

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

ASUNAFO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DRAFT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
UNDER THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
FRAMEWORK AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY
ANDEQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL 2018-2021

2018 – 2021

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ACRONYMS

AC	AREA COUNCIL
AfDB.....	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
AIDS.....	ACQUIRE IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME
B.N.I	BUREAU FOR NATIONAL INVESTIGATION
BAC.....	BUSSINESS ADVISORY CENTER
B.....	BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
BRU.....	BUDGET AND RATING UNIT
CAAP.....	COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
CBRDP	COMMUNITY BASED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
CDM.....	CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
MP's CF.....	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT COMMON FUND
CHPS.....	COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH PLANNING SERVICE
CHRAJ.....	COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHT AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE
CSOs.....	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS
DA.....	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
DACF.....	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND
DADU.....	DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL UNIT
DCD.....	DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR
DCD	DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
DDF.....	DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FUND
DED.....	DISTRICT EDUCATION DIRECTORATE
DEHO.....	DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICER
DFR.....	DEPARTMENT OF FEEDER ROADS
DHD.....	DISTRICT HEALTH DIRECTORATE
DMTDP.....	DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DPCU	DISTRICT PLANNING AND COORDINATING UNIT
DWD.....	DISTRICT WORKS DEPARTMENT
DWST.....	DISTRICT WATER AND SANITATION TEAM
ECG	ELECTRICITY COMPANY OF GHANA

EPA.....ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

FBO.....FARM BASE ORGANIZATION

FSD..... FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT

FSD.....FORESTRY SERVICE DIVISION

GCAP.....GHANA COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE PROJECT

GES.....GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE

GETFUND..... GHANA EDUCATION TRUST FUND

GHS..... GHANA HEALTH SERVICES

GoG..... GOVERMENT OF GHANA

GPRTU..... GHANA PRIVATE ROADTRANSPORT UNION

GSGDA.....GHANA SHARED GROWTH DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

GSGDA.....GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

HIPC..... HIGHLY INDEBTED POOR COUNTRIES

HIV..... HUMAN IMMUNE VIRUS

HRU.....HUMAN RESOURCE UNIT

ICT.....INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

IDA.....INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

IGF.....INTERNAL GENERATED FUND

IPP.....INDEPENDENT POWER PRODUCERS

KVIP..... KUMASI VENTILATED IMRPOVED PITS

LED.....LIGHT EMITTING DIODE

LTNDP.....LONG-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

MICZ.....MINISTRY FOR INNER CITIES AND ZONGO'S

MLGRD..... MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MMDA.....METROPOLITAN, DISTRICT, DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

MLNR.....MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

MOE..... MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

MOFA..... MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

MOH.....MINISTRY OF HEALTH

MORHA..... MINISTRY OF ROAD AND HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

MOT..... MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

MOTI..... MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

MOYS..... MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS

MSMEs..... MEDIUM SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISES

MTDP..... MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

NADMO.....NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

NBSSINATIONAL BOARD FOR SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

NBSSI.....NATIONAL BOARD FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY

NCCE.....NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CIVIC EDUCATION

NGO..... NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

NHIS.....NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

NMTDPF.....NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

NSA.....NATIONAL SPORTS AUTHORITY

NSDF.....NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

NYC.....NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL

OPD.....OUT PATIENT DISEASES

PHC..... POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

PLHIV..... PERSONS LIVING WITH HUMAN IMMUNE VIRUS

PM&E.....PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION

PMTCT..... PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION

PoA..... PROGRAMMES OF ACTION

POCC
.....
.....**POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES**

PTA.....PARENT TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

PU.....PROCUREMENT UNIT

PWDS..... PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

REP..... RURAL ENTERPRISE PROJECT

REU..... REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE UNIT

RTF.....RURAL TECHNOLOGY FACILITY

GOAL SDI..... SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIAITIVE

SMC.....SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

SME..... SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

SODIA.....SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPROVEMENT AGENCY

STI SEXUAL TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

SWCD.....SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TA.....TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES

TCPD.....TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

ASDA.....ASUNAFO SOUTH-SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**UHC..... UNIVERSAL HEALTH
COVERAGE**

UNFCCC.....UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

VIP.....VENTILATED IMRPOVED

PEST WASH.....WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

WATSAN COMMITTEE..... WATER AND SANITATION COMMITTE

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The Hon. DCE has assured the District Assembly's serious commitment towards the implementation of the measures as and when funds or resources are available.

