

ACRONYMS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AEO	Agricultural Extension Officer
AESL	Architectural Engineering Services Limited
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BOP	Business Operating Permit
CBO	Community Based Organisation
COM	Community
CWSA	Community Water & Sanitation Agency
DACF	Municipal Assembly Common Fund
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
Dept	Department
DEPT	Municipal Education Planning Team
DFID	Department for International Development
DWST	Municipal Water and Sanitation
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EU	European Union
F.R.	Feeder Roads
FAWE	Forum for African Women Educationists
GES	Ghana Education Service
GPRS	Growth Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSM	Global Systems for Mobile Communication
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IT	Information Technology
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
JICA	Japan International cooperation Agency
JSS	Junior Secondary School

KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Latrine
LGF	Locally Generated Funds
MA	Municipal Assembly
MBA	Municipal Budget Analyst
MCD	Municipal Co-ordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
ME	Municipal Engineer
MFO	Municipal Finance Officer
MHMT	Municipal Health Management team
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agricultural
MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
MPCU	Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit
MPO	Municipal Planning Officer
NADMO	National Development Movement
NBSSI	National Board on Small-Scale Industries
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NYC	National Youth Council
OP	Partner Organisation
OPD	Out Patients Departments
POCC	Potential Opportunities Constraints and Challenges
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RCC	Regional Co-ordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning Co-ordinating unit
SEDWSP	South Eastern Municipal Water Supply Project
SHC	School Health Committee
SHEP	Self-Help Electrification Programme

SIF	Social Investment Plan
SIP	Strategic Investment Fund
SMC	School Management Committee
SSS	Senior Secondary School
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
URI	Upper Respiratory Infection
VIP	Village Infrastructure Project
WASTAN	Water and Sanitation Committee
AA	Affirmative Action
AAGDS	Accelerated Agriculture Growth and Development Strategy
AfDB	African Development Bank
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CEDA	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CGP	Country Gender Profile
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning Services
DA	District Assemblies
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DISCAP	District Capacity Project
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
ERP	Economic Recovery Program
FGC/M	Female Genital Cutting/Mutilation
FHH	Female Headed Households
FIDA	Federation of Women Lawyers
GAC	Ghana AIDS Commission
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEST	Gender Equality Sector Team
GHS	Ghana Health Services
GPRS I	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy

GPRS II	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
CR	Central Administration
HRM	Human Resource Manager
PO	Procurement Officer

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are so grateful to the Municipal Chief Executive Hon. Michael Essuman Mensah and the Municipal Co-ordinating Director, Charles Kwabena Opoku for financial support.

We wish to thank our community members, heads of department, opinion leaders and all civic societies for their contribution during the data collection and public hearing.

To the dedicated MPCU members we say thank you. We also wish to acknowledge the professional and technical support of our senior colleagues Mr. Timothy Teye Oman of Regional Coordinating Council (RCC), Cape Coast, we say thank you.

We could not have seen the light of today if it had not been the total team effort of the MPCU and I wish to thank them for making my work as team leader a fruitful experience.

It goes without saying though that my demerit remains my responsibility, while accepting full responsibility for any lapses in the preparation of the plan

I am fully convinced that these experiences are footprints we have left in the sand of time to facilitate the total reduction of poverty in the Awutu Senya East Municipality.

We are grateful for the opportunity to serve our Municipality

JOHN ARTHUR OFORI
MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER

CHIEF EXECUTIVE' S FORWARD

His Excellency Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, the president of the Republic of Ghana in his 2017 state of the nation address to the Nation, he reminded us of his vision of embarking on one of the most comprehensive programmes for industrial transformation, PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS , One District, One Factory” policy, establishment of a multi-purpose industrial park in each of the ten regions and enhancement of domestic retail market infrastructure and the active promotion of the marketing and distribution of domestically produced to improve the quality of life of the people of Ghana.

It is in the spirit of this vision that the political and administrative leadership of Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly together with all our partners in development from Traditional Authority, Civil society, Departments of the Assembly took time during the diagnostic workshops and the public hearings to define how collectively to shape our shared destiny. With the crafting of a Medium-Term Development Plan to guide all our actions over the next four (4) years in a sustainable development path, was mapped out for our Municipality.

We have reflected on the progress made to date in addressing our development backlogs and evaluated our strategic approach to ensure that we are still on track to achieve our vision of becoming the most proactive, caring and commercial hub in central region. What we present in this Medium-Term development planning process, is a plan that moves beyond consolidation of basic services towards a concerted effort at poverty reduction through job creation all within a deeply embedded sustainability framework.

We have reviewed and curved out Seven Point Plan of Action that will continue to guide our Municipality.

We humbly wish to announce that our medium-term plan remains the strategic driver of both our budget and our performance management system.

In this way, our strategy drives real development on the ground, and civil society can measure us against targets that are based on strategic medium-term plan.

I will like to thank all and sundry who participated in the various diagnostic workshops and the public hearing during the process of developing the plan. We look forward to continue to engaging our cherished Traditional Authorities, communities, civil societies, and decentralized department in more strategic way in the implementation of the plan.

Over and above this process, I wish to encourage every resident, business, community, Zonal councils, Departments and non- governmental organization to take this opportunity to read, engage with and provide feedback to us on our Medium-Term Plan, for it is only with your commitment to work together with us, that we can achieve our Municipality’s vision.

Hon. Anita Love Obo Amissah

Municipal Chief Executive

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The basic tenets of the current Four-year Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2022-2025) under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda Policy Frame Work in Awutu Senya East Municipality is a programme of action and policy reforms that seek to accelerate growth in a manner that is consistent with improving the living standard and reducing poverty of the populace in the Municipality.

The formulation of the document is based on consultation with a broad segment of the society including civil society, community-based organisations, non-governmental organisations, urban, town, and area Councils unit committees, civil traditional authorities, Persons with disability ,GPRTU and Decentralised Departments.

The Document contains the future state of the Municipality from 2014 to 2017 as envisaged by the principal actors of development (Municipal Assembly, Departments of the Assembly, NGO's and the entire people of Awutu Senya East)

This document is divided into five main parts. Part one which is the executive summary which seek to give a vivid picture of the Municipality at a glance and also give a brief statement of the Four-Year medium term plan proposals for the development of the Municipality.

Part two is the Municipal profile giving the current situation analysis of the Municipality. It is also an input into the planning and programming stage, which is the third part as it helps to identify the problems, challenges, potentials opportunities and Constrains and Challenges of the Municipality in relation to the thematic areas/development dimensions and identified potential priorities.

This chapter essentially analyses the developmental needs of the communities and establishes how far these needs could be satisfied given the existing potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges in the Municipality.

Chapter four looks at the Development Focus, Goals and Objectives, synthesizes the Municipality's priorities, goals and objectives based on the analysis undertaken in Chapter 3. The chapter then proceeds to develop strategies for thematic areas.

Chapter 4 proceeds with the implementation arrangements, marketing of the plan phasing of the medium term plan.

Finally, in chapter 5, monitoring and evaluation arrangements are put in place to ensure the plan remains on course over this duration. This involves development of monitoring indicators and targets for each thematic objective area.

The ultimate Development Focus of the medium term plan, which has been set within the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework, is to **create wealth and improve the quality of life of the people through poverty reduction strategies in the Municipality.**

This Medium Term Development Plan has vigorously been subjected to public hearing and therefore has the approval of the majority of the people in the Municipality.

HON. JONES KWATENG
PRESIDING MEMBER

HON. ANITA LOVE OBO AMISSAH
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

The Awutu Senya East Municipal was carved out of the former Awutu Senya District in 2012 and established as a Municipality by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2025 with Kasoa as its capital. The rationale was to facilitate government's decentralization programs and local governance system. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the total population in the Municipality stood at 108,422 but with a projection to 2020, the population is 143,453 (growth rate of 2.8%). This is about 4.9 percent of the Central region's population. The Awutu Senya East Municipality is mainly urban. Results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census indicate that the Municipality has few rural settlements.

Vision

- To become a well-developed Municipal Assembly that provides and facilitates excellent services to its people to ensure improvement in the quality of life of its people.

Mission

- The Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly exists to facilitate the improvement in the quality of life of the people in close collaboration with the private sector and other development partners in the Municipality through the mobilization and the judicious use of resources and provision of Basic Socio-Economic Development within the context of commitment to **Equity, Accountability, and Excellence.**

Functions

These are deliberative, legislative and executive. According to section 6(3) of PNDCL 207 list them as follows.

- The Municipality is responsible for the overall development of the Municipality and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the Central Government for approval the development plan and budget for the Municipality.
- Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical, financial and other resources of the Municipality.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the Municipality and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the Municipality.
- Initiate programmes for development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the Municipality.
- In cooperation with appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the Municipality.
- Ensure ready access to the courts in the Municipality for the promotion of justice.

Core Values

The core values of the municipality are principles that the assembly upholds and are at the heart of its functions. These values are stressed on in dealing with all groups of the general public,

without which the assembly ceases to exist. The core values of the Awutu Senya East Municipality includes; People Oriented, Accountability, Fairness or Equity, Innovation, Loyalty and Excellence

Accountability.

- ❖ The assembly shall be responsible to the government and the public for their actions.

Fairness or equity

- ❖ The public will be treated with fairness in dealing with them
- ❖ No form of discrimination as against the public will be tolerated

Innovation

- ❖ Constantly improving services to meet changing demands and needs of the public.
- ❖ Committed to providing innovative ideas in problem solving and policy implementation.

Loyalty

- ❖ The assembly shall be faithful in the pursuit of the goals and aspirations of the municipality.
- ❖ The assembly owes allegiance to the general public to whom they have been called to serve.

Excellence

- ❖ Stress on quality, efficiency and high productivity
- ❖ Professionalism in dealings

People Oriented Approach

- ❖ Treat people with respect and dignity
- ❖ Foster team work and collaboration
- ❖ The concerns and needs of the public are our priority

Recognize and reward hard work and accomplishment

Performance Review of the Municipality 2018- 2021

Status of the Performance of the Implementation Programme and Projects under the Agenda for Jobs of MTDP

A review of achievements and failures of the **MTDP 2018-2021** under the Agenda for Jobs is essential for a realistic assessment of the current situation of development in the Municipality. The review was undertaken based on the monitoring targets/outcomes set out in the 2018- 2021 MTDP and on the five-dimension areas of development under Agenda for Jobs.

Over the period, some achievements were recorded, particularly in the areas of Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements under which prioritized road networks were tarred, reshaped, and maintained to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and improve accessibility to key urban centers of population. This achievement was closely followed by Social Development, especially were areas such as education, health and social protection interventions were improved.

Significantly, very little progress was made in Economic Development and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability. A little was also achieved under the Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs in the area of Sister City Relationships.

It also worth noting that the performance of fully completed projects within the Municipality were around **66.76% between 2018-2020 while the ongoing development projects were 16.13% and abandoned projects were only 1.46% between the same period**. No project was implemented outside the Medium-Term Development Plan.

The key major challenges uncounted during the implementation of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan as follows:-

- Delays and erratic nature of the release of Donor funds and the District Assembly Common Funds.
- Inadequate funds to implement projects
- High expectations from key stakeholders especially community members who expect projects to be implemented in their various communities after public hearings well conducted.

Table 1: Performance Review, 2018-2021

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	2018-2021 Medium-term target	Development Outcomes	
				Year	Data
Economic Development	Amount of kilowatts of Energy from waste supplied for economic development	0	0	2020	0
	% change in number of households with access to electricity	72.1%	92.3%	2020	96%
	% increase in Internally Generated Revenue	2,712,437.00	25%	2020	18%↑

	% increase in IGF collected and allocation for LED	20,000	25%	2020	37.9%↓
Economic Development	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to MTDP implementation	1,800,000.00	4,717,064.00	2020	3.73↓
	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish CROP			2020	62.9%↓
	-Maize	4,000.00MT	5%	2020	71.2%↓
	-Cassava	20,500.00MT	10%	2020	0
	-Tomato	6,400MT	5%	2020	0
	-Groundnut	350.00MT	2%	2020	0
	-Mango	3,080.00MT	1%	2020	0
	-Yam	1,230.00MT	2%		
	Proportion of young farmers with improved access to land for agriculture development	2%	20%	2020	1%
	% increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish ANIMAL				
	-Cattle	15,000	0.5%	2020	59.6%↓
	-Small Ruminants	14,000	1.5%	2020	35.4%↓
	-Poultry	90,400	12%	2020	4.5%↑
	% of DA Expenditure within MTDP budget	90%	100%	2020	97%
	Comprehensive Database of Businesses available	Yes	Yes	2020	YES
Economic Development	Number of youth engaged in agri-businesses	26,702	30,000	2020	0
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Level of coverage of Municipal Health Services	29%	70%	2020	90%
	HIV and AIDS/STIs prevalence rates	15%	1%	2020	1.97%
	% reduction in fertility rate	3.3%	2.0%	2020	-
	% of population with access to improved sanitation	24.0%	100%	2020	21.3%

