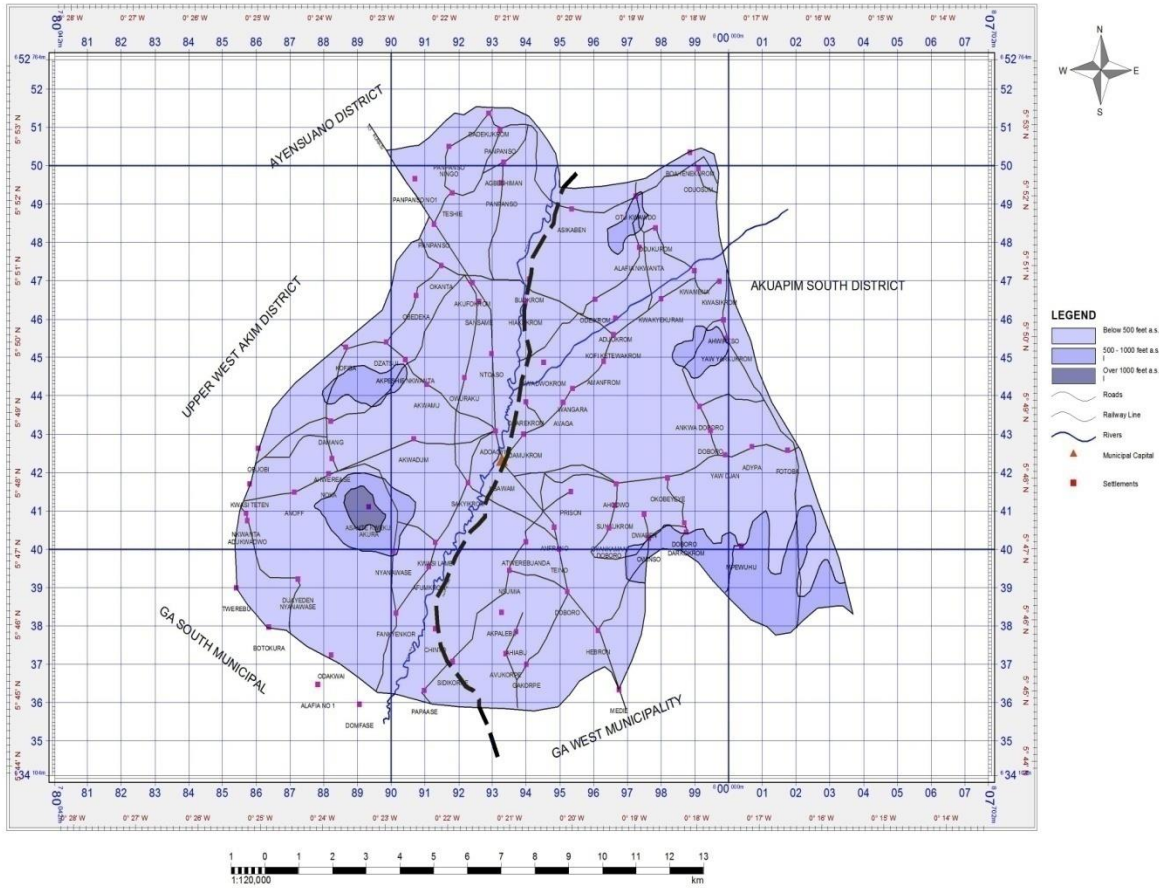
The Densu Plains cover the Western half of the Municipality. The Densu plains are undulating with occasional isolated peaks such as the Amama Hill, which reaches about 5000 feet above sea level, and the Nyanao Hill with a height of about 1000 feet above sea level. The plains constitute a potential for irrigation and mechanized farming in the Municipality. Nsawam, the Municipality Capital is located on the plains. Given the Geography, and the inadequate drainage facilities, parts of the town are liable to floods. Pools of stagnant water are also common in the rainy season leading to the breeding of mosquitoes and other vectors.

The Pompon Narrow Lowland is located to the north east. It has an average height of between 150 feet and 200 feet above sea level. There are few isolated hills such as around Pakro reaching heights of about 1000 feet above sea level.

The Akuapem – Togo Ranges are found to the east of the Municipality. The hills provide a good view of the Accra Plains and are therefore attractive sites for tourism development and for first residential class development. The Akuapem – Togo Ranges in the Municipality form part of the South-East Greenbelt where developments are to be strictly controlled. The Municipality is drained by Densu and its tributaries such as the Ntua, Pompon, Ahumfra and Dobro.

Figure 1.4

RELIEF & DRAINAGE MAP OF NSAWAM ADOAGYIRI MUNICIPALITY



1.4.2 Climate

Weather conditions in the Municipality are generally cool due to its location in the wet semi-equatorial climate with a double maxima rainfall, recording an average annual rainfall of between 125cm and 200cm.

The first rainy season is from May to June, with the heaviest rainfall experienced in June and a second rainy season from September to October, accounting for the all year round farming practice of two farming seasons based on rain-fed agriculture.

The highest temperatures averaging 30°C are recorded between March and April. With the lowest average temperature of 26°C recorded in August.

1.4.3Vegetation

The main ecological zones that can be identified in the Municipality are the semi-deciduous forest and Coastal Savanna Grassland. See figure 2

The forest used to cover about 90% of the Municipality, and most of the tree species shed their leaves between November and March. However, very little of this forest remains today due to uncontrolled exploitation for the timber resources and the shifting cultivation system of farming.

Tree species are mainly of the Antirari-chloropygia, such as *Aningeriarobusta*, *chrysophyllum Arcanum* and *Mansoniaaltissima*.

The coastal savanna grassland covers the remaining 10% in the south and forms the transition zone between the coastal savanna and rain forest region.

It is dominated by *Andropogangayanus* and *Hyperemia rufa* (spean and elephant grass).

1.4.4Geology and Soils

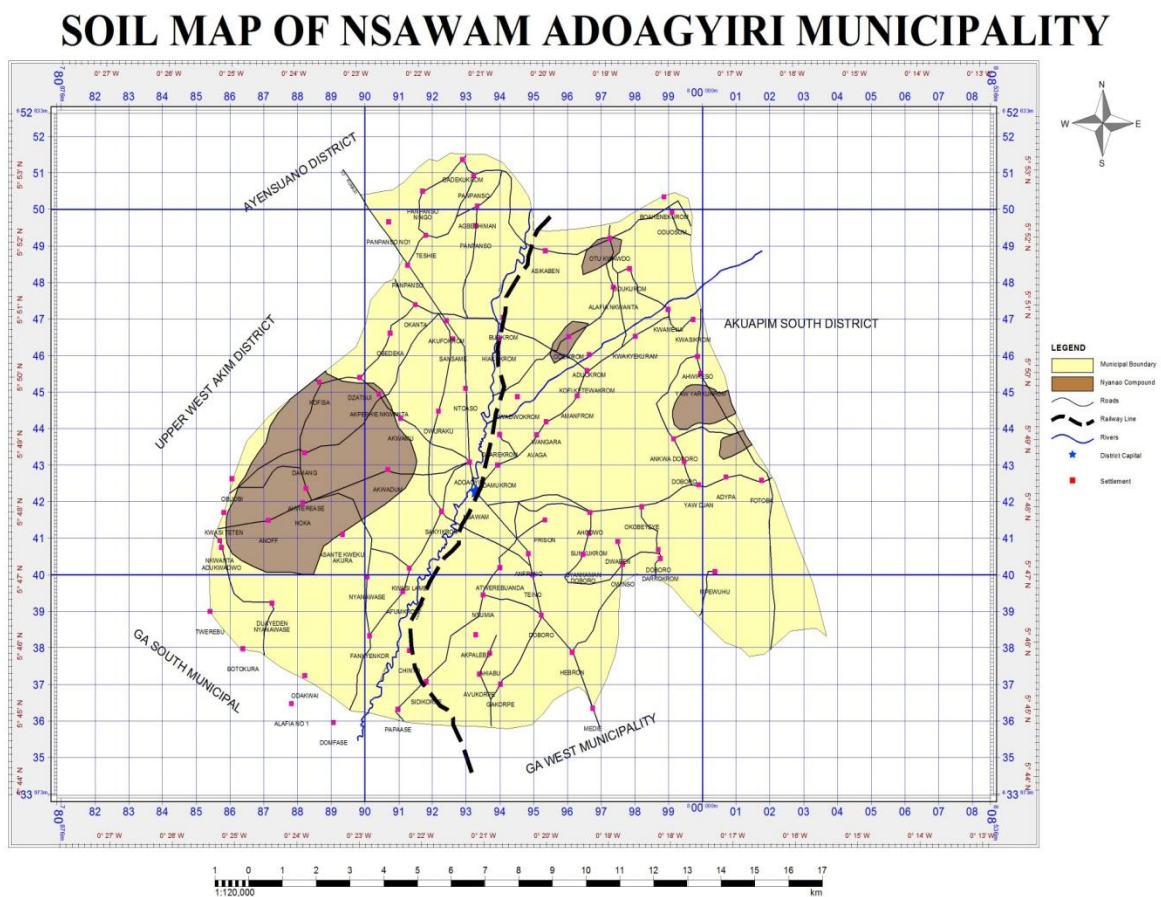
The geology of the Municipality is mainly sedimentary rocks metamorphosed to quartzites, schist, shale and phylite, forming the Akuapem – Togo ranges. Quarrying activities are taking place at the foot of the ridge to supply aggregates for the construction industry in the Municipality and in Accra.

In the most semi-deciduous forest zone, the principal soil is forest ochrosols. However, the location and relief pattern makes modification to the soil. In the lowlands and valleys, the soil shares enough soil water and tend to be water logged near rivers. At higher altitudes and hillside, the soils are shallow, drier and often stony. Detailed analysis of the soil types, show that there are mainly five types, which are outlined below:

- Adawso-Bawjiase-Ofin Compound Association: It is well-drained but susceptible to draught and erosion due to maximum soil aeration. It is best used for the cultivation of maize, cassava, yam and pineapple.
- Ayensu Chichiwere Association: Is a mixture of well drained shallow, droughty terrace, deep and well drained non pebbly, flood plain and heavy clayed soils which supports the cultivation of rice, vegetables, sugar cane and tree crops.
- The Fete and Nyanoa-Opimo Association: It is characterized by a thin cover, massive hard rock and moderately drained soil, suitable for tree, arable crops and forestry.

- Yaya Pimpinsu-Befua Association: It is deep and sandy in nature with poor water retention qualities and susceptible to erosion. It can be utilized for the cultivation of rice, sugar cane, coffee, vegetables, cassava, maize, banana, ginger, shallots and oil palm.
- Dewasi Wayo Association: It is slightly humus and contains clay and Pam. It has poor water retention capacity. It is flooded in the rainy season. However, if flooding can be controlled it can support mechanized irrigation. See figure 4.

Figure 1.5



1.5 Demographic Characteristics

The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality is estimated to have a population of about 86,000 (2010 Population and Housing Census Report). The population density of the Municipality is 465 persons per sq km. Population growth is estimated at 1.6% per annum which is lower than

that of the country at 2.7% but slightly higher than the regional population growth rate of 1.4% per annum.

Tables 2 and 3 below, indicate the population and growth rates of the Municipality within the periods 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010.

Figure 1.6

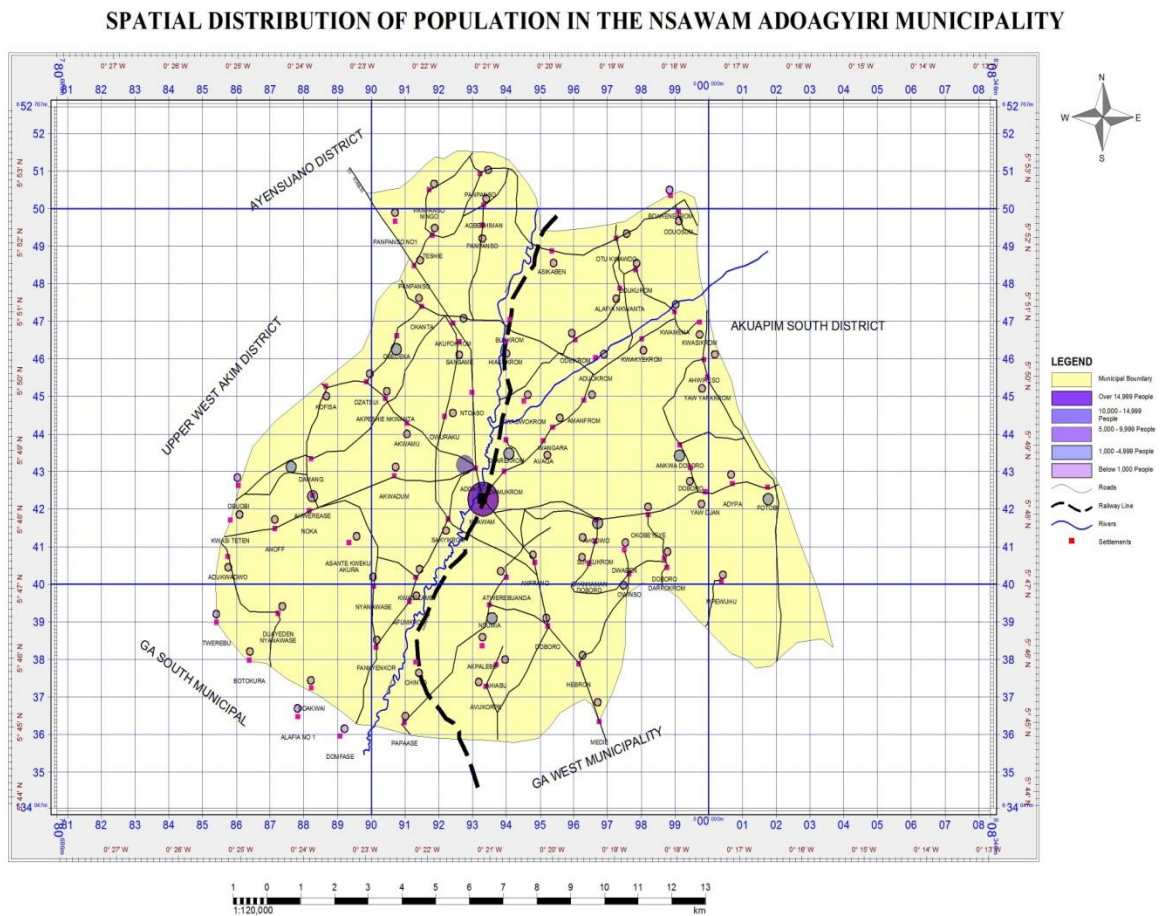


Table 1.2 Population and Growth Rate for the Year 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010- NAMA

	3 Population and Density							
	1970		1984		2000		2010	
	Pop	Den	Pop	Den	Pop	Den	Pop	Den
Ghana	8,545,561		12,392,765		19,722,117			
Eastern Region	1,262,882		1,680,890		2,186,557			
Nsawam Adoagyiri	69,289	172	90,752		120,809	300	86,000*	

*Drop due to split of Municipality into two.

Table 1.3 Population Growth Rates (Per Annum)

1960-1970	1970-1984	1984-2002	2010
2.4	2.6	2.7	
1.4	2.0	1.4	
8.4	1.9	1.6	1.6

Source: Population and Housing Census Report.

With a labour force of 57.4% of the total population, economic dependency ratio should stand at 1.35:1, which means some of the people in the working class are not economically active, accounting for 7.9% unemployment rate in the Municipality.

The Urban-Rural split is 1:1.2, indicating for every ten (10) people in the urban areas, there are (12) twelve people living in the rural areas which in this part of the world constitutes deprive communities, devoid of mainly basic social facilities and services. In the national context, the urban rural split is 1:1.8 indicating eighteen (18) people staying in the rural areas for every ten (10) people staying in the urban areas. Hence, the position of the Municipality is better off but needs interventions to urbanize the Municipality in order to improve access to social services and allocate the effect and impact of poverty.

With regard to Gender Split, the sex ratio for the Municipality stands at 97.1 Males to 100 Females while that of the country is 96.8 males to 100 females. This can be attributed to influx of the youth especially the males into the Municipality either in transit to Accra or to work in the industries and farms located around Nsawam.

1.6 Population Size and Distribution

The population composition by age and sex influences fertility, mortality, migration and other demographic processes that underline population growth and ultimately socio-economic development. This section discusses the population in the Municipality by age, sex and locality. It also provides data on sex ratios, fertility and mortality levels.

As indicated in table 2.1 below, the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality has a population of 86,000, comprising 42,733 (49.7%) males and 43,267 (50.3%) females. Also from the table, urban population constitutes 50,864 (59.1%) whilst rural is 35,136 (40.9%). The Municipality is densely populated with a density of 465 persons per square kilometers.

1.7 Culture

1.7.1 Ethnicity and Religion

The Municipality is predominated by Akuapems who constitute about 63% of the population. Ewes constitute about 9%, Ga-Adamgbes make up 7%, and other Akans other than Akuapems constitute 17%. The remaining 4% are from other tribes, including Northern and other tribes. The dominance of the Akans has created a social cohesiveness, which is ideal for community development.

1.8 Spatial Analysis

1.8.1 Environmental Situation

The original flora and fauna of the Municipality have been adversely affected by years of human activities. Little of the original vegetation remains. Years of slash and burn farming practices, timber logging and extraction for fuel wood have resulted in forest degradation.

Pineapple farming has had its toll on the environment of the Municipality. Lands devoted to pineapple farming have been cleared of trees to allow pineapple cultivation.

The Densu River is considered to be polluted especially around Nsawam where improper refuse disposal has resulted in dumping of refuse and fecal matter close to the river. The other streams in the Municipality have also shrunk in size due to uncontrolled human activities near the banks.

There is evidence of declining soil fertility in the Municipality due to the deforestation and improper agricultural practices. Annual bush fires have also been very destructive of the natural environment of the Municipality.

The quality of the built environment varies between the urban and rural areas. In the urban areas such as Nsawam and Adoagyiri, waste management is the main issue. A greater part of the built environment is characterized by poor sanitation. Due to a general lack of proper drains in the settlements, erosion is very common. In most of the rural areas several hanging foundations of buildings can be observed as a result of uncontrolled erosion. Several parts of the Nsawam and Adoagyiri townships are liable to floods, due to poor drainage and indiscriminate waste disposal. Every year several homes are flooded resulting in loss of property and sometimes lives. Due to the lack of drains and relatively flat nature of the

topography, pools of standing water are common during the raining season leading to the breeding of mosquitoes and subsequently, the outbreak of malaria.

1.8.2 Human Settlement Pattern

Nsawam being the Municipal Capital has the largest population of 32,531. It is the only first order of settlement with facilities like a hospital, banks, pipe borne water, electricity, and post and telecommunication services.

The population of the twenty major settlements in the Municipality and the major facilities available are as indicated in Table 4.

Table 1.4: Major Settlements of the Municipality

No	Settlement	Population	Facilities Available
1	Nsawam	32,531	Post office, telephone, hospital, clinic, banks, primary school, JHS, SHS, police station, court, government offices, market, lorry park
2	Adoagyiri	14,660	Primary school, JHS, SHS, Post office, Telephone, Hospital, Clinic, Banks
3	AnkwaDobro	3,728	JHS, Primary School,
5	Sakyikrom	2,105	JHS, Primary, Clinic, SHS
6	Fotobi	2,008	JHS, Primary School, FM station.
7	Ahwerease	1,794	JHS and Primary school
8	Ntoaso	1,696	JHS and Primary school
9	Ahodwo	1,466	JHS and primary school
10	Oparekrom	1,391	JHS and primary school
11	Nsumia	1,318	JHS and Primary school
12	Owuraku	843	JHS and Primary school
13	Otukwadwo	804	JHS and Primary school
14	Yaw Adipa	587	JHS and Primary school
15	AnkwaniDobro	582	JHS and Primary school
16	Asikabew	566	JHS and Primary school
17	Panpaso	565	JHS and Primary school

18	Wangara	541	JHS and Primary school
19	Signboard	528	JHS and Primary school
20	Nkyenenkyene	515	JHS and Primary school

Source: 2000 Population and Housing.

Nsawam with population of about 32,531 could be classified as a first order settlement and Adoagyiri with a population of about 14,660 as a second order settlement. The settlements that have enough services to cater for the many third order settlements include Sakyikrom, Fotobi, Ankwa Dobro, etc. and over a hundred and thirty settlements scattered all over the Municipality.

It must however be noted that the sphere of influence of these first and second order settlements excludes settlements as Ahodwo, Ahwerease, Nsumia, Operekrom, Dago, Obregyima, who have to rely on other service centers outside the Municipality. This situation calls for the provision of some best services for education, health and telecommunication to make the place attractive especially to the youth.

Characteristically, the human settlement pattern to a great extent is influenced by the road network, with settlements dotted along the main arterials to Nsawam and also along the rail lines connecting Accra to Cocoa and Gold producing hinterlands.

1.8.3 The Built Environment

Generally, towns in the Municipality are not well planned and therefore do not have good internal road network. However, Nsawam, the Municipal capital and Adoagyiri have got their layouts prepared based on the grid pattern with some good internal access roads most of which are presently in poor condition and therefore not accessible.

The commonest building type is the compound house. It accounts for about 90 percent of the total housing units. The majority of the houses are built of sandcrete and landcrete, which between them constitute 72 percent of the houses in the Municipality. In the urban localities, 90 percent of the roofing material is made up of iron sheets, while 10 percent is tiles. The rural locality is having 65 percent of its roofing materials from bamboo and thatch while 35 percent is iron sheets. There is also dominance of single storey buildings in the Municipality. Erosion is also a major problem due to the undulating nature of the terrain and poor drainage.

1.8.4 Infrastructure and Service Levels

The Municipality is privileged to have its capital located on the main Accra-Kumasi highway. It is accessible in terms of feeder roads. There are also telephone services provided by Vodafone-Ghana, MTN, Expresso, Airtel, Tigo and Tigo respectively.

There are about five Internet Cafes operating, with many private communication operators carrying out their businesses in the Municipality.

There are also Hotel/Guest house services available in the Municipality. These include, Joy of Peace Hotel, American Hotel, Okyeman Hotel, Kwamen's Hotel, and Blue Bob Hotel etc. The table below shows the hotels/guest houses and their locations.

Table 1.5: Hotel Services and their Locations

No	Name of Hotel	Location
1	Joy of Peace Hotel	Nsawam
2	American Hotel	Nsawam
3	Okyeman Palace Hotel	Adoagyiri
4	Kwamens Hotel	Adoagyiri
5	Happy Star Hotel	Sakyikrom
6	Blue Bob Hotel	

1.9 Security

In the area of security, the Municipality has two main police stations located at Nsawam and Obodan. These stations operate through the following units:

- District Administration (the focal point of command)
- Motor Traffic and Transport Department (MTTD)
- District CID
- Station CID
- Dovvsu
- Arms & Ammunition Unit
- Courts Unit
- Community Policing Unit
- Visibility Unit

The total number of personnel manning the Municipality is 102, made up of four (4) senior officers and ninety-eight (98) junior officers.

The Service through the afore-mentioned units performs its basic role of protecting lives and properties of the citizenry and combat crime in and around the municipality.

Among the roles performed by the police service are:

- Day and Night Patrols
- Traffic control/management
- Banks and other guard duties
- Escorting of explosives
- Investigation of cases reported
- Detection of crime
- Prosecution of offenders
- Formation and Training of Community Neighbourhood Watch Committees etc.

As a result of hard work by the Service, crime-wave has considerably been reduced during the last four (4) years. The table below shows the reduction of crime as a result of the improvement in police field operations during the past four years.