Thanks also go to the E.P.A and N.D.P.C for championing the process of mainstreaming environmental issues into the District Medium Term Development Plan and owning the process and report.

The various stakeholders, including representatives from the decentralized departments are highly commended for their full participation in the reflection process to generate worthwhile Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPPs) for the Medium Term Development Plan and the SEA.

In all, thanks be to the Almighty God for making the process successful.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The preparation of the 2018 – 2021 Medium Term Development Plan is in fulfillment of the requirements under Ghana’s decentralization programme which designates District Assemblies as planning authorities. The District is therefore supposed to among other things, formulate and implement plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of material and human resources for local development.

A team comprising mainly the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) members were charged with the responsibility of spearheading the preparation of the plan with guidelines from the DMTPF for 2018-2021.

Other members of the taskforce were all heads or representatives of decentralized departments, Assembly Members, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Traditional Authorities, Religious Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and Financial Institutions with the District Chief Executive as Chairman and the District Planning Office as the secretariat. The Assembly members of the various electoral areas consulted their community members and brought in their inputs as to their problems, needs and aspirations. The taskforce held numerous meetings to work on the plan. There was also technical back stopping from RPCU and NDPC in the form of capacity building for the DPCU members.

The following broad areas were considered:

- The Performance Review of the 2014 – 2017 DMTDP under the GSGDA II
- The District Profile
- District Development Priorities
- District Development Goals and Objectives
- Development Programmes and Sub-programmes
- Implementation Arrangements – Programmes of Action

Specific activities that went into the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) include; performance review of the previous plan (2014-2017) to evaluate the performance of the District in implementation of the goals stated in the plan, Data collection and analysis to facilitate the update of the District Profile. This analysis was necessary to know the

current situation of the District by consulting opinion leaders and the entire communities within the District through interviews and public fora.

Following this exercise, District Development Priorities, Goals and Objectives were formulated which guided the team to come out with suitable Development Programmes and Implementation Arrangements as well as Programmes of Action to serve as the cutting edges of the plan. Public hearings were organized to further solicit and harness community views to help make additions and deductions to the identified problems as well as its associated needs and aspirations of the communities.

The plan was therefore prepared with the active involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the District.

III. Scope

The scope of the 4-year DMTDP focuses on the vision of Ghana as contained in the long-term national development plan (LTNDP, 2018 – 2057), that is a *“just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad based social development”*. The five (5) goals envisioned in the Long-Term National Development Plan (2018-2057) were captured as follows:

Table 1.0 five (5) goals envisioned in the Long-Term National Development Plan (2018-2057)

THEMES	CORRESPONDING GOALS
Economic Development	Build a prosperous society
Social Development	Create opportunities for all
Environment , Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure resilient built environment
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Maintain a stable , united and safe society
Ghana’s role in International Affairs	Strengthen Ghana’s role in international affairs

A number of focus areas, objectives and strategies outlined under each of the five (5) goals were employed as they were related and relevant to District issues and needs. This was done to ensure proper and sustainable development that is in line with the national perspective for growth and development. In the spatial context, the scope of the 4–Year DMTDP is focused on the Asunafo South District that is made up of Kukuom, Sankore, Asarekrom, Abuom, Kwapong and Kokooso Area Councils.

District Development Focus:

The District development direction for 2018-2021 period is based on the national development focus which includes the following:

1. Ensuring that all people in the District have access to basic social services such as quality health care, quality education, potable drinking water, decent housing, security from crime and violence and ability to participate in decisions that affect their own lives.
2. Creating wealth by transforming the nature of the economy to achieve growth, accelerated poverty reduction, protection of the vulnerable and the excluded within a sensitive transparent and accountable District administrative set-up.
3. Massive investment in Agriculture to feed the populace, local industries and promoting external market in terms of marketing agriculture produce to better of the income levels of the local people.