	Number of poor households covered under the LEAP Programme increased by 30%	911	2,000	2020	40% (2,800)
	% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	45%	95%	2020	61%
	Number of reported cases of abuse	1106	500	2020	90% ↓
	Gender parity index: KG: Primary: JHS SHS	0.94 0.95 0.90 0.62	1.0 1.9 1.0 0.74	2020	0.92 0.99 1.00 1.00
	Number of reported cases of abuse against the vulnerable	1106	200	2020	30% ↓
	% of Disability funds disbursed	100%	100%	2020	100%
	% increase in the BECE Results	59%	80%	2019	79.71%
	% increase in net admission rate at primary schools	64.8%	90%	2020	
	% of Population with improved Access to health service delivery	79%	90%	2020	100%
	Maternal mortality ratio	7	0	2020	68/100,000 Live births
	Increase number of CHPs Zones in the Municipality	7	20	2020	24
	Increase number of schools by 20%	27	35	2020	41
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Number of women and men trained in alternative livelihood programmes by 80%	173	350	2019	Male=128 Female=325 Total 453 (161.8%)
	Increase the number of Climate Change interventions integrated into Assembly Plans and Budgets by 40%	15	21	2020	53
	Increase the proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated	15km	25km	2020	70km
	Increase the proportion/length of roads constructed	2.5km	2.5km	2020	45.6km

	Metres of concrete drains constructed	N/A	77km	2020	
	% reduction of road accidents in the Municipality				
	Number of communities with increased access to ICT Facilities	4	45	2020	48
	Increase the Tele density and penetration rate	46.7%	65%	2020	76%
	Number of settlements with complete Digital property Address Systems	0	30%	2020	0
	Number of Reported Cases of Disaster	12	4		
	Level of application of Science, Technology and Innovation	N/A	40%	2020	44%
	Asset register of the Assembly updated to include all assets	No	Yes	2020	Yes
	Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) fully implemented	No	Yes	2020	Yes
	Percentage increase in the number of community members planting trees	0	149	2020	164
	Number of Artisans trained in modern techniques of building basic houses	0	150	2020	200

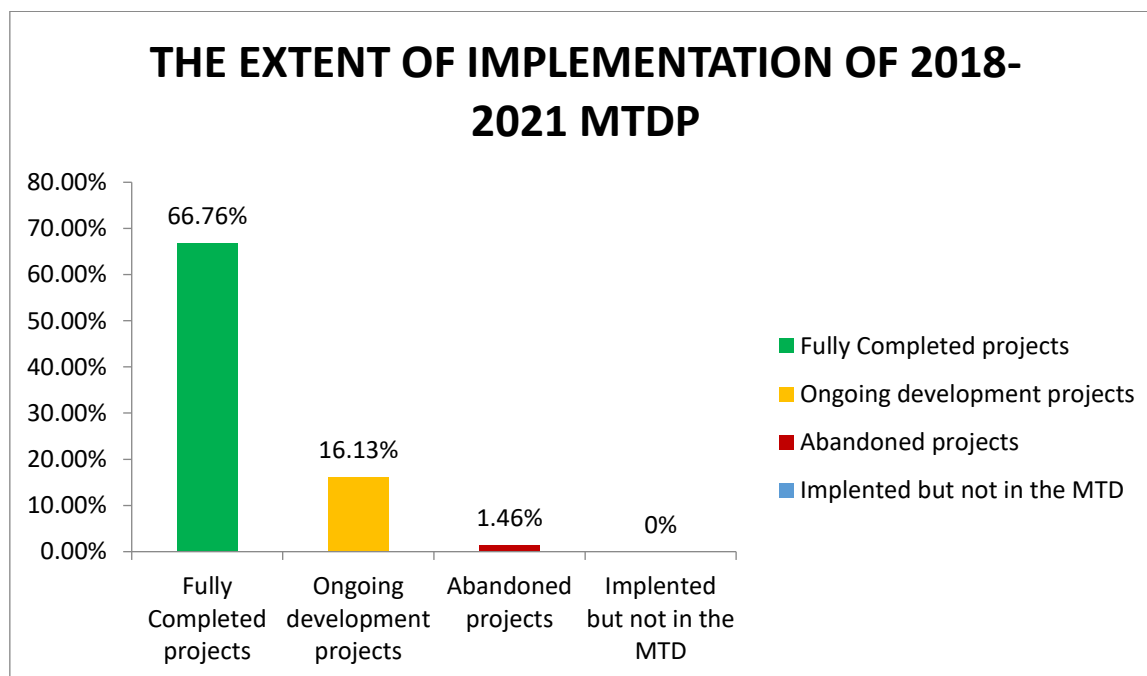
REVENUE PERFORMANCE OF AWUTU SENYA EAST MUNICIPAL FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS

(2018 - 2020)

The Municipal Assembly continue to record a significant improvement in the generation of Internal Generated Fund (IGF). On the average IGF collection increased by 8.52% for the last three years. It is as a result of rigorous measures such as enforcement and prosecution of non-rate payers, involvement of private revenue collectors, sensitization and blockage of leakages. The setting of target for the actors of the revenue generation also played a key role.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE 2018-2020

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL ESIMATED COST OF PLAN	TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED	VARIANCE
GOG	9,046,815.70	8,867,435.95	179,379.75
IGF	12,088,643.69	11,155,102.98	933,540.71
DACF	14,135,573.02	8,234,816.45	5,900,756.57
DACF-RFG (DDF)	2,510,833.02	1,599,269.62	911,563.40
MAG	677,262.23	270,727.32	406,534.91
GSCSP	23,259,426.89	9,146,015.73	14,113,411.16
TOTAL	61,718,554.55	39,273,368.05	22,445,186.50



THE PROFILE OF AWUTU SENYA EAST

Introduction

The Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly (ASEMA) was carved out from the former Awutu Senya District in 2012 and established as a Municipality by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2025 with Kasoa as its capital. The rationale was to facilitate government's decentralization programs and local governance system. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the total population in the Municipality stood at 108,422. This is about 4.9 percent of the Central region's population. Currently, the population of the Municipality is estimated at 143,453 (2020) with a growth rate of 2.8%

The Awutu Senya East Municipality is mainly urban. Results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census indicate that the Municipality has few rural settlements.

Municipal profile

The Municipality is headed by a Municipal Chief Executive appointed by the President with approval by at least two-thirds of the Assembly Members. It has a presiding member who always chairs General Assembly meetings. There are nineteen (19) Assembly Members with six (6) appointed and thirteen (13) elected. The Municipality has six (6) zonal councils, namely: Zongo, Ofaakor, Akweley, Opeikuma, Walantu, and Kpormetey. It is one constituent made up of fourteen electoral areas.

The indigenous people of the Municipality are mainly of Guans tribe of Awutu, and they speak the guan language or "obutu" as the Gas called it. Due to the proximity of the Municipality from Accra people of different tribes of Ghana such as the Gas, Akans, Ewes, Walas/Dagartis, Moshies, Basares and other numerous smaller tribes have moved in and turned it into the cosmopolitan Municipality. Most of these settlers are of Akan origin and consequently made the Akan language the main Ghanaian language spoken in the Municipality.

Physical and Natural Environment

Location and Size

The Awutu Senya East Municipal is located in the Eastern part of the Central Region. It shares common boundaries with Ga South Municipal Assembly (in the Greater Accra Region) at the East, Awutu Senya District at the North and Gomoa East District at the West and South respectively. The Municipality covers a total land area of about 108.004 sq. km, about 1.1 percent of the total land area of the Central Region. Kasoa, the Municipal capital, is located at the South-Eastern part, about 24 km from Accra, the national capital. The major settlements of the municipal are Opeikuma, Adam Nana, Kpormertey, Ofaakor, Akweley, Walantu and Zongo.



Figure 2. Awutu-Senya East in national context

Climate

The Municipality forms part of the south-west plains of Ghana which is one of the hottest parts of the country. Temperatures are high throughout the year and range between 23°C-33°C. Rainfalls are heavy during the major season between March and September. The average rainfall is about 750mm.

The municipality is underlain by Birrimian rocks, which consist of granites and phyllites. The area is basically low-lying with protruding granitic rocks in some areas. In the semi-deciduous forest zones, the soil type is mostly loamy which supports many plants and is, therefore, suitable for arable farming crops such as pineapple, cassava, plantain, yam, maize, citrus and pawpaw.

Relief and Drainage

The topography of the municipality is characterized by isolated undulating highlands located around the Ofaakor and Akweley area. The nature of the topography is directly related to the soil type. The highland and lowland areas have loamy soils and clay soils respectively.

The drainage in the high areas is not intensive as compared to the lowland areas. Okrudu, the major river, drains into the sea and causes flooding during the rainy season.

Cultural Structure

Ethnic Composition and Traditional Setting

The people of the Municipality are mainly Guans. There are other settler tribes of different ethnic backgrounds. These include the Gas, Akans, Ewes, Walas/Dagartis, Moshies, Basares and other numerous smaller tribes. Due to the cosmopolitan nature of the Municipality, the main languages spoken are Akan and English.

Settlement Systems

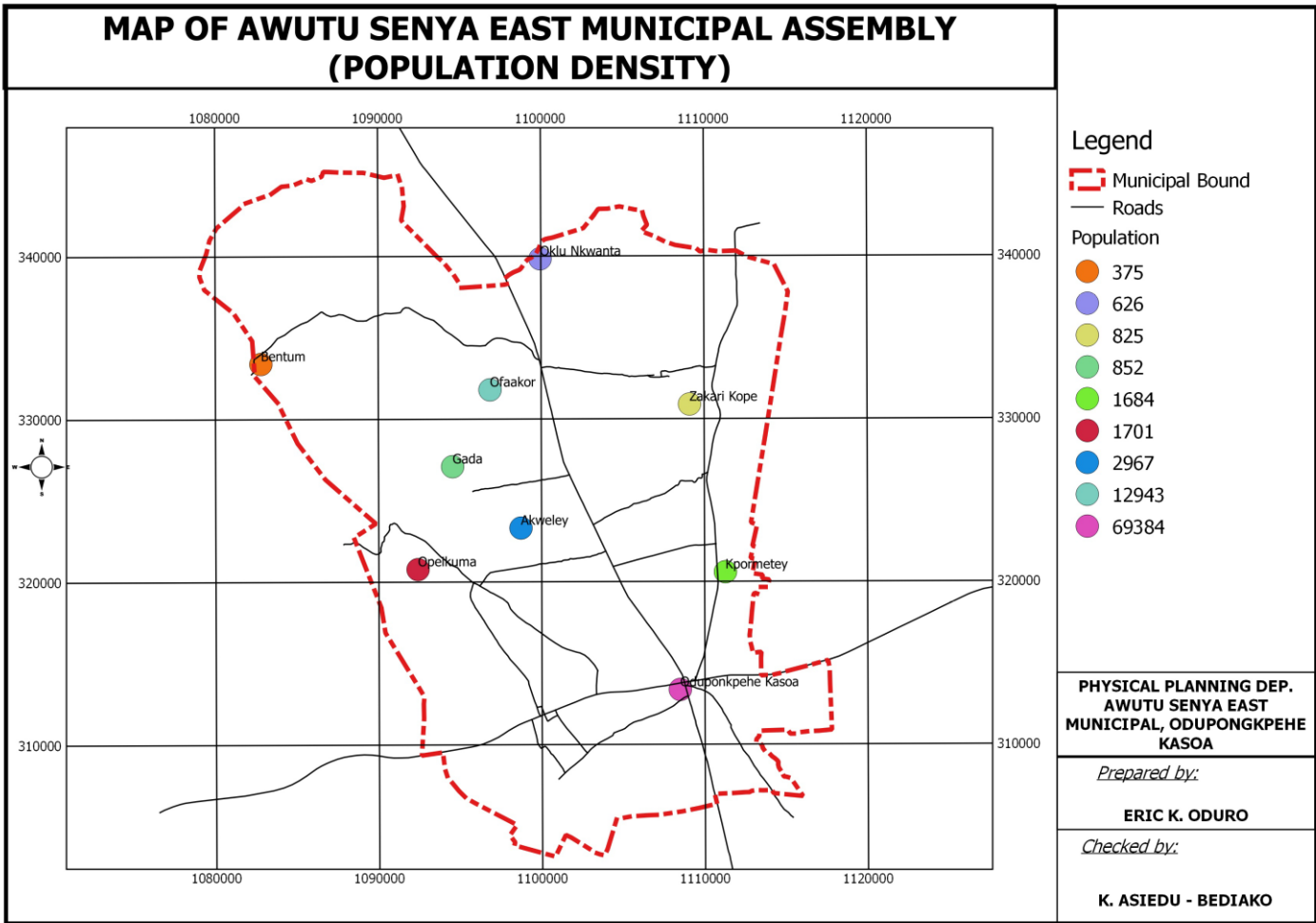
Spatial Organization

As analysis of settlement system and special linkages among settlements provide an understanding of the Municipality's special economy and insight into the adequacy and variety of functions performed by the various settlements and the hierarchy of settlements as well as population distribution in space.

Population Distribution by Settlement

The Municipality population is currently estimated at 143,453 (2020) and has 64 settlements with most of them being nucleated urban settlements, hence population sizes are very large. Apart from Kasoa, Akweley Nkwanta, Ofaakor and Akweley with a population (2010 PCH) of 69,384, 15,084, 12,943 and 2,967 respectively, the rest of the settlements have population sizes below 2,000.

Below is the population map of the Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly



Location and Distribution of services

An examination of the nature of the distribution of services was made, by means of a Scalogram Analysis. A Scalogram is a matrix presentation of the functional structure of settlements. This technique enable the determination of the hierarchy of settlements in the Municipal and hence the nature of spatial integration.

In all 40 services were considered from the various sectors of the Municipal economy namely Education, Health, Agriculture, Commerce, Communication, and Market.

The distribution of these services over the 21 major settlements, as well as the spatial location is shown in figure.

The analysis revealed four levels of settlements within the Municipal. The fourth order settlements offer the lowest services such as nursery and primary schools, streams and dugouts. Most of the settlements were found outside the functional region, which is an indication that they are cut-off from enjoying socio-economic services.