Table 6: Major crimes in the municipality

S/No.	Offences	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Assault	726	672	563	452
2.	Attempted murder	3	5	2	1
3.	Man slaughter	2	3	1	0
4	Kidnapping	3	4	3	1
5	Stealing	625	561	510	412
6	Threatening	720	691	540	49
7	Fraud	107	76	69	27
8	Causing unlawful harm	47	34	35	40
9	Trespass	71	69	61	60
10	Possessing of Indian hemp	2	4	3	4
11	Forgery	1	0	2	1
12	Impersonation	1	3	2	0

13	Fake currency	1	2	0	0
14	Attempted suicide	3	1	0	2
15	Act tending	4	2	1	1
16	Loitering	1	2	0	1
17	Escape from lawful custody	0	0	0	0
18	Illegal sand winning	2	3	4	5
19	Murder	5	1	0	0
	TOTAL	2,317	2,133	1,896	1,256

(Source: Ghana Police Service,Nsawam)

1.9.1 Road Accidents and Traffic Offences

The municipality has a major road that links the national capital, Accra to Kumasi and the northern part of the country. Due to this, the Motor Traffic and Transport Department of the Ghana Police has been working feverishly to curb the incidence of road accidents and traffic offenses within the municipality and impose fines where necessary. The table below indicates the breakdown of accidents, traffic offenses and fines imposed as recorded by the Motor Traffic and Transport Department (MTTD) for the past four years.

Table 1.7 Road accident/Traffic offences

S/No.		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Total number of accident cases reported	152	240	225	201
2	Total number of Traffic offences	65	47	38	37
3	Fines imposed (GHC)	3,848.00	9,780.00	5,496.00	9,270.00

(Source: Ghana Police Service,Nsawam)

1.9.2 Arms

On the part of arms, the application for permit to withdraw fire arms, renewals of arms and sale of receipts for investigation and claims purposes for the past three years accounted as shown in the table below:

Table 1.8 Claims

Year	2010 (GHC)	2011 (GHC)	2012 (GHC)	2013 (GHC)
Amount	3,848.00	2,110.00	2,220.00	610.00

1.10 Challenges/problems facing the service in the municipality

In general, the municipality is hit with cute accommodation problem. The Central Police Station which also houses the District Headquarters is in a very deplorable state. The wooden structure which forms part of the building is perilously hanging and looking as if it is falling on the main road. The woods appear rotten and weak. The roofing sheets are gradually removing from the building as such personnel who were accommodated there have been evacuated to other to other settlements.

Due to the accommodation problem facing the municipality, personnel posted or transferred here findtheir own way of leaving the municipality to other places where accommodation can be accessed, leading to inadequate personnel.

Logistics is another problem facing the district, for instance, in the case of breakdown of any heavy duty trucks, there is no recovery vehicle to tow them to the vantage places to ease free flow of traffic.

Again, communication is a problem facing the district. The station has no telephone set at the Charge Office which is the main reception to the district and therefore, gives challenges to crime response in terms of potential callers.

1.11 Ghana National Fire Service

To ensure that fire disaster is minimized in the Municipality, National Fire Service operates a station at Nsawam manned by 69 personnel. The service currently operates from an old wooden structure, which serves as its office accommodation. There is no residential accommodation for the personnel and there are only five (5) fire hydrants which are not adequate to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. The Service currently faces the following challenges;

1. Lack of a vehicle and equipment for the Rural Fire Safety team to enable them carry out effective fire education programmes

2. Inadequate fuel to run the Fire Engine
3. Lack of office equipment and furniture
4. Absence of street names and house numbers to guide or direct fire fighters in case of fire outbreaks etc.

1.12 Judicial Services

There are two (2) law courts which provide judicial services in the Municipality, that is, a Magistrate court with a Family Tribunal and a Circuit Court located at Nsawam.

1.13 Tourism

1.13.1 Sites of Historic, Scientific and Aesthetic Importance

There are waterfalls at Mensaman, near Nsawam and Baode at Nsakyee, which has created a pond, which contains crabs, mudfish and lobsters, coupled with well-preserved grove which represents an added factor to eco-tourism in the Municipality.

There is also the existence of a mysterious natural formation of rocks with varied and intricate designs on them. It is also fantastic to watch the “Oboguanteng” a rock with a design of a sheep and ancestral home of the people of Aburi.

One can also visit the “Adade Yaw So” Cave, which can shelter about hundred people at a time. The Municipality can also boast of Oboadakaso grove. It is a four naturally arranged coffin-shaped rock lying on top of the other.

Located at Pepawani is also the “Natural Brridge”. This is natural rock formation with water passing through it. The top is also used as an access road by vehicles plying the village.

In addition, the Municipality also harbours a shrine at Brekuso where the parents of the Founder of the Ashanti Kingdom, Nana Osei Tutu were known to have gone to seek blessing of the gods before giving birth to the great king.

1.14 Economy of the Municipality

This section of the report presents the major economic activities undertaken in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality, revenue and expenditure of the Municipal Assembly and prudent fiscal measures put in place for financial management by the Assembly.

1.14.1 Structure of the Economy

Table 7 below shows the percentage employed by the various sectors of the economy for the years 1995 and 2010

Table 1.9: Sectoral Contribution to Employment

Sector	Percentage(1995)	Percentage(2010)
Agriculture	40.1	37
Commerce	26.3	28
Industry	-	15
Service	33.6	20

Source: Socio-economic survey, 1995, 2010

From the table above agriculture is the sector that employs the greatest proportion of the labour force. It employs about 37% of the total labour force, majority of who are into crop farming. This is followed by the commercial sector which employs about 28% of the labour force. The types of commercial activities undertaken include the sale of cloth, electrical gadgets, foodstuff and plastic wares. The industrial and service sectors employ 20% and 15% respectively. This structure shows a change in relation to the structure. The change is as a result of agriculture losing to the other sectors, mainly to the commerce sector. This trend is likely to continue, considering the current tre

1.14.2 Income

It is a general knowledge in household surveys that incomes are very difficult to ascertain. This is because, either people do not know how much they really earn or they fear information on their incomes may be used for tax purposes and thus understate their income, which does not reflect the existing situation.

1.14.3 Expenditure

Although income is skewed in most areas, household expenditure pattern is generally the same throughout the municipality. On the average food items take approximately 40.3% of total expenditure, whereas 13.3% is spent on clothing.

These two items are necessities of life hence expenditure on them is generally high. However over spending on them will adversely affect the other sectors as well as investment in the people. Surprisingly expenditure on education is only 10%. The low level of spending on education accounts for the poor academic performance of children in the Municipality. Expenditure on health is also low and this can be attributed to the inability of people to pay for conventional health care. However, the introduction of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) has gone a long way to help improve the health standard of the people.

1.14.4 Small and Medium Scale Enterprise

There are a number of small scale and medium scale industries in the municipality. The industries range from agro-processing, stone quarrying, Artifacts/Craftworks production, Pharmaceutical production, batik tie and dye, etc.

There are some major Commercial Farmers who produce especially pineapples, pawpaw and mangoes for processing (agro-processing industries). These include the following;

1. Koranco Farms
2. Combined Farms
3. Greentex
4. Green Span
5. Astek
6. Buella& Rose Farms
7. Bomart
8. Blue Skies
9. Largrey.
10. Africa Cola.
11. Pam Pharmaceuticals.
12. Sunripe.

These industries and farms of various levels can be located at Nsawam, Dobro, Adoagyiri, and Paebo. Apart from serving as a source of revenue for the Municipal Assembly, these SMEs also provide employment for especially the youth.

There are about 7 quarry sites in the Municipality. These include the following;

1. ABKA quarry Co. Ltd - Paebo
2. Facol Quarry Co. Ltd – MaaameDede Junction
3. J&A Quarry -
4. MASSO Quarry –Ahodwo
5. MANSCO - Nsomia
6. Atlantic Rock – Kofi Quaye
7. China Waju Quarry Co.Ltd– Kofi Quaye

Farming is currently the leading occupation of the people in the municipality, who cultivate mainly vegetables, tubers, pineapples, pawpaw and oranges. The Municipality accounts for about 60 percent of the total national export of pineapples, bringing in about \$12m annually. It also produces about 55 percent of total quality pawpaw exported out of the country. Producers and exporters of pawpaw included Buella and Rose Farms.

A close look at the inflows and outflows of the Municipality in relation to trade shows that the Municipality imports many manufactured goods while it exports foodstuffs and agro-processed items.

The Rural Enterprise Project operates as Business Advisory Centre (BAC) which introduces appropriate technologies and counseling to the people in other areas of employable skills like mushroom cultivation, snail rearing, bee-keeping, baking, confectionery, etc. Participants are also trained in management in order to enhance their managerial skills to enable them manage their businesses more profitably.

1.15 Agriculture

Agriculture is the major economic activity in terms of employment and income generation in the Municipality. Data gathered from the field indicate that majority of the working

population (about 37%) are engaged in agriculture. About 40% of this population is female with men forming about 60%.

The major crops produced in the Municipality include maize, cassava, plantain, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, citrus, cola pineapple pawpaw and cashew etc.

1.15.1 Farming System

Subsistence is the commonly practiced system. This involves producing on a small scale to feed families and sell the surplus, and data gathered indicate that majority of the people are subsistence farmers because of scarcity of land for agriculture purposes and lack of access to credit facilities. Some farmers practice both subsistence and commercial farming and had more than one farm.

Available data indicate that a sizeable proportion (about 65%) is engaged in mono cropping, whilst the rest practice mixed farming. About 85% of farmers use improved seeds; the level of technology is generally low except a few large-scale farmers who have high level of technology.

1.15.2 Commercial Farming

A number of reputable commercial farmers operate within the Municipality, cultivating mainly pineapples, pawpaw and vegetables. The Municipality account for about 60% of all pineapples and 30% of vegetables exported from the country.

Notable among these large scale commercial farms include Forest Resources, Blue SkiesBomart and Dansak.

1.15.3 Major Crops

The table 8 below shows the major crops grown in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality

Table 8- Major crops grown in the Municipality

NO	CROPS	MAJOR PRODUCING AREAS	AERAGE YIELD	AVERAGE FARM (mt/ha)
1	Pineapples	Fotobi, Asiawkrom	75	2 small scale
2	Pawpaw	Akwamu, Yawkrow, NetownPanpanso	36	10

3	Maize	All over the Municipality	5.5	2
4	Cassava	All over the Municipality	50	2
5	Vegetables	Panpanso,Akraman, Affumkrom, Duayeden,Chinto	32	0.4

Source: MOFA, Nsawam, 2013

From table 8, maize and cassava are grown throughout the Municipality whilst pawpaw and pineapple are cultivated in certain areas of the Municipality mainly on a large scale. There is the need to increase production in these areas so as to control the local market and portions of the foreign market by being competitive.

1.15.5 Livestock Statistics

Even though livestock is popular in the Municipality, most livestock farmers do not practice on commercial basis.

Table 1.10 Immunization of Pets, Birds Livestock

Vaccine	2012	2013
Anti-rabies	573	595
P.P.R	190	566
1 ST Newcastle (Hb1)	86000	139,000
2 nd Newcastle (Hb1)	68,000	71000
Fowl pox	5,6000	73,000
Gumboro	54,000	150,000

Table 1.11 Local Movement of Livestock

	2012	2013
Cattle	14	15
Sheep	5	30
Goat	1	5
Pig	39	1

Table 1.12 Livestock Slaughter and Meat Inspection

Animal Species	2012	2013
Cattle	520	473
Sheep	221	211
Goat	432	321

1.15.6 Farm Inputs

Due to the subsistence nature of agriculture, most farmers use simple farming implements like cutlasses, hoes and axes etc. All kinds of farm inputs are easily accessible but their prices increase often.

1.15.7 Extension Services

There are about 13 field staff, 6 supervisors and 1 Director. Farmers have access to extension services. The objective of the extension service is to ensure that farmers are assisted to use improved and modern agricultural practices to increase productivity and income.

1.15.8 Use of Agro Chemicals

Agro-chemicals are used by majority of farmers, mostly the large scale (commercial) farmers. Depending on the type of crop, farmers use between 2.5 to 12 bags of fertilizers per hectare of land. A crop like pineapple is given a high rate while others like cassava maize plantain etc. are given very little or none at all. About 90% of farmers use herbicides while 70% use insecticides and fungicides.

1.15.9 Irrigation Schemes

There is a lot of water bodies scattered in the Municipality which can be tapped for irrigation purposes. These water bodies are yet to be developed into irrigation schemes to reduce the total dependence of agriculture on rainfall. Prominent communities which do irrigation are Okubeyeyie, Akraman, BowkromPanpansoand Dobro. Plans are ahead to solicit the assistance of benevolent organizations to construct more of such irrigation schemes so as to increase productivity and income levels of farmers throughout the year to reduce poverty in the Municipality.

1.15.10 Agriculture Labour

Typical of Ghanaian farming communities, family labour is the major source for undertaking agriculture and the use of friends popularly called “nnoboa”. Others also use hired labour popularly called “by-day” labourers, however the type of labour is dependent on the size of the farm. The commercial farmers use hired labour for their operations.

1.15.11 Credit Facilities

Credit facilities are not readily available to majority of farmers. However large scale commercial farmers are able to access some loans through some financial institutions because they readily and easily provide collateral security, one of such institutions is Farmapine Limited located at Nsawam. In 2009, MIDA in collaboration with MOFA financially and materially supported some co-operatives in the municipality.

1.15.12 Agro-Processing

Blue Skies Limited located in Dobro processes some of the fruits and vegetables. In addition to this, there is a lot of cassava processing cottage industries scattered all over the Municipality.

1.15.13 Storage Facilities

Maize and cassava are food items usually stored in the traditional setting; maize is dried and stored in barns whilst raw cassava is stored in the soil until it is needed.

1.15.14 Land Acquisition

Shared tenancy is the dominant system of land tenure for farming in the Municipality; this constitutes about 35% of land tenure arrangement between landlords and tenants. There are two main arrangements; the “Abusa” and the “Abunu” arrangements.

In the Abusa system, the landlord receives a third of the proceeds from the land whilst in the “Abunu” system, the proceeds are shared into two between the landlord and the tenant. This particular system is a hindrance to agricultural development. About 21% of farmers acquire land through chiefs (stool lands) and government (government lands). Some 21% of farmers acquire lands through hiring whiles 23% purchase the land outright.

1.16 Problems of Agricultural Development

1.16.1 Poor Road Network

Due to the poor nature of roads in the Municipality, farmers find it difficult to cart their produce to marketing centres. Most farm produce get rotten on the farms as a result of poor roads. This affects productivity and reduces the morale of farmers because of low returns on investment and sometimes total losses.

1.16.2 Post-Harvest Losses

Most of the fruits and vegetables produced in the Municipality are targeted for the export market, and if they are not exported early enough, most of them get rotten. These losses mostly occur as a result of poor post-harvest handling and poor road network.

1.16.3 Lack of Ready Market

Farmers can increase their incomes by increasing productivity but when they produce more, they don't get ready market for their produce. Middlemen end up giving the farmers "help" prices; this affects their willingness to produce more in the ensuing year because most products like vegetables will easily get rotten because of lack of storage facilities or the technology to preserve vegetables.

1.16.4 Over Dependence on Rainfall

Agriculture in the Municipality is totally dependent on rainfall, this is due to lack of irrigation systems and this affects productivity.

1.16.5 Bush Fires

The activities of hunters, smokers and farmers lead to bush fires, even though some bush fires occur naturally. Bush fires apart from destroying farm products, also reduce the fertility of the soil which eventually affects productivity.

1.16.6 Land Acquisition

Land acquisition in the Municipality is characterized by litigation and is also expensive partly due to the Municipality's closeness to Accra, the national capital.

1.16.7 Credit Facilities

The inability of most farmers to secure loans from the banks makes it difficult for them to invest enough to increase productivity.

1.16.8 Inadequate Logistics

Inadequate logistics for extension officers to perform their extension work effectively and efficiently affects the kind of assistance they can offer farmers in terms of modern agricultural practices, and this affects productivity.

1.17 DEVELOPMENT FOCUS IN THE AGRIC SECTOR

Currently, focus on agricultural development in the Municipality is on getting the Non-Traditional Crops Produce onto the Export Market by way of mobilizing farmers groups in the Municipality through the Ghana Export Promotion Council.

The following measures would also be taken to reduce post-harvest losses because of the inability of farmers to get ready market;

- The formation of Export Companies to handle pineapple, pawpaw and vegetable crops.
- Provision of refrigerated vans to facilitate the transportation of fruits and vegetables
- Development of farm tracks to facilitate the movement of farm produce, e.g. Vegetables and fruits.
- Attracting investors to the Municipality to build cold rooms to help prolong shelf life of the fruits and vegetables.
- Investors would be encouraged to build factories to process fruits and vegetables

The Municipality has a great potential in agriculture which if well harnessed would bring much income to both the Municipal Assembly and the people within the municipality.

1.18 FINANCES OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

1.18.1 Revenue.

The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly derives its revenue from two main sources- internal and external. Analyses of revenue generated from both sources have been done using the nominal values. This is represented in the table below.

Table 1.13: Revenue Generation by the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly.

Rev. Source	2012	2013	Projection 2014
Internal	79,368.18	16,860.50	90,780.00
Rates/Receipts			
Lands	44,304.00	72,972.38	78,000.00
Fees and Fines	231,866.00	297,087.80	262,100.00
Licences	159,243.58	98,984.49	157,122.00
Rent	31,637.00	6,076.00	10,600.00
Investment	34,080.00	19,612.00	19,500.00
Miscellaneous	-	3,000.00	22,301.00
Sub Total	580,498.76	514,593.17	640,403.00
External (Gov't	647,548.14	1,146,397.00	2,897,871.00
Salaies/ wages			
Grants (DACF)	33,877.13	419,267.61	1,694,103.00
Other Grants	906,437.62	1,038,574.42	1,525,583.00
Sub Total	1,587,862.89	2,604,239.04	6,117,557.00
Grand Total	2,168,361.65	3,118,832.21	6,757,960.00

The table above has been drawn to show the proportion of the Municipal revenue sources in nominal values from 2012 – 2013. An assessment of the total revenue of the municipality indicates that the municipal's performance is encouraging as it shows a positive growth rate year by year despite the separation of Aburi from Nsawam in June, 2012. The municipality is also over-dependent on revenue from external sources as they constitute about 79% of its total revenue. This can be seen in the table above. Between 2012 and 2013, total revenue increase from GHc2168361.65 to GHc3118832.21. thus an increase of about 43%. Out of the total revenue of GHc2168,361.65 generated in 2012, 73% came from external sources. The same can be said of 2013 which out of the GHc3118832.21 total revenue of the assembly,

about 84% came from external sources. The implication is that development programmes are very likely to be thrown out of gear or not implemented, should the external sources fail to yield the expected returns.

It is also worth noting that the municipality's internal revenue performance is also encouraging as it continues to record positive growth rates from internal sources like lands, fees and fines. In 2012 the internal revenue was GHc276, 170.00. In 2013 the internal revenue increased to GHc370, 060.18 representing an increment of about 34% using 2012 as the base year. Although revenue from lands, fees and fines had not been growing over the years, it contributed significantly to the internal revenue of the municipality. In 2013 for instance, revenue from fees and fines contributed about 72% of the total internally generated revenue.

1.18.2 Major Problems of Revenue Collection

The municipality's poor performance in revenue collection can be attributed to the following challenges:

- Insufficient revenue collectors to embark upon effective revenue collection. Most areas in the municipality are therefore not covered.
- Inadequate revenue collection skills on the part of collectors to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in revenue collection
- No vehicle for revenue collection. This limits the area of coverage of revenue collectors.
- Inadequate logistic support. For example, raincoat and wellington boots.
- Ineffective monitoring of revenue operations
- Ineffective accounting and reporting systems
- Most tax payers in the areas are also not aware of their tax obligation as far as tax payment is concerned and therefore evade the payment of tax.
- There is also inadequate data which can be used as a basis for setting targets for revenue collection.
- Failure to prosecute defaulters.

1.14 Projected Revenue

Revenue Sources	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rates/Receipts	90,780.00	95,319.00	100,084.95	105,089.20
Lands.	78,000.00	81,900.00	85,995.00	90,294.75
Fees & Fines.	262,100.00	275,205.00	288,965.25	303,413.51
Licenses.	157,122.00	164,978.00	173,227.01	181,888.36
Rent.	10,600.00	11,130.00	11,686.50	12,270.00
Investments.	19,500.00	20,475.00	21,498.75	22,573.69
Miscellaneous.	22,301.00	23,416.05	24,586.85	25,816.19
Subtotal.	640,403.00	672,423.15	706,044.31	741,346.53
External				
Wages/Sal	2,897,871.00	3,042,764.55	3,194,902.78	3,354,647.92
Grants(DACF)	1,694,103.00	1,778,808.15	1,867,748.56	1,961,135.99
Other Grants	1,525,583.00	1,601,862.00	1,681,955.26	1,766,053.02
Subtotal.	6,117,557.00	6,423,434.85	6,744,606.59	7,081,836.92
Grand Total.	6,757,960.00	7,095,858.00	7,450,650.00	7,823,183.45

A total amount of GHc29,127,652.35 is projected to be realized as revenue in 2014–2017 from a growth rate of 5 percent (2014 as base year). The target can only be realized if the Assembly intensifies and sustains its revenue mobilization efforts and also redirect its attention to the potential sources and expand its revenue base in the Municipality.

It is also anticipated that the District Assembly Common Fund would be more regular and consistent.

While there is increasing demand on the Municipal Assembly to provide social facilities to the various communities, some specific measures have to be put in place to maximize the mobilization of revenue to enable the Assembly fulfill its obligation by providing the people with their increasing demand for services and other social amenities..

These measures include:

- Establishment of Revenue Task Force
- Segmentation of areas of operation for easy management
- Provision of vehicle to make revenue staff mobile and increase their area of coverage
- Provision of other equipment and logistics (computers, raincoat, wellington boots) for revenue collectors

- Intensive public education to be assisted by the Information Service Department and Zonal Councils
- Targets are to be set for all collectors and station officers
- Sanctions to be applied to defaulting revenue staff
- Weekly rendering of accounts
- Internal posting of Revenue Collectors
- Prosecution of defaulters
- Effective Supervision and Monitoring

The under mentioned reasons account for the low performance of revenue generation in the municipality:

- Inadequate equipment and logistic support. For example, means of transport, raincoats, and Wellington boots.
- Inadequate public education on tax payment
- In effective monitoring of revenue operations
- In effective accounting and reporting system
- Inadequate database on revenue sources
- Inadequate revenue collection skills on the part of collectors.
- Failure to prosecute defaulters.
- Inadequate revenue collectors

If the above measures could be implemented and the revenue base expanded, revenue generation could go up by 50 percent within the plan period.

1.20 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.20.1 Commerce

Commerce is an important activity in the municipality. It employs about 28 percent of the total labour force. The types of commercial activities under commerce include the sale of clothing, electrical gadgets, foodstuffs, plastic wares, chemicals, beverages and toiletries.

However, the maximum benefits of marketing activities in the Municipality have been hampered by high cost of transportation fares.

1.20.2 Financial Services

The presence of brisk economic activities like agriculture, commerce, quarrying, etc, is a motivating factor to attract a number of financial institutions. In contrast with the stated principles there are only four Commercial Bankers in the Municipality. These are:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| - Ghana Commercial Bank | - Nsawam |
| - Akuapem Rural Bank | - Nsawam |
| - Citizens Bank | - Nsawam |
| - South Akim Rural Bank | - Adoagyiri. |

It is our hope that with the implementation of the Millennium Challenge Account Project, Agro-processing activities will take lead, and bring many investors into the Municipality. However the challenge to this optimism is the proximity of Accra with its big capital market, which looks more attractive to investors.