IV. Objectives

For the Asunafo South District Assembly to achieve its stated goals the following objectives are expedient.

1. To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources among departments in the District.
2. To ensure sound economic management through effective capacity building of the District human resource base and improving market facilities.
3. To monitor, co-ordinate and harmonize the implementation of District development plans and activities within the District.
4. To facilitate the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure and services in the District.
5. To invest in agriculture to better the income levels of the people by transforming the subsistence type of farming to commercial farming and creating market centres to promote marketing activities in the District.
6. To ensure good governance through strengthening of the Assembly's structures and substructures, Civil Society Organization and to promote transparency and accountability in the affairs of government.
7. To provide direct support for human resource development and the provision of basic services in terms of education, health, water and sanitation.

8. To promote peace, harmony and unity amongst the various social and ethnic groups in the District.

V. District Development Priorities

The priorities of the District are:

- To reduce the level of economic, social and political deprivation
- To mobilize human, physical and financial resources to provide basic social infrastructural services (especially in education, healthcare, water, sanitation and road sector).
- To effectively utilize scarce resources by harnessing existing potentials and opportunities
- To improve the economic base of the people through the improvement in Agriculture, small-scale industries and development of market centers to improve upon the living conditions of people.

VI. Indicative Financial Plan

This section takes a look at the resource mobilization strategies to finance the projects and programmes.

For the successful implementation of the DMTDP, 95.5%, 0.4% and 4.1% would be required from GoG transfers, IGF and Donors' contributions respectively to meet the its total cost.

The successful implementation of activities greatly depends on the timely in-flow of resources in order not to distort the implementation schedules.

VII. Conclusion

Lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous DMTDP (2014-2017) will serve as a yardstick for the smooth implementation of the DMTDP (2018-2021). It is anticipated that all relevant stakeholders will perform their respective roles for the successful implementation of the programmes and projects to improve upon the living conditions of the people in the Asunafo South District.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE DISTRICT

1.1 Introduction

The 2018-2021 plan preparation started with the review of the performance of the Assembly over the 4-year period with respect to the 2014-2017 DMTDP. This was done to identify; successes and failures, problems encountered and development gaps which need to be addressed in the District's development effort.

1.1.1 Vision, Mission and Functions of Asunafo South District Assembly

Vision

The Asunafo South District Assembly is to rise to a level whereby the people attain high standard of living through improvement in the socio-economic services in a highly decentralized and democratic environment.

Mission

The Asunafo South District Assembly exists to harness all available resources to maintain excellent in education, agricultural production and local participation in governance so as to improve the standard of living of the people.

Functions

The Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462 mandates the The Asunafo South District Assembly to be responsible for the following:

- The overall development of the District
- Ensure the preparation and submission of the Development plans of the District through the Regional Coordinating Council to the National Development Planning Commission for approval
- Ensure the preparation and submission of the Budget of the District related to the approved plans to the Minister for Finance for approval

- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the District
- Promote and support productive activities and social development in the District and remove any obstacles to initiate and development
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide District works and services in the District
- Be responsible for development, improvement and management of Human settlements and the environment in the District
- Incorporate with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District
- Ensure ready access to courts in the District for promotion of justices
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this act or any other enactment; and perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

1.1.2 Performance Review in Relation to GSGDA II (2014-2017)

In line with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines; it is imperative to review the performance and achievements in implementing the 2014-2017 MTDP. The purpose of this performance review among others is to ascertain the extent of implementation of the programmes, projects and strategies in the plan. Lessons drawn from the review will therefore serve as useful inputs that shall be incorporated into the 2018 -2021 MTDP of the Assembly.

This performance review looked at the seven thematic areas of the previous plan and critically examined the status of implementation of each of the projects and programmes that come under each of the thematic areas. Specifically, the review looked at whether the programmes or projects under each of the thematic areas was completed, on-going or was not started/implemented at all during the plan period as shown in the summary of the extent to which the programmes and projects listed in the plan was implemented is also provided.