Hierarchy of Settlement

The settlements were ranked in a hierarchical order based on the variety and level of services. Clearly the analysis revealed a weak correlation between population and services distribution. For example, Ofaakor and Gada, which ranked fourth using population sizes, however ranked as level four settlement based on the level and variety of functions.

A further analysis of the Scalogram indicates that there are spatial imbalances in the distribution of services in the Municipality.

Services and facilities are concentrated at Kasoa (Municipal Capital). Of the 40 services listed, Kasoa has 30 services. CP follows with 23 services.

SCALOGRAM FOR AWUTU SENYA EAST MUNICIPALITY

No	Community	Population	Kindergarten	Primary	JHS	Telecommunication	Agric Extension	Public Toilet	T.B.A	Computer Service (Internet)	Police Station	Police tent	Electricity	Pipe Borne	Tanker Service	Drug Store	Market	Lorry Park	Chief Palace	Zonal Council	Guest House	Fuel Staton	Restaurant	Maternity homes	Health Centre	Credit Union	SHS	Post Office	Bank	GPRTU	CHPS Compound	Clinic	Poly Clinic	Hotel/Hostel	Comm. Library	Micro Credit	Vocational/ Technical School	Court	Borehole	Community Centre	Hand-dug Well	Street Light	No. Functions (Service)	Total Centrality Score	HIERARCHY Level					
0	Weight		1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	4	3	2	2	1	4									
1	Kasoa																																											30	1ST					
2	CP																																												23	2ND				
3	Opeikuma																																																	
4	Kaemebre																																														18			
5	Akweley																																														17	3RD		
6	Joe Mends																																														17			
7	Adam Nana																																															16		
8	Top Hills																																															15		
9	Ofaakor																																															15		
10	Walantu																																															14		
11	Kasoa New Town																																															14	4TH	
12	Iron City																																																12	
13	American Town																																																12	
14	Adakope																																																11	
15	Christian Hill																																																9	
16	Kpormetey																																																9	
17	Krispol City																																																8	
18	Ayigbe Town																																																7	
19	Otamens																																																7	
20	Dokutsekope																																																7	
21	Amusukope																																																6	
	Settlement with Functions	17	21	20	18	2	3	9	11	1	6	21	14	20	21	2	2	4	1	10	7	7	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	5	1	2	1	3															
	Weight	###	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
	Weighted Centrality Score	6.0	10.0	15.0	6.0	50.0	7.0	11.0	9.0	10.0	17.0	5.0	29.0	15.0	5.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	100.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	67.0	300.0	200.0	100.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	100.0	100.0	40.0	400.0	200.0	33.0															

Economy of the Municipality

The focus of this section is to discuss the economic characteristics of residents in the Awutu Senya East Municipality. The variables that will be considered include Economic activity status, Occupation, Employment status, Employment and Local Economic Development, Industry by sex or age composition in the various categories. These variables in no doubt influence development planning in terms of job creation and other important decisions in the Municipality.

Economic Activity Status

In 2010 PHC, it was recorded that out of the total population of 66878 (ages 15 years and above), 64.2 percent are employed, 5.2 percent are unemployed and 30.6 percent are economically not active. Out of the total population employed, the age group with the highest proportion employed with about (90%) of the population are those in the (30-34), (35-39) and (40-44) age groups. Majority of the economically not active (81.3 percent) are found in the (15-19) age group. In terms of the male and female distribution, 92.4 percent of the employed are males in the age group (40-44) compared to the 82.8 percent females in the same age bracket. The age group (15-19) was the highest for the economically not active for the male-female distribution since 82.2 percent males and 80.0 percent females are in this age category

Local Economic Development

The local economy continue to generate more small and medium scale businesses in every part of the municipality. The businesses that are blossoming are the retailing and wholesaling, handicraft, mechanics, hair dressers, fashion designers, transport including motor bikes, water production and sales, small scale livestock farming, private institutions and pharmaceutical shops, etc. These businesses provides platforms for job creation and training for the teeming youth, they are handicapped in terms of funds to expand their businesses and also lack basic managerial skills.

There is the need to link most of these businesses to the financial institutions in the municipality and continue to engage them frequently to understand their basic challenges and to support them in addressing some. It is important to organize frequent training in management, client service and communication skills in collaboration with the financial institutions to help them understand the business environment and dynamics to help grow their business to mitigate growing youth unemployment in the municipality.

Occupation

The occupation with the highest population is the service and sales sector (39.1%). The next occupation is those in the craft and related trades works with (24.0%). The craft related trades works are the highest occupation among males with percentage of 31.7 while majority of females were found in the service and the sales sectors with 57.4 percent in the Municipality.

Industry

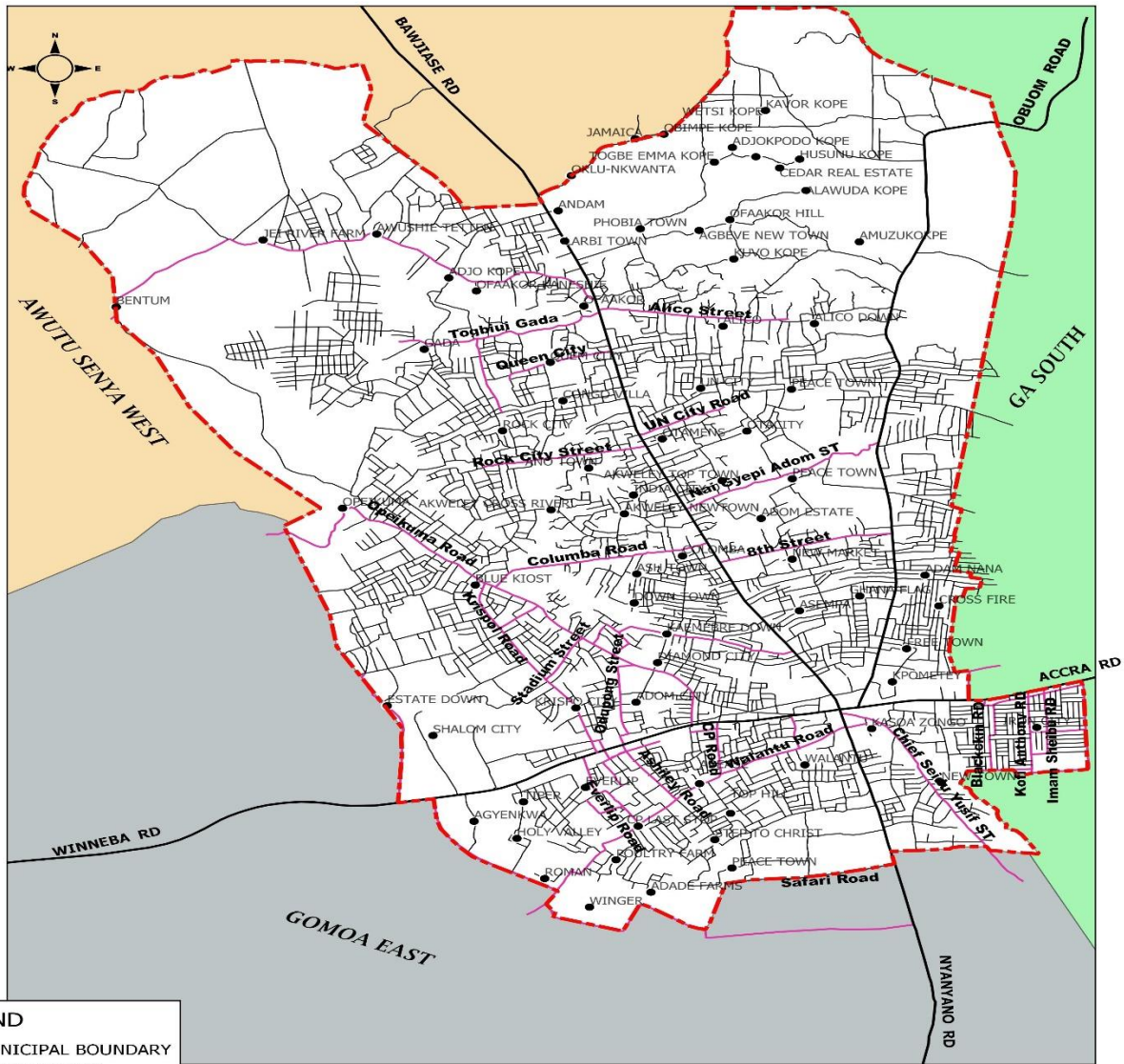
The type of industry that employs majority of the population 15 years and older in the Municipality is the Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. The industry employs 35.7 percent of the employed population 15 years and above in the Municipality. In addition, more females are found in the wholesale and the retail industry as compared to the other industries in the Municipality. It can be observed that 46.8 percent of the female population 15 years and older are in wholesale and retail industry compared to 24.4 percent males. Water supply; sewage waste management and remediation activities and real estate

activities was the industry that employed least in the municipality as they were both 0.1 percent. Employment in the industry activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies was 0.00%.

Roads

Roads Department is responsible for managing a total road network of 625 km of which 65.6km are paved and 559.45km unpaved. The rest constitute gravel and earth roads located within various communities in the municipality. An unknown length of roads have also not been assessed. The proportion of good roads is woefully inadequate and does not meet the demands of the people within the municipality. With the budgetary allocation for routine maintenance works from the Ghana Road Fund, a total length of about 70km within the Municipality are graded annually.

ACCESSIBILITY MAP OF AWUTU SENYA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



LEGEND	
	MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
	COMMUNITIES
ROADS	
	Main Road
	Motorable Road
	Other Access
ADJOINING MMDAs	
	GA SOUTH
	GOMOA EAST
	AWUTU SENYA WEST

PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT, AWUTU SENYA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY KASOA	
<small>DATE: JUNE 2021</small>	
Prepared By:	Checked By:
ERIC K. ODURO	KWABENA ASIEDU - BEDIAKO

Health

As Health Service is vital to every community, the Awutu Senya East Municipal is also concerned in providing good and quality health services to its residents and neighboring communities. The Municipality has two different health institutions: the government and the private health institutions.

There are a total of forty-three (43) health facilities in the Municipality as of December, 2020. Twenty-six (26) are government facilities and seventeen (17) private.

Table 1: Type of Health Facilities

TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER
Community Health Post Service Compounds(CHPs)	24
Health Centres	2
Hospital	1
Polyclinic	1

ASEMA Health Directorate, 2020.

These facilities handles several diseases within its Municipality. The topmost among these diseases are; Malaria, Upper Respiratory tract infection, Hypertension, Rheumatism and joint pains, Acute Urinary tract infection, Typhoid fever, Anemia, Diarrhea, skin diseases and diabetes which are being dealt with on a daily basis in the Municipality.

Malaria, one of the health-related issues within the Municipality continues to worry its inhabitants greatly. As part of preventing malaria completely within the Municipality, key malaria control programs are put in place by the Ghana Health Service in the Awutu Senya East Municipality. This includes; the continuous administration of intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) for pregnant women and infants and distribution of nets to vulnerable groups. It is envisaged that poor environmental sanitation contribute mainly to the malaria outbreak within the Municipality, hence the Assembly is working assiduously in desilting most drains regularly and deploying environmental health staff to educate and summon recalcitrant citizens to mitigate the disease.

Education

The Assembly has the objective of promoting basic education among children, which is in line with Millennium Challenge Goal 2. This goal seeks to give every child the right to education at the basic level.

With this objective, the Assembly has enjoyed an increased number of pupils at the various levels of basic education in recent years.

In the year 2020, the Municipality had more boys in KG than girls. There were also more females in primary and JHS schools than males in 2020. This is illustrated in the table below;

Public Basic School Enrollment

s/n	Level	STUDENT POPULATION			STAFFING			NABCO
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	KG	785	692	1477	1	63	64	
2	PRY	5361	5670	11031	72	258	330	
3	JHS	4150	4607	8757	143	171	314	71

Source: Ghana Education Service, ASEMA 2020.

Gender Parity at the KG, Primary, JHS and SHS within the Municipality is pegged at 0.92, 0.97, 1.00 and 1.00 respectively in 2020. Also, the completion rates at the following educational levels are 190% for KG, 260% for Primary, 249% for JHS and 34% for SHS in the Municipality in the year 2020.

Currently, the Municipality has a total of forty-one (41) public basic schools in communities such as Kasoa, Akweley, Ofaakor, Opeikuma, among others. As at February 2021, the total number of enrollment for Kindergarten in these 41 government schools was one thousand, seven hundred and fifty-six (1,756). Out of this, the boys are 859 and 897 girls. The number of primary pupils enrolled within the same timeframe is twelve thousand, seven hundred and seventy-two (12,772). Lastly, at the JHS level a total of eleven thousand, one hundred and seventy-seven (11,177) pupils are enrolled as at February, 2021. Also, the number of primary school staff is three hundred and eighty-nine (389) and JHS has four hundred and eighty-two (482).

The Municipality has two hundred and thirty-nine (239) private basic schools established by some private individuals. These schools have a sum total of 1,868 trained teachers. Out of this number, 1,128 are males and 740 are females

There are also eight (8) private and one(1) public senior high schools in the Municipality. These private schools are Epinal SHS, Africanna SHS, Ikrist, Omega SHS, Issaniyya SHS, Ideal College, His Majesty and High Class College. The only public senior high school in the Municipality is Odupong Senior High School. The Odupong SHS has sixty-six trained (66) teachers currently. Out of this, thirty (38) are males and twenty (28) are females.