1.20.3 Post & Telecommunication

The municipality has three post offices and three postal agencies. Buildings of the postal agencies can be said to be in deplorable conditions. In addition to this, inadequacy and frequent breakdown of vehicles of the Ghana Post hamper the smooth delivery of postal services in the municipality.

Telecommunication in the municipality can be described as poor in relation to fixed lines. Only about 6% of the urban population in the municipality has access to telephone services despite the municipality's proximity to the national capital, Accra. Mobile phone coverage is about 75% and this keeps increasing. The rural population has little access to telephone services. However, the municipality has some internet services.

1.20.4 Education

Knowledge acquired, through education provides the individual the power to take control of one's environment, optimizing the use of its resources for one's benefit. Thus education can be said to be the key to unlock the potentials of an area's human resource to enable them make optimum use of all other resources for its development. Knowledge through education

creates opportunities that enhance understanding of events and situations, and facilitates the infusion of innovations in technology into the production system.

The overall effect of all these is to improve productivity and aggregate production in all sectors of the local economy in particular and the entire macro-economy in general.

It is in recognition of this fact that, the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly places so much emphasis on education as one of the key issues in its human resource development.

The provision of adequate educational facilities throughout the Municipality has been a nagging problem to the Assembly. Thus the Assembly has directly established, and indirectly, facilitated the establishment of several educational institutions in the Municipality so as to provide quality education to the people therein. The table below shows the number of schools in the Municipality.

Table 1.15: Number of Schools in the municipality

Type of school	Public	Private	Total.
Kindergarten	44	45	89
Primary school	52	45	97
J. H. S.	37	23	60
S. H. S.	2	1	3
TVET	0	3	3

(Source: GES-2013, Nsawam.)

1.16: Gross Primary Enrolment

2010			2011			2012		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
3672	3195	6867	3913	3418	7334	2942	2805	5747

Source: GES, Nsawam, 2013

Table 1.17: Gross Primary Enrolment

2012/2013			2013/2014 (TENTATIVE)		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
6310	6316	13,026	6065	6041	12,106

Source: Ghana Education Service – Nsawam

A comparison of the enrolment figures of 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 level of 2010 – 2012 academic years in the public schools suggest a drastic increase of about 14% in the primary and JSS levels as indicated in the table above.

In the area of drop-out rate there is a drop from 0.58 percent in 2004 to 0.31 percent in 2005, an indication that more pupils now stay in school than previously.

The dropout rate, from the table above indicates that it is higher among girls than boys as they climb the educational ladder. This has the tendency to perpetuate the actual or perceived marginalization of women in the Municipality as well as the country at large. To avert this, there is the need for a concerted effort to encourage female enrolment and retention at all levels of education.

This will help to ensure adequate capacity building for female, and hence put them on a level playing field with their male counterparts on the job market. Also it will ultimately help to optimize the exploitation of their full potentials for development.

1.20.5 Private Sector Participation in Education in Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality

The above stated data indicate that the private sector is also making a great stride to augment the efforts of government at education delivery and training in the Municipality. For instance, out of all the schools in the Municipality at the basic level, 21 kindergarten, 22 primary schools, and 11 JHS are respectively owned by the private individuals.

Even though, the municipality as a whole is not faring badly in terms of educational delivery, some schools need new buildings while others need rehabilitation. Other problems include:

- Delays in the release of vote to the directorate
- Weak official vehicles
- Inadequate motorbikes for inspectors
- Low school enrolment in the rural areas
- Inadequate books
- Inadequate accommodation for teachers

In its bid to improve education delivery in the municipality, the Municipal Directorate of Education has embarked on a programme to improve educational infrastructure in the

municipality. For instance, it has earmarked about 16 schools, described as distressed, to be helped through infrastructure development particularly in the area of provision of new classrooms or renovation of existing dilapidated ones. These are mainly schools with mud/swish walls, or those with dangerous cracked sandcrete walls and those under trees.

Development partners like the Community Water and Sanitation Agency, Community Based Rural Development Project and European Union have contributed in the delivery of quality education in the provision of infrastructures like teachers quarters, institutional latrines for schools with hand washing facilities and classroom.

The municipal assembly, in its quest to improve upon the delivery of quality education to the people in the municipality has embarked on educational infrastructural improvement by constructing new ones and renovating dilapidated ones; Nsawam L/A Primary School is one of the beneficiaries of this programme.

1.20.6 Health

Health Burden

The major health burdens of the municipality are in the areas of:

- Buruli ulcer.
- HIV/AIDS
- Maternal mortality.
- U5 malnutrition.
- Food hygiene and safety.
- Environmental sanitation.
- Environmental management(pollution of Densu river)

The Municipality with one hospital and other service levels has 135 beds with eight (8) doctors made up of five (5) specialists. There are 79 nurses and 20 paramedics. With the population of 126,490, the doctor/patient ratio is 1:16,000, which is less than the National Standard of 1:10,000.

Additionally, out of the 35 midwives required to man the static points in the Municipality, only 25 are currently available at post leaving a backlog of 10. In order that all residents of the Municipality, irrespective of locality, have access to some basic health care, more

midwives are needed. Also, out of the required number of 30 Communities Health Nurses for the outreach clinics, there are only 24 currently available leaving a backlog of 6 Community Health Nurse in the Municipality.

1.20.7 Morbidity Pattern

A cursory look at the morbidity pattern of the Municipality shows that Malaria shows dominant trend in the number of cases reported at the health facilities.

Table 1.18: Top Ten Causes of Admission

Disease	2008	2009	2010
Malaria	3,782	3,080	3,002
Gynecological Disorders	457	860	975
Anaemia	658	486	812
Gastroenteritis	667	634	792
Preg.andRel.Complications	702	625	608
Hypertension	315	217	314
Diabetes Mellitus	259	163	236
Hernia	178	157	125
Pneumonia	101	91	112
C.V.A.	83	88	111

Source: GHS –HSO – 2010

Specifically, malaria account for about 36 percent of all reported illness at the out- patients department of the various health institutions in the Municipality, followed by deliveries or pregnancy related diseases, accounting for about 29 percent. The high prevalence of malaria in the Municipality as portrayed by the table above trends to suggest a rather poor state of environmental sanitation in the municipality.

Table 1.19: Top Ten Causes of Death

Disease	2008	2009	2010
CVA	30	33	33
HIV/AIDS	16	16	24
Other heart diseases	19	17	16

Pneumonia	9	21	16
Liver Cirrhosis	9	18	14
Anaemia	25	15	17
Tuberculosis	10	9	5
Diabetes Mellitus	14	9	2
Gastroenteritis	5	6	3
Malaria	23	6	3

Source: GHS – ASD 2010

Again, though not surprising, malaria is the leading cause of deaths in the municipality, followed by CVA, hypertension, anaemia and diabetes. The rest do follow as indicated in the table above.

There is decrease in admission rate, but OPD attendance was however still high, while bed occupancy rate is falling

Table 1.20: Basic Hospital Information

Indicator	Rate
Hospital Admission Rate	185/1000
Hospital Death Rate	38/1000
Malaria Admission Rate	126/1000
Malaria Case Fatality Rate	23/1000
Malaria U5 fatality Rate	16/1000

Source: GHS – NAMA 2014

1.20.8 Water and Sanitation

Sanitation

Sanitation facilities in the municipality though inadequate are crude dumping of liquid waste, refuse dumping, septic tank latrines, KVIPS, W/Cs and few pan latrines.

There is no final waste disposal site for liquid waste in the municipality. Liquid waste is therefore, transported in cesspool emptier to a lagoon in Accra. The Assembly has one cesspool emptier which conveys the wastes from the 12 withholding tanks. The Assembly currently has been using a site at Adipa in the municipality as a final waste disposal site for solid waste. There are two refuse trucks, one cesspool emptier, and a refuse tractor. There

are 47 community public toilets in the municipality. This is made up of one (1) water closet, Twenty-one (21)-aqua privy, Four (4) VBT, Eleven (11) KVIP and Two (2) Pit latrines.

Sanitation issues, which are of critical concern in the municipality, include:

- Lack of solid and liquid waste disposal Sites
- Inadequate public places of convenience
- Domestic refuse disposal site.
- Lack of modern slaughter houses – Adoagyiri, Nsawam
- Non pounding of animals
- Inadequate manpower at the Environmental Health Section

In the area of household toilets and public latrines, the proportion is 41 percent and 59 percent respectively, therefore there is urgent need to encourage house owners to construct household latrines, as public ones are difficult to maintain.

On refuse disposal, 95 percent of the population relies on crude dumping to dispose of their household refuse. The practice has resulted in huge mountains of refuse dumps in the communities, some as close as 10 meters to the nearest dwelling houses.

There is only one slaughterhouse in the municipality located at Djankrom – Nsawam which is in a deplorable state. This is however located in the middle of the community which proves to be a nuisance to the inhabitants. The need to relocate the slaughter-house to a more convenient place has necessitated the allocation of piece of land at Akwamu in Nsawam; where a new modernized slaughter-house will be constructed.

In addition to the public toilets, the municipality has through DANIDA constructed 31 institutional latrines and 362 household latrines under the community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA).

This is the staring picture confronting the municipality as far as sanitation is concerned.

The Municipal Assembly is considering tackling this situation head-on by increasing the budgetary allocation of its developmental budget to work in this sector.

Water

The major sources of potable water in the Municipality include pipe borne water, borehole and hand-dug wells. Supply of pipe-borne water in the municipality is woefully inadequate- only about 40 percent of the required volume is supplied.

The result is that only areas like Nsawam, Adoagyiri, Sakyikrom, Djankrom, Ntoaso, Amoakrom, Owuraku, Prisons, Dobro and Atsikope benefit from the supply of pipe-borne water.

The reason for the shortfall in pipe borne supply is due to old weak and broken transportation lines, which were installed in the 1950s. Only few lines have been replaced recently during the rehabilitation exercise.

About 30 percent of the municipality's population enjoys pipe-borne water. 47.9 percent of the municipality's population, covering mainly small towns and rural areas, has been provided with boreholes and hand dug wells. 45 percent communities have been covered with boreholes while 62 percent are covered with hand-dug wells. 45 communities have been provided with hand-dug wells.

Lastly, there are two (2) communities, Fotobi and Akwakupom who are currently enjoying paddle flow of water system.

Water supply in the municipality is handled by agencies such as Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) which is being funded by DANIDA and the Ghana Water Company.

Electricity

About 40 percent of the communities enjoy electricity.

1.20.9 Vulnerability Analysis

To reorient and mainstream the vulnerable and the excluded in the municipality a lot of interventions have been made in this direction. The Akuapem South Municipal is potentially endowed with the establishment by Government of Ghana, the school for the Blind at Akropong and school for the Deaf at AkropongMampong, which are some of the main agents

for making the physically challenged productive in the municipality and the county as a whole.

The Ghana Living Standards Survey (2005) and other participatory poverty assessment provide an insight into vulnerability in Ghana. The GLSS offers a starting point for understanding vulnerability in Ghana. The GLSS (4) in particular defined the vulnerable to include the following:

- i. Rural agricultural producers, particularly migrant farmlands, settlers and traditional fishermen.
- ii. Children in difficult circumstance, including children under five who are malnourished, victims of child labour and rape, and street children.
- iii. People living with HIV/AIDS, including injected persons and families of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- iv. Displaced communities, particularly those subjected to periodic flooding, drought, negative effects of mining and tourism and ethnic conflicts.
- v. Disadvantaged women, particularly single mothers, malnourished rural pregnant and nursing mothers, teenage mothers, porters (Kayayei) and commercial sex workers.
- vi. The unemployed, elderly who have no access to family care, protection and pension.
- vii. Physically challenged persons, particularly those with no employable skills.
- viii. People suffering from chronic disease such as tuberculosis, buruli ulcer, etc. Drug addicts.
- ix. Victims of abuse, particularly children and women suffering from sexual abuse and battery.
- x. Victims of harmful traditional practices, especially victims of harmful widowhood rites, early marriage, servitude, fosterage and perceive witchcraft.

The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly undertakes activities through its relevant agencies like the Department of Social Welfare and Municipal Aids Committee in:

- i. Support for physically challenged
- ii. Support for victims of abuse
- iii. Support for people living with HIV/AIDS

- iv. Children in difficult circumstances
- v. Support for reformed ex-convicts from the Nsawam Prisons.

The problem with the programmes for the vulnerable and excluded is the inadequate logistics, finance, and personnel responsible for the government agencies to provide adequate support for the vulnerable. NGOs operating in the municipality should be encouraged to work towards the development of the full potentials of the vulnerable in the full potentials of the vulnerable in the municipality. In addition, the Municipal Assembly should be proactive and assist the Department of Community Development and Social Welfare to construct training workshop to teach the disabled employable skills.

Other vulnerable groups like school children who are made to work on their parents farms during the major farming season and also made to sell bagged water on market days; where they are exposed to all sorts of dangers. Most of the aged are left to find their own food by walking to farm, carry firewood and food stuff, and even selling some of the foodstuff to raise money to buy kerosene for their lanterns and fish for their meals.

The Municipal Assembly should begin active enforcement of all byelaws enacted to liberate the vulnerable and the excluded in the municipality. For instance, byelaws like pupils not rooming on streets during market days and normal school hours.

1.20.10 HIV/AIDS

The level of incidence of HIV/AIDS in the Municipality is not known. However, there were 311 HIV/AIDS patients in the year 2010 with 130 orphans. HIV/AIDS awareness is believed to be above 90 percent in the Municipality, but this is not reflected in the lifestyles of the people, especially the youth who constitute the greater population and are much more prone to the disease. The bread business also puts the traders at risk with the long distance drivers who spend the night at Adoagyiri.

It is also believed that there are more people who have been infected with the HIV virus but are living in the hinterlands to avoid stigmatization.

In response to the HIV/AIDS situation, the NAMA has formulated a Five-Year Strategic Framework – 2010-2014 around which all stakeholders are to implement their projects and programmes. There are three (3) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Six (6) Community Based Organization CBOs working on the municipality Strategic Framework.

However, it has been observed that lack of documentation and co-ordination of activities among implementation agencies has lead to overlapping of activities. It is worth noting that there is an intersectional committee in place to see to the successful implementation of the HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan.

The tables below (32&33) show the HTC and PMTCT Trend Analysis respectively

Table 1.21: HTC Trend Analysis – 2010-2013

INDICATOR	2010			2011			2012		2013		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	T
# Given Pretest Information	2139	3833	5972	1016	1287	2303	576	775	687	1026	1713
# Tested.	2139	3833	5972	1016	1287	2303	572	768	598	841	1439
# Positive Test.	102	209	311 (5.2%)	134	170	304 (13.2%)	106	186	105	198	303 (4.7%)
# Screened for TB	-	-	-	-	-		292	292			303
# Receiving Posttest Counseling	2139	3833	5972	1016	1287	2303	572	768	598	841	1439

Source: GHS-2013, Nsawam

Table 1.22: PMTCT-Trend Analysis

INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013
# of ANC Registrants	7348	8208	7569	7609
# Tested and received Post-tested	5635	7042	3874	4032
% Tested	76.68	85.79	55.00	53.00
# Positive	88	124	57	47
# Given ARVs	33	42	48	47
% Given ARVs	37.50	33.87	71.01	100

Source: GHS, Nsawam

1.20.11 Gender

It is acknowledged by many that there are so many constraints, which are responsible for the low-level of women's participation in politics.

In the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality, females constitute more than half of the total population and form an important human resource base, especially in the rural informal sector. The centrality of women to production makes them important agents for development. Despite the crucial role women play in development at the national, community and household levels, they suffer naked disparities in the economic activities that they perform. Women play major roles in the productive activities of the family, such as farming, services, industries, and income generating activities. In each of these areas, women's contributions have not been appreciated and therefore, they have not achieved the required remuneration.

The philosophy of the Assembly on the issue of empowerment of women is grounded on the quotation from the Inter-Parliamentary Union. i.e. The World Organization of National Parliament in its 1997 Declaration of Democracy

In the area of improving access to participate in girls' education, the Assembly seeks to achieve access, participation, and retention by increasing its assistance to enhance enrolment of girls in primary schools to equal that of boys, and develop and maintain strategies aimed at ensuring the migration of girls from primary to JHS. With the introduction of the school feeding programme and the capitation grant to basic schools, it is envisaged that enrolment rate, especially that of the girl-child will increase while the drop-out rate will be minimized, ensuring high transition rate from JHS to SHS.

However, challenges and obstacles that need to be tackled include poverty, teenage pregnancy, poor academic performance, desire for quick money and overburden household chores. The municipal Assembly in collaboration with NGOs, especially Akuapem Development Association is providing skill training in tie-dye, batik, soap making, beads production, hairdressing, fashion design, etc to young girls. Others are kept at orphanages.

To further boost the participation of women and empower them, the Assembly intends to establish two sub-committees, namely

- Women and Children Sub-Committee

- Education and Girl-Child Sub Committee

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

To promote girl-child education in the municipality scholarships and bursaries are being offered to needy but brilliant girls to further their education at the SSS and the Teacher Training Colleges. The education directorate has also established a girl-child education unit to promote the education of the girl-child.

Strategies include the organization of girl-child education week, enrolment drives in communities, posting of female teachers to the rural areas to serve as role models. During important occasions, and at STME clinics, prominent women are invited as guest speakers as an encouragement to the girl-child.

The sponsoring of Science Mathematics and Technology Education (STME) clinic for girls encourages them to offer science courses or programmes.

In all, if the above stated efforts could be sustained alongside vigorous educational drives and cultural reforms; women would be better empowered sooner or later.

Key Developmental issues identified under gender issues include:

- Poverty
- Low Self esteem
- Male dominance
- Violence
- Religious and Cultural Factors
- Inadequate financial Resources
- High Drop-out of Girls
- Teenage Pregnancy
- Overburden of household cores

- Desire for quick money
- Poor academic Performance

As part of its core programmes as mentioned above, it is the responsibility of the department to see to the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

In respect to this, the Department has registered so far a total number of one hundred and sixty nine (169) disabled people within the municipality. The table below gives the statistics regarding the nature of their disability, and occupation.

Table 1.23 - Nature of Disabilities within the Municipality

Nature of Disability	Frequency	Percentage
Difficulty in walking	72	42.6
Difficulty in speaking/hearing impairment	42	24.8
Visual Impairment	26	15.3
Mental conditions	11	6.5
Intellectual challenge	18	10.65
Total	16	100

Source: Department of social welfare-2010

It can be observed from the table above that majority of the PWDs with minor causes of disability falls within the active working population (42%), it thus suggests that they will be able to put in their maximum effort in contributing their quota to the proposed project.

Table 1.24 - Ages of persons with Disabilities in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality

Age	Frequency	Percentage
0-10	7	4.14
11-20	42	24.8
21-30	44	26
31-40	23	13.6
41-50	23	13.6
51-60	16	9.5

61-70	10	5.9
71-80	1	0.59
81-90	1	0.6
91-100	1	0.6
Total	169	100

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare-2010

Table 1.25 - Occupation of persons with Disabilities in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Professional	20	11.8
Bread Bakers	10	5.9
Tye& Dye/Batik/Petty Trader/Article Repairs	14	8.28
Dressmakers/Tailors	10	5.9
Factory Hans	5	2.5
Unemployed (Unskilled)	40	23.6
Unemployed (Skilled)	70	41.4
Total	169	100

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare-2010

Table 1.26 - Male/Female Ratio

Gender	Number	Percentage
Males	102	60.35
Females	67	39.65
Total	169	100.00

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare-2010

The table above indicates that majority of the disabled persons in the municipality are unemployed but skilled (41.4%) followed by unskilled unemployed (23.6%). Again, table 1.26 gives the gender distribution of the persons with disabilities, 60.35% being males and 39.65% females. This gives the indication that embarking on a project that intends to give the disabled skilled training, will be beneficial to them.

As part of the rehabilitation process which one of the core programmes of the department, a social need assessment was carried out in the Municipality to ensure that the department provides the best possible services for persons with disability.

From the 2000 census it is estimated that the municipality has one hundred and twenty (120) inhabitants out of which 12,000 are persons with disabilities. It is out of this background that the Department has been able to identify the number of disabled and upon several meetings with them, their families and community members has agreed on the following project as one of the ways that they could benefit from the rehabilitation (i.e. defining rehabilitation as a process aimed at enabling disabled persons to reach an optimum mental, physical and /or social level, thus providing him or her with the tools to improve his or her own life. This involves measure to compensate for a loss of function or a financial limitation and other measures intended to facilitate social adjustment or readjustment).

This decision was reached realizing the need that majority of the disabled persons have been trained and have skills to work perfectly if given the necessary support and motivation.

1.20.12 Climate Change

Ghana has re-affirmed the need for more holistic development strategies in which environment and energy management are active integral component of efforts to reduce poverty. This commitment is reflected in MDG7 on ensuring environmental sustainability and the outcome of the World Summit for Sustainable Development. The problem of pollution and environmental degradation in the municipality has in recent past become a major concern to the Municipality Assembly. Efforts are therefore being made to ensure environmental sustainability for the achievement of MDG7.

To achieve this objective, NADMO and other agencies need to be empowered, within the plan period, to carry out effective programmes in ecological abuse control, tree planting (Green Ghana) campaign, disaster and bush fire management and public education, awareness creation campaigns.

The well-being of poor people can be greatly improved through better management of the environment.

1.20.13 Update of Indicators and Targets

Preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan involved the gathering of inputs from stakeholders which were specific on their inputs, outputs and outcomes. As a result, certain information was to be stated to guide the implementations along the path of project implementation.

One of the most critical aspects in preparing the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan was to define the most appropriate indicators and setting targets that are achievable and directly related to the MTDP goal and objectives.

Indicators are needed to measure the processes of achieving our objectives while targets are the sign post that will lead us to the stated goals of achievement.

The MPCU met on the 12th of December, 2013 at the Municipal assembly hall to develop and define some core indicators for monitoring the implementation of the MTDP (2014-2017). These indicators which were Municipal or local specifics were determined through participatory and collaborative process. The team was guided by the principle of importance to ensure that each indicator was specific, measurable, attainable, reliable and time-bound as indicated in the information that follows.

As presented in the table below, the indicators are categorized into output and disaggregated into specific items. In the Monitoring Process all stakeholders were involved in the exercise by the use of questionnaire, focus group, discussion, interviews, observation, etc. the stakeholders were members of the MPCU, Assembly members, CBOs, CSOs, Development Partners and Traditional Authorities.

To ensure that the process is continuing, the monitoring exercise will be undertaken quarterly.

At the end of the exercise it was realized that the indicators developed were able to measure the various Thematic Areas and results could be quantified. The level of resources needed for the exercise could be affordable while at the same time the indicators will be reliable during the planned period.

During the course of the exercise, MOFA, GHS, GES, Department of Community Development made immense contributions and needed to be commended. However, the

other challenges which occurred were the no-availability of ready data from institutions which are directly under the Assembly, hence the need to see each other as partners in development.