1.1.3 Scope of the Review

The performance review of the MTDP (2014-2017) covered programmes and projects implemented during the plan period 2014-2017 under the main thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Strategy II (GSGDA II 2014-2017).

The review also took into consideration interventions and initiatives which were not captured under the MTDP 2014-2017 but were implemented during the plan period. It also captured the revenue and expenditure performance of the District, cross-cutting issues, key problems/ issues encountered during the implementation stage, lessons learnt which have implications for development for the MTDP (2018-2021) and review of the profile of the District to assess development gaps that need to be addressed.

1.1.4 Methodology

The method and approach adopted for preparing the performance review include:

1. A desk review of background documentations to create matrices showing how evidence was collected and analyzed;
2. Discussion forums with representatives of decentralized departments, private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs) and development partners;
3. A series of key informed meeting on thematic area, focused on the review questions;
4. Analysis of data and collation of documentation evidence;
5. Meetings with decentralized departments and other key persons to obtain data and opinion surrounding MTDP's implementation at the local level;
6. Internal meetings to peer review the quality and robustness of analysis and interpretation;
7. Review of MDA's, NGOs, CBOs quarterly and annual reports to identify institutional challenges that needs to be addressed;
8. A 2-day stakeholder Forum with all MDAs;' key persons, decentralized departments and institutions, civil society organizations

The process of preparing the performance review has been participatory. Various stakeholders were actively involved in the preparation and implementation of the plan and hence their engagement at this stage in order for everybody to appreciate the overall progress the Assembly has made so far. The involvement of all stakeholders in the performance review is essential to

ensure ownership of the report as well as ensuring that the report reflects the actual progress of implementation of the MTDP.

The preparation of the performance review was led by the DPCU in collaboration with the Area/Town Councils, Heads of Departments, Civil Society Organizations and Chiefs. The process involved the engagement of technical experts with relevant background and knowledge in the respective thematic areas. Various stakeholders at the Assembly level were engaged in a workshop to collect and collate disaggregated data for the performance review.

1.1.5 State of Implementation of 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan

The matrix below gives a summary of the state of implementation of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan indicating the thematic areas, policy objectives, broad programmes/activities, policy outcome indicators (baseline, targets, level of achievement) and remarks (i.e. state of completion and reasons for variances if any).

1.1.6 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING DACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY

1.1.6 Extent of Implementation

The Assembly in its 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan formulated a series of projects under this thematic area. All the projects under this thematic area were aimed at improving the revenue base of the Assembly. The table below contains a list of the projects and their level of implementation.

The review in this area reveals a generally poor performance. Revenue mobilization efforts have been very poor, and especially, in the area of Internally Generated Funds. The Assembly has been heavily dependent on the District Assembly Common Fund, and other forms of central government transfers such as the District Development Fund, as well as the generosity of donor agencies, such as the MAP International. Though the Assembly prescribed a set of projects to improve upon the outlook of the Micro economy in her Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017), most of these projects remained largely unimplemented.

Table 1.1; ENSURING AND SUSTAINING DACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Period	Thematic Area: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING DACROECONOMIC STABILITY				
	Policy Objective:				
	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Identify new business enterprises for tax purposes Annually	0	1	1	Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Implemented

2014	Compile and update all revenue items in the District Annually.	0	1	1	Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Implemented
2014	Set-up monthly minimum realistic revenue target for each revenue station	0	12	12	Implemented
2015		12	12	12	Implemented
2016		24	12	12	Implemented
2017		36	12	12	Implemented
2014	Organise training workshop for revenue collectors Annually	0	1	1	Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Implemented
2014	Carry out tax education campaign Annually	0	1	1	Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Implemented
2014	Conduct monthly monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors	0	12	12	Implemented
2015		12	12	12	Implemented
2016		24	12	12	Implemented
2017		36	12	12	Implemented

2014	Rotate station officers and collectors Quarterly	0	4	4	Implemented
2015		4	4	4	Implemented
2016		8	4	4	Implemented
2017		12	4	4	Implemented
2014	Analyze trial balance and offer necessary advice every month	0	12	12	Implemented
2015		12	12	12	Implemented
2016		24	12	12	Implemented
2017		36	12	12	Implemented

1.1.6.2 Summary of Findings

From Table 1.1, it could be seen that most of the projects or activities under the Ensuring and Sustaining DACro-Economic Stability were not implemented.