Vulnerability Analysis

Some communities within the Municipality comprising Gada, Samashia, Amusukope, Bentum, Zakarikope and Opeikuma areas are considered the poorest areas in the Municipality and also have the most degraded environments. Similarly, they are among areas that are most vulnerable to the estimated effects of climate change due to many negative environmental practices being perpetuated by the people and companies over the years for economic gains.

Accordingly, this therefore makes it somewhat obligatory or necessary for the Assembly to commit special resources and attention to reverse the effects of climate change in the area.

- Thus, in order to make sure the situation does not escalate in the near future, there is the need for the Municipal Assembly as a matter of priority and urgency; enforce all environmental laws in the

Municipality.

- Anyone caught breaking such laws should be prosecuted and punished severely to serve as deterrent to others.
- Assembly will also ensure that residents reduce or curtail the use of charcoal and tree cutting for fuel wood and use energy efficient stoves like Gyapa Stove and solar stoves
- The Assembly will embark on tree planting.
- The dams within the Municipality will be protected from encroachment in order to store more water for dry season farming/gardening.

Climate change in Kasoa area has become a threat to properties and livelihoods. Drought and over flooding in parts of Municipality has become a yearly worry to the people and government. People along the banks of the Okrudu River are constantly displaced, and homeless. The Municipal Assembly in close collaboration with NADMO has started desilting the Okrudu river to allow free flow of water.

Below are some communities which are yearly affected by flood whenever it rains due to the following reasons.

- The entire Municipality is low lying area
- Most of the houses are haphazardly built on water ways
- Houses are also built close to the Okrudu River.
- There are inadequate storm drains systems in place, therefore making it difficult for free-flow of water whenever it rains.
- People building on water ways

The flood prone areas within the Municipality.

NO	ZONE	AFFECTED COMMUNITIES	
	NEW TOWN ZONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the areas around the Bamei-yin on the main new town road. • Areas around the Okrudu river banks, off lawyer and to Atenga Avenue • Areas around the Mangoase on the new Town road • Areas around the Kujo junction • American down off the Nyanyano road. 	
	KASOA ZONGO ZONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas around Good-feelings up to the pink FM • Gadambo behind Sheleco gas filling station • Areas around the Jehova witness church • Antie Mercy down area 	
	IRON CITY ZONE		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas close to the main saw mills along the main road • All places around Kuwait and its surroundings 	
	WALANTU ZONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas adjacent to the Internal Revenue and all the places behind the IRS are all flood prone. • Walantu, Pentecost area to the Urban Council area • Walantu down area 	
	CP – ABAASE GREAT PROMISE AREA AND WINDY HILL/ GATEWAY AND ROMAN ZONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas around the big Mosque near Blue Rose and Unique School • CP Sandy City area • May Guest House down • Tipper Agyenkwa 	
	KRISPOL CITY ZONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All places around the Prison Dam • Doctor Jesus down area • Krispol last stop 	
	OPEIKUMA ZONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All areas around Boni-ben in Opeikuma township • Anigye Krom area • Christian town area 	
	AKWELEY ZONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas around the Living GOD Ministry • Akweley New Town • Otamens area • Areas around Happy Guest House • Areas close to the Sovitel along the main road 	
	KAEMEBRE ZONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas around the Christian Town • Areas around Kaembre down town • All areas along Okrudu water ways 	
	ASH TOWN DATUS AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas behind Datus School • Areas around Pentecost church 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The valley of the Timber Market area towards 	

	NEW OFAAKOR, GHANA FLAG AND NEW MARKET AREA	Akweley	
	ADAM NANA ZONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Osudoku community Christian Hill, down to free coke • Beauty Garden and Golden Royal Academy School. 	
	KPORMOTEY ZONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposite the Attaqwa Islamic School down to the Green and white area • Main road leading to Kpormotey township 	

Child Protection

Child Protection is one of the many social welfare-related issues within the Awutu Senya East Municipality. Child Protection seeks to prevent infringements on the rights, freedoms and privileges enjoyed by children. The Assembly has succeeded in dealing with a number of child abuse cases: thereby promoting the protection of the rights of these children who fall victims to child abuse. The Assembly, through the help of human rights agencies such as the Domestic Violence Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) handles cases of child abuse and neglect within the Municipality. The Akweley District Court and Ofaakor District Court also deal with cases of such nature.

Within the year 2019, two (8) cases of child abuse were recorded representing a decrease as against 2018 which had twenty (20) cases. In 2020, the Assembly recorded 4 child abuse cases, of which 1 was a male and three others were females.

Also, two (2) cases of child trafficking in 2019 were recorded representing 87.7% decrease as against 2018 which had fifteen (15) cases.

Non-Governmental Organizations such as the Good Shepherd Child Care and Royal Seed Home, with support of the Assembly helps provide the needed assistance to orphans within the Municipality. Regular visitation and monitoring are undertaken at these orphanage homes. Food provisions, toiletries and other items are given to these orphanage homes to help in the upkeep of children. In 2020, a total of sixty-nine (69) children were admitted at the Royal Seed Home. Thirty-five were males and also thirty-four (34) of the total numbers of children on admission were females.

Security

Food security

Agricultural activities

Agriculture is important for the improvement of livelihoods of the majority of the peri-urban/rural population even though its level of contribution is declining. Its importance is not only in terms of the contribution to food and nutrition security, but also in providing a basis for agro- industrial activities and for exports. It provides jobs and livelihoods to a significant proportion of the population especially in the peri-urban/rural areas. Farmers cultivate major staples such as maize, cassava, yam, plantain, etc.

The sector is currently contending against erratic rainfall patterns, water stress, degradation of ecological systems, increasing temperatures and disruption of seasonality due to the adverse effect of climate change. However, the on-going flagship programmes such as the PFJ, RFJ, PERD and its constituent modules coupled with climate smart agriculture are likely to turn the situation around.

The crop sub-sector of agriculture is considered the largest in the agricultural sector. Its importance is not only in terms of the contribution to food and nutrition security, but also provides jobs. The influx of real estate development in the municipality has resulted in a sharp decline of this sub-sector in terms of cropped area and production. Intensive sensitization on backyard farming by Agricultural Extension Agents is gradually gaining grounds and which is likely to compensate in a way for the scarcity of arable lands to do large farms and also promote food security.

There are two main livestock production systems; mixed farming which is predominant, account for about 95% of the production and is characterized by smallholder farmers. The second type is the pure livestock farming mostly practiced by commercial farmers. The latter is a more intensive system of production where farmers provide housing, veterinary services, feed (with prepared feed) and is usually practiced in our peri-urban settings. Farming in the livestock sub-sector is mainly centered on cattle, sheep, goat, pigs, poultry, rabbit and grasscutter.

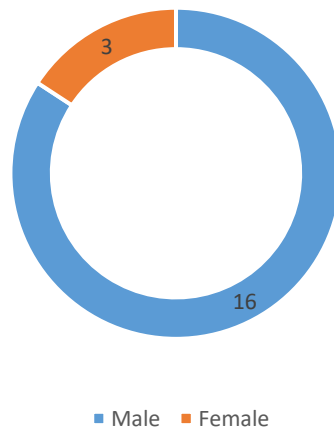
The livestock sub-sector is seriously challenged with unavailability of a veterinary clinic and staff to address health conditions of animals effectively. Some farmers are forced to seek assistance outside the municipality. Therefore, there is an urgent need to establish a well-resourced veterinary clinic to address the shortfall.

Governance

Political and administrative structure

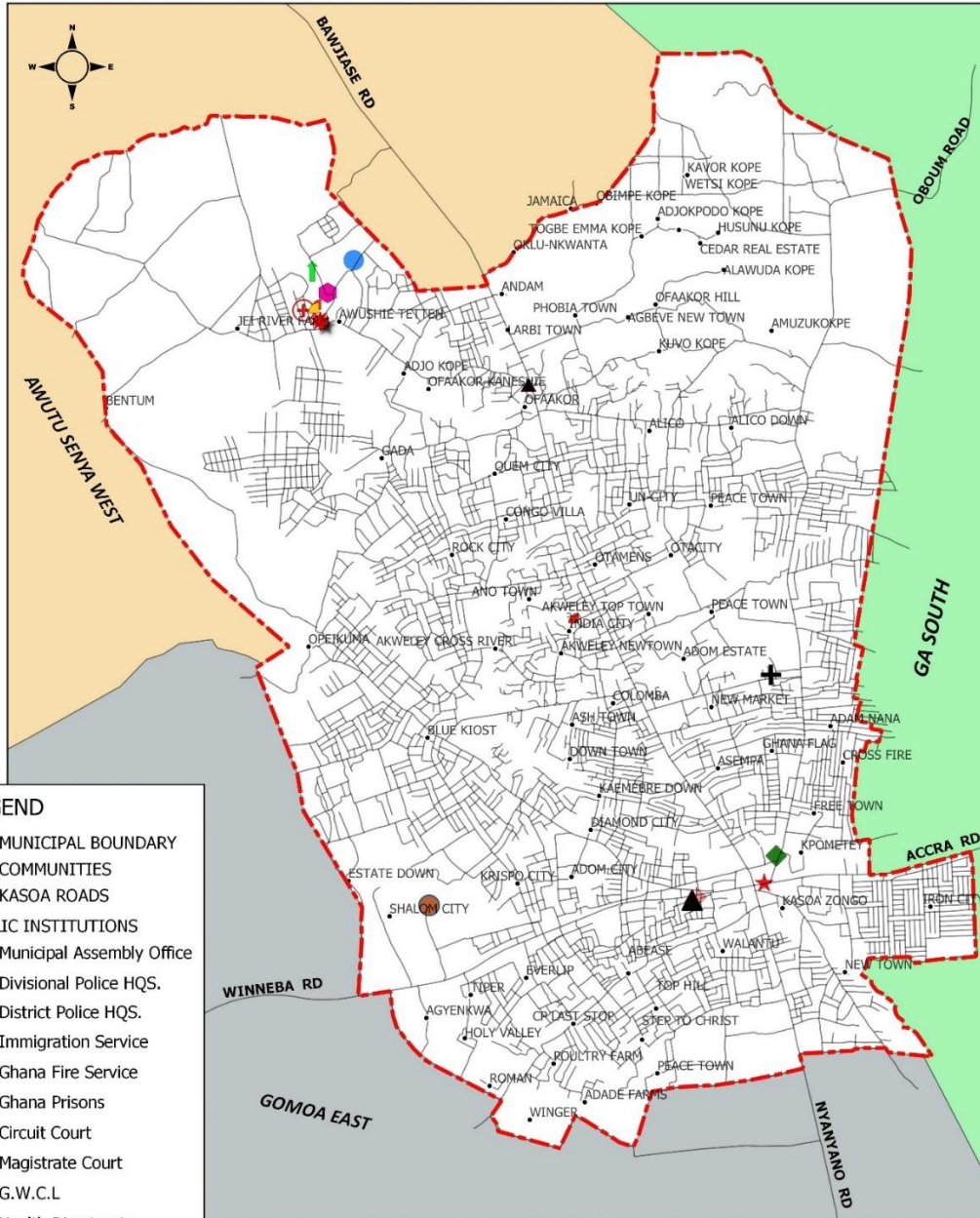
The Municipality is headed by a Municipal Chief Executive appointed by the President with approval by at least two-thirds of the Assembly Members. It has a presiding member who always chairs General Assembly meetings. There are nineteen (19) Assembly Members with six (6) being appointed and thirteen (13) elected members. Out of the total, 16 are men and 3 women.

Assembly Members of Awutu Senya East 2022-2025



Administrative and Institutional Arrangements

MAP OF AWUTU SENYA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY SHOWING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS



- LEGEND**
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
 - COMMUNITIES
 - KASOA ROADS
 - PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS**
 - ★ Municipal Assembly Office
 - ▲ Divisional Police HQS.
 - ▲ District Police HQS.
 - ◆ Immigration Service
 - ★ Ghana Fire Service
 - Ghana Prisons
 - Circuit Court
 - Magistrate Court
 - G.W.C.L
 - ⊕ Health Directorate
 - Education Service
 - ↑ Electoral Commission
 - + Electricity Company of Gh.
 - ▶ Env'tl Protection Agency
 - AJOINING MMDAs**
 - GA SOUTH
 - GOMOA EAST
 - AWUTU SENYA WEST

PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT, AWUTU SENYA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY KASOA	
DATE: JUNE 2021	
Prepared By:	Checked By:
ERIC K. ODURO	KWABENA ASIEDU - BEDIAKO

The Municipal Assembly

The Awutu Senya East Municipal was established under Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2025. It is the highest political authority in the Municipal under section 10 –13 of the local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936). The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the Municipal.

The Assembly is empowered by the Act to be responsible for the overall development of the Municipal through the preparation of development plans and the related budget.

The functions are clearly stated in section 2 of the National Development Planning Systems Act (Act 480).

The Assemblies are also to implement, monitor, and evaluate programmes, strategies and projects for effective mobilization of resources for development.

Since its inception the Assembly has carried out numerous projects throughout the Municipal. These projects include the provision of health facilities, education, water and sanitation, housing, energy, and other community based projects

Composition of the Municipal Assembly

In consonance with the local Government Act 2016, (Act 936) the Municipal Assembly is composed of the

- ❖ Municipal Chief Executive who is appointed by government and approved by 2/3 majority of the members of the Assembly.
- ❖ One (1) Member of Parliament from the constituency which is within the area of authority of the Assembly.
- ❖ thirteen (13) elected representatives from elected areas in the Municipality whom are elected from the various electoral areas through universal adult suffrage and
- ❖ Six (6) other members appointed by the president in consultation with traditional Authorities and other interest groups in the Municipal.
- ❖ The presiding Member is elected by 2/3 majority of all the members of the Assembly.