Table 1.27 Update on Core Municipal Indicators and Targets
Categorised by Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda Thematic Areas

NO.	<i>Infrastructure & Human Settlement Development.</i>	2013	2014/ INDICATORS
1	Proportion /length of roads maintained or rehabilitated. Feeder roads	120Km	10 Km
2	% change in number of households with access to electricity	13,971	N/A
3	Teledensity/penetration rate.	N/A	N/A
	<i>Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation & Natural Resource Management.</i>		
3	Percentage crop/livestock. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize • Cassava • Pineapple • Pawpaw • Yam • Plantain • Oil palm • Sheep • Goat • Pigs. 	12599.7 230591.16 540800.12 3168.8 3298.6 1735.9 7288.1 6654.0 8028.0 1056.0	-12599.7 -230592.1 -540800 -3168.8 -3298.6 -1735.9 7288.1 6654.0 8028.0 1056.0
4	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wetlands.		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest. • Mining. • Dry and wetland. 	N/A	N/A
	<i>Enhanced Competitiveness Of Ghana's Private Sector</i>		
5	% increase in tourism	N/A	N/A
	<i>Human Development, Employment & Productivity</i>		
7	HIV/AIDS recorded cases .	209	311
8	Maternal mortality ratio(number of death due to pregnancy and child birth per 10,000).	0.00024	0.02
9	Under five mortality death rate	-	
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000.	5,826	12,316
11	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	49.64%	58.9
12	% of population with sustainable access to improved sanitation	31.6	32.2
13	Gross enrolment rate (GER). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school. • JHS 	88.35 114.7 92.1	88.35 96.06 88.66
14	Gender parity index(GPI). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KG • Primary school. • JHS 	0.94 1.00 0.96	0.99 1.0 0.9
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free school uniforms. 	-	-

	• Free school textbooks	-	-
15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship & entrepreneurship training.		

16	Total amount of internally generated revenue.	GHØ 363,286.00	
17	Amount of development partners and NGOs fund contribution to MMTDP.	-	
18	Percentage of Municipal Assembly's expenditure within the MMTDP budget(how much Municipal assembly expenditure was not in the annual budget)	-	-
19	Number of reported cases of (child, women and men abuses).	43	
20	Police citizen ration.	1:1199	

Source: MPCU(Field survey),2013

With regard to domestic violence, in 2012 the reported cases were 50. However, in 2013 the cases astronomically increased by 43, thus about 86 percent. It is clear from the above table that there is not much improvement in the domestic violence cases. Public education needs to be beefed up. The public needs to be educated on the need to report domestic violence to the appropriate quarters irrespective of its degree.

Under the private sector, especially in the area of agriculture, there was massive increase in the producing of pineapple, cassava, yam, plantain and oil palm nut. This is an indication that the municipality can do more and therefore all efforts should be employed by MOFA to take advantage of the MCA to improve production level.

In the area of water and sanitation, there has been some moderate increase expansion of services and more needs to be done.

1.20.14 Good Governance

The Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (LI) 2047 of 2012 as a result of the split of the former Akuapim South Municipality into two. It is the highest administrative and political authority in the municipality. Section one (1) of the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462) under which it operates, stipulates that the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the Municipal

It is responsible for the overall development of the Municipality by way of the preparation of development plans and the budget related to the approved plans.

The Municipal Assembly has in place Executive Committee as stipulated under section twelve (12) of Act 462.

The committee is headed by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) who is recognized by section twenty (20) (2) of Act 462 as a political and executive head of the Municipal Assembly.

In compliance with the provision of section twenty-four (24) of Act 462, the Executive Committee has the following Statutory Sub Committees;

- Economic Development Planning Sub Committee
- Social Services Sub Committee
- Works Sub Committee
- Justice and Security Sub Committee
- Finance and Administration Sub Committee

The sub committees have the responsibility of collating and deliberating on issues relevant to their special areas and to submit their recommendation to the Executive Committee to the General Assembly for approval and subsequent implementation.

As stipulated by sections 46-48 of the local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) the Municipal Assembly's functions include:

- i. Formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the Municipality's resources.
- ii. Promoting and supporting productive activities and social development in the Municipality.
- iii. Initiating policies for the development of basic infrastructure.

- iv. Development and Management of human settlements and the environment.
- v. Ensuring ready access to courts in the Municipality for the promotion of justice.
- vi. Coordinating, integrating and harmonizing the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the Municipality and of the development programmes promoted or carried out by ministries, departments, public corporations and non-governmental organizations in the Municipality.

The structure of the Nsawam AdoagyiriMunicipalAssembly is in consonance with stipulations of the local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) with the office of the Municipal Assembly being the highest authority in the Municipality with the rest in terms of importance being the Executive Committee chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) who is the political and executive head.

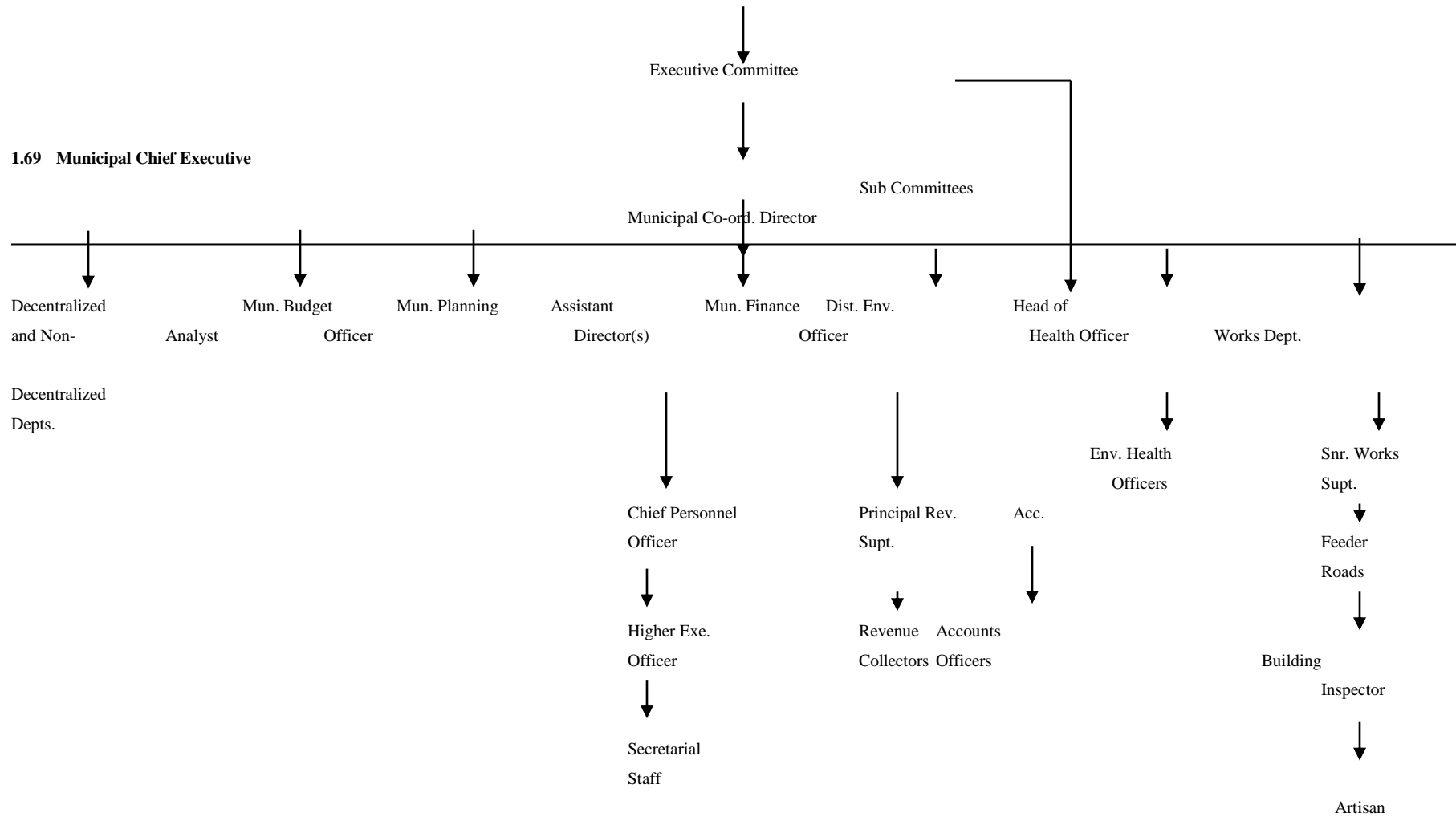
The Executive Committee operates through the various sub committees with the Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD) coordinating the activities of all the sub committees.

In Nsawam AdoagyiriMunicipal Assembly, all the key departments are in place except the Urban Roads, Legal and Department of Trade and Industry. Hence, present in the Municipality are the following:

- Central Administration
- Finance Office
- Education, Youth and Sports
- Ghana Health Service
- Agriculture Department
- Physical Planning Department
- Works Department
- Social Welfare and community Development
- Environmental Health and Sanitation
- National Disaster Management Organization.

Figure 1.7: Organizational Structure of the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly.

General Assembly



The non-decentralized agencies operating in the Municipality are:

Judicial Service, Ghana Police Service, Ghana National Fire Service, Ghana Postal Service, Ghana Telecom Company, Ghana Water Company, Prisons Service, Electoral Commission, Non-Formal Education Division, National commission on Civic Education, Labour, Land Valuation Board, Stool Lands, Centre for National Culture, NBSSI, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHIRSJ) Audit Service and National Youth Council.

1.20.15 Town and Area Councils

There are four Zonal Councils, namely – Nsawam Zonal Council, Adoagyiri Zonal Council, Nkyenenkyene Zonal Council and Fotobi Zonal Council. The Nsawam council has office accommodation while efforts are being made to provide the other three with office accommodation.

Table 1.28 - Composition of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly

No	Sub-Municipality Structures	No. of Members	No. of Unit Committees	Unit Committee Members
1	Nsawam Zonal Council	7	-	-
2	Adoagyiri zonal Council	8	19	117
3	Nkyenenkyenezonal Council	5	23	225
4	Fotobizonal Council	7	7	66
5	Government Appointees	18	12	71
6	Member of Parliament	1	-	-

Source: Field Survey June, 2014

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

1.20.16 Traditional Administration

Within the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality there can be found three Traditional Councils

These are: Nsawam, with an area of jurisdiction covering Djankoma, Adamukrom, Operekrom, Kojokrom, Adoagyiri; covering Amoakrom, Owuraku, Akwamu, Kofisah, Okanta, Som and Oblegima. Sakyikrom traditional Area covers Asante-Akura and Fankyeneko.

These traditional institutions are a potent-force in the running and development of the Municipality. They also resolve chieftaincy disputes and litigations over land, which if left unresolved can kill communal spirit and affect community development through sabotage and general unrest and violence leading to loss of life and destruction of social infrastructure. The situation can also lead to a situation where potential investors would consider the Municipality unsafe for investment.

1.17 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

The Municipality is fortunate to be hosting some NGOs whose activities meet the developmental aspirations of the people. As partners in development, these NGOs have their programmes and projects harmonized and integrated into the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan to ensure full maximization of resources.

Some of the constraints and challenges of Local Government Administration in the Municipality include:

- Inadequate residential accommodation for decentralized departments.
- Lack of permanent staff at the sub-structure level.
- In effective coordination between the Assembly and Decentralized Departments.
- Inadequate office accommodation for the Urban and Zonal Councils
- Inadequate means of transport
- Inefficiencies in the mobilization of internally Generated Revenue.

1.18 Private Sector Development

Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly recognizes the potential of the private sector as becoming the engine of growth. Both the Urban and Rural areas of the municipality are recognized as major production centres. The private sector in the municipality can develop when strategies are aimed at promoting and increasing access to technology, credit and economic services especially to rural and

urban informal sectors and at the same time promote and support the informal sectors and cooperatives.

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

Some of the efforts made to support the private sector to grow is the provision and extension of electricity to all the major towns, provision of potable water, extension of telecommunication, rehabilitation of roads and capacity building for area council members opinion leaders, and Assembly members.

Predominant among the private sector are the Bakeries who have become an indispensable in the economic structure of the Municipality.

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

In general, some of the bottlenecks that inhibit the development of the private sector and its contribution to the municipality's economic development include:

- Lack of Capital to expand business
- Inadequate managerial skills
- Lack of entrepreneur skills to start new business and innovate
- Marketing problems
- Poor roads to production Centre

2.1SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1.1 Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

1. Inability of the municipal assembly to generate enough local revenue.
2. Poor expenditure management.

2.1.2 Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

1. Low Revenue Mobilization base
2. Low public education on tax payment
3. Low capacity of revenue officers
4. Inadequate monitoring of revenue operators
5. Inadequate data base on revenue sources and lack of agro-processing facilities and storage
6. Underdeveloped tourism infrastructure
7. Unreliable and expensive infrastructure.
8. Inadequate entrepreneurial skills.
9. Capital inaccessibility.
10. Information inaccessibility.
11. Insufficient job creation.
12. Non-formal nature of business
13. Inadequate and obsolete technology.
14. Low productivity
15. Limited exploitation of potentials in tourism sector

2.1.3 Human Development, Employment and Productivity

I. Education

1. Low retention rate among girls
2. Inadequate educational infrastructure – both office and residential
3. Inadequate furniture for schools
4. Inadequate assistance to needy but brilliant students

II. Health

1. Inadequate health infrastructure – both office and residential
2. Low acceptance of family planning methods
3. Inadequate accessibility of health infrastructure.
4. Inadequate resource to realize full coverage of health service

III. Water

1. Inadequate potable water supply

IV. Sanitation

1. Inadequate sanitation facilities
2. Low enforcement of sanitation laws.

V. Reducing Poverty And Income Inequalities

- 1 Inadequate resources to the vulnerable and the excluded.

2.1.4 Transparent and Accountable Governance

1. Uncompleted Decentralization/weak structures
2. Insufficient appreciation of understanding of decentralization processes.
3. Lack of interest in political issues.
4. Limited interactions between the assemblymen and the communities.
5. Weak administrative capacity.

2.1.5 Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

1. Poor roads.
2. Quick deterioration of feeder roads network.
3. Inadequate enforcement of planning regulations
4. Unreliable power supply.
5. Indiscriminate felling of trees.
6. Poor drainage system.
7. Insufficient access to potable water.
8. Poor sanitation facility.

2.1.6 Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

1. Low earnings of peasant farmers.
2. Unhygienic marketing environment.
3. Inadequate agricultural output.
4. Limited access to credit facilities.

5. Environmental degradation.
6. Bad agricultural practices
7. Inadequate information on climate change and its effects on farming.
8. Poor supervision on natural resource management.
9. Incidence of bush fire.
10. Land tenure system.
11. Lack of land-use plan
12. Inappropriate disposal of waste.
13. Inadequate waste collection.
14. Inadequate budgetary allocation for the Municipal agric Directorate.

2.2 Summary of Key Development Problems Emanating From the Situational Analysis

Natural Environment

The constant interaction by people with the environment has led to the following problems:

- Constant Pollution of the Densu River
- Deforestation
- Reduction in Soil Fertility
- Soil Erosion
- Degradation of livelihood and well-being
- Vulnerability to environmental risks- flood, droughts and impact of climate change.

Built Environment

The development problems emanating from the built environment is mainly the result of unplanned settlements and poor or lack of landscaping. The problems include:

- Erosion of Buildings, and Town Roads
- Dilapidated Houses
- Untidy Surroundings

Health

- HIV/AIDS Prevalence
- Inadequate Staffing
- Inadequate Staff Accommodation
- Low Access to Health Facilities
- Inadequate Equipment

Education

- High school dropout rate especially among girls
- Inadequate school furniture
- Inadequate school buildings
- Inadequate teachers accommodation
- Low enrolment rate in rural areas

Water

- Inadequate potable water
- Weak financial position of WATSAN groups
- Improper records (financial) by communities
- Communities inability to raise capital funds
- Low technical knowledge to maintain facilities
- High cost of spare parts

Sanitation

- Lack of proper slaughter houses
- Inadequate labour to maintain sanitation
- Inadequate public education
- Inadequate cesspool emptier/ weak facilities.
- Poor drainage system
- Difficulty in acquiring permanent refuse site
- Inadequate public latrines
- Low household latrines patronage

Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

- Unreliable release of credit
- Inadequate credit facilities
- Inadequate working capital
- High cost of inputs
- Inadequate collateral securities
- Inadequate skilled labour
- Unregistered businesses
- Congestion at the Nsawam market

Agriculture

- Inadequate credit facilities
- Post-harvest losses
- Inadequate storage facilities
- High cost of agricultural inputs
- Inaccessible roads leading to farms
- Low productivity

Vulnerable and Excluded

- Inadequate financial resources
- Poverty
- Low self-esteem
- Teenage pregnancy
- Religious and cultural practice – male dominance
- Inadequate infrastructural for the disabled
- High dropout rate of girls

Good Governance

- Inadequate qualified staff for decentralized departments

- Inadequate residential accommodation for decentralized departments
- Ineffective functioning of the sub-structures
- Lack of office accommodation for urban, town zonal councils
- Lack of permanent staff for the sub-structures
- Inadequate training for public/civil service
- Inadequate logistics

Private sector (NGOs CBOs Etc)

- Inadequate investment capital
- Criminal activities (Law and Order)
- Energy
- Telephone
- Roads and Transport
- Banking
- Insurance
- Warehouse
- Storage
- Lack of entrepreneurial skills to start business
- Marketing problem

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.1 Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations

At the stakeholders meeting levels, proposals from members were prioritized using the Pair-Wise Ranking. In adopting this technique, it helps to create awareness about alternative projects and individual priorities. The process also leads to open in decision-making and attainment of consensus on which project are prioritized, thus projects are selected through the participatory planning process.

The selection of community needs was arrived at after the team toured the four Zonal Councils to confirm, replace and withdraw any proposal, which they had initially proposed for consideration. Below is the summary of key communities needs.

Table 2.1: Needs and Aspirations.

Rank	Needs/Aspiration	Frequencies
1	Road Improvement	45
2	Public Toilets	43
3	Day Care	39
4	Basic School Infrastructure	31
5	CHPS Compound	25
6	ICT Center	24
7	Extension of Electricity	24
8	Rural Water Supply	23
9	Dredging of Streams & Storm Drains	12
10	Lorry Park	10
11	Teachers Accommodation	8
12	Drainage Facility	6
13	Employment Opportunities	5
14	Credit Facilities	5
15	Extension of Pipe-Borne Water Supply	4

16	Farmers Service Center/Input	4
17	Market	4
18	Police Station	3
19	Street Light	3
20	Waste Management	3
21	Vocational/Technical Schools	3
22	Extension Service	3
23	Tree Planting and Reforestation	3
24	Community Based Secondary school	2
25	Recreational Facilities	2
26	Nurses Quarters	2
27	Resolution of Chieftaincy Disputes	1
28	Establishment of Cottage Industries	1
29	Library	1
30	KVIP for Schools	1
31	Guest House	1
32	Corn Mill	1
33	Household Latrines	1
34	Computer Centre for SHS	1

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 2.2: LINKED HARMONISED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS TO THE NMTDPF 2014-2017

Identified key development issues/gaps	NMTDPF, 2014-2017 THEMATIC AREAS						
	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector.	Human Development Productivity and Employment	Transparency and Accountable Governance.	Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Infrastructure and Human Development	Oil and Gas Development
Community Needs &Aspiration							
Road Improvement	✓						
Public Toilets		✓					
Basic School Infrastructure	✓						
Extension of Electricity		✓					
Rural Water Supply		✓					
CHPS Compound		✓					
Lorry Park	✓						
Teachers Accommodation	✓						
Drainage Facility	✓						
Credit Facilities							
Extension of Pipe-Borne Water Supply		✓					
Farmers Service Center/Input	✓						
Market	✓						
Police Station				✓			
Street Light		✓					
Day Care		✓					
Waste Management		✓					
Vocational/Technical Schools		✓					

Extension Services to Farmers	✓						
Employment Opportunities	✓						
Tree Planting and Reforestation			✓				
Community Based Secondary school		✓					
Recreational Facilities		✓					
Service Center	✓						
Nurses Quarters		✓					
Dredging of Streams & storm drains	✓						
Resolution of Chieftaincy Disputes			✓				
Establishment of Cottage Industries	✓						
Library		✓					
KVIP for Schools		✓					
ICT Center		✓					
Guest House	✓						
Corn Mill	✓						
Household Latrines		✓					
Computer Centre for SHS		✓					

2.2 Municipal Development Priorities

In order to ensure realistic, integrated and coordinated approach to national development programmes, the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly has through the analysis of the current situation, identified certain needs to be provided through the mobilization of all available resources,

guided by the MTDPF 2014-2017. The Municipal Development priorities slated for consideration and implementation is linked to the 7 thematic areas as discussed below:

2.2.1 Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

1. Low Revenue Generation
2. Low productivity and high post harvest loses
3. Underutilization of tourist potentials in the Municipality
4. Unreliable rainfall, limiting available land for pineapple and pawpaw production.
5. Less land under irrigation.
6. Employment Generation
7. High cost of farm inputs
8. Congestion at the Nsawam market

2.2.2 Human Development, Employment and Productivity.

Education

1. Inadequate educational infrastructure-classrooms and furniture
2. Inadequate teacher accommodation
3. Low girl-child retention rate at the basic level
4. Department of social welfare and community development under resourced

Health

1. Inadequate health facilities
2. Inadequate residential accommodation
3. Low public education on sanitation, malaria, etc.
4. Problem of HIV/AIDS
5. Low patronage of family planning methods
6. Low access to health facilities in the rural areas.

Water

1. Inadequate portable water supply
2. High cost of spare parts to repair broken down boreholes in communities
3. Low level of technical know-how to maintain borehole

Sanitation

1. Inadequate public places of convenience
2. Inadequate household latrines
3. Inadequate institutional latrines
4. Poor management of both solid and liquid waste
5. Poor drainage system and erosion
6. Lack of modern slaughter houses
7. Lack of appropriate refuse disposal site
8. Low level of health education
9. Inadequate staff at the environmental health secretariat

2.2.3 Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

1. Poor drainage system
2. Poor road network in the Municipality
3. Bad road condition

2.2.4 Transparent and Accountable Governance.

- 1 Weak substructure – low interest and morals of zonal Council Members
 - Low public education on decentralization
 - No permanent staff to man the sub-structures
 - Inadequate office accommodation to house the sub-structures.
 - No office equipment and logistics at the sub-structures
 - Low capacity of sub-structure personnel
 - Uncontrolled physical development
 - Low public education on physical development

2.2.5 Human Development, Employment and Productivity.

1. Vulnerable and Excluded
2. Inadequate financial resources
3. Poverty

4. Low self-esteem
5. Teenage pregnancy
6. Religious and cultural practice – male dominance
7. Inadequate infrastructure for the disabled
8. High school dropout rate of girls

Table 2.1: LINKED HARMORNISED IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS TO THE NMTDPF 2014-2017

MTDPF 2010-2013 Harmonised Identified Development issues	INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY	ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR
Road Improvement	✓				
Public Toilets		✓			
Extension of electricity	✓				
Rural Water Supply	✓				
Basic School Infrastructure		✓			
CHPS Compound		✓			
Market					✓
Street Light	✓				
Drainage Facility	✓				
Credit Facilities		✓			
Extension of Pipe-Borne Water Supply	✓				
Farmers Service Center/Input		✓	✓		

ICT Center		✓			
Police Station				✓	
Teachers Accommodation		✓			
Day Care		✓			
Waste Management	✓				
Vocational/Technical Schools		✓			
Extension Services to Farmers			✓		
Employment Opportunities		✓			
Dredging of storm drains	✓				
Extension of Telephone Booth	✓				
Community Based Secondary school		✓			
Recreational Facilities		✓			
Lorry Park					✓
Nurses Quarters		✓			
Dredging of Streams	✓				
Resolution of Chieftaincy Disputes				✓	✓
Establishment of Cottage Industries			✓		
Library		✓			
KVIP for Schools		✓			
Tree Planting and Reforestation			✓		
Guest House					✓
Corn Mill					✓
Household Latrines		✓			
Computer Centre for JSS		✓			

2.3 Key Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC ANALYSIS)

This section of the report looks at the internal advantages and disadvantages of the Nsawam Adoagyiri municipality under the various Thematic Areas of the NMTDPF 2014.