Unexpected shortfalls in the flow of revenue from external sources were the main reason behind the poor performance in the level of project implementation under this thematic area. The review revealed that the ability of the Assembly to adequately raise enough revenue for development is being hampered by the following reasons:

- i. The Sankore market which is currently one of the major potential contributors to internal revenue is bedeviled with insecurity.
- ii. Again, most inhabitants are unwilling to pay their levies. Moreover, the District authorities have not been able to collect its tax revenue from some giant business concerns like the telecommunication companies. The Assembly employs poor revenue collection methods that do not yield much dividends.
- iii. The District revenue unit operates with woefully inadequate equipment and logistics such as motor bikes and computers among others. The low capacity of the

commissioned collectors also came to the fore as another factor accounting for the low IGF in the District. It was revealed that some of the revenue collectors could not even write properly on the revenue tickets, and this could pave way for manipulation of the amount of revenue collected or declared.

In the wake of the low revenue base of the Assembly little commitment was shown in the implementation of non-physical projects since they had no political appeal. Physical projects such as roads, clinics and schools appeared to be more appealing to the local people than qualitative programmes.

1.1.7 Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The main focus of the sector under this thematic area was to accelerate the modernization of agriculture. Activities under this thematic area were mainly aimed at increasing agricultural productivity while at the same time reducing the incidence of post-harvest losses.

As the backbone of the Districts economy, much attention was given to agriculture and its related sectors. Out of the 31 projects proposed for this thematic area, only two projects (6%) were not implemented. All the other projects were fully implemented as at the end of 2017.

Table 1.2;

Period	Thematic Area: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				
	Policy Objective:				
	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Request for 10 AEAs from MOFA by the end of 2017	8	5	0	Implemented
2015		8	5	-1	Implemented
2016		7	5	-1	Implemented
		6	12	0	Implemented

2017					
2014	Request for 10 motorbikes for AEAs	1	3	0	Not Implemented
2015	(YAMAHA 200)	1	6	0	Not Implemented
2016	Provide farmers information centres	1	8	0	Not Implemented
2017		1	10	0	Not Implemented
2014	Educate farmers on various ways of accessing credit	0	4	4	Implemented
2015		4	4	4	Implemented
2016	Annually	8	4	4	Implemented
2017		12	4	4	Implemented
2014	Train farmers on improved storage facilities Annually.	0	4	4	Implemented
2015		4	4	4	Implemented
2016		8	4	4	Implemented
2017		12	4	4	Implemented
2014	Identify and educate farmers on livestock production Annually	0	4	4	Implemented
2015		4	4	4	Implemented
2016		8	4	4	Implemented
2017		12	4	4	Implemented

2014	Train farmers on animal traction Annually	0	4	4	Implemented
2015		4	4	4	Implemented
2016		8	4	4	Implemented
2017		12	4	4	Implemented
2014	Educate farmers on integrated pest management Annually	0	4	4	Implemented
2015		4	4	4	Implemented
2016		8	4	4	Implemented
2017		12	4	4	Implemented
2014	Train farmers on the use of organic manure Annually	0	4	4	Implemented
2015		4	4	4	Implemented
2016		8	4	4	Implemented
2017		12	4	4	Implemented
2014	Train women on the processing of cassava Annually	0	0	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	0	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	0	0	Not implemented
2017		0	0	0	Not implemented