The existing organogram of the Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly is depicted in (Fig 5).

Awutu Senya East Municipal like any other Municipal is assigned the responsibility for performing functions hitherto performed by 22 central Governments departments.

Key Development Problems/issues/gaps identified

The Municipal Assembly undertook some problems identification survey, community engagement workshops and a meeting with key stakeholders to identify problems, challenges and issues affecting socio-economic development in the Municipality. These problems were documented to ascertain the level of relationship/association and how it affect local economic growth and development. Some of the issues are;

Development issues/problems	Causes	Impact on development
Poor security/inadequate streetlight	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate investment in the security sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deters investors

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate security personnel • Inadequate equipment for security personnel • High population growth • Unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of life and properties •
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High population growth rate • Inadequate job opportunities • The seek for white colour jobs • High illiteracy rate • Lack of technical skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High crime rate • Increase in poverty • High teenage pregnancy • Low economic growth • High dependency ratio • Prostitution
Lack of recreational center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate land space • Lack of investment in the sector • Lack of tourism centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High teenage pregnancy •
Inadequate educational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funds • Lack of land for development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy rate • Teenage pregnancy
Poor road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funds • Lack/poor maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of transport • High accident rate • High cost of living • High cost of vehicle maintenance
Poor drainage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscriminate disposal of waste • Improper layout • Encroachment on road reservations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding and loss of properties • Spread of sickness
High crime rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment • Streetism • Poor parental control/neglect • Peer pressure • Poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of life • Loss of properties • Discourages investors
Teenage pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child prostitution • Sexual abuse • Lack of parental care • Curiosity • Poverty • Lack of sex education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy rate • Unemployment • Increase in prostitution • Loss of potential
Inadequate bus terminals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic congestion

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of waste
Inadequate health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of space or land • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in spread of diseases • Long distance to access health facilities
Road encroachment/improper layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funds • No spatial developing framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscriminate erection of structures • Road encroachment • Building without permit • Slum development
Inadequate water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salinity of the underground water • Underground tanks built by households • Inerratic flow of water from the source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread of disease • High cost of water supply • Spend too much time searching for water • Low productivity
Poor environmental sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth • Improper disposal of waste • Inadequate social amenities such as dustbin and public washrooms • Inadequate sewage/waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives • Loss of properties • Spread of diseases • Pollution of water bodies • High government expenditure
Child prostitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Broken homes • Lack of parental guidance • Ignorance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teenage pregnancy • Spread of sexually transmitted disease • Death (loss of life)
Child neglect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken homes • Early parenting • Poverty • Rape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streetism • Increase in social vices • Depression
Streetism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer pressure • Financial instability • Broken homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irresponsible citizens • Increase social vices • Poor sanitation

2 CHAPTER TWO

This chapter is centered on the municipal development problems and priorities identified through interviews, socioeconomic survey, engagement with institutional heads and problem identification workshops in all the zonal councils. These problems were documented and subsequent analysis made to determine their inter-relationship.

Table: 2.1 RANKING OF DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

PROBLEMS	RANKING OF DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS BY ZONAL COUNCIL						TOTAL	RANK
	AKWELEY	OFAAKOR	WALANTU	KASOA	KPORMOTEY	OPEIKUMA		
Inadequate Potable drinking water	3	2	3	9	2	1	20	3 rd
Poor Security/lack of streetlights	2	1	4	2	3	4	16	2 nd
Inadequate Health facilities	8	3	7	6	6	5	35	5 th
Poor Environmental Sanitation	9	5	5	4	4	2	29	4 th
Inadequate access to educational facilities(Public)	7	6	6	3	5	2	29	4 th
Poor Access roads/drainage	1	4	1	1	1	3	11	1 st

2.1 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The Municipal Assembly facilitated the identification of the problems through community engagement at the zonal council level. The community weighted and prioritized, and ranked the problems as presented below;

RANKING

- Poor access road/drainage
- Poor security/lack of streetlight
- Inadequate potable drinking water
- Poor environmental sanitation
- Inadequate access to educational facilities
- Inadequate health facilities

Poor Security

Security is necessary for a stable democracy as well as a flourishing development. Security challenges are prevalent in Ghana and thus it is a no brainer that the Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly has had its fair share of this issue. Although Ghana is a beacon of peace among the other African states, security challenges remains one of its topmost challenges.

Due to the cosmopolitan nature of the Municipality, security issues continue to be a challenge on developments in the Municipality. Areas such as Akweley, Opeikuma, Ofaakor, Walantu and Kasoa play host to foreigners from Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Mali, Burkina Faso, among others are the dwelling places for these criminals. The upsurge in criminal activities and other security problems could also be attributed to inadequate Police Posts and personnel in most towns and communities in the municipality, insufficient Police Patrolling in communities, inadequate logistics, etc, furthermore, inadequate streetlights in some parts of the communities within the Municipality and high unemployment amongst the teeming youth are some of the key attributes of insecurity in the municipality.

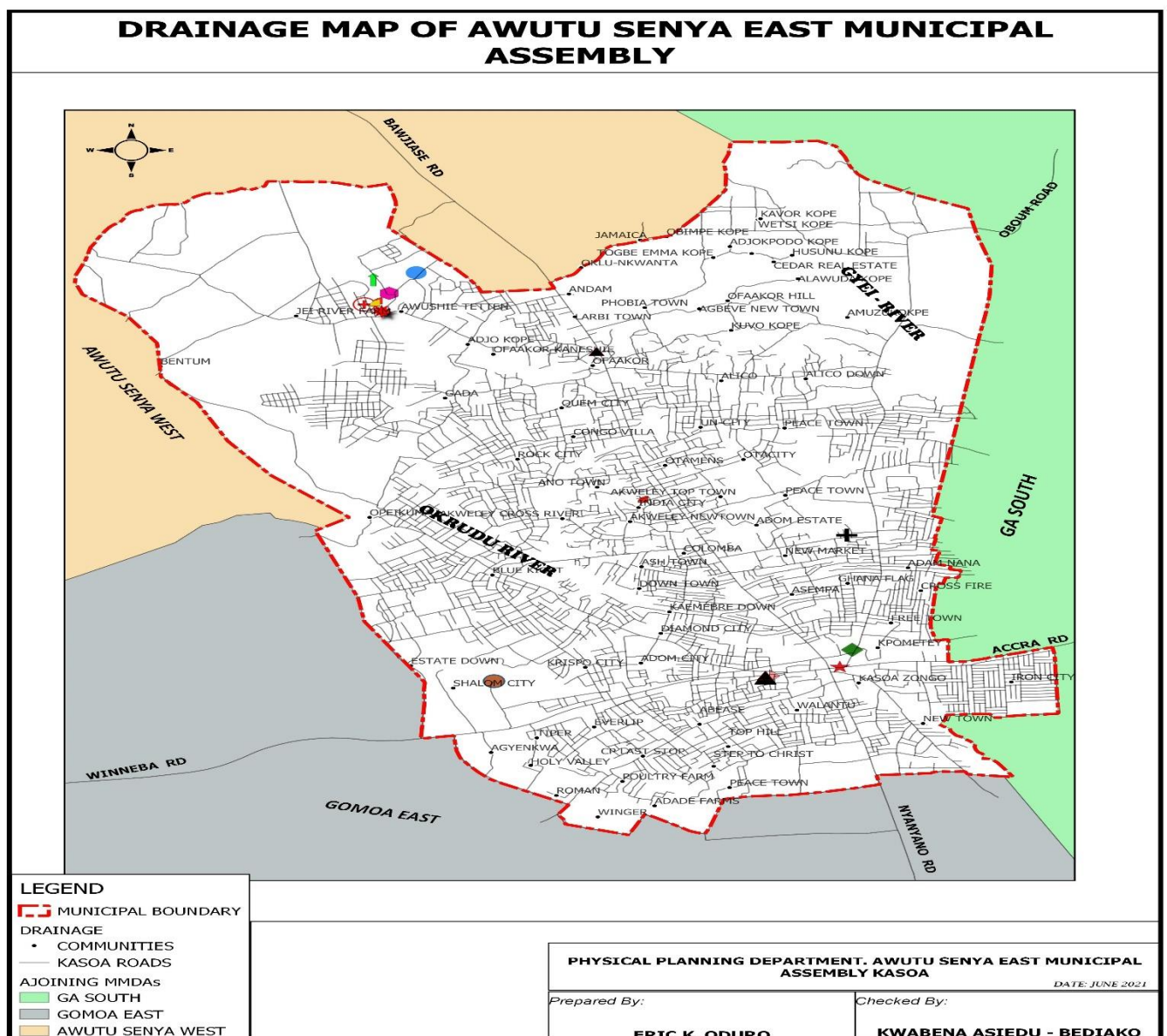
The insecurity in the Municipality has had dire consequences in the Municipal Assembly. These include; upsurge in crime such as armed robbery, murder, rape and cybercrime

These threat can be brought to an appreciable level if measures such as Police visibility are increased, logistics for security personnel are increased, more streetlights are installed in most communities and formation of watchdog committees are put in place and managed properly.

- Low quality materials in the construction of tarred roads
- Poor maintenance culture as heavy-duty vehicles like trucks is made to ply on the roads.
- Abandoned road projects in some communities due to insufficient funding for such projects.

Much attention needs to be given to the road transport infrastructure in the Municipality. Issues pertaining to road have serious social and economic implications if not addressed. These are seen in;

- Double costs are incurred on roads that lack longevity as extra funds are spent on repairing damaged ones.
- Traffic as seen in the free movement of people, goods and services
- Loss of lives and other casualties such as properties due to the rampant car accidents on the bad shaped roads.
- Vehicles experience regular breakdown as a result of the poor road network.



Educational Infrastructure

For an efficient and a better delivery of education, there is the need for a significant improvement in education. The Municipality is faced with quite a number of challenges in its quest to provide sound education to its growing population.

Most of the challenges centers on infrastructure such as the construction of more public schools, provisions of desks, construction of ICT labs and construction of latrine facilities in schools. The Odupongkpehe School, a public school in Ksoa complains bitterly of the lack of these afore-mentioned infrastructures in providing a conducive and a serene environment for effective teaching and learning. The following are some causes that has resulted in the lack of educational infrastructure in the Municipality;

- Poor maintenance culture of pupils and teachers in schools where some amenities such as latrines, labs and others are provided. This attitude of teachers and pupils alike leave such facilities in deplorable state.
- Inferior materials in constructing educational facilities soon deteriorate.
- Insufficient funds in meeting all the educational needs of the people within the Municipality
- Most educational infrastructural projects do not meet capacity as intense pressure is mounted on the inadequacy of projects such as public schools.

The effects of the lack of educational infrastructure are seen in the following;

- Unconducive environment for an effective teaching and learning process as there is congestion in most public schools.
- Abandoned school building projects become an abode for criminals

Poor Sanitation

In 2017, 45% of the global population used a safety managed sanitation service. 31% of the global population used private sanitation facilities connected to sewers from which wastewater was treated. 20 billion people still do not have basic sanitation facilities such as toilets or latrines. In Ghana, our main focus will be on Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly. Sanitation is a large problem the municipality is facing. In the municipality, our sanitation level is really a headache to the municipality. Sanitation is more than just toilets; it encompasses the facilities, behaviors and services that prevent diseases caused by contact with human waste. Hygiene refers to behaviors that can improve cleanliness and lead to good health. The following are the causes of sanitation challenges in the municipality;

- Inability to create proper disposal points for solid waste
- Inadequate enforcement of sanitation laws
- Population growth
- Poor financing of sanitation policies
- Rural urban migration
- Poor sanitation infrastructures
- Lack of sanitation technologies
- Lack of education

If these issues in sanitation are not dealt properly, there is the tendency of serious consequences in the Municipality. Examples of such consequences are;

First and foremost, there is an increase health issues in the Municipality. There are many water borne diseases and pathogens that are harmful to humans that thrive in unsanitary conditions that are brought about by untreated water issues related to open defecation. This can be avoided with some safe hygiene practices, access to clean water and water sanitation solutions like composting toilets.

Secondly, there is downturn in economic opportunities in the municipality. Communities that suffer ill health and poor sanitation related issues are more likely to spend less time working because of health related issues and required to spend more money on healthcare related issues.

Furthermore, there is an increase in disease, Communities where there's a high density of people combined with poor sanitary conditions means horrific diseases can race through communities causing ill-health, ongoing health problems and death in severe cases.

Finally, there will be a decrease in schooling many children cannot attend school because of diseases and issues relating to poor sanitation. By simply not having the right toilet facilities at schools, girls are less likely to be able to attend which impacts the broader community for many years into the future

When the causes of sanitation are given the needed addressing and provided the best solutions, the society tends to enjoy the following desirable benefits; reduction in water-borne pathogens ,reduction in illnesses like diarrhea and cholera, better groundwater protection, promotion of a healthier, happier community, reducing the severity and impact of malnutrition, promoting dignity and boosting safety, particularly women and girls, potential recovery of water, renewable energy and nutrients from waste, promoting school attendance is particularly boosted by the provision of separate sanitary facilities.

Inadequate Water Supply

As the population of the municipality increases, the demand for required amount of water necessary for daily activities increases since it is a basic necessity humans cannot do without. Prominent among the physical accessibility to water issues revealed in literature include water conditions, water collection time at source, the distance covered, regularity of water access, and adequacy of water supply.