The Potential of the municipality refers to internal factors, advantages and resources which when utilized can enable the municipality enhance its socio-economic development.

In addition, assessment of opportunities promotes more realistic planning. Opportunities are external factors that positively influence development in an area.

Constraints are internal factors including institutional, human and physical resource that act against development.

Challenges on the other hand are obstacle that may hamper development and originate from outside the municipality and can have negative effects on its development. The analysis of POCC (i.e) Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges is now applied to the five thematic areas i.e.

- i. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
- ii. Accelerated agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management.
- iii. Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- iv. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector.
- v. Human Development, Productivity and Employment.
- vi. Transparent and accountable governance.
- vii. Oil and Gas Development

Table 2.2 Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

No.	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials.	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges.
1	Taxes	Existing companies to	Companies have ready market for their	Poor road networks.	Inadequate revenue collectors.

2	Acquisition of land	pay taxes. Existence of vast land for production purposes.	produce. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of traditional farmers. Agric extension officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual ownership land. Mobility of agric extension officers. 	Unpredictable rainfall pattern.
3	Promotion of agro-processing.	Existing of fertile land.	Ready market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Financial assistance. High cost of machinery. 	Unfavourable weather condition.
4	Tourism.	Existing natural sites	Sites have been identified by both local & foreign investors.	Lack of modern facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing taste of clients. Attitude of indigenous communities.
5	Employment Generation.	Establishment of youth employment office & existence of companies.	Financial assistance from central government & financial institutions.	Unskilled youth & bad working culture.	Market beyond local control.

Table 2.3 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

No.	Issues	Potentials	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
1	Education. Low retention rate among girls.	Availability of qualified teachers.	Support from GETFUND.	Inability of parent to provide pupils needs.	Frequent absenteeism by teachers.
2	Provision of infrastructural development.	School building provided.	DACF & capitation grant	Inadequate furniture.	Frequent strikes by teachers over single spine salary structure.
3	Lack of Teachers	Willingness of	Willingness of	Inadequate financial resources.	Land litigation.

	accommodation.	teachers to stay within communities.	the municipal assembly & development partners to support.		
4	<u>Health.</u> Inadequate health infrastructure	Qualified staff available	GOG support.	Inadequate medical paramedical staff & equipment. Inadequate funds	Inability to pay for the health insurance premium.
5	HIV /AIDS prevalence &	The existence of MAC	Support from GAC & municipal assembly	Inability of communities to manage facilities.	Issue of stigmatization.
6	<u>Water & Sanitation</u> Inadequate Potable Water Supply.	Presence of numerous rivers stream & underground water	Presence of EU and CWSA	Inadequate logistics	High cost of spare parts.
7	Inadequate sanitation facilities	Qualified staff at the EH office	DANIDA support		Lack of labour
8	Inadequate Resources to the Vulnerable and Excluded	Existence of Department of Social Welfare & Community Development	Support from DACF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of recognition of their potential • Lack of office accommodation and logistics 	Inadequate financial support

Table 2.4 Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

No.	Issues	Potentials	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges.
1	Payment of Taxes	Existence of viable Companies to pay taxes	Companies have ready market for their produce	Poor road network	Inadequate revenue collectors.

Table 2.5 Transparent and Accountable Governance-Good Governance

Issued to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
Weak local structures.	<p>Municipal assembly in place</p> <p>Decentralized and non-decentralized departments</p> <p>Urban, town & Area Councils in place</p> <p>Security agencies in place</p> <p>Judiciary service in place</p> <p>Relative peaceful political and chieftaincy environment</p> <p>Cordial MA and Civil Society</p> <p>Presence of police</p> <p>Presence of fire service</p> <p>Presence of prison service</p>	<p>Existence of area councils</p> <p>Assistance from RCC</p> <p>MLGRD&E</p> <p>SIF</p>	<p>Low revenue generation</p> <p>Inadequate data base on revenue</p> <p>Urban, Town Area Council and Unit committees not effective</p> <p>Inadequate office accommodation</p>	<p>Lack of permanent staff at town, area council office</p> <p>Delay in common fund releases</p> <p>Dual allegiance of decentralized dept.</p> <p>Area councils inability to collect ceded revenue</p> <p>No financial resources to area councils to operate</p> <p>How to attract qualified staff to the area council</p>

2.3.1 Key Issues Arising From POCC

This section of the Municipal plan seeks to address key issues arising from the POCC analysis to the Economic Development of the Municipality. The analysis has been done under the MTDPF 2014-2017 themes.

2.3.2 Micro/Municipal Economy.

The key issue under this sector is how the Municipality can mobilize the traditional sources of revenue. There are a lot of potentials to harness to develop the municipality. Some of the potentials include taking records and making use of all sources of revenue available to the assembly coupled with the opportunities from other non-governmental organizations operating in the municipality. The municipality's Common Fund is another opportunity available to the municipality.

2.3.3 Production and Gainful Employment.

The municipality has limited land for agricultural purposes coupled with exploitative land tenure system which make access to land very difficult even though agriculture is the dominant economic activity. In addition, high interest rate charged by the Banks scare farmers from contracting loans for increased production.

The municipality, notwithstanding can benefit from money meant for the LESDEP to increase production, non-governmental organizations operating in the municipality can offer soft loans to farmers and small scale industries.

2.3.4 Human Resource Development.

The inadequacy of technical and vocational institutions in the municipality to train middle-level manpower needed for economic development.

The non-governmental organization operating in the municipality can be helpful in capacity building programmes for the youth in addition to organizing seminars and fora to train the large labour force in the municipality to become productive.

2.3.5 Programme For The Vulnerable And Excluded.

The inability of most programmes designed for the vulnerable and excluded to achieve its intended objectives is as a result of inadequate funds needed to support such programmes. Some

non-governmental organizations are however prepared to support such programmes including HIV/AIDS, training programmes for the disabled etc.

The presence of corrective facility has an effect on the society greatly though unnoticed. This happens when freed convicts, due to society's rejection of ex-convicts who decided to settle in Nsawam instead of returning to their original place of abode. These ex-convicts, finding life difficult without gainful employment, resort to criminal activities to sustain themselves, thereby increasing the crime rate in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality. This group of vulnerable people should be assisted by means of providing seed capital to start businesses to sustain themselves.

Some civil society organizations and philanthropists also offer special support services for the vulnerable.

2.3.6 Good Governance

In addition to weak institutional capacity of the sub-district structures, weak flow of information within the municipality and inadequacy of both human and material resources for efficient administrative and institutional development; the local structures are yet to function effectively. Again, inadequacy of qualified personnel and motivation, leads to inefficiencies in the enforcement of law and order.

Notwithstanding these problems, support of NGOs and other civil/society organisations can ensure good governance.

The civil society sector comprising of NGOs, who are social oriented operate on a lower scale in the municipality and are mainly engaged in awareness creation of the dangers and effects of the HIV/AIDS menace engulfing the country. Some are also involved in the reformation of inmates of Nsawam Prisons.

2.3.7 Prisons.

The corrective facility present in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality, the Nsawam Medium Security Prisons housing male and female prisoners is charged with the safe custody, welfare, rehabilitation and reformation of inmates as well as support the Police Service in combating crimes in and around the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality. However the service is understaffed, resulting in some vacant position and inability to perform optimally.

Also access to portable water is reduced in the facility, as well as overcrowding of inmates in the cells.

The Ghana National Fire Service is also present in the municipality to help prevent and fight fire through training of fire volunteers and education of the general public on fire prevention practices.

CHAPTER THREE

MUNICIPAL GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

The MTDPF-2014-2017 represents comprehensive policies to support growth and poverty reduction over a four-year period (2014 – 2017). It is informed by the conviction of government that the economy of Ghana needs to be managed effectively to enable wealth creation a reality for the benefit of all Ghanaians.

The Government of Ghana aims to create wealth by transforming the nature of the economy to achieve growth, accelerated poverty reduction and the protection of the vulnerable and excluded within a decentralized, democratic environment. This goal will be achieved by:

- Ensuring sound economic management for accelerated growth.
- Increasing production and promoting sustainable livelihood
- Direct support for human development and the provision of basic services
- Provide special programmes in support of the vulnerable and excluded
- Ensuring good governance and increase capacity of the public sector, and
- The active involvement of the private sector as the main engine of growth and partner in nation building.

The emphasis over the period will be to ensure sustainable growth, accelerated job creation and agro-processing industrial growth. The MTDPF2014-2017 will also focus on providing the enabling environment that will empower all Ghanaians to participate irrespective of their socio-economic status or where they reside have access to basic social services such as health care, quality education, potable drinking water, and security from crime and the ability to participate in decisions that affect their own lives.

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

The thrust of the MTDPF2014 in terms of development has identified the municipality's needs and priorities based on the potential and opportunities available. This will enable the municipality concentrate its efforts and resources on those priorities of projects to maximize the benefits.

3.2 Goals under Thematic Areas

3.2.1 Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

- To improve Feeder Roads condition in the Municipality.

3.2.2 Human Development, Employment and Productivity

- *Education:*

To improve quality of education in the Municipality

- *Health:*

To improve the health delivery system in the Municipality

To increase access to Family Planning Services

To improve access to HIV/AIDS Information and A.R.T

- *Water:*

To improve the water services delivery in the Municipality

- *Sanitation:*

To improve the sanitation delivery system in the Municipality

- *Vulnerable and Excluded*

To improve access to skill training, education and credit

3.2.3 Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

To ensure orderly physical development

3.2.4 Transparent and Accountable Governance

To promote good governance in the Municipality

3.2.5 Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

To increase productivity and income of all small and medium scale enterprises

3.3 MUNICIPAL PRIORITIZED OBJECTIVES UNDER THE THEMATIC AREAS

3.3.1 Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

- Rehabilitate 20km urban/town roads by 2017
- Develop potential irrigation facilities in the municipality by December 2017
- Rehabilitate 50kilometers of feeder roads in the Municipality by December 2017
- To construct 1No craft village at Adoagyiri by December 2017
- To construct 1No semi-detached staff quarters for MoFA by December 2017
- To construct 1No senior staff quarters for Director of Agric by December 2017
- To construct 1No. 2-Unit semi-detached staff quarters for the two deputies of Ghana Education Service by December 2017
- To construct 20-No. 4/6-Seater KVIP toilets for 20-No. Basic schools by December 2017

3.3.2 Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Local Economy

- To strengthen the revenue mobilization and generation of the Assembly by December 2017
- To establish a Rural Enterprise Projects in the Municipality to provide managerial and entrepreneurial skill by December 2017
- To provide two large cold storage facility to preserve fresh pineapples and for export by December 2017.
- To provide two solar powered irrigation faculties at Akraman and surrounding communities by December 2017 for the production of pineapple and pawpaw for export
- To facilitate the extension of financial resources to entrepreneurs by December 2017
- To generate about 2,500 employment by December 2017.

3.3.3 Human Development, Employment and Productivity

Education

- To construct 5–No 4-Unit Teacher Accommodation in five communities by December 2017
- To construct 1 No Teachers Resource Centre at the Directorate by December 2017.
- To construct 14-No. KG blocks by December 2017

- To rehabilitate 18-No. JSS blocks by December 2017
- To construct 6-No. Unit Classroom Blocks to replace the shift system by December 2017

Health

- To construct 1-No NHIS Secretariat
- To construct 2-No Senior Staff Quarters for GHS, Nsawam by December 2017
- To organize 8No. public education on sanitation, malaria, HIV/AIDS and Buruli-Ulcer by December 2017
- Build 5-No CHPS Centre by December 2017
- Construct Health Centre at Panpanso by December 2017
- To sponsor 30-No Community Health Trainees by December 2017

Water

- To construct 2-N small town water system by December 2017
- To construct 30-No boreholes for 30 communities by December 2017
- To provide adequate resources to MWST to enhance their delivery capacity from the present level by 50% by December 2017.

Sanitation

- To assist 2000 households with subsidised own household toilets by December 2017
- To develop up to standard a permanent refuse disposal site at Yaw Adipa by December 2017
- To provide 30 No. Basic schools with institutional latrines by December 2017
- To create a standard liquid waste disposal site by December 2017
- To dredge 5km. of streams and storm drains by December 2017
- To construct 1No Slaughter houses at Nsawam by December 2017
- To construct 2No Ponds at Nsawam and Adoagyiri for stray animals by 2017
- To procure sanitary tools.
- To construct sheltered workshop at Nsawam to train people with disability in employable skills

- To increase the percentage of access and retention of the girl child by December 2017

3.3.4 Transparent and Accountable Governance

- To organize 4 No quarterly departmental/MPCU meetings yearly.
- To organize 3 No. General Assembly Meetings yearly.
- To construct 3 No Zonal Council Offices by December 2017
- To construct 3 – No semi-detached staff quarters for Municipal Assembly staff by December 2017
- To furnish and provides office equipment to all Area Council Offices by December 2017.
- To rehabilitate about 20 kilometers of Nsawam and Adoagyiri town roads by 2017
- To construct 1 No. court building in Nsawam by 2017
- To rehabilitate the Nsawam Police Station
- To fence the Adoagyiri Public Cemetery

3.4 STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THE PRIORITIZED DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

3.4.1 Human Development, Employment and productivity

- Provide technical training to master craftsmen and complete the craft village to be established at Adoagyiri.
- Encourage the youth to go into agriculture by making credit and inputs available to them while the Department of Cooperatives assist in the FBO mobilization.

3.4.2 Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

- Identify all tourist sites for immediate development
- Encourage the establishment of agro-processing by local entrepreneurs.

3.4.3 Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

- Assess the nature of the feeder roads, prioritize them for the Department of Feeder Roads for re-shaping, re-surfacing, and re-gravelling
- Expand irrigation facilities to increase available land for the cultivation of pineapple and pawpaw production.

- Construct 1 No sheltered workshop to train the physically challenged

3.4.4 Human Development, Employment and Productivity

Education

- Construct 2-No. semi-detached staff quarters for the two deputies of Ghana Education Service
- Construct 20-No. 8-seater KVIP toilets for 20-No. basic schools
- Construct 5-No. 4-Unit Teacher Accommodation in five communities
- Construct 1-No Teacher Resource Centre
- Construct 19-No. KG blocks
- Rehabilitate 18-No. JHS blocks
- Construct 6-No 6-Unit Classroom Blocks

Health

- Construct 2-No. Senior staff quarters for Ghana Health Service
- Organize public education on sanitation, malaria, HIV/AIDS and Buruli-Ulcer
- Build 5 No CHPS compound
- Sponsor 30 Community Health Nurses Trainees
- Construct 1-No. NHIS offices at Nsawam.

Water

- Construct 2-No. Small town water system
- Construct 30-No. Boreholes for 30 communities
- Provide adequate resources to MWST to enhance their performance

3.4.5 Transparent and Accountable Governance

- Organize quarterly departmental meeting
- Organize three General Assembly Meetings
- Construct 3-No. Area Council Offices
- Construct 3-No. Staff Quarters for Municipality Assembly Staff
- Provide furniture and office equipment to all Area Councils

- Recruit 3-No Permanent Staff to each Area Council Office
- Rehabilitate 20 kilometers of Nsawam and Adoagyiri Towns
- Fence the Adoagyiri Cemetery
- Review the current system of revenue collection and up-dating of revenue data to identify potential sources of revenue
- Educate the public on activities of NAMA and the need to pay taxes to support the services provided.
- Setting of realistic targets for Revenue Collectors
- Review of Rates and Fines Annually where necessary

The Medium-Term Development Plan is therefore to guide the Municipal Assembly and the various communities in their current and future actions to increase agricultural productivity and incomes, improve on social services and provide good governance to ensure improved living standards of the people in the Municipality.

It is anticipated that the implementation of the plan can;

- Absorb the natural population growth of 1.6%
- Build and rehabilitate infrastructure
- Add value to agric produce through agro- processing
- Improve resource mobilization
- Improve institutional capacities and human development

3.5 DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

This section of the report represents the framework within which the municipality will work within the plan period. It involves the projection of the population, health, education and employment of the municipality to year 2017.

3.6Projection Methods

Projections were made with the use of the geometric projection formula, which is as follows:

$$P_t = P_o (1 + r)^t$$

Where P_t = the population of the future.

P_o = the population of the base year.

r = the growth rate of the population.

t = the time range of the projection.

3.7 Assumptions for Projection

1. The percentage of population in each age cohort remains constant, within the projected period.
2. The sex ratio remains unchanged over the period.
3. The growth rate of 1.6% remains the same within the planned period.

Table 3.1 Existing and Projected Population (2014-2017)

SEX	EXISTING(2014)	Projected(2017)
Male	42,733	44,399
Female	43,267	44,954
Total	86,000	89,353

Source: 2010 Population census.

From the table above, the current total population of the municipality is 86,000 out of which 42,733 are male and 43,267 are female. With the growth rate of 1.6%, the total population is expected to grow to 89,353 in the year 2017. The expected growth has implication for the provision of adequate social services and infrastructure to meet the demand of the increased population in the future.

3.8 Employment Projections

From the analysis of the socio-economic survey, about 57% of the total population falls within the Emmanuel labour force, this sum up to 76,380 for the year 2010. With the current growth rate of 1.6%, the labour force is expected to increase to 80,046. This raise a lot of challenges for the municipality as far as creation of employment opportunities are concerned. Findings from the socio-economic survey indicate that currently, about 8% of the economically active labour force

is unemployed. Considering the policy objectives proposed in this plan, it is expected that this figure will reduce by the end of the planned period.

3.9 Education Projection

There are currently 19069 pupils enrolled in primary schools in the municipality which 9689 are male and 9380 are female. Using the Teacher-Pupil Ratio of 1:40, 477 teachers are required while 522 are existing in the municipality. This indicates there are 45 teachers in excess in primary schools in the municipality currently.

Enrollment in the Junior High Schools in the municipality stands at 7,331 of which 3913 are male and 3418 female. Similarly, using the teacher-pupil ratio of 1:35, 209 teachers are needed, but the municipality has 536 in the JHS indicating an excess of 327 teachers.

By the end of the planned period, primary enrolment is expected to be 20,219 calling for a total of 505 teachers. This means that even by the end of the planned period the municipality will still have about 17 teachers surplus indicating that the teachers are under utilised. The situation will not be different from that of the JHS. The enrollment in the JHS is expected to rise to 7566. This figure also requires 216 teachers to meet the standard teacher-pupil ratio. However the municipality currently has 536 teachers. This is an indication of excess teachers in the JHS sector. The implication is that the municipality will have about 320 teachers in excess.

With regard to educational facilities, there are currently 88 primary schools as against 79 required. This indicates the educational facilities in the primary schools are being underutilized. By the end of the planned period (2010-2013) 84 primary school blocks will be needed. This may mean that the municipality may not need another structures for primary schools since there will be surplus of about 4 primary classroom blocks by the end of the planned period.

With the current need of 70 JHS blocks, the municipality has met the requirement. However it is projected that by the end of the planned period the enrolment in JHS is likely to reach about 7566 pupils which will call for about 72 JHS blocks

The analysis is presented in the table below:

Primary schools	JHS
40 pupils = 1 class	35
6 classes = 1 school	3

Therefore 240 pupils require 1 school

Therefore 105 pupils require 1 JHS block

Impliedly, (19,069) pupils = primary (19,069) pupils/240 = 79 schools

Impliedly, 7,331 pupils = 7,331 pupils/105 = 70 JHSs.

Table 3.2 Education Projections

Schools	Enrolment(2010)	Existing teachers.	Teachers required.	Schools required.	Projected enrolment(2013)	Teachers required.	Schools required.
Primary	19069	522	477	79	20,219	505	84
JHS	7331	536	209	70	7566	216	72

Table 3.3 Health Projections

Year	Population	Required doctors	Existing doctors.	Backlog.
2014	86,000	13	6	7
2017	89353	13	6	7

CHAPTER FOUR

MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (2014– 2017)

4.1 Development Programmes

The composite Action Plan represents the development prospects for the period 2014–2017. Based on the outcome of the current situational analysis, and taking cognizance of financial and human resources limitations, priority projects have been listed in order of importance from the beneficiary perspective. The number of development programmes and projects selected depended on the identified priorities for 2014–2017 Municipal Development Plan to basic living as well as those that stimulate economic development and promote partnership in implementation including economic development, coverage and quality of education, health, vulnerable and excluded and Community Planning Capacity Development.

These project options identified in collaboration with all stakeholders are projects and programmes that will receive mass support, both financial and human resources within the four-year (2014-2017) plan period.

The final selection of priority projects was based on consensus building, guided by criteria such as:

- Widespread effects that the selected project should reach a large proportion of the citizen especially the poor and the vulnerable like children, women and the disabled.
- Significant linkage effects on meeting basic human needs and
- Significant multiple effect on local economic attraction of enterprise job-creation and increase in incomes and growth.

The Programme of Action includes the following:

- Clear programme Objectives
- Programme Activities
- Location
- Time Frame/Implementation Plan
- Indicative Budget
- Sources of Funding
- Implementation Agencies (Lead/Collaborators)

Formation of Programmes of Action consists of prioritized set of programmes and their cost.

These are intended to enhance the achievement of the prioritized objectives of the plan for the Medium –Term period under the MTDPF2014.

It provides the essential steps that are needed to adequately implement the prioritized programmes of the Municipality. Plan of Action also helps to promote a cross-departmental – sectoral approach towards problem solving in the Municipality.

The cost element of the programme of Actions is rough estimates of each of the thematic programmes.

Also clearly indicated are the sources of funding such as District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), DDF, UDG, Internally Generated Fund (IGF), and Donors – DANIDA, E/U, CBRD, SIF, MCA, etc.

The table above shows Programme of Action for the smooth implementation of the Assembly’s 4–year Development Plan (2014-2017).

4.2 Sustainable Environmental Assessment

It must also be emphasized that the programme and projects selected have been subjected to the Sustainable Environmental Assessment test to ensure that implemented projects do not have any adverse impact on the environment but rather are compatible to it and complement each other. The assessment of each activity in relation to criterion such as:

A.Effects on Natural Resource

- Protected Areas and Wildlife
- Degraded Land
- Energy
- Pollution
- Use of Raw Materials
- Rivers and Water Bodies

B.Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions

- Local Character

- Health and well being
- Gender
- Work for Local People
- Participation
- Access to Land
- Access to Water
- Access to Transport
- Sanitation
- Equity
- Vulnerability and Risk

C.Effects on the Economy

- Growth
- Use of Local Raw Materials
- Local Investment of Capital

Projects to be subjected under SEA analysis within the period are grouped into four segments:

- a) Education.
- b) Health.
- c) Economic and
- d) Technical(feeder roads)

At the end of the exercise, i.e Sustainability Test, all activities were found to be highly compatible with each other, while each project or activity strongly supports each other and the objectives of the M.T.D.P.