2014	Carry out Environmental Health Education every quarter	0	4	4	Implemented
2015		4	4	4	Implemented
2016		8	4	4	Implemented
2017		12	4	4	Implemented
2014	Create public awareness on bushfires Annually	0	4	4	Implemented
2015		4	4	4	Implemented
2016		8	4	4	Implemented
2017		12	4	4	Implemented
2014	Train fire volunteers in the communities Annually	0	2	2	Implemented
2015		2	2	2	Implemented
2016		4	2	2	Implemented
2017		6	2	2	Implemented
2014	Pass bye-laws on bushfires	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Create 20 feet buffer zone along Asufufu river	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented

2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Introduce high yielding crops varieties Annually	0	1	1	Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Implemented
2014	Train 200 farmers on proper handling and use of agro-chemicals annually	0	200	200	Implemented
2015		200	200	200	Implemented
2016		400	200	200	Implemented
2017		600	200	200	Implemented
2014	Train 100 farmers on seed/planting materials multiplication annually	0	100	100	Implemented
2015		100	100	100	Implemented
2016		200	100	100	Implemented
2017		300	100	100	Implemented
2014	Train 100 farmers on post harvest handling technology on food crops annually	0	100	100	Implemented
2015		100	100	100	Implemented
2016		200	100	100	Implemented

2017		300	100	100	Implemented
2014	Conduct six demonstration of Maize, Yam, Cassava, Cowpea, and vegetables in 10 communities annually	0	3	3	Implemented
2015		3	3	3	Implemented
2016		6	3	3	Implemented
2017		9	4	4	Implemented
2014	Organized 10 field days on Maize, Yam, Cassava, Cowpea, and vegetables in 10 communities annually	0	3	3	Implemented
2015		3	3	3	Implemented
2016		6	3	3	Implemented
2017		9	4	4	Implemented
2014	Train 500 farmers on Agricultural improved technologies annually	0	500	500	Implemented
2015		500	500	500	Implemented
2016		1000	500	500	Implemented
2017		1500	500	500	Implemented
2014	Dissemination of extension information through mass communication and electronic media annually	0	4	4	Implemented
2015		4	4	4	Implemented
2016		8	4	4	Implemented
		12	4	4	Implemented

2017					
2014	Train 150 farmers on storage structures construction (Cribs, Bans etc) annually.	0	150	150	Implemented
2015		150	150	150	Implemented
2016		300	150	150	Implemented
2017		450	150	150	Implemented
2014	Carry out disease surveillance on livestock in 40 communities annually	0	40	40	Implemented
2015		40	40	40	Implemented
2016		80	40	40	Implemented
2017		120	40	40	Implemented
2014	Carry out inspection of animal products at the slaughter house daily	0	365 days	356 days	Implemented
2015		365 days	356 days	356 days	Implemented
2016		730 day	365 days	356 days	Implemented
2017		1,095 days	365 days	356 days	Implemented
2014	Vaccinate 300 sheep and goats PPR annually	0	300	300	Implemented
2015		300	300	300	Implemented
2016		600	300	300	Implemented
2017		900	300	300	Implemented
2014	Vaccinate 100 cattle against Anthrax and	0	100	100	Implemented
2015		100	100	100	Implemented

2016	CBPP Annually	200	100	100	Implemented
2017		300	100	100	Implemented
2014	Conduct one livestock and pests census to obtain livestock production Annually	0	1	1	Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Implemented
2014	Train 100 farmers on hay and silage preparation in 10 communities annually	0	100	100	Implemented
2015		100	100	100	Implemented
2016		200	100	100	Implemented
2017		300	100	100	Implemented
2014	Train 400 farmers on good sanitation practices in animal production in communities annually	0	400	400	Implemented
2015		400	400	400	Implemented
2016		800	400	400	Implemented
2017		120	400	400	Implemented
2014	Train 200 farmers on animal housing in 15 communities annually	0	200	200	Implemented
2015		200	200	200	Implemented
2016		400	200	200	Implemented
2017		600	200	200	Implemented
2014	Train 100 community livestock workers to act	0	100	100	Implemented
2015		100	100	100	Implemented

2016	as service agents in 10 communities annually	200	100	100	Implemented
2017		300	100	100	Implemented
2014	Construct 4no. storage facilities	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	2	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	3	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	4	0	Not Implemented