Water problems in towns such as Opeikuma, Adom Estate, Alico, Jei-River, Gada, Amuzukope Kpormotey, and Ofaakor are of serious concern to the people. The causes of these water challenges are attributed to the following; increasing demand due to increase in the population of people, irregular flow of pipe-borne water, poor water management, misuse of water by people, changes in weather conditions

Regularity of Water Flow in the Municipality

Due to the difficulty in accessing water partly as a result of increasing population, most residents (55% of sampled households) access water from unhygienic sources such as rivers and unprotected wells. Despite residents' reliance on multiple water sources such as rivers, wells, and pipe borne water in the Municipality, regular flow of water from the available sources is also problematic. However, the importance of water to human lives requires every day access in desirable quantities (Human Right Council, 2007). Due to irregular flow of pipe borne water supply in the Municipality, between 80% and

90% of the sampled households engage in long queues on daily basis in order to access water for, especially, domestic purposes. The study revealed that only 11% of the sampled households had daily access to water supply in the Municipality primarily because of their reliance on rivers and unprotected wells as alternative source of water.

3 CHAPTER THREE

Development Projections, Goals, Objectives and Strategies

3.0 Introduction

It is incumbent on the Assembly to provide direction for development and growth in the Municipality. The aspired growth cannot be attained without development goals to achieve the set objectives. This requires right strategies focused on future achievable development projections to equitably distribute the limited resources for the benefit of the people.

3.1 Development Projections for 2021-2025

The development projections gives the insight for the future population for the four years disaggregated in each year for the medium term development. It gives the overall basket of development and how requirement will be collected to accomplish the expected needs and services such as water, health, education etc.

a) Population size and growth rate

The population of Awutu Senya East Municipal in 2010 Population and Housing Census was 108,422 with 51.9% being female whilst the males represent 48.1% with a growth rate of 2.8%. This is about 4.9 percent of the Central region's population. We also assume that the growth rate will constant, hence the population for 2021 will be 147,453.

a) Population Projection

The yearly population of Awutu Senya East Municipal has been projected for the next ten (10) years. The projection is based on the formula:

$$P_t = P_o e^{rt}$$

Where:

P_o = Previous population

P_t = projected population

r = Rate of growth (0.030)

e = 2.718282

t = Time in years

The assumption is that the growth rate of 3.2% or 0.030 will be constant throughout the plan period. The projections have been done yearly so the time difference for each yearly projection is 1 year and in line with national trends.

Projected Populations from 2021 to 2025

The projected population with 2021 serving as the base year is shown in the table below.

Table 3.1: Projected Population from 2021 to 2025

Year	Projected Population
2021	147,453
2022	151,582
2023	155,826
2024	160,190
2025	164,675

Source: Planning Unit, ASEMA

The population projection for some selected settlements in the Municipal is indicated in the Table below.

Table 3.2: Population of Major Settlements in the Municipality

S/N	Settlement	2021 Projected Population
1	Ofaakor	12,444
2	Odupongkehe Kasoa	14,445
3	Akweley	17,137
4	Walantu	16,837
5	Kaemebre	14,994
6	New Town	12,940
7	Iron City	12,260
8	Kpormetey	9,836
9	Asempa	13,673
10	Adam Nana	11,744
11	Opeikuma	13,444

3.1.1 Projection of Needs

Increasing population demands an equitable increase in demand for social services, services, economic facilities with an even distribution to serve the people and meet some of the their basic needs such as educational facilities, health, market, etc.

3.1.1 Projection of Educational Needs

Education plays an important role in social, cultural, political and economic development of the country as well as the Municipality. Education helps the people to read, write and does critical thinking in other to solve problems or challenges of national interest. It is therefore the major aim of the country's

educational policy is to expand and consolidate facilities for education to ensure increase in the intake of children in the school going age in order to improve the School Participatory Rate (SPR) in the country.

3.1.1.1 Demand for School

Table 3.3 : School Facility and Population Threshold

School Facility	Population Threshold
Nursery and Primary	5000
JHS	10,000
S.H.S/Technical/Vocational	20,000

Table 3.4 : Projection of Basic Education and SHS/Vocational/ Technical Requirements for the Awutu Senya East Municipal 2021-2025

Year	Pop.	Nursery				Primary				JHS				S.H.S/Technical/ Vocational			
		EX	ND	BL	AN	EX	ND	BL	AN	EX	ND	BL	AN	EX	ND	BL	AN
2021	147,4	30		1	1			12	12	41		27	27			6	6
	53		29			41	29				14			1	7		
2022	151,5	0		1	2			1	13	0		1	28			0	6
	82		30			0	30				15			0	7		
2023	155,8	0		1	3			1	14	0		0	28			0	6
	26		31			0	31				15			0	7		
2024	160,1	0		1	4			1	15	0		1	29			1	7
	90		32			0	32				16			0	8		
2025	164,6	0		0	4			0	15	0		0	29			0	7
	75		32			0	32				16			0	8		

NOTE:

- EX – Existing Facility
- ND – Needed Facility
- BL – Backlog
- AN – Accumulated Need

These abbreviations shall be used in the ensuing tables for other service projections.

3.1.2 Projection of Health Needs

Primary Health Care (PHC) delivery is essential for human growth and development. It is upon this basis that the government through decentralization is mandated to make health care affordable and accessible to both the poor and the wealthy people in our communities. This can be achieved through the

implementation of CHPS compounds, health centres, polyclinics and hospitals. The table below indicates the required population threshold to make each functional level.

Table 3.5: Population Threshold for Health Facilities

Health Facility	Population Threshold
CHPS Compound	5000
Health Centre	25,000
Poly Clinic	50,000
Municipal Hospital	200,000

Table 3.6 : Estimated Health Needs of the Awutu Senya East Municipal 2021-2025

Year	Pop.	CHPS Compound				Health Centre				Polyclinic				Municipal Hospital			
		EX	ND	BL	AN	EX	ND	B L	AN	EX	ND	BL	AN	EX	ND	BL	AN
2021	147,453	21	29	8	8	1	5	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
2022	151,582	0	30	1	9	0	6	1	5	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	1
2023	155,826	0	31	1	10	0	6	0	5	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1
2024	160,190	0	32	1	11	0	6	0	5	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1
2025	164,675	0	33	0	11	0	6	0	5	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1

3.2 Development Goals, Objective and Strategies from NMTDPF, 2022-2025

The process of identification of development Goals, Objectives and Formation of strategies were undertaken as a collaborative effort encompassing the communities in the Municipality, the Municipal Assembly Members and the Technical Planning Team with the intention of ensuring that the goals are not at variance with the aspirations of the people in the Municipality

To achieve cohesion and reality and reality of goals and strategies, the thematic themes would require a systematic approach that would lead us to the desired state. Among the essential steps required for this transformation are the following stated under each adopted objectives.

Based upon the situational analysis, potentials, and priorities, the development aspirations at the regional level and the perspectives provided for the nation in the Medium Term Framework (2022-2025) the following Municipal development goals were formulated: -

❖ Development Goals

- To improve the quality and increase access to basic socio-economic Infrastructure and enhance welfare services within Transparent and Accountable governance in the municipality.
- Create an enabling environment and encourage the participation of the Private Sector and Civil Societies in the development of the Municipality.
- Improve quality and increase access to economic, social and welfare services.

These are the critical goals arising out of the thematic areas, which need to be tackled if the desired reduction of poverty and the subsequent improvements in the living standards of the people in the Municipality are to be achieved in a sustainable and integrated way.

These Objectives were also formulated bearing in mind the NDPC Seven (7) broad strategic direction for the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2021-2025) focuses on the following thematic areas which are

1. Build a Prosperous Society
2. Create opportunities for all
3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society
5. Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs
6. Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)
7. Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

DMTDP Goals 2022-2025 linked to DMTDP Sub-goals and Adopted Issues

54rg A 680==

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREA (2021-2025)	ADOPTED ISSUES
Build Prosperous Country	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor marketing systems • High cost of production inputs • Limited access to land
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Erratic rainfall patterns • Encroachment on designated irrigation sites • I to irrigation facilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor farm-level practices • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers • Low quality and inadequate agricultural infrastructure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate database on farmers • Limited insurance for small-holder farmers • Inadequate agribusinesses along the value chain
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Lack of credit for agriculture
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low quality genetic material of livestock species • Low level of good husbandry practices • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products • Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock • Inadequate and poor-quality data • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems • Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry • Weak livestock extension services delivery
	TOURISM AND CREATIVE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low skills and professionalism • High hotel rates • Unreliable utilities • low involvement of communities in tourism development

Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Environment	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of water bodies • Negative impact of climate variability and change
	CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate domestic climate finance mechanism
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions • Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds • Loss of trees and vegetative cover • Degraded landscapes • Limited political commitment
	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity • Poor early warning systems
	TRANSPORTATION: AIR, RAIL, WATER AND ROAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of roads • Inadequate capacity • Rapid deterioration of roads • Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture • Traffic congestion in major cities • Poor public transport vehicles • Lack of operational standards for public transport services • Poor planning and budgeting • Existence of isolated database • Low participation of women in the transport sector
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations • High incidence of road accident
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low broadband wireless access • Poor Quality of Services (QoS) and Quality of Experience (QoE) in ICT
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of ICT infrastructure development and service • Inadequate infrastructure to support localized services
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited utilization of relevant research outputs
	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate spatial plans • Inadequate funding for the preparation of Spatial Plans • Limited Physical Planning Officers at MMDAs

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor prioritization of Spatial Planning (Structure and Local Plans). • Absence of human settlement policy • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning and management • Weak database for spatial planning and management in the MMDAs • Outdated zoning regulations and planning standards
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of rural-urban migration • Imbalance spatial development •
	URBAN DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas • Urban concentration in coastal zone • Poor urban air quality • Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl • Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system Silting and choking of drains • Uncovered drains • Poor landscaping • Delay in honouring payment certificates • Non-payment of advance mobilization for the execution of the flood control works.
	INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	LAND ADMINISTRATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long turnaround time for land title and deeds registration. • Increasing encroachments on public and vested land • Delays in adjudication of land disputes • Ineffective control of human settlement development • Cumbersome private land acquisition process • Complex land tenure systems • Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land • Unregulated land use regime

Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society	LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALISATION	
Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate school infrastructure • Low participation in non-formal education
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels • Inadequate teaching and learning materials for children with disabilities • Poor linkage between educational needs, care giving and health needs of children with disabilities • Inadequate resource persons for PWDs at all levels of education
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsupportive school environment to facilitate re-entry into school • Lack of standards and procedures in handling pregnancy cases in schools • Lack of quality childcare support systems after delivery • Stigmatisation and discrimination by society and peers of pregnant girls and other dropouts • Inadequate parental support to girls during pregnancy and after childbirth
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient parents' understanding and engagement in remote learning

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate assessment mechanisms for remote teaching and learning • Inequality in access to remote/virtual education • Inaccessible virtual and e-learning educational tools especially for persons with disabilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding for education
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate information on lifelong learning opportunities for non-literate youth and adult • Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools • High level of illiteracy • Limited access to print and digital reading materials
	Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services • Poor quality of healthcare services • Inaccessible health facilities to persons with disabilities • Limited supply of personal protective equipment • Limited supply of assistive devices for PWDs • Barriers to access to health services by the hearing impaired due to the absence of sign language interpreters
Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs		

Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)	Anthropogenic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of emergency contingency plan for Hazardous substances pollution (HSP) • Limited Institutional Capacities • Inadequate infrastructure for emergency response • High levels of pollution in different forms (air, noise, water) • Incidences of gas explosion <p>Increased e-waste in the environment (offices, residential areas and commercial centres)</p>
	Economic, Political, Ethnicity and Religious Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Agitations • Election Violence • Multiple sale/claimants of Land
	COVID-19 Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shutdown of businesses • Revenue losses by businesses in the sector • Decrease in hospital attendance due to the fear of contracting the Covid-19 virus.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of contracting COVID-19 at health facilities • Inadequate sensitization of the public on COVID-19 • Weak observation of social distancing protocols • Non-utilization of PPEs, including face masks and hand sanitizers • Stigmatization of recovered persons (COVID-19) <p>Misinformation/Misconception/inadequate information on COVID-19</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity for water delivery • Open defecation
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Implementation and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of approved funds • Non-functional sub-district structures • Implementation of programmes and projects outside approved plans

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak linkages between CSO/NGO plans and MTDPs
	Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources • Low demand and utilisation of M&E results • Untimely release of funds for M&E activities • Lack of statutory budgetary allocation for M&E • Inadequate evaluations at all levels • Limited M&E competencies
	Production and Utilization of Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited generation and utilisation of statistics • Delays in the publication of key statistical reports • inadequate funding for statistics production • Limited technological infrastructure • Lack of manuals, standards, principles or classifications to guide the production and management of data and statistics
	Knowledge Management and Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor record keeping and documentation • Inadequate and weak structures for knowledge management and learning
	Improve delivery development outcome at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • edge management and learning • Weak institutional memory in MDAs and MMDAs • Inadequate peer learning among MMDAs and MDAs • Inadequate data and information storage systems

Adoption of Objectives and Strategies

The objectives and strategies of the national framework were linked to the goals and sub goals as shown in the tables overleaf to ensure consistency of the Medium-Term Development Plan with national policies and framework.

Table : Goals and Sub-Goals Linked to DMTDP Objectives and Strategies

GOAL	DMTDP SUB-GOALS (2021-2025)	ADOPTED ISSUES	Adopted NMTDPF Objectives	Adopted NMTDPF Strategies.
Build a prosperous society	Enhance agricultural productivity	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)

5. CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 Introduction

5. CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 Introduction

This chapter gives details of all the programmes and projects for implementation from 2022- 2025 which was prepared out from the Programme of Action (PoA). The programmes and projects cover activities from both the centralized and the decentralized in the Municipality.