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

PROGRAMME GOAL: TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME OF ALL SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

MUNICIPAL COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION

Table 1: Small and Medium Scale Enterprises

No	Programme Objective	Programmed Activities	Location	Time Frame				Sources of Funding		Implementation Agencies				
				2014	2015	2016	2017	Indicative Budget (GHC)		IGF	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collaborating Agency	
		Local	External											
1		Rehabilitation of old slaughter house for meat shop	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		20,000	Old slaughter house rehabilitated		DACF/ DDF	MA	EHD
		Establish and strengthen Rural Enterprise Project	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		30,000	REP/BAC established		DACF	MA	BAC

		To provide one large cold storage to preserve pineapple for export by 2017	Nsawam			X	X		70,000	Large Cold Storage Facility provided		DACF	MA	Private Sector
		Construction of 1No Slaughter House	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		186,000	1No slaughter house constructed		DDF	MA	EHD
		Establish 1No. Craft village by 2017	Nsawam/ Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X	20,000	30,000	1No.Craft village constructed	IGF	DACF	MA	BAC/REP
		Re-designing Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction of Markets	Nsawam/ Others	X	X	X	X	50,000	300,000	Nsawam, other markets Rehabilitated/ Reconstructed	IGF	DACF/ DDF/ UDG	MA	Private Sector
		Construct 2No markets by 2017	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		200,000	2No markets constructed	Private sector	UDG/ DDF	MA	Private Sector
		Provide 2-No Solar powered	Municipal	X	X	X	X		50,000	2No irrigation		DACF	MA	Private

		irrigation facilities	wide							facilities provided				Sector
		Consultancy Services for implementation of programmes and projects.	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	10,000	80,000	Consultancy Services provided	IGF	DACF/DDF/UDG	MA	Private Sector
		Provide Environmental and Social Safeguards for implementation of projects	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	15,000	120,000	Safeguard measures provide	IGF	DACF/UDG	MA	
		Facilitate the extension of financial resources to entrepreneurs by 2017	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	5,000	10,000	Financial resources extended to entrepreneur	IGF	DACF/DONORS	REP/DSW	
		Conduct training for entrepreneur	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	20,000	50,000	The number of enterprises with modern machines for production	IGF	DACF/DDF, NBSSI, Private Sector		

		Establish 2 No market centres in 2 Zonal Councils	Nkyenenky ene, Fotobi Zonal Councils	X	X	X	X	15,000	20,000		IGF	DDF	MA	
		Fencing of Public Cemeteries	Nsawam, Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X	30,000	10,000		IGF		MA	

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

PROGRAMME GOAL: TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPAL COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION

Table 2: Education

No	Programme Objective	Programmed Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)		Indicators	Sources of Funding		Implementation Agencies	
				2014	2015	2016	2017	Local	External		IGF	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collaborating
1	Develop and implement equitable resource allocation system that are available for public scrutiny	Construction of 1No Semi-detached quarters for GES Deputy Directors by 2017	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	140,000		2semi-detached quarters constructed	-	DACF	MA	GES
		Rehabilitate office and residential buildings of GES	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	30,000		GES Office & residential buildings rehabilitated	-	DACF	MA	GES
		Construction of 20No 4/6-Seater institutional Latrines	Basic Schools Municipality wide	X	X	X	X	10,000	40,000	20No school toilets constructed		DACF/DANIDA	MA/GES	DANIDA
		Construction of 8No 4-Unit Teachers Quarters by 2017	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X	200,000	600,000	8No teachers quarters constructed		DACF/DDF	MA	GES

		Provide 4,000 school furniture and 240 chalk boards for Primary and JHS by 2017	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X	20,000	601,200	4,000 dual desks & 240 chalkboards provided	DACF/DFID	GES	MA
		Provide 200 Office furniture for Teachers by 2017	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X	40,000		Availability of Teachers tables and chair in schools	DACF	MA	GES
		Provide 1,200 sets of KG Table and Chairs for all KG schools by 2017	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X	60,000		KG Tables & Chairs provided	DACF	MA	GES
		Construct 1No Teachers Resource Center by 2017	Nsawam			X	X	50,000		Teachers resource centre constructed	DACF	MA	GES
		Construct 19No KG blocks by 2017	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X	700,000		19No KG Blocks constructed	DACF	MA	GES
		Rehabilitation of 6No JHS Blocks	Municipality		X	X	X	240,000		6 JHS blocks	DACF	MA	GES

		by 2017	y wide							rehabilitated				
		Rehabilitation of 8No Primary blocks by 2017	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X	400,000		8 Primary schools rehabilitated	DACF	MA	GES	
		Construction of 6No 6-Unit Classroom Blocks by 2017	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X	1,600,000		6No 6-Unit classroom blocks constructed	DACF/ DDF	MA	GES	
		Construction of 3No 3-Unit Classroom blocks by 2017	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	900,000		3No 3-Unit classroom blocks constructed	DDF/ DACF	MA	GES	
	Remove barriers to education by improving pupil welfare to motivate parents and learners to attend school	Provide material support to needy pupils yearly	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	30,000		Support provided to needy pupils yearly	DACF/ DFID	MA	GES	
		Support independence day celebration yearly	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	40,000		Indep. day celebrated	DACF	MA	GES	
	Provide relevant opportunities for ICT and other	Organize STME for 50 girls yearly	Municipal	X	X	X	X	44,000	44,000	STME	DACF	GES	MA	

<p>skills development Provide all Basic Education Schools with an up to date curriculum relevant to personal and national development</p> <p>Improve the preparation, upgrading and development of teachers and head teachers especially in disadvantaged areas.</p>	Provide support to organize sports and cultural festivals yearly	wide Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	280,000	Organised yearly Sports& cultural festivals organised yearly	DACF /GOG	MA	GES
	Implement Best Teacher Award Scheme	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	160,000	Best Teacher award organized	DACF	GES	MA
	Implement scholarship scheme for the girl child in deprived areas	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	88,000	Thegirl child scholarship scheme implemented	DACF /DFID	GES	MA
	Provide school uniforms	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	24,000	Uniforms provided	DFID/ GOG	GES	MA
	Support girls in life skills development progrmmes	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	16,000	Girl child development supported	DFID	MA	GES
	Provide Teaching	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	202,000	T&L Materials provided	GoG/ DFID	GES	MA

		Provide Teaching and learning Materials	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		6,000			DFID	GES	MA
		Organize Sports and Cultural festivals.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		280,000			GOG	GES	MA
		Organize Technical / Vocational Education Outreach Sensitization Seminars	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		140,000			GOG/DFID	GES	MA
		Organize STME clinics annually	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		44,000			DACF	GES	MA
		Provide office furniture	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		40,000			DACF/DFID/GOG	GES	MA
		Organize my first day at	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		10,000			DACF	GES	MA

		week activities by using local radio/media programmes and civil society groups to advocate on behalf of girls												
		Conduct regular payroll audit in Basic Schools to streamline staffing	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		19,200			DFID/D ACF	GES	MA
		Organise District Education Annual Review	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		30,240			DFID/DACF	GES	MA
		Provide gender and disability sanitary facilities for staff and students	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		24,000			GOG/DFID		MA

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY.

PROGRAMME GOAL: TO IMPROVE HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

MUNICIPAL COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION

Table 3: Health

No	Programme Objective	Programmed Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)		Indicators	Sources of Funding		Implementation Agencies	
				2014	2015	2016	2017	Local	External		IGF	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collaborating
				1		Construction of 1 No NHIS Officer by 2017	Nsawam		X		X	X		80,000
		Construction of 2 No Senior Staff bungalows by Dec. 2017	Nsawam			X	X		140,000	2- No. Senior staff quarters constructed		DACF	MA	GHS
		Organize public education on malaria.	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		24,000	Public education organised		GOG, DACF	GHS	MA
		Organize public education on HIV/AIDS.	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		20,000	Public education on HIV/AIDS	-	GOG/ DACF	GHS	MA

		Organize public education on sanitation	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		8,000	organised Public education on sanitation		GOG/DACF	GHS	MA
		Construction of 3No CHIPS Centres by 201	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		460,000	organised 3 No CHIP centers constructed	-	DACF/SIF	MA	GHS
		Sponsor 10 community health nurses trainees by 2017	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		20,000	15Community Health nurses trainee sponsored		DACF		GHS

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

PROGRAMME GOAL: TO IMPROVE SANITATION DELIVERY SYSTEM IN THE MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPAL COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION

Table 4: Water Sanitation

No	Programme Objective	Programmed Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)		Indicators	Sources of Funding		Implementation Agencies	
				2014	2015	2016	2017	Local	External		IGF	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collabo- rating
				1	Accelerate the provision and improve Environmental Health and Sanitation	Provide funding to beneficiaries (1 million each)	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		200,000	Adequate funds provided
		Construct permanent solid waste disposal site	Yaw Adipa	X	X	X	X			Permanent refuse site developed	-	DACF	MA	EH
		Establish 1No liquid waste treatment plant through partnership	Prisons	X	X	X	X		150,00	1No liquid waste treatment plant established		DACF	MA	Prisons/EH/ Private/Sector

		Construct 1No. slaughter house	Nsawam / Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X		186,000	1No slaughter house constructed		DACF/ DDF	MA	EH/HS
		Procure sanitary tools	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		60,000	Tools procured		DACF	MA	EH
		Construct 3No Rain Water Harvesting facility	Kofisah, Ahuntem, Signboard	X	X	X	X		75,000	Rain harvesting facilities provided		CWSA/ DDF	MA	CWSA
		Drill and construct 12 No Boreholes fitted hand pumps	Kofisah Clinic, Yaw Adipa,Lantei, Adarkodzi, Djantofokrom, Afrakrom, Odeikrom, PanpansoWittk akrom, PanpansoAkra man, Chinto,KofiKet ewakrom	X	X	X	X		200,000	12No boreholes drilled		DDF /CWSA /DACF	MA	CWSA
		Construct 1No Mechanised	Djankrom W/C	X	X	X	X		10,000			DDF	MA	CWSA

		borehole	Toilet Site							1No Mechanised b/h drilled for Djankrom W/C Toilet				
		Organise community animation and WATSAN Training	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		60,000	Community animation and Watsan training organised	DACF/ CWSA	MA	CWSA	

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

PROGRAMME GOAL: TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO SKILL TRAINING, EDUCATION AND CREDIT FACILITIES

MUNICIPAL COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION

Table 5: Vulnerable and Excluded

No	Programme Objective	Programmed Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)		Indicators	Sources of Funding		Implementation Agencies	
				2014	2015	2016	2017	Local	External		IGF	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collaborating
1	To improve income levels of the vulnerable & disadvantaged	Construction of	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	40,000		1 No. Sheltered workshop constructed	-	DACF	MA	Department of social welfare
		Maintain the	Municipal	X	X	X	X		120,000	Disability		GoG/	MA	DSW

		Disability Fund	wide							Fund maintained		DACF		
		Maintain Cured Lepers Fund	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	12,000		C L Fund maintained		GoG	MA	DSW
		Provide care and support for orphans & vulnerable children	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	30,000		Orphans & vulnerable children supported		DACF	MA	DSW
		Provide homes for the homeless /orphans & abandoned children	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	120,000		Homes provided		DACF/ GoG	MA	DSW
	To increase the percentage of access and retention of the girl-child by 2017	Provide scholarships, school feeding programme, capitation grant	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X	90,000		Girl-child retention rate improved		DACF	MA	GES
		Undertake scholarship programmes for the girl child in	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	88,000		Scholarship programmes provided for		DFID/ DACF	GES	MA

		deprived areas								the girl child in deprived areas				
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THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME GOAL: TO IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE LEVEL IN THE MUNICIPALITY
MUNICIPAL COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION

Table 6: Infrastructure development

No	Programme Objective	Programmed Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)		Indicators	Sources of Funding		Implementation Agencies	
				2014	2015	2016	2017	Local	External		IGF	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collaborating
1	Integrate land use, Transport Planning, Development Planning and Service delivery	Construct 1No Small Town Water Systems by 2017	Ahwerease/ Darmang	X	X	X	X		200,000	1No. small town water system constructed		DANIDS/GOG	MA	CWSA
		Prepare building schemes (layouts)	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		45,000	Building schemes provided		DACF	MA	DTCP
		Undertake Spot improvement for 90km of feeder roads by 2017	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X	50,000	220,000	90km of feeder roads improved		DACF/ GOG	MA	DFR

		Construct 2km “U” drains by 2017	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		280,000	2km “U” drains constructed		DACF, DDF, UDG	MA	DFR
		Construction of 10No Culverts by 2017	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		150,000	10No culverts constructed		DACF,D DF, UDG	MA	DFR
		Rehabilitation of 10km town roads	Nsawam, Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X		2,200,000	10km town roads rehabilitated		DACF,D DF UDG	MA	DFR Works Dept.
		Construction of 3No Markets	Nsawam, Adoagyiri, Dobro	X	X	X	X			3No markets constructed		UDG, DDF	MA	WD
		Construction of Lorry Park	Nsawam, Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X		300,000	Lorry Park constructed		DACF, DDF	MA	WD
		Extension of electricity to Nsawam market	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		15,260	Elect. Extended.		DACF	MA	WD
		Rehabilitation of streetlights	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		60,000	Streetlights rehabilitated		DACF	MA	CWSA
		Rehabilitation of 10No boreholes	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		55,000	10No boreholes rehabilitated		DACF	MA	CWSA
				X	X	X	X			5No				

2	Mitigate and reduce natural disaster and reduce risk and vulnerability	Completion of 5No boreholes and hand pump installation	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		33,000	boreholes completed		DDF	MA	CWSA
		Drilling of 3No boreholes	Djankrom, Kofisah, and Yaw Adipa.	X	X	X	X		56,000	3No boreholes drilled		DACF	MA	CWSA
		Completion of 5No Iron Removal Plant	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		45,730	5No iron removal plants completed		DACF	MA	CWSA
		Completion of 4No Rain Harvesting Tanks	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		35,000	4No RHTs completed		DACF	MA	CWSA
		Organize climate change awareness campaign	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		35,000	Climate change campaign organized		DACF	MA	NADMO
		Evacuation of Solid Waste	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000	210,000	Solid waste evacuated Municipal wide Mechanical	IGF	DACF	MA	EHD

		Mechanical pushing of solid waste at final disposal site	Adipa	X	X	X	X		44,250	pushing of solid waste done	IGF		NADMO	EHD
		Development of Municipal Disaster Management Preparedness Plan (MDMPP)	Nsawam	X	X	X			1,000	MDMPP developed	IGF	NADMO/ DACF	NADMO	MA
		Commemoration of International Day of Disaster	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		6,000	Int. Disaster day celebrated		NADMO	NADMO	MA
		Organise Tree Planting (Green Ghana) campaign	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		2,000	Tree planting campaign organised		DACF	NADMO	MA
		Undertake tree planting exercise	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		3,000	Tree planting exercise organised	IGF	DACF/ NADMO	NADMO	MA
		Domestic and bushfire campaigns and response	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		4,000	Bushfire campaign organised	IGF	DACF/ NADMO	NADMO/ NFS	MA
		Dredging of storm drains and rivers	Nsawam, Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X		120,000	Storm drains dredged	IGF	DACF/ NADMO	WD/NADMO	MA
				X	X	X	X			25No fire		DAF/DDF		NFS

		Construction of 25No Fire Hydrants	Municipal wide						120,000	hydrants constructed			MA	
		Installation of 1No First Aid Fire Fighting equipment	Nsawam Market	X	X	X	X		25,000	1No First Aid Fire Fighting equipment installed		DACF/ GOG	MA	NFS

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

PROGRAMME GOAL: TO PROMOTE GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THE MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPAL COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION

Table 7:

No	Programme Objective	Programmed Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)		Indicators	Sources of Funding		Implementation Agencies	
				2014	2015	2016	2017	Local	External		IGF	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collaborating
1	Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act.	Organize quarterly departmental & MPCU meetings	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	42,000		4 quarterly dept/MPCU Meetings held yearly	IGF		MA	
		Organize 3 General Assembly meetings every year	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	62,000		3 Assembly Meetings held yearly	IGF		MA	

		Organize quarterly meetings for sub- committees of the Assembly	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	60,000		Quarterly sub-committee meetings organised	IGF		MA
		Construct 4No Zonal Council Offices by 2017	Nsawam, Adoagyiri, Nkyenenky ene and Fotobi	X	X	X	X		360,000	4 No Zonal Council offices Constructed		DACF	MA
		Establish and Strengthen 4 Zonal Councils by 2017	Nsawam Adoagyiri Nkyenenky ene and Fotobi	X	X	X	X	12,000	24,000	4 zonal councils established / Strengthened		DACF	MA
		Construct 3No semi-detached bungalows for Assembly staff	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		360,000	3 No. Semi-detached bungalows constructed		DACF	MA
		Rehabilitation of Assembly buildings (Residential)	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		300,000	Assembly buildings rehabilitated	IGF	DACF	MA
		Renovation of											

		Assembly Offices	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		240,000	Assembly Offices rehabilitated		DACF	MA	
		Construct 1 No garage at the office of the Assembly	Nsawam		X	X	X		40,000	Assembly garage constructed		DACF	MA	
		Procure revenue mobilization items	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		65,000	Revenue mobilization items procured		DACF/ DDF/ UDG	MA	
		Organize capacity building for MA staff and Assembly members	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		160,00	MA Staff, Assembly Members trained		DACF	MA	
		Monitoring and Evaluation of development projects	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		120,000	projects monitored and reports submitted		DACF	MA	
		Fencing/Furnishing of bungalow No 19	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	60,000	100,000	Bungalow No 19 fenced		DACF	MA	
		Construction of fence wall around Admin.	Nsawam	X	X	X	X			Admn. Block fenced		DACF	MA	

2	Ensure efficient internal revenue generation in local	Block							60,000					
		Completion of Works Dept. Office	Nsawam	X	X						WD Office completed			MA
		Preparation of MT DP/AAP's	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X			60,000	MTDP/AAP's prepared	DACF/IGF		MA
		Preparation of annual budget	Nsawam	X	X	X	X				Annual Budgets Prepared			MA
		Constituency Labour Project (MP)	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X			130,000	ConstituencyL about project implemented	DACF MP,S CF	MA	MA
		Carry out Public Education and Sensitization	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X			40,000		DACF		MA
		Acquisition of office furniture, plant/equipment	Nsawam	X	X	X	X			80,000		DACF		MA
		Purchase 2No revenue mobilization vehicles for the Assembly by 2017	Nsawam	X	X	X	X			120,000		UDG/DDF/DACF		MA
									Valuation list developed					

revenue management	Develop property valuation list	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		50,000	Street naming exercise carried out	DACF/UDG	MA	
	Undertake Street-naming and property addressing in major towns by 2017	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		70,000		DACF/DDF/UDG	T&CP	
	Rehabilitate the Nsawam Police Station	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		30,000	Nsawam Police Station Rehabilitated	DACF	MA	
	Fencing of Adoagyiri Public Cemetery	Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X		20,000	Adoagyiri public cemetery fenced	DACF	MA	

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

PROGRAMME GOAL: TO MAKE AGRICULTURE ATTRACTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE

MUNICIPAL COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION

Table 8:

No	Programme Objective	Programmed Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)		Indicators	Sources of Funding		Implementation Agencies	
				2014	2015	2016	2017	Local	External		IGF	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collaborating
		Supply veterinary drugs and treat sick animals	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		16,000	Veterinary drugs supplied and sick animals treated		MOFA	MOFA	MA
		Conduct animal health extension and livestock disease surveillance	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		8,000	Animal health ext. / livestock disease surveillance conducted		MOFA	MOFA	MA
		Organise Farmers Day Celebration Annually	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	60,000	103,200	Farmers' Day celebrated		GoG/ DACF	MOFA	MA
		Promote Local Foods Annually	Municipality	X	X	X	X		28,800	Local Foods Promoted		GoG	MOFA	MA

		Upscale training in value chain analysis for MOFA staff	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		2,740	Training in value chain analysis conducted		GoG	MOFA	MA
		Build capacity of actors along the value chain on GAP,GMPs and HACCPs	Nsawam	X	X				3,540	Capacity of Actors built		GoG	MOFA	MA
		Identify and build capacity of actors in value chain concept and processes	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		2,640	Food chain actors identified		GoG	MOFA	MA
		Procurement of investment items	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		400,000	Investment items procured		GoG	MOFA	MA
		Procure 25 grasscutter cages for 25 farmer groups by December 2015	4 Zones	X	X				25,000	25 grasscutter cages procured for 25 farmer groups		GoG	MOFA	MA
		Construction of 8 maize cribs for 4 zones by August	4 Zones	X	X	X			8,000	8maize cribs for 4 zones		GoG	MOFA	MA

		2016							constructed				
		Construct 75 Beehives for 25 operational areas by September 2017	4 Zones	X	X	X	X	2,250	75 beehives constructed for 25 zones		GoG	MOFA	MA
		Organise Agric Extension Agent Farmer and Home visits annually	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	110,400	Extension agent farmer/ home visits organised annually		GoG	MOFA	MA
		Conduct relevant training for all AEAs annually	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	80,320	Relevant training conducted for AEAs		GoG	MOFA	MA
		Establish 5 crop demonstration plots by each AEAs by end of December annually	4Zones	X	X	X	X	38,400	5crop demonstration plots established		GoG	MOFA	MA
		Monitor crops Demonstration plots by DDOs in	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	28,800	Crop demonstration plots monitored		GoG	MOFA	MA

	each operational area													
	Conduct regular Field Supervision and Management MDA	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		27,200	Regular field supervision conducted by MDA		GoG	MOFA	MA	
	Organise extension field days annually	4Zones	X	X	X	X		49,600	Extension field days organised annually in 4 zones		GoG	MOFA	MA	

CHAPTER FIVE

MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Introduction

Specific interventions have been proposed under the (four) 4-Year Medium Term Development Plan (2014 – 2017), which has been discussed in the previous sections.

Priority projects have also been proposed for the Socio-Economic Development of the Municipality, and a summary of interventions provided. Priority projects have been selected taking cognizance of the potentials and opportunities that abound in the Municipality. This will enable the plan to enjoy support with available human and financial resources within the 4-Year Plan period (2014– 2017)

Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly has assigned to itself the coordination and implementation role at the local level.

This Medium-Term Development Plan of the Assembly indicates the responsible or principal action agent, as well as collaborating agents and their roles including that of development partners; or relevant organizations that are identified for implementation of the various aspects of the proposed interventions outlined in the plan. Financially it provides information on implementation schedule and crude estimates of projects.

The inter linkages of the causes and effects of the identified core problems in the major sectors of the local economy suggest that a pragmatic approach aimed at revamping the economy is to adopt an integrated and coordinated strategy. The best option, in the circumstance, therefore, will be to integrate the priority needs in the health sector with opportunities in agriculture, education and improvement in the economic infrastructure, especially roads to ensure maximum benefits.

It has also been realized that it may not be possible to adhere strictly to the implementation schedules proposed for the various sector plans as a result of scarce resources. Indeed, the proposed implementation schedules are to serve as guidelines from which feasible combination of interventions can be put together in a specific year.

In the first year, efforts are to be concentrated on rehabilitation and construction of essential service in areas of water, sanitation improvement in health services and education. This is in line with attending to the immediate priority and basic needs of the people which include water, sanitation education, health, job creation and strengthening of small and medium scale enterprises.

The effective implementation of this 4-Year Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), calls for an approach that seeks to optimize utilization of available internal and external resources. Consequently, the implementation strategy will be;

- Mobilization of local resources
- Partnership with external agencies
- Judicious use of available resources; and
- Cohesive institutional linkages and networking

5.2 Mobilization of Local Resources

An effective mobilization of local resources both human and material will go a long way to ensure smooth implementation of the plan. The active participation of the local communities in the planning and implementation of the 4-Year Medium Term Plan is very crucial because effective planning and implementation of programmes and projects are interactive processes and it takes place among people and between institutions at different levels. Therefore, the successful implementation of the plan will depend on;

- a. Availability of funds
- b. Effectiveness of the plan in terms of degree of local involvement
- c. Level of community involvement and the willingness to contribute labour, money and other local resources.
- d. And adequate local institutional support.