1.1.8 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Table 1.3; Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Period	<u>Thematic Area:</u>				
	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT				
	Policy Objective:				
	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Identify and train 150 people in Bee	0	150	0	Not Implemented
2015	Keeping	0	300	0	Not Implemented
2016	Annually	0	450	0	Not Implemented
		0	600	0	Not

2017					Implemented
2014	Provision of financial support to 150 people in Bee Keeping	0	150	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	300	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	450	0	Not Implemented
		0	600	0	Not Implemented
2017					
2014	Identify and train 50 people in grass cutter rearing Annually	0	50	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	100	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	150	0	Not Implemented
		0	200	0	Not Implemented
2017					
2014	Provision of financial support to 50 people in grass cutter rearing Annually	0	50	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	100	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	150	0	Not Implemented
		0	200	0	Not Implemented
2017					
2014	Identify and train 80	0	80	0	Not Implemented

2015	people in	0	160	0	Not Implemented
2016	mushrooms	0	240	0	Not Implemented
2017	production and snails rearing	0	320	0	Not Implemented
2014	Provision of financial support to 80 people	0	80	0	Not Implemented
2015	in mushroom	0	160	0	Not Implemented
2016	production and snails rearing	0	240	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	320	0	Not Implemented
2014	Identify and train 50 Farmers in off	0	50	0	Not Implemented
2015	seasoning gardening	0	100	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	150	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	200	0	Not Implemented
2014	Provision of financial support to 50 people	0	50	0	Not Implemented
2015	in off season	0	100	0	Not Implemented
2016	gardening	0	150	0	Not Implemented

2017		0	200	0	Not Implemented
2014	Identify and train 10 carpenters to make effective use of bamboo	0	10	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	20	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	30	0	Not Implemented
		0	40	0	Not Implemented
2017					
2014	Provision of financial support to 60 people in Gari processing	0	60	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	120	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	180	0	Not Implemented
		0	240	0	Not Implemented
2017					
2014	Establishment of 1no. plantain processing facility	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017					

2014	Complete irrigation project	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construction of National Service Quarters	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Identify and train 20 people in tie and dye making	0	10	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	20	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	30	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	40	0	Not Implemented
2014	Provision of financial support to 20 people in tie and dye making	0	10	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	20	0	Not Implemented

2016		0	30	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	40	0	Not Implemented
2014	Identify and train 10 women in soap making	0	10	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	20	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	30	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	40	0	Not Implemented
2014	Provision of financial support to 10 women in soap making	0	10	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	20	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	30	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	40	0	Not Implemented
2014	Train District department staff on management skills annually;	0	1	1	Not Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Not Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Not Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Not Implemented

2014	Design in-service training scheme	0	1	1	Not Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Not Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Not Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Not Implemented
2014	Conduct in-service training for supporting staff	0	1	1	Not Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Not Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Not Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Not Implemented
2014	Provide incentives schemes for institutional Staff.	0	1	1	Not Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Not Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Not Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Not Implemented
2014	Request for 2 Doctors from Ghana Health Services	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	2	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	2	0	Not Implemented

2017		0	2	0	Not Implemented
2014	Completion of 2no at Pafo and Dantano clinics by Dec., 2014	5	1	1	Implemented
2015		6	1	1	Implemented
2016		7	-	-	Implemented
2017		7	-	-	Implemented
2014	Provide A motorbike for EPI	0	1	1	Not Implemented
2015		1	-	-	Not Implemented
2016		1	-	-	Not Implemented
2017		1	-	-	Not Implemented
2014	Support 100 needy families in programme to register for NHIS	0	25	25	Not Implemented
2015		25	25	25	Not Implemented
2016		50	25	25	Not Implemented
2017		75	25	25	Not Implemented
2014	Acquire and 100 distribute impregnated mosquito nets	0	25	25	Not Implemented
2015		25	25	25	Not Implemented
2016		50	25	25	Not Implemented