Each Annual Action Plan provides valuable information on projects and activities to be carried out, where the projects and activities will be carried out, those responsible for carrying out the projects as well as time and cost at which the projects are to be carried out.

The Annual action Plan indicates in detail action to be taken by both public and private sectors, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and the community in the implementation of the projects earmarked for the first year, 2022 –2025. Implementation of the Annual Action Plan must be based on the Municipal Assembly's Annual Budget.

The plan indicates when each project should begin and end in each year, the responsible implementing agencies, the nature of community contribution and the individual project costs. The parameters used in the selection of annual project include.

- On-going projects in the Municipality.
- Projects which satisfy the immediate needs of the people.
- Projects which are environmentally friendly
- Projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education programmes
- Projects with short gestation periods
- Projects whose costs could be accommodated within the first -year development budget, and
- Projects that are geared toward reducing poverty amongst the people
- Projects which are to improve the security in the communities
- Projects which are to improve environmental sanitation

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2022

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Programme (PPB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Timeframe				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Inst./Dept.		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	DACF/ DACF- RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Coll.	
	Agriculture improvement	Veterinary services						10,000.00					X	Agric. Dpt	ASEM A
		Campaign and vaccination of pet and disease control					2,507.00						X	Agric. Dpt	ASEM A
		Office facilities (Procurement of Laptops)					17,815.00	4,900.00				X		Agric. Dpt	
		Distribution of day-old chicks to farmers						38,100.00				X		Agric. Dpt	
		Increase access to extension services for farmers for the enhancement of value chain productivity within the Mun.					5,015.00						X	Agric. Dpt	
		Organize 38th Mun. Farmers Day's celebration						47,000.00						ASEMA	Agric. Dept
		Maintenance of Official vehicle									5,438.79		X	Agric. Dpt.	
		Running cost of official vehicle									5,438.79		X	Agric. Dpt.	

		Train farmers on improved farming practise								32,632.74		X	Agric. Dpt	
		Train farmers on areas of good agricultural practises on vegetable production								10,877.58		X	Agric. Dpt	
		Train farmers and vendors to increase yield in good hygiene					9,998.00					X	Agric. Dpt	
THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Programme (PPB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Timeframe				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	DACF/DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Coll.
	Social Welfare and Community Development	Assist 150 children to receive proper care from their parents through effective casework					2,500.00		6,700.00				SW&C D	ASEM A
		Prevent 150 children from exploitative work through sensitization					2149	5,000			X		SW&C D	ASEM A
		Sensitization on child neglect ,guidance and counseling, career etc.					3,000	4,200.00			X		SW&C D	ASEM A
		Organize social and public education in five communities on the role parents					1,399	5,198			X		SW&C D	ASEM A

		To identify and register 150 Day Care centres								X		SW&C D	ASEM A
		To attend court regularly and write 20 social enquiry report to speed up work at the family tribunal level				200	3,10 0.00			X		SW&C D	ASEM A
		To register 40 PWDs and support them financially					20,9 14.8 9			X		SW&C D	ASEM A
		To identify and screen vulnerable households for LEAP registration and educate the general public on the LEAP problem/mental health mgt.				100	2,42 0			X		SW&C D	ASEM A
		To help NHIS to register 70 LEAP beneficiaries and other vulnerable groups				1,200	43,0 00.0 0			X		SW&C D	ASEM A
		Assist PWD's in income generating activities				225.2 3	3,54 1			X		SW&C D	ASEM A
		To sensitize 5 communities on Disability Management					5,50 0			X		SW&C D	ASEM A
		To sensitize 6 communities on home management					6,40 0			X		SW&C D	ASEM A

		To sensitize 4 groups on hygiene and sanitation					15,600			X		SW&C D	ASEM A
		To train 6 groups in income generating ventures such as soap making, tie& dye etc					2,890			X		SW&C D	ASEM A
		To promote gender-mainstreaming programmes					4,000			X		SW&C D	ASEM A
		To help 20 patients with pyscho-social problems					1,400			X		SW&C D	ASEM A
		To ensure effective monitoring of 50 CSO's in the municipality						1,500		X		SW&C D	ASEM A
		Capacity building workshop for staff					2,900			X		SW&C D	ASEM A
	Education and Youth Development	Embark on enrolment drive in 30 communities to increase enrolments in our schools.					1,200.00			X		GES	ASEM A
		Support for brilliant but needy students in our schools						99,578.71		X		GES	ASEM A
		Support for assembly Education Oversight Committee (DEOC).					10,000.00			X		GES	ASEM A
		Support for Sports and cultural Development.						20,000		X		GES	ASEM A

		Organise Independence day Celebration					20,000	30,000.00		X		GES	ASEM A
		Organise Best Teacher/Student Awards				4,000				X		GES	ASEM A
		Conduct regular monitoring and supervision of education operations and projects.						20,000.00		X		GES	ASEM A
		Provide adequate office stationery and other logistics.								X		GES	ASEM A
		Organize two mock exams in the municipality for about 4000 students.						30,000.00		X		GES	ASEM A
		Construction of platform for the office 40ft. container and roofing.					10,000.00			X		GES	ASEM A
		Provision of furniture to Basic Schools in the Municipality.						270,000.00		X		ASEMA	GES
		Organize my first day at school					35,000	15,000.00		X		GES	ASEM A
	HEALTH DELIVERY	Conduct a survey on data management needs in all facilities					500.00			X		GHS	ASEM A
		Conduct training on data validation and data verification processes for 15 district Officers and 40 sub district officers					2,000.00					GHS	ASEM A

		Conduct monthly data validation and bi monthly - verification at the district level in selected facilities					1,000.00			X		GHS	ASEM A
		Carry out bi-monthly data verification in selected facilities					500.00			X		GHS	ASEM A
		Conduct refresher training on DHIMS 2 for 45 health staff					2,000.00			X		GHS	ASEM A
		Refresher training on e-Tracker for 45 health staff					1,500.00			X		GHS	ASEM A
		Pick geographic coordinates of all operating facilities and existing communities in the municipality					300.00			X		GHS	ASEM A
		Train 40 Community Health Nurses on nutrition reporting forms and registers					5,000.00			X			
		Conduct an Integrated Supportive Supervision in all facilities					2,000.00			X		GHS	AESM A
		Train 40 relevant health staff on Infant Young and Child Feeding					2,000.00			X		GHS	ASEM A
		Quarterly mop ups to identify malnourished cases					500.00				X	GHS	ASEM A
		Train relevant staff on the use of the stadiometer					800.00			X		GHS	ASEM A

		Train 30 Community Health Nurses on new Family Planning reporting forms and registers					2,000.00				X	GHS	ASEM A
		Establish 3 pregnancy schools in the Sub-Districts					700.00			X		GHS	ASEM A
		Train 24 CHOs on the use of Veropack for Family Planning Home Services					1,000.00			X			
		Train 30 midwives on focused ANC and sharing task to assist the mid-wives					1,500.00				X		
		Establish 4 nurses review meeting on indicators					1,500.00				X		
		Create 5 adolescent corners in each Sub District and the Senior High School in the district					1,000.00			X		GHS	ASEM A
		Appraisal training for all staff and conduct workshop on promotion for staff who are due					500.00				X	GHS	ASEM A
		Train sub district heads Administrative procedure					2,000.00			X		GHS	ASEM A
		Conduct workshop on code of conduct for all staff					800.00				X	GHS	ASEM A
		Train staff on declaration of internship for further studies and study leave					800.00			X		GHS	ASEM A

		Distribution of health promotion registers to all facilities					500.00				X	GHS	ASEM A
		Train health workers on health promotion registers and report forms					1,500.00				X	GHS	ASEM A
		Provision of HP reporting forms to all facilities including Private facilities					2,000.00			X		GHS	ASEM A
		To appoint community health workers as health promotion focal persons to ensure high coverage of promotional activities					200.00				X	GHS	ASEM A
		Organize screening and management programs for diabetes, hypertension, sickle cell and asthma in the municipality.					1,700.00				X	GHS	ASEM A
		Train health workers staff on national Behaviour change communication strategy for lifestyle change, regenerative health & essential nutrition					1,200.00				X	GHS	ASEM A
		Conduct health education in schools, church & mosques on healthy lifestyle and regenerative health					2,000.00				X	GHS	ASEM A

		Organise a stakeholders meeting and 96 community durbars in the ASE Municipal on cholera and other diarrhoea diseases						2,000.00				X	GHS	ASEM A
		Radio programmes on Cholera, Ebola, Meningitis and other diseases of public health importance/key health issues						2,447.34			X		GHS	ASEM A
		Promotion of world malaria day						20,435.93				X	GHS	ASEM A
		Regular monitoring and supportive visit to all facilities						1,000.00				X	GHS	ASEM A
		Public education and sensitization on HIV/AIDS						12,447.34				X	ASEM A	GHS
		Organize CoVID-19 related activities						8,000.00				X	GHS	ASEM A
THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT														
Programme (PPB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Timeframe				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	DACF/DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Coll.
Environmental and Sanitation Management		Acquisition of Sanitary tools.						12,000.00	200,000.00		X		MEHU	ASEM A

		Clearing of existing heap of refuse sites.					100,000.00				X	ASEMA	MEHU
		Disinfection & Disinfestation of Final Disposal Site, Markets and Public Toilets.					150,000.00			X		ASEMA	MEHU
		Enforcement of Environmental sanitation bye-laws					10,000			X		ASEMA	MEHU
		Organize household refuse collection.					10,000			X		ASEMA	MEHU
		Enforcement of bye-laws on the construction of household latrines.					2,000				X	EHSD	NCCE, ISD,
		Promotion of household latrine construction.					15,000				X	MA	EHSD
		Public education on bathhouses construction and sullage disposal in the municipality					12,000				X	EHSD	NCCE, ISD
		Intensify house to house inspection and education.					3,000				X	ASEMA	MEHU
		Organise WASH activities in collaboration with MSHAT					3,000			X		ASEMA	MEHU
		Organise learning and sharing program with MSHAT and Awutu Senya					4,000			X		ASEMA	MEHU

		District Assembly (ASDA)											
		Organise regular clean-up exercise in communities					21,000			X		ASEMA	MEHU
		Registration, health screening and certification of food vendors in the Municipality					35,000			X		ASEMA	MEHU
	Disaster Prevention and Management												
		Sensitization on Disaster Management						10,000.00		X		NADMO	ASEMA
		Support for resettlement of disaster victims and relief items					50,000.00	30,000.00		X		NADMO	ASEMA
		World Disaster Day celebration					5,000.00	7,000.00		X		NADMO	ASEMA
		Support to climate change					10,000.00	12,000.00		X		NADMO	ASEMA
		Green Ghana					8,000.00	10,000.00		X		NADMO	ASEMA
		Training on Disaster Management						13,000.00		X		NADMO	ASEMA

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY-WORKS	Construction of MCD's bungalow at Ofaakor						400,246.00		X		ASEMA	
		Construction of 6No. water closet(WC) visitors toilet at ASEMA office at Ofaakor						100,000.00		X		ASEMA	
		Purchase and installation of streetlights in communities					350,000.00	200,000.00		X		ASEMA	
		Construction of 2 No. CHPS compound at Peace town and rockcity/cross river						520,000		X		ASEMA	
		Construction of 2No. bedrooms Semi-detached senior Staff bungalow at Ofaakor					400,000.00	401,563.00		X		ASEMA	
		Construction of office accommodation for works, Urban Roads, Stores Unit and physical planning department at Ofaakor					280,000.00			X		ASEMA	
		Supply and installation of 300No. 10m length galvanized street light poles with single arm luminaries complete with 2No. 50kva, 33kvpm transformers							300,000.00	X		ASEMA	MLGRD

		Construction of staff canteen at Kasoa Ofaakor					250,000			X		ASEMA	
		Completion of 1No. 3unit classroom block at CP						120,000			X	ASEMA	
		Completion of 1No. Zonal Council office at Ofaakor					100,000	90,000			X	ASEMA	
		Completion of MCE bungalow at Ofaakor						403,281.31			X	ASEMA	
		Completion of 1No. CHPS compound at Amuzukope						50,000			X	ASEMA	
		Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit classroom block Krispol City						358,000			X	ASEMA	GES
										GSCP			
		Completion of precast paving of Kasoa New Market(8,740 sq.m)								1,098,324.24		MLGRD	ASEMA
		Completion of bitumen surfacing of old HFC-Timber market road (0.875km) and timber market-main new market road (0.351)								2,095,810.15		MLGRD	ASEMA
		Completion of installation of 164 No. streetlights poles with 2 no. transformers form								140,711.00		MLGRD	ASEMA

		Kasoa Roundabout – Kasoa Ofaakor											
	ROAD INFRASTRUC TURE												
		Grading of roads within the Municipality					133, 040. 92	221,734 .87		X		MURD	ASEM A
		Dredging of storm water channels within the Municipality						159,191 .35			X	MURD	ASEM A
		Cleaning of Open drains and Culverts					49,0 97.4 7				X	MURD	ASEM A
		Traffic Signal Maintenance					20,1 57.7 2				X	MURD	ASEM A
		Shoulder Cleaning and Green Area Maintenance					25,3 22.2 8				X	MURD	ASEM A
		Gravelling of Culvert Approaches on selected roads in Kasoa					133, 040. 92			X		MURD	ASEM A

		Opening up of selected roads in Kasoa					60,473.15				X		MURD ASEM A
		Construction of Pipe Culverts on selected roads in Kasoa					221,516.48			X			MURD ASEM A
		Construction of Speed humps on selected roads in Kasoa					60,473.15			X			MURD ASEM A
									GSCSP				
		Construction of Ofaakor-Jei River Road (3.6km)								X			MURD ASEM A
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Procurement of Orthophotos, Ground Truthing, Digitizing and Community Consultation								90,000.00	X		PPD ASEM A/SAT
		Preparation of Street Address Map and Property Address Map								41,000.00	X		PPD ASEM A
		Conduct as built Survey, Cadastral Survey					3,000.00	30,000.00			X		PPD ASEM A

		and Designing of layout												
		Design and Revision of Spatial Development Framework, Structure Plan & Local Plan							40,000.00	42,000.00	X		Consultant	PPD/ASEMA
		Educate the General Public on Land use and permitting issues								60,000.00	X		Consultant	PPD/ASEMA
		Consideration and recommendation of development applications							70,320.00		X		PPD	ASEMA
		Consideration and recommendation of development applications							58,320.00		X		PPD	ASEMA
		Data Collection on Temporary Structures							60,000.00		X		PPD	ASEMA
		Procure stationery for Office use (A4 Sheet,A3 Sheet, Tonner Pens, Drawing Instruments)							10,000.00		X		PPD	ASEMA
THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY														
Programme (PPB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Timeframe				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	DACF/DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Coll.

Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Training of Assembly Members/Unit Committee Members						50,000		X		ASEMA	
		Training of Heads of Dept/management staff/junior staff								X		ASEMA	
		Organize statutory meetings								X		ASEMA	
		Procure stationary/office equipment/office furniture						80,000		X		Procurement Unit	ASEMA
		Sponsorship offer to the brilliant and needy children				150,000				X		ASEMA	
		Maintenance of vehicles, office equipment and office block					15,000	25,000			X	ASEMA	
		Organize national											
		Conduct M&E activities					5,000	20,000		X			
		Procure sanitary tools								X			
		Procure 3 no. pickups								X			
		Participate in Internal Audit Annual Conference-2021								X			
		Conduct quality assurance and improvement- (Internal Assessment)					1,000.00			X		Internal Audit Unit	

Setting up spatial databases through the completion of the SNPA exercise		Capturing aerial images with drones (in collaboration with RLUSPA)					2,500			X		MMPO	
		Editing aerial imagery (in collaboration with RLUSPA)											
		Training to use building footprints to collect business data (increase tax base)					2,500			X		MPPD	ASEMA
Develop and roll-out e-billing and e-payment functionalities		Training officers responsible for e-billing and e-payments in all MMDAs using dLRev					2,000.00			X		MPPD	ASEMA
		Implement information campaigns for the public on electronic billing and payments					3,000.00			X		ASEMA	
Collection of BOP / Property Rate		Procure tablets to speed up revenue collection					20,000			X		ASEMA	
		Develop and implement bill printing plan					1,000.00			X		ASEMA	
		Develop and implement revenue collection plan					1,000.00			X		ASEMA	
Include other revenue items (rents, markets, lorry parks etc.) in dLRev		Support mapping / addressing & GIS work for markets, rents, lorry parks etc.					10,000.00			X		MPPD	ASEMA
		Data collection for markets, rents, lorry parks etc.					2,500.00			X		MPPD	

Implementations of Audit Recommendations at Covered Entities		Support to Audit Committees and Heads of Department through Capacity Building					7,000.00			X		Internal Audit	ASEM A
		Organize Dissemination Workshop to share the findings of the Municipal Accountability Index with citizens					15,000.00			X		Internal Audit Unit	
		Support Internal Audit field monitoring whereby Social Audit committee member joins the Internal Audit Unit to conduct field Audits/monitoring of projects					5,000			X		Internal Audit Unit	ASEM A
		Support the audit of Disability Fund which subjects the 3% disability fund to scrutiny through special audits. Audit outcomes then form basis for dialogue between the disability community and MMDA officials towards efficient utilization of the fund.					1,500.00				X	Internal Audit Unit	
Support for Accountability Mechanism		Dissemination of summarized Auditor General Reports (Media, Audit committee meetings, General Assembly Meeting, MPCU, etc.)					1,500.00	66,579.85		X		Internal Audit Unit	ASEM A

		Support to Social Audit Committees					3,000.00				X	Internal Audit	
To Improve and strengthen budget preparation and implementation process		Organize stakeholders meeting on RFF and Composite Budget					55,000	40,000		X		ASEMA	
Determine expenditure on social services		Develop a Public Expenditure Tracking (PET) tool					10,200			X			
	STATISTICS	Compile and analyze data collected from department, units and agencies within the Municipality					5,000			X		Statistics	
		Conduct weekly and monthly market reading exercise at Kasoa New Market					5,500			X		Statistics	
		Compile and analyze socio-economic data in the Municipality					3,000			X		ASEMA	
		Compile and analyze data on temporary structures and business operations in the Municipality					7,000			X		Statistics	
		Discuss on FM station findings from activities undertaken twice in a year at Pink fm					10,000			X		Statistics	
		Train staff on the use of statistical software in ASEMA				10,000				X		Statistics	

		Capacity building on legal relations and performance improvement tools in ASEMA					3,500.00					X		ASEMA	
THEMATIC AREA: GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS															
Programme (PPB)	Sub-programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Timeframe				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Inst./Dept.		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	DACF/DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Coll.	
	Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	Engage in sister city relationship with two cities						20,000		50,000.00			X	ASEMA	

7. CHAPTER SEVEN

Communication Strategy

Introduction

Communication is central to every organization and very crucial in order to disseminate the developmental agenda spelt out in the Medium Term Development Plan. The Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly is committed to ensuring that all citizens, clients and development Partners are well informed about developments of the Municipality. The communication strategy seeks to devise mechanisms for making local government information (citizens' rights and responsibilities, programs, policies and processes) available and accessible to all stakeholders.

It is therefore important to put in place a communication strategy to disseminate and receive feedback to ensure that the local Government principles of participation, engagement and information-sharing are given meaning.

Dissemination of the DMTDP and annual progress report

The dissemination of the DMTFP and annual progress report will be done through diverse mediums to reach all groups of people within the Municipality. The mediums to be adopted are listed below.

- Posting all the reports on the internet using the Municipal Assembly website(www.asema.gov.gh)
- Issue out summarized versions of the reports and distribute to all stakeholders (Heads of department of the assembly, Assembly Members, selected community members, civil societies, traditional authorities, social media and research centres)
- Use of Information Centres across the Municipality
- Prepare and distribute flyers.

Creation of awareness on the expected roles of stakeholders

In order to successfully implement the DMTDP there is the need for all stakeholders to be abreast with their respective roles and responsibilities. This will be done through the following mechanisms;

- Meeting with stakeholders to discuss roles and responsibilities (Heads of department of the assembly, Assembly members, selected community members, civil societies, traditional authorities, social media and research centres)
- Use of Community Information Centres
- Organize a forum

Promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback

For the successful implementation of the DMTDP there is the need for feedback from the citizens of the Municipality on the performance of various activities, projects and programmes. Such feedback information will help perfect the focus of the Municipal Assembly.

To ensure this there will be frequent dialogue both formal and informal between the assembly and communities. Such healthy relationship will ensure rapid and sustainable development in the Municipality.

Promotion of access and management of expectations of the public

In order to promote access and management of expectations of the public, the Assembly will put the following strategies

- Organize periodic meetings with stakeholders
- Engage citizens of the Municipality periodically
- Introduce community participation on various levels
- Promote social accountability in all meetings and discussions

Communication matrix

The communication strategy for the dissemination of information about the development agenda of the Municipality has been developed into a matrix. The communication matrix shows the targeted audience, outcome, key message, medium or channels and responsible agencies or individuals and the time and frequency of all communication activities in the Municipality. The communication matrix of the Municipality has been shown in the table below

COMMUNICATION MATRIX

TARGET AUDIENCE	OUTCOME	KEY MESSAGES	MEDIUM (CHANNELS)	RESPONSIBLE	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
Regional Coordinating Council	Communication of implemented programmes, challenges and the way forward.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Monitoring of programmes and projects ✓ Technical backstopping to programmes implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Face to face ✓ Emails ✓ Workshops ✓ Telephone calls 	MCD/MPO	Quarterly/ monthly
Heads of Department of the Assembly	Communication of implementation issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Key interest of each department within the plan ✓ Annual progress reports of the implementation of the MTDP ✓ Creation of awareness on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the Municipal programmes, projects and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ MPCU meetings ✓ Circulation of MTDP document ✓ Face to face ✓ Telephone calls 	MCD/MPO	Quarterly Quarterly

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the Municipality 			
Assembly members	Outline and discuss the MTDP content to members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Problems and projects in each electoral area ✓ Promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the Municipality. ✓ Creation of awareness on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the Municipal programmes, projects and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Workshops ✓ Printing and sharing PoA to members 	MPO	August each year
Transport operators (GPRTU)	Outline their roles in development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promoting efficient and reliable transportation ✓ Ensuring and improving accessibility of road network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Meeting ✓ Workshops 	MCE	
Selected Community members	Outline and discuss the MTDP content to members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sharing all Projects and programmes in each zonal council ✓ Update of ongoing development projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forum ✓ Workshop ✓ Power point presentations ✓ Sharing of flyers 	Municipal Chief Executive/MPO	3 rd May 2015

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ sharing of ideas ✓ Promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the municipalities 			
Civil societies (Landlords, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Market women Associations , Youth groups)	Awareness and dissemination of the content of the plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Summary of the projects and programmes to be implemented ✓ Factors for consideration for business growth ✓ Creation of awareness on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the municipal programmes, projects and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forum ✓ Workshop ✓ Power point presentations ✓ Sharing of flyers ✓ Radio stations ✓ Information van 	Municipal Chief Executive/MPO	Mid-year
Zonal councils and unit committees	Awareness and dissemination of the content of the MTDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identifies development challenges ✓ Annual progress reports of the implementation of the MTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Workshops 		September, each year
Social media	Information Sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Updates of all ongoing projects and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Television/Radio(Joy tv/ Pink fm), 	MPO	Quarterly

	Developmental projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Discuss the key issues of the medium ✓ Creation of awareness on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the municipal programmes, projects and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Internet (www.asema.gov.gh) 		
Traditional authorities	Outline and discuss the MTDP content to members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Creation of awareness on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the municipal programmes, projects and activities ✓ Update of ongoing development projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forum ✓ Workshop ✓ Power point presentations ✓ Sharing of flyers ✓ Telephone calls 	Municipal Chief Executive	Quarterly
Research Centres (ISSER-Legon)	Outline and discuss the outcomes of the MTDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Annual progress reports of the implementation of the MTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Follow up meetings ✓ Power point presentations ✓ Video conferencing 	Municipal Chief Director	Quarterly

Adopted NMTDPF Goals	Adopted NMTDPF Objectives
Build a prosperous society	Improve production efficiency and yield
	Improve postharvest management
	Enhance climate change resilience
	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
	Enhance quality of life in rural areas
	Enhance application of ICT in national development
	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
	Reduce greenhouse gases
	Enhance climate change Resilience
	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	
Build a prosperous society	Improve decentralized Planning
	Support entrepreneurs and SME development
	Promote the creation of decent jobs
	Promote culture in the development process
Build a prosperous society	Harness demographic dividend
Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system
	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children
	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure
	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality
	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups
	Enhance security service delivery
	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation

Maintain a stable, united and safe society.	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue
	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels
	Deepen democratic governance
	Promote discipline in all aspects of life
	Build an effective and efficient Government machinery
	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination

MAINTENANCE PLAN

TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE/ASSET	TYPE OF MAINTENANCE	SCHEDULE OF MAINTENANCE START DATE – END DATE	ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE	LOCATION	RESPONSIBILITY
Purchase of Complete Software	Antivirus to protect the PC's from viral damage	Quarterly	100,000.00	Main Assembly Building	ICT Officer
Computer and Accessories	Replacement and repairs	Quarterly	84,720.00	Assembly Building	ICT Officer, Procure
Streetlights	Replacement and repairs of chokes, bulb etc.	Quarterly		Across the municipality	Electrical Engineer
Traffic lights	Rectification and repairs of traffic lights	Biannually	80,630.88	Across the municipality	Urban Roads Engineer
Feeder Roads	Grading and reshaping of roads	Quarterly	2,286,939.48	Across the municipality	Urban Roads Engineer

Storm Drains	Dredging of storm water channel	Quarterly	636,765.40	Across the municipality	Urban Roads Engineer and Metto
Open Drains and Culverts	Cleaning and deslting of open drains	Quarterly	196,389.88	Across the municipality	Metto
Road Shoulder	Sweeping, brushing, cutting of grass and shrub along the principal street	Quarterly	101,289.12	Across the municipality	Metto
Sanitation Tools	Purchase sanitary tools to organize clean sanitation exercises in the municipality	Quarterly	848,000.00	Across the municipality	Metto
Refuse cleaning	Evacuate existing heaps of refuse in the municipality	Quarterly	400,000.00	Across the municipality	Metto
Disinfection	Disinfect the markets, public toilets and final disposal sites	Monthly	600,000.00	Across the municipality	Metto
Household refuse collection	House to house refuse collection	Weekday	40,0000.00		

Community cleanup exercise	Regular community clean up exercises to clean the municipality	Monthly	564,000.00		
Sanitary trucks	Periodic maintenance of sanitary trucks and containers	Quarterly	480,000.00	Assembly block	Transport Officer
Official Vehicles	Replacement and repairs of worn out parts of the vehicles	Monthly	5,438.79		