The Decentralized Departments in the municipality must be encouraged to play active roles in the implementation of their respective sector plans and available material resources. Coordination among the Decentralized Departments must be ensured to bring about the advantage of sector integration for the implementation of the entire Development Plan.

5.3 Partnership with External Agencies

Even though, the Municipality is independent in terms of planning and administrative decisions at the local level, limitation of human and financial resources make it imperative for the municipality to seek external support.

Analysis from the municipal assembly's finances has recorded that it will be impossible for it to implement any meaningful project from its own resources.

Therefore, external resources from the Central Government, GETFUND, SIF, EU, DDF, UDG, CWSA, MiDA, DANIDA, MCA, DFID etc. special programmes must be vigorously sought for by the Assembly as important complementary source of funding to execute the plan.

Lastly, local groups, especially at the community levels must be animated to play active roles in the implementation of some aspects of the Plan. The capacity of Zonal Council Members local communities must be built to ensure their effective participation in Needs Assessment and Monitoring of projects.

5.4 Resource Utilization

With limited resources, financial, material and human, it is not possible to satisfy the needs of all communities within the 4-Year period.

On the basis of the above, projects should be sited strategically to serve many communities as much as possible. Secondly, projects selected should serve the felt needs of the communities and not political interest.

5.5 Institutional Linkages

As much as possible, institutional capacity building should be pursued. The Municipal Assembly should assume the overall central coordinating role while outlining institutional responsibilities in conjunction with the various decentralized departments and other government agencies. This is to get them actively involved in the implementation of the plan in its totality.

Agencies outside must also be consulted to give assistance to the Assembly's own implementation and monitoring efforts. Research institutions of the Universities such as BIRD, BRRI, CSIR, etc could be of immense help in the areas of planning, training and advise on project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

In order to achieve some level of integration, planning and project implementation have been worked out in such a way that the development of one sector is linked to the other sectors of the economy of the Municipality.

This way the development of feeder roads is meant to positively affect agriculture productivity. Much the same, the provision of potable water and good environmental sanitation is expected to supplement health delivery in the municipality.

5.6 Project Selection Consideration

Pragmatic approach guided in the selection and location of projects. This was to avoid pressure from communities and authorities. The process involved open for all communal participation in the needs assessment procedure. Care was also taken to ensure equitable distribution of projects to ensure that:

Selected projects respond to the priority needs of the community.

Projects selected are accessible to the majority of the people in the community

Technology choice for implementation is user friendly (pineapple processing machine)

Resources for implementation is available

That the project will be sustainable (e.g.) a school must have encouraging enrolment rate.

The project is aimed at poverty reduction in the Municipality

5.7 Project Financing

The implementation of projects and programmes under the 4-Year Medium-Term Plan will require huge financial resources. Obviously, such financial resource cannot be generated within the municipality alone over the planned period. Even with its share of the Common Fund, the municipality will still need extra funding from central government and other agencies.

The main sources therefore should include:

- Municipal Assembly's sources (IGF)
- Central Government
- GET FUND
- DDF
- CWSA
- DANIDA
- UDG
- EU
- DFID

5.8 Programme Budgeting System

In order to successfully implement programmes and projects as spelt out in the plan, a programme budgeting system must be put in place. This allows for allotment of adequate funding to different areas of the programme. This entails a clear description of the projects involved and matching of specific projects or programme budgeting to link specific prioritize projects. Therefore, any reduction in allocation from the planned budget can be easily identified with a particular project, which easily leads to corresponding exclusion of specific projects rather than to squeezing all programmes inefficiently.

It must be noted that the effective and successful implementation of this 4-Year Medium Term Development Plan will depend heavily on the authority and capacity of the Assembly, and the participation and integration of all the people in all stages of the development process, namely, project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The table below shows the Annual Action Plan for the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly, indicating specific project interventions for each year as planned (2014-2017)

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT.

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO IMPROVE AND EXPAND THE EXISTING PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2014

No.	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame (Quarters)				Annual Budget		Output Indicators	Source of Funding	Implementation Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External			Lead	Collaborating
1	Spot improvement of 35km of feeder roads	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	35,000		35km feeder road improved.	DACF	MA	DFR
2	Construction of 1No pipe culvert with approach filling on road.	OsaeDjan	X	X	X	X		14,633	1No pipe culvert on OsaeDjan road completed.	DDF	MA	DFR
3	Completion of concrete U drain and gravelling.	Wofapaye road	X	X	X	X		3,998	Concrete U drain completed	DACF/ DDF	MA	DFR
4	Construction of Lorry Park	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		300,000	Lorry Park constructed	UDG	MA	Works Department
5	Bituminous Surfacing of 0.8km Wofapaye road	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		550,000	Bituminous surfacing of wks completed	UDG	MA	Works Department

6	Construction of 1No new market	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		200,000	New market constructed	UDG	MA	Works Department
7	Extension of electricity to Nsawam market		X	X	X	X	15,260		Electricity extended to Nsawam market	DACF	MA	Works Department
8	Rehabilitation of streetlights	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000		Streetlights rehabilitated	DACF	MA	Works Department
9	Rehabilitation of 10 No. Boreholes.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	55,000		10No boreholes rehabilitated	DACF	MA	MWST/CWSA
10	Completion of 5No. Boreholes and Hand Pump Installation	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	33,000		Installation of 5No hand pumps done	DACF	MA	MWST/CWSA
11	Drilling of 3 No. Boreholes.	Djankrom,Kofisah and Yaw Adipa.	X	X	X	X	56,000		3No boreholes drilled	DDF	MA	MWST/CWSA
12	Completion of 5 No. Iron Removal Plant	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	45,730		5No Iron Removal plant completed	DACF	MA	MWST/CWSA

13	Completion of 4 No. Rain Harvesting Tanks.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	35,000		4No Rain Harvesting Tanks completed	DACF	MA	MWST/CWSA
14	Completion of Community Animation And Wastan Training.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000		Community animation completed	DACF	MA	MWST
15	Climate Change Awareness Creation.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	5,000		Climate change awareness created	DACF	MA	NADMO
16	Carry out Disaster Management Programmes	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	5,000		Disaster Management Programmes carried out	DACF	MA	NADMO

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT.

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO INCREASE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN QUALITY EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2014

No.	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame (Quarters)				Annual Budget		Output Indicators	Source of Funding	Implementation Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External			Lead	Collaborating

1	Construct of 1No 3-Unit classroom block at Father Wagers' school	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	40,000		1No3-Unit classroom blk completed at Father Wagers School	DACF	MA	Works Department
2	Implement School Feeding Programme	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		211,770	Feeding Programme implemented	GoG	GES/MA	Private Sector
3	Commemoration of Independence Day	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		25,000	Independence Day	DACF	GES	MA
4	Support" My First Day At School"	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		5,000	My first day at school supported	DACF	GES	MA
5	Support STME (science education)	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		10,000	STME Programme supported	DACF	GES	MA
6	Support brilliant but needy students	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		31,276	Brilliant but needy students supported	DACF	GES	MA
7	Support Best Teacher Award	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		15,000	Best Teacher Award supported	DACF	GES	MA
8	Provide furniture to Basic Schools	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		54,000	Basic Schools provided with furniture	DACF	GES	MA
9	Implement District Response Initiative on malaria	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		7,819	DRI on malaria supported	DACF	GHS	MA

10	Support immunization programmes	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		5,000	Immunization programs supported	DACF	GHS	MA
11	Implement district response on HIV/AIDS	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		7,819	District response on HIV/AIDS implemented	DACF	GHS	MA
12	Organize health education programmes	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		5,000	Health Educ. Programmes organised	DACF	GHS	MA

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE.

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO PROMOTE GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2014

No.	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame (Quarters)				Annual Budget		Output Indicators	Source of Funding	Implementation Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External			Lead	Collaborating
1	Organise quarterly departmental/ MPCU meetings.	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	10,000		Four quarterly meetings held & minutes taken	IGF/DACF	MA	
2	Organise general assembly meetings.	Nsawam	X	X	X	X			Three General Assembly Meeting held & minutes taken	IGF/DACF	MA	
3	Rehabilitation of MCE's bungalow	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		20,000	MCE's bungalow's rehabilitated	DACF	MA	
4	Rehabilitation of MFOs bungalow.	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		11,156	MFOs bungalow rehabilitated.	DACF	MA	
5	Procure 1No Revenue Mobilization Pick-Up	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		60,000	1No Pick-Up procured	DACF	MA	
6	Procure revenue mobilization items	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		20,000	Rev. mobilization items procured	DACF	MA	
7	Develop Property Valuation List	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		15,000	Property Valuation list compiled	DACF	MA	
8	Updating of	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		15,000	Database	DACF	MA	

	database								updated			
9	Monitoring and Evaluation of development projects	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		40,000	Development projects monitored	DACF	MA	
10	Build Capacity of staff/Assembly Members	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	20,000	67,990	Staff/MA members capacity	DACF/IGF/DDF	MA	
11	Develop Property Valuation List	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		15,000	Valuation list developed	DACF	MA	
12	Acquisition of office equipment/ Furniture/Plant	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		60,000	Furniture, plant & equipment acquired	DACF	MA	
13	Support Rural Enterprise Project (REP)	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		6,437	REP Supported	DACF	MA	
14	Public Education & sensitization	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	14,160		Public educated & sensitized	IGF	MA	
15	Support Security operations	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000		Security operations supported	IGF	MA	
16	Maintenance, Repairs & Renewals	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		30,000	Maintenance, repairs & renewals effected	DACF	MA	
17	Preparation of MTDP	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		30,000	MTDP prepared	DACF	MA	
18	Organize other	Municipal	X	X	X	X	10,000		Other national	IGF	MA	

	National celebrations	wide								celebrations organized			
19	Implement IGF Projects	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	38,814			IGF projects implemented	IGF	MA	

AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION & AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO MAKE AGRICULTURE ATTRACTIVE & SUSTAINABLE

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2014

No	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame				Local	Annual Budget		Output Indicator	Source Funding	Implementation Agency Lead Collaborating	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		External					
1	Supply veterinary drugs & treat sick animals.	Municipality -wide.	X	X	X	X		4,000		Veterinary drugs supplied & sick animals treated.	GoG	MOFA	MA
2	Conduct animal health extensions & livestock diseases surveillance.	Municipality -wide.	X	X	X	X		2,000		Animal health extension & livestock disease surveillance conducted.	GoG	MOFA	MA
3	Farmers' Day		X	X	X	X		25,000		Farmers' Day	GoG/MA	MOFA	BVMA

	celebration.									celebrated.			
4	Promotion of local foods, food safety & handling.	Municipality -wide.	X	X	X	X		7,200		Local foods, food safety & handling promoted.	GoG	MOFA	MA
5	Upscale training in value chain analysis for MOFA staff.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		2,740		MOFA staff trained in value chain analysis.	GoG	MOFA	MA
6	Construct 8No.maize cribs for 4zones by Dec. 2016	Municipality -wide.	X	X	X	X		8,000		8No.maize cribs constructed for 4 zones.	GoG	MOFA	MA
7	Procure 25 grasscutter cages for 25 .farmer groups by Dec. 2015	Municipality -wide.	X	X	X	X		12,500		25grasscutter cages procured for 25 farmer groups.	MOFA	MOFA	ASMA
8	Establish 5 crop demonstration plots by each AEA.	Municipality -wide.	X	X	X	X		5,020		5crop demonstration plots by each AEA established.	MOFA	MOFA	ASMA
9	Monitor crops demonstration plots by DDOs in each operational area.	Municipality -wide.	X	X	X	X		9,600		Crops plots monitored by DDOs.	MOFA	MOFA	ASMA
											MOFA		

10	Field supervision & management by MDA	Municipality -wide.	X	X	X	X	10,000	1,800	Field supervision & management carried out by MDA		MOFA	ASMA
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THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR
MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO PROMOTE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN THE MUNICIPALITY
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN - 2014

No	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame				Local	Annual Budget		Output Indicator	Source Funding	Implementation Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		External	Lead			Collaborating	
1	Support the Rural Enterprise project.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		6,437	REP Supported.	DACF	MA	BAC	
2	Rehabilitate 1No old slaughter house for.meat shop.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		20,000	1No. meat shop rehabilitated.	DACF	MA	EHA	
3	Construction of new slaughter house	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		186,000	New slaughter house constructed	DDF	MA	EHA	

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION & SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO MAKE AGRICULTURE ATTRACTIVE & SUSTAINABLE

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2015

No	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame				Local	Annual Budget		Output Indicator	Source Funding	Implementation Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		External	Lead			Collaborating	
1	Supply veterinary drugs & treat sick animals.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		2,800	Veterinary drugs supplied & sick animals treated.	MOFA	MOFA	NAMA	

2	Conduct animal health extensions & livestock diseases surveillance.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		1,000	Animal health extension & livestock disease surveillance conducted.	MOFA	MOFA	NAMA
3	Farmers' Day celebration.		X	X	X	X	10,000	25,800	Farmers' Day celebrated.	MOFA	MOFA	NAMA
4	Promotion of local foods, food safety & handling.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		10,000	Local foods, food safety & handling promoted.	MOFA	MOFA	NAMA
5	Upscale training in value chain analysis for MOFA staff.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		2,740	MOFA staff trained in value chain analysis.	MOFA	MOFA	NAMA
6	Const. of 4No.maize cribs for 2 zones.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		8,000	4No.maize cribs constructed for 2 zones.	MOFA	MOFA	NAMA
7	Procure 8No.grasscutter cages for 8No.farmer groups.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		6,250	8No.grasscutter cages procured for 8No. farmer groups.	MOFA	MOFA	NAMA
8	Establish 2No.crop demonstration plots by each AEA.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		5,020	2No. crop demonstration plots by each AEA established.	MOFA	MOFA	NAMA
9	Monitor crops demonstration plots by DDOs in each operational area.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		9,600	Crops demonstration plots monitored by DDOs.	MOFA	MOFA	NAMA
10	Field supervision & management by MDA	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		1,800	Field supervision & management carried out by MDA	MOFA	MOFA	NAMA

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SOCTOR

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO PROMOTE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN THE MUNICIPALITY

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2015

No	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame Quarters				Annual Budget		Output Indicator	Source Funding	of	Implementation Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External				Lead	Collaborating
1	Construct 1No, 20 Unit open shed market	Nkyenkyene	X	X	X	X		25,000	1No.20-unit open shed constructed.	DACF		NAMA	
2	Rehabilitate 1No.meat shop.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		20,000	1No. meat shop rehabilitated	DACF		NAMA	EHA
3	Conduct training for 30 entrepreneurs	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	5,000	15,000	30 entrepreneurs trained	DACF/ REP		REP/ NBSSI	MA
4	Redesign & Reconstruct the Nsawam market	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	20,000	300,000	A redesigned & reconstructed Nsawam market	IGF/ UDG		NAMA	Wks Dept., EHA, Private Sector

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN HUMAN RESOURCES FOR MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2015

No	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame				Annual Budget		Output Indicator	Source Funding	of	Implementation Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External				Lead	Collaborating
1	Construction of 1No.6unit classroom block.	Ahodwo.	X	X	X	X		160,000	1No.6unit classroom block constructed.	DACF/DDF		NAMA	GES
2	Rehabilitate 1No.school block.	Ankwansu.	X	X	X	X		15,000	1No.school block rehabilitated.	DACF		NAMA	GES
3	Support for STME (science education)	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		10,000	STME supported.	DACF		NAMA	GES

4	Independence day celebration.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		15,000	Independence day celebrated.	DACF	GES	NAMA
5	Capacity building for MA staff and assembly members.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		61,990	MA staff and assembly members trained.	DACF/ UDG/DDF	MA	
6	Implement Dist. Response initiative on HIV/AIDS	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		8,000	HIV/AIDS, response initiative programme implemented	DACF	GHS	MA
7	Support Immunization programmes	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		10,000	Immunization programmes supported	DACF	GHS	MA
8	Implement Dist. Response initiative on malaria	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		10,000	Dist. Malaria programmes supported	DACF	GHS	MA
9	Construction of 1No.W/C Toilet facility.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		40,000	1No W/C Toilet constructed	DACF/ DDF	MA	EHA
10	Construction of 1No 3-Unit Day Care block at TeshiePresby Primary	PampansoT eshie	X	X	X	X		70,000	1No 3-Unit Day Care block constructed	DACF/ DDF	MA	GES
11	Lift Refuse.	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		50,000	Refuse lifted	DACF	MA	EHA
12	Purchase 2No.communal refuse containers.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		15,000	2No refuse containers purchased	DACF	MA	EHA

13	Drilling & construction of 5No.bore holes.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		30,000	5No B/holes drilled	DACF/DDF	MA	MWST/WKS, CWSA
14	5No. hydro geological investigation.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		15,000	Hydro geological surveys conducted	DACF/DDF	MA	MWST/WKS, CWSA/ Comm.Dev't
15	Community Animation & WATSAN training of 5No. communities.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		5,000	5No Community Animation/training conducted	DACF/DDF	MA	MWST/WKS, CWSA/ COMM. DEV'T
16	Community training of area councils & opinion leaders in monitoring, evaluation& management of projects.	Municipality wide.	X	X	X	X		4,000	Opinion leaders trained in monitoring, evaluation& management of projects	DACF/IGF	MA	Comm'tyDev
17	Construction of 1No 6-Unit classroom block for Anglican Primary 'B'	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		160,000	6-Unit classroom blk. Completed	DACF/DDF	MA	GES
18	Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom block Presby. KG	Dobro	X	X	X	X		80,000	3-Unit classroom bloc completed for Dobro KG	DDF/DACF	MA	GES
19	Construction of 1No 3—unit classroom block for SDA KG	Ntoaso	X	X	X	X		80,000	3-unit classroom block constructed	DDF/DACF	MA	GES
20	Construction of 1No 3—unit classroom block for PanpansoNingo KG	PanpansoNingo	X	X	X	X		80,000	"	DDF/DACF	MA	GES

21	Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom block for L/A KG	Chinto	X	X	X	X		80,000	“	DDF/DACF	MA	GES
22	Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom block for L/A KG	KwakuTawiah	X	X	X	X		80,000	“	DDF/DACF	MA	GES
23	Completion of 1No KG Block	PanpansoKrokese	X	X	X	X		65,000	PanpansoKrokese KG Block completed	DDF/DACF	MA	GES

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO PROMOTE THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY & INSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2015

No	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame Quarters				Annual Budget		Output Indicator	Source Funding	Implementation Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External			Lead	Collaborating
1	Organise four quarterly departmental/ MPCU meetings.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X	5,000	1500	4No. quarterly departmental & MPCU meetings held.	DACF/ IGF	MA	
2	Organise General Assembly & Sub-committee meetings	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X	32,500		General Assembly & sub-committee meetings organised.	DACF	MA	
3	Build capacity of MA	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		81,990	Capacity of MA staff	DACF/	MA	HRD

	Staff and Assembly members									& assembly members built	DDF/UDG		
4	Preparation/ Training on composite budget	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		10,000		Composite budget preparation & training done	DACF	MA	Budget/HRD
5	Updating of Database system	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		20,000		Database system updated	DACF/ UDG	MA	MPCU
6	Develop property valuation list	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		35,000		Property valuation list developed	DACF/ DDF	UDG, MA	TCPD/ Consultant
7	Acquisition of office Equipment/ furniture/plant.	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		63,000		Equipment/ furniture7 plant acquired	DCF	MA	
8	Public education & sensitization on policy and tax obligation	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X	22,000			Tax obligation/ policy education done.	IGF	MA	
9	Monitoring& evaluation of development projects.	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		42,000		Development projects monitored & evaluated	DACF	MA	
10	Preparation/Review of MTDP& Annual Action Plans	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		32,000		MTDP/ AAP's prepared/ reviewed	DACF	MA	MPCU
11	Maintenance, Repairs & Renewals	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		30,000		Main'tnce/ Repairs/ Renewals done	DACF	MA	
12	Construction of 2No zonal council offices	Nkyenenkye ne, Fotobi	X	X	X	X		120,000		2No zonal council offices constructed	DACF	MA	
13	Support security operations	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X	10,000	20,000		Security operations in the municipality	DACF/ IGF	MA	

14	Rehabilitation of Nsawam police station	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	20,000	30,000	supported Nsawam police station rehabilitated	IGF/ DACF	MA	Ghana Police Service
15	Fencing of Adoagyiri public cemetery	Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X	20,000	20,000	Adoagyiri public cemetery fenced	IGF/DACF	MA	Traditional Council

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO IMPROVE AND EXPAND THE EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE MUNICIPALITY

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2015

No	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame Quarters				Annual Budget		Output Indicator	Source Funding		Implementation Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External		Lead	Collaborating		
1	Rehabilitation of feeder roads	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		35,000	Feeder roads rehabilitated	GOG, DDF	DACF,	MA	DFR
2	Rehabilitate 5km town roads	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		800,000	5km. town roads rehabilitated	DACF/UDG	DDF/	MA	DUR
3	Dredging of storm drains & streams	Nsawam & Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X		25,000	Storm drains/streams dredged	DACF/UDG	DDF/	MA	EHA, WD, NADMO
4	Construction of culverts	Municipality wide	X	X	X	X		15,000	Culverts constructed	DACF/UDG	DDF/	MA	DF/ DUR/ WD
5	Construction of 1 No Market	Dobro	X	X	X	X	20,000	120,000	1 No market constructed	DDF		MA	WKS/EHA
6	Fencing of Public Cemetery	Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X		10,000	Public cemetery at Adoagyiri fenced	IGF/ DACF		MA	EHA

7.	Construct 2km of drains	Nsawam & Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X	15,000	100,000	rehabilitated 2km drains constructed	DDF/DACF/IGF	MA	WKS. DEPT.
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ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO MAKE AGRICULTURE ATTRACTIVE & SUSTAINABLE

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2016

No	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame				Local	Annual Budget		Output Indicator	Source Funding	Implementation Agency	
			1 st 4 th	2 nd	3 rd			External	Lead			Collaborating	
1	Supply veterinary drugs & treat sick animals.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		2,800	Veterinary drugs supplied & sick animals treated.	MOFA	MOFA	MA	
2	Conduct animal health extensions & livestock diseases surveillance.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		1,000	Animal health extension & livestock disease surveillance conducted.	MOFA	MOFA	MA	
3	Farmers' Day celebration.		X	X	X	X		15,000	Farmers' Day celebrated.	MOFA	MOFA	MA	
4	Promotion of local foods, food safety & handling.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		10,000	Local foods, food safety & handling promoted.	MOFA	MOFA	MA	
5	Upscale training in value chain analysis for MOFA staff.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		2,740	MOFA staff trained in value chain	MOFA	MOFA	MA	

									analysis.			
6	Const. of 4No. maize cribs for 2 zones.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		8,000	4No.maize cribs constructed for 2 zones.	MOFA	MOFA	MA
7	Procure 8No.grasscutter cages for 8No.farmer groups.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		6,250	8No.grasscutter cages procured for 8No. farmer groups.	MOFA	MOFA	MA
8	Establish 2No.crop demonstration plots by each AEA.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		5,020	2No. crop demonstration plots by each AEA established.	MOFA	MOFA	MA
9	Monitor crops demonstration plots by DDOs in each operational area.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		9,600	Crops demonstration plots monitored by DDOs.	MOFA	MOFA	MA
10	Field supervision & management by MDA	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		1,800	Field supervision & management carried out by MDA	MOFA	MOFA	MA
11	Support the promotion of agro-based industries with provision of skills training.	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		2,000	Promotion of agro-based industries supported with the provision of skills training.	DACF	MA	MOFA

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO PROMOTE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN THE MUNICIPALITY

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2016

No	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame				Local	Annual Budget		Output Indicator	Source Funding	of	Implementation Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		External	Lead				Collaborating	
1	Rehabilitate 1No.8-unit open shed.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		12,000.00	1No.8-unit open shed rehabilitated.	DACF		MA		
2	Rehabilitate 1No. Urinal at Main Market	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		20,000.00	1No urinal rehabilitated at Nsawam mkt.	DACF		MA		
3	Construction of 1No.27 unit open shed & rehabilitation of 18 unit open shed/urinal&6 units.	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		47,742.00	1No.27 unit open shed & 18 unit open shed/urinal & 6 units constructed & rehabilitated	DACF				
4.	Establish 1No Craft Village	Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X		20,000.00	1No Craft Village established	DDF/DACF		MA		

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN HUMAN RESOURCES FOR MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2016

No	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame				Local	Annual Budget		Output Indicator	Source Funding	of	Implementation Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		External	Lead				Collaborating	
1	Construction of 1No.	Kwame	X	X	X	X		80,000	1No.3unit	DACF/DDF		MA	GES	

	3unit classroom block L/A KG.	Boafo.								classroom block constructed.			
2	Rehabilitate 1No. School block for Meth KG.	Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X		25,000		1No. 3unit classroom block rehabilitated.	DACF/DDF	MA	GES
3	Support for STME	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X		15,000		STME supported.	IGFD/ACF	MA	GES
4	Celebration of independence day.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X		15,00		Independence day celebrated.	IGF	GES	MA
5	Capacity building programme for selected NAMA staff.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X	20,000	50,000		Selected NAMA staff trained.	IGF/DDF/DACF	MA	HRD
6	Campaign immunization.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X	5,000	5,000		Campaign immunization on carried out.	DACF/IGF	MA	GHS
7.	To campaign on HIV/AIDS	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	1,000	8,000		Campaign on HIV/AIDS carried out	DACF/IGF	MA	GHS
8.	To campaign on malaria	.Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	1,000	8,000		Campaign on malaria carried out	DACF/ IGF	MA	GHS
9.	Construction of 1No 6-Unit classroom block	DarmangPresby Primary "B"	X	X	X	X		160,000		1No 6-Unit block constructed for DarmangPresby Prim..	DACF/DDF	MA	GES
10	To support my first day at school	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	5,000			My first day at school supported	IGF	NAMA	GES

11	To embark on retreat.	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	5,000		Embarked on retreat	IGF	NAMA	
12	To Celebrate "Best Teachers Award"	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	10,000		Best Teachers award celebrated	DACF	GES	MA
13	Fumigate Refuse & Liquid Waste Disposal Sites.	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	10,000	150,000	Refuse & Liquid Waste Disposal Site Fumigated.	IGF/ DACF	MA	EHD
14	Create Awareness on Prevention of HIV/AIDS & Provide Care & Support For Orphans & Vulnerable Children & Persons Living With The Disease.	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	5,000	10,000	Awareness on HIV/AIDS created & support given to vulnerable persons.	DACF / IGF	MA	DSW
15	To Provide Homes For the Homeless/Orphans & Abandoned Children	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		120,000	Homes provided for the homeless /orphans & abandoned children	DACF	DSW	MA
16	Implement School Feeding Programme.	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		450,000	School feeding programme implemented.	DACF	MA	GES
17	Support Brilliant But Needy Students.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		10,000	Brilliant but needy student.	DACF	MA	GES

18	Procure Rain Coats, Wellington Boots ,Bicycle, ID Cards	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		10,000	Rain coat wellington boots, bicycles & ID cards procured.	DACF	MA	
19	Construction of 1No 3-Unit classroom block for Al-Badar Islamic KG	Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X		80,000	3-Unit classroom block for Al-Badar Islamic Sch.	DACF/ DDF	MAMA	GES
20	Construction of 1No 3-Unit classroom block for Kofisah L/A KG	Kofisah	X	X	X	X		80,000	Kofisah KG block completed	DDF/DACF	MA	GES
21	Construction of 1No 3-Unit classroom block for Presby KG	Akwamu-Amanfo	X	X	X	X		80,000	Completed KG block at AkwamuAmanfo Presby.	DDF/DACF	MA	GES
22	Construction of 1No 3-Unit classroom block for Meth. KG	Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X		80,000	A completed KG block at Adoagyiri Methodist School	DDF/DACF	MA	GES
23	Construction of 1No 3-Unit KG Block	Nkyenkyene Amanfro	X	X	X	X		80,000	Acompleted KG block at NkyenkyeneAmanfro	DDF/DACF	MA	GES

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO PROMOTE THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY & INSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2016

No	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame				Annual Budget		Output Indicator	Source Funding	Implementation Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External			Lead	Collaborating
1	Organise four quarterly departmental meetings.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X	20,000		4No. quarterly departmental meetings held.	DACF	MA	
2	Organise 3No. general assembly meetings	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X	20,000		3No. assembly meeting organised.	DACF	MA	
3	Construction of car park.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X						
4	Construction of 1No. MCE bungalow.	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		200,000	1No. MCE bungalow constructed	DACF	MA	
5	Acquisition of office equipment.	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		14,000	Office equipment acquired	DACF	MA	
6	Purchase revenue items	Nsawam	X	X	X	X		30,000	Revenue van purchased	DACF	MA	
7	Monitoring of project implementation.	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		46,000	Project implementation monitored.	DACF		
8	Review of Monitoring &	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	2,000		Monitoring &			

	Evaluation plan									evaluation plan reviewed			
9	Construction of 1No. Area Council Office	Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X		100,000		1No.Area council office constructed	DACF	MA	
10	To celebrate best Assembly worker	Nsawam	X	X	X	X	5,000			Best assembly worker award celebrated	IGF	MA	
11	Prepare Annual Composite Budget of the Assembly.	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	2,000	10,000		Annual Composite Budget prepared.	DACF/IGF	MA	
12	Update database system	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	10,000	15,000		Database system updated.	DACF	MA	

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT.

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO IMPROVE & EXPAND UPON THE EXISTING PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2017

No	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame				Annual Budget		Output Indicator	Source of Funding	Implementation Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External			Lead	Collaborating
1	Construction of 5km town roads	Nsawam, Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X		500,000	5km town roads constructed	DACF/ DDF/UDG	MA	DFR/ WKS DEPT
2	Rehabilitation of 3.5km Nkyenenkyene-Asonkrom feeder road	Nkyenenkyene	X	X	X	X		20,000	Nkyenenkyene-Asonkrom feeder road rehabilitated	DACF/DDF	MA	DFR

3	Dredging of streams and storm drains	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		25,000	Streams and drains dredged	DACF/DDF	MA	NADMO/ WKS DEPT.
4	Construction of 1No 14-Seater KVIP Toilet	Signboard	X	X	X	X		60,000	1No 14-Seater KVIP Toilet constructed at Signboard	DDF/DACF	MA	WKS DEPT./ EHA
5	Undertake tree planting along Densu River	Nsawam, Adoagyiri	X	X	X	X	1,000	4,000	Trees planted along the Densu river	IGF/DACF	NADMO/ Parks& Gardens	MA
6	Undertake fire prevention campaigns	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	1,000	2,000	Fire prevention campaigns organized	IGF/DACF	GNFS	MA
7	Sensitize public on climate change											

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION & SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO MAKE AGRICULTURE ATTRACTIVE & SUSTAINABLE

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2017

No	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame				Annual Budget		Output Indicator	Source Funding	Implementation Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External			Lead	Collaborating
1	Supply veterinary drugs & treat sick animals.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X			Veterinary drugs supplied & sick animals treated.	MOFA	MOFA	MA
2	Conduct animal health	Municipality-	X	X	X	X			Animal health	MOFA	MOFA	MA

	extensions & livestock diseases surveillance.	wide.							extension & livestock disease surveillance conducted.			
3	Farmers' Day celebration.		X	X	X	X			Farmers' Day celebrated.	MOFA	MOFA	MA
4	Promotion of local foods, food safety & handling.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X			Local foods, food safety & handling promoted.	MOFA	MOFA	MA
5	Upscale training in value chain analysis for MOFA staff.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X			MOFA staff trained in value chain analysis.	MOFA	MOFA	MA
6	Procure 8No.grasscutter cages for 8No.farmer groups.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X			8No.grasscutter cages procured for 8No. farmer groups.	MOFA	MOFA	MA
7	Establish 1No. crop demonstration plots by each AEA.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X			1No. crop demonstration plots by each AEA established.	MOFA	MOFA	MA
8	Monitor crops demonstration plots by DDOs in each operational area.	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X			Crops demonstration plots monitored by DDOs.	MOFA	MOFA	MA
9	Field supervision & management by MDA	Municipality-wide.	X	X	X	X			Field supervision & management carried out by MDA	MOFA	MOFA	MA

	independence day.												
4	Capacity building programme for NAMA staff.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X	20,000	40,000	NAMA staff trained.	DDF/DACF/IGF	MA	HRD/DEPTS	
5	Support immunization programmes	Municipality-wide	X	X	X	X		5,000	Immunization programmes supported	DACF	GHS	MA	
6	Support District Response Initiative on , HIV/AIDS & malaria.	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	1,000	8,000	DRI on HIV/AIDS & malaria supported	DACF	GHS	MA	
7	Implement School Feeding Programme	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		500,000	School feeding programme implemented	DACF	MA	GES	
8	Support needy but brilliant students	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X		10,000	Needy but brilliant students supported	DACF	MA	GES	

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

MUNICIPAL GOAL: TO PROMOTE THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY & INSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2017

No	Programme/Activities	Location	Time-Frame				Annual Budget		Output Indicator	Source Funding	of	Implementation	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External				Agency Lead	Collaborating
1	Organise four quarterly departmental and MPCU meetings.	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X			4No. quarterly departmental meetings held.	DACF		MA	
2	Organise 3No.general assembly meetings	Nsawam.	X	X	X	X			3No.assembly meeting organised.	DACF		MA	
3	Monitoring of project implementation.		X	X	X	X							
4	Review of Monitoring & Evaluation plan		X	X	X	X							

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Monitoring

Monitoring is the process of measuring, coordinating, collecting, processing, and communicating information of assistance to management for decision-making. It is an essential part of the implementation phase of a programme, since it provides feedback.

Its purpose is to identify immediate problems or deviations from the established plan and find quick practical solutions. Monitoring is based on a comparison between established norms or standards and actual performance.

The sources of information used in monitoring development projects or programmes and activities include monthly, quarterly, and annual reports from project sites based on specific format.

At the municipality level, the activities of monitoring and evaluation are the responsibility of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) and the Municipal Sector Agencies. The MPCU is responsible specifically for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation plan. Again, it is required to provide an oversight over all municipal Level Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and also carry out the monitoring and evaluation of municipal development policies. Actual project monitoring is however, the responsibility of the municipal Sector Departments.

The works sub-communities, civil society organization, and the Regional Coordinating Council complement this exercise.

6.2 The Evaluation Process

Evaluation of the Implementation of the municipal 4-Year Medium Tern Development Plan is a more comprehensive form of assessment than regular monitoring.

Evaluation is a systematic way of learning from experience and using the lessons learned to improve current activities and promote better plans by the careful selection of alternatives for future action.

This involves analysis of the different phases of the plans, its relevance, formulation, efficiency and effectiveness, and the extent of its acceptance by all parties involved.

It renders the possible reallocation of priorities and resources on the basis of changing developmental needs. Therefore, evaluation may cover the plans effectiveness, equity, efficiency and impact.

Evaluations are of two types. These are:

- i) Ex-ante Evaluation
- j) Ex-post evaluation

Ex-ante evaluation is often referred to as appraisal. This involved analyzing the likely results stemming from the implementation of the proposed Plan. It is also used to consider alternative ways of achieving project objectives.

An example of ex-ante evaluation techniques is Cost-Benefit-Analysis.

Ex-ante evaluation of a plan may involve:

- xi. Measurement of levels of achievement objectives (expected)
- xii. Appraisal of evidence produced
- xiii. Setting down findings in a logical framework.

Ex-post evaluation is to ascertain whether the resources invested have produced or are producing expected level of outputs and benefits, and are reaching the intended target population.

Ex-post evaluation is essentially a review of implemented projects over time and may involve.

- xiv. Observation of consequences of the adopted plan
- xv. Comparison with predicted expected outcomes and
- xvi. Identification of new problems arising

According to NDPC guidelines, the first ex-post evaluation should be conducted one-year after completion of project. The evaluation should cover the following.

- xvii. Has the Action Plan and Project Objectives been achieved
- xviii. Was the project completed in time planned?
- xix. Was the project cost within the amount estimated?

6.3 Monitoring/Evaluation Strategy

The Assembly has the overall responsibility of implementing projects and programmes of the municipality.

However, a technical team, drawn from the Assembly and form among the personnel of the decentralized departments present in the municipality must be put in place to monitor and evaluate the schedules of the 4-Year Medium-Term Plan.

It must be emphasized that the MPCU will be responsible for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation procedures and also for coordinating and collating the output of monitoring and coordination activities.

6.4 Techniques for Monitoring

The Assembly will adopt the following:

- xx. On the spot checks and
- xxi. Periodic implementation reports

6.5 Techniques for Evaluation

- xxii. The planning Balance Sheet
- xxiii. The Goals Achievements Matrix
- xxiv. Cost- Benefit Analysis

It should be emphasized that the service of the two major activities depends to a large extent on the efficiency of the institutional arrangements that are available (i.e. resources) for effective coordination

.

6.6 Reporting

An effective mechanism of reporting is necessary to keep the information channels open. Periodic, quarterly and monthly reports, depending on the type of project and programme, will be required from MPCU. The Municipal Planning and Coordinating Units will submit periodic report to the Municipal Assembly and funding agencies. Monitoring reports will also be required from the works sub-committee on progress of projects in the various communities.

6.7 Summary and Conclusion

The purpose of this Medium-Term Development Plan is to provide a comprehensive framework for poverty reduction in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality. To facilitate this, the plan was prepared strictly in line with MTDPF-2014 guidelines. In addition, the plan is flexible enough to accommodate any future changes, which may occur, or events, which were unforeseen during the plan preparation process. Based on the above, there is the need to update components of the plan on an annual basis. It must however be emphasized that the Assembly has the responsibility of ensuring that there is minimal, if any, deviation from the proposals made in the plan during implementation. This is one way of making a more efficient use of the Assembly's resources while ensuring that a solid foundation is laid for the achievement of Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly's long-term development objectives.

It is also very important to ensure that for each year of the Four-Year Medium Terms Plan the projects to be implemented are adequately reflected in the Assembly capital budget.

In preparing the 4-Year Medium Term Development Plan for the Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality, a careful overview of existing socio-economic situation, the potentials and constraints (human and material) of the municipality have been presented. The income and expenditure pattern have been examined.

As a major input, a number of development interventions have been proposed for all the major sectors of the local economy with reference to NMTDPF2014

The successful implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2014-2017) will go a long way to improve the living standard of people in the municipality. What is required as very critical condition is adequate funding, and total political will and community commitment, community mobilization, coordination and management of resources for the implementation of the proposed development projects.

With proper management and judicious utilization of resources, the targets set in the 4-Year Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of NMTDPF2014 will be achieved by the end of the plan period.

To ensure full community participation, it is important to work through the Zonal Councils, local chiefs or traditional rulers, unit committees, Assembly members, community groups and religious organizations where necessary. These identified groups should be strengthened and assigned progressively participative roles in the municipal socio-economic development activities.

With this background, planning and implementation of the 4-Year Medium Term Development Plan (2014–2017) should be done in such a manner that local people can assume a full responsibility and ownership of community projects and be trained to operate and maintain the project in order to ensure their long-term sustainability.

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.1 Introduction

Dissemination of information to stakeholders has become very important as far as development issues are concerned. In other words communication strategy has become imperative in managing stakeholders' expectations as far as developments of their communities are concerned.

7.2 Reporting

After each exercise, project/programme actors, communities, sector departments and other stakeholders would be made aware of the observations and findings.

It is however, mandatory for the MPCU to brief the Municipal Chief Executive, the Municipal Coordinating director, Presiding Member and other Municipal Assembly actors on the progress of work, observations and gaps identified.

This will allow all stakeholders to take all the necessary actions for the defects to be redressed. The MPCU will include all the findings and reactions in the quarterly and annual reports, which will sum up all M/E activities.

7.3 Dissemination of the Report

The MPCU will ensure that M/E reports which are generated will be disseminated to all relevant stakeholders and decision-makers. Copies of the quarterly reports and annual reports would be forwarded to the RPCU, NDPC and other MDAs and stakeholders. The philosophy of sharing the content of these reports with stakeholders at the sub district level and community levels is to increase the accountability and transparency of the municipal assembly as well as displaying commitment to development and poverty reduction. It is also aimed at boosting the commitments of stakeholders to support development interventions.

After the generation of the report the MPCU will adopt the appropriate strategy to disseminate the reports. This will include:

- 1.** Announcement, discussions and broadcast in local news media. E.g. local FM (FAWE).
- 2.** Meeting with traditional rulers, representatives of urban/zonal councils and other opinion leaders.
- 3.** Holding community meetings at central locations throughout the municipality. Experiences and lessons learnt will be a guide to be applied to planning and decision-making

ANNEXES

EDUCATION: Sustainability Test Annex A

Activity: Construction of classroom blocks.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land degradation: deforestation.	Vulnerable areas shown on map.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies	Quantity and type of pollutants waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate sand wining	Vulnerable areas shown on map.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Teenage pregnancy: the project should not encourage teenage pregnancy	Number of teenage pregnancy recorded.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
High incidence of HIV/AIDS cases.	Number of HIV/AIDS cases recorded.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Delinquency.	Number of reported cases.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Child labour	Number of reported cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
1 EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Employment: the activity should promote employment generation	Unemployment rate.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Poverty.	Number of people living below the poverty line.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Low market	Number of businesses registered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
2 INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Low revenue	Amount of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Logistics.	Inventory of Assembly's facilities.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Capacity.	Educational levels of personnel of the Assembly.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Feeder Road Sustainability Test Annex B

Activity: To embark on spot improvement of feeder roads.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land degradation: deforestation.	Vulnerable areas shown on map.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate sand wining.	Vulnerable areas shown on map.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies.	Quantity and type of pollutants waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Teenage pregnancy: the project should not encourage teenage pregnancy	Number of teenage pregnancy recorded.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
High incidence of HIV/AIDS	Number of HIV/AIDS cases recorded.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Delinquency.	Number of reported cases.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Child labour.	Number of reported cases.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
3 EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Employment: the activity should promote employment generation	Unemployment rate.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Poverty.	Number of people living below the poverty line.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Low market	Number of businesses registered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
4 INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Low revenue	Amount of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Logistics.	Inventory of Assembly's facilities.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Capacity.	Educational levels of personnel of the Assembly.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Water Projects Sustainability Test Annex C

Activity: Drilling and construction of boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Land degradation: deforestation.	Vulnerable areas shown on map.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies.	Quantity and type of pollutants waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate sand winning.	Vulnerable areas shown on map.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Teenage pregnancy: the ppp should not encourage teenage pregnancy	Number of teenage pregnancy recorded.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
High incidence of HIV/AIDS cases.	Number of HIV/AIDS cases recorded.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Delinquency.	Number of reported cases.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Child labour.	Number of reported cases.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
5 EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Unemployment: the activity should promote employment generation	Unemployment rate.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Poverty.	Number of people living below the poverty line.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Low market.	Number of businesses registered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
6 INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Low revenue	Amount of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Logistics.	Inventory of Assembly's facilities.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Capacity.	Educational levels of personnel of the Assembly.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sanitation Projects Sustainability Test Annex D

Activity: Construction KVIPs/Hand Washing Facilities(Institutional Latrines)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Land degradation: deforestation.	Vulnerable areas shown on map.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies.	Quantity and type of pollutants waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate sand winning.	Vulnerable areas shown on map.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		0) 1 2 3 4 5
		0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Teenage pregnancy: the project should not encourage teenage pregnancy	Number of teenage pregnancy recorded.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
High incidence of HIV/AIDS cases.	Number of HIV/AIDS cases recorded.	0 1 2 3 4 5
Delinquency.	Number of reported cases.	0 1 2 3 4 5
Child labour.	Number of reported cases.	0 1 2 3 4 5
7 EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Unemployment: the activity should promote employment generation	Unemployment rate.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Poverty.	Number of people living below the poverty line.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Low market.	Number of businesses registered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
8 INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Low revenue	Amount of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Logistics.	Inventory of Assembly's facilities.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Capacity.	Educational levels of personnel of the Assembly.	0 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health Projects Sustainability Test Annex E

Activity: construct 3 No. CHPS in the municipality		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Land degradation: deforestation.	Vulnerable areas shown on map.	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies.	Quantity and type of pollutants waste to be identified.	0 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate sand winning.	Vulnerable areas shown on map.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		0) 1 2 3 4 5
		0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Teenage pregnancy: the ppp should not encourage teenage pregnancy	Number of teenage pregnancy recorded.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
High incidence of HIV/AIDS cases.	Number of HIV/AIDS cases recorded.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Delinquency.	Number of reported cases.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Child labour.	Number of reported cases.	0 1 2 3 4 5
9 EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Unemployment: the activity should promote employment generation	Unemployment rate.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Poverty.	Number of people living below the poverty line.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Low market.	Number of businesses registered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
10 INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Low revenue	Amount of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Logistics.	Inventory of Assembly's facilities.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Capacity.	Educational levels of personnel of the Assembly.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Education Project Sustainability Test Annex F

Activity: Educate the public on the need to pay taxes.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land degradation: deforestation	Vulnerable areas shown on map.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies	Quantity and type of pollutants waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate sand winning.	Vulnerable areas shown on map.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Teenage pregnancy: the ppp should not encourage teenage pregnancy	Number of teenage pregnancy recorded.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
High incidence of HIV/AIDS cases.	Number of HIV/AIDS cases recorded.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Delinquency.	Number of reported cases.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Child labour.	Number of reported cases.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
11 EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Unemployment: the activity should promote employment generation	Unemployment rate.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Poverty.	Number of people living below the poverty line.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Low market.	Number of businesses registered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
12 INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Low revenue	Amount of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Logistics.	Inventory of Assembly's facilities.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Capacity.	Educational levels of personnel of the Assembly.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Private Sector Enhancement Sustainability Test Annex G

Activity: Organise Business Management for SME in the municipality.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land degradation: deforestation	Vulnerable areas shown on map.	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies	Quantity and type of pollutants waste to be identified.	0 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate sand winning.	Vulnerable areas shown on map.	0 1 2 3 4 5
		0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Teenage pregnancy: the ppp should not encourage teenage pregnancy	Number of teenage pregnancy recorded.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
High incidence of HIV/AIDS cases.	Number of HIV/AIDS cases recorded.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Delinquency.	Number of reported cases.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Child labour.	Number of reported cases.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
13 EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Unemployment: the activity should promote employment generation	Unemployment rate.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Poverty.	Number of people living below the poverty line.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Low market.	Number of businesses registered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
14 INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Low revenue	Amount of revenue collected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Logistics.	Inventory of Assembly's facilities.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Capacity.	Educational levels of personnel of the Assembly.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5