2017		75	25	25	Not Implemented
2014	Conduct BECE mock Examination for JHS	0	1	1	Not Implemented
2015	final years students annually	1	1	1	Not Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Not Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Not Implemented
2014	Organise STME Clinic for JHS and	0	1	1	Not Implemented
2015	SHS students	1	1	1	Not Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Not Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Not Implemented
2014	Organise Vocational Guidance School	0	1	1	Implemented
2015	Talks annually	1	1	1	Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Implemented
2014	Identify and train 30 women in kente weaving	0	30	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	60	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	90	0	Not Implemented

2017		0	120	0	Not Implemented
2014	Sponsor 20 students in Health Training Institution	0	5	5	Implemented
2015		5	5	5	Implemented
2016		10	5	5	Implemented
2017		15	5	5	Implemented

1.1.8.1 The Vulnerable and Excluded

This thematic area focused on the disadvantaged people in society. These groups of people fall within the poverty stricken segment of society who need special interventions to assure them of a decent living. During the period under review, the Assembly planned to achieve three major objectives:

- To increase rehabilitation of and support for PWDS by 100% by the end of 2017
- To ensure at least 40% enrolment increase by 2017
- To increase participation of girls studying science at SHS by 50% by 2017

1.1.8.2 Extent of Project Implementation

Towards the realization of these objectives, about 18 projects/activities were designed. However, the District was able to complete only 56 percent of them while the remaining ones were only partially accomplished. Though targets were exceeded in some cases, others were not implemented at all. Factors that adversely affected the realization of the planned objectives include inadequate means of transportation and insufficient funds. In addition to the absence of role models in the communities, cultural practices such as early marriages and pregnancies were found to be constraints for achieving some of the objectives. In general, the outreach programmes and project monitoring were the most affected activities.

1.1.8.2 Projects Implemented Outside MTDP

It was realized that all the boreholes that were drilled under the Afd Programme were not part of the borehole projects planned in the 2014-2017 DMTDP.

1.1.9 Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Activities under this thematic area were aimed at the expansion of existing social and economic production infrastructure in the District. The focus was on the provision of health, education and energy infrastructure. Specifically, Projects outlined for this sub-sector were intended to ensure the rehabilitation of government bungalows, the construction of new bungalows and promoting the use of appropriate technology and materials in housing construction in the District. It was observed that out of the 7 projects designed for this sub-sector, only 3 (43%) projects were near completion at the time of this survey whilst another 43% of the projects were not implemented at all.

Table 1.4; Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Period	Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT				
	Policy Objective:				
1	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Extension of electricity to 20 communities A	68	20	20	Implemented
2015		88	20	20	Implemented
2016		108	20	50	Implemented

2017		158	0	0	Not Implemented
2014	Procurement of 1no. generator for office use	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Procurement of projector	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Maintenance of street lights QUARTERLY	0	4	4	Implemented
2015		4	4	4	Implemented
2016		8	4	4	Implemented
		12	4	4	Implemented
2017		12	4	4	Implemented
2014	Reshaping of residency road	0	1	1	Implemented
2015		1	0	0	Not Implemented
2016		1	0	0	Not Implemented

2017		1	0	0	Not Implemented
2014	Completion of 2no. Market facilities At Kukuku and Sankore	2	1	1	Implemented
2015		3	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		3	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		3	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construction of 12-unit 2-storey market facility AT SANKORE	1	1	1	Not Implemented
2015		2	0	0	Not Implemented
2016		2	0	0	Not Implemented
2017		2	0	0	Not Implemented
2014	Provision of financial support to purchase 5 looms and accessories to establish weaving industry	0	5	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	10	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	15	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	20	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construction and maintenance of 12 foot bridges in the District	0	12	12	Not Implemented
2015		12	12	12	Not Implemented

2016	ANNUALLY	24	12	12	Not Implemented
2017		36	12	12	Not Implemented
2014	Installation of 3No. Polytanks and its stand	0	1	1	Not Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Not Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Not Implemented
2017		3	0	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construct 1 no. community improvement compounds (CHPS)	5	1	1	Not Implemented
2015		6	0	0	Not Implemented
2016		6	0	0	Not Implemented
2017		6	0	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construct 3 No.2 Bedroom semi-detached nurses quarters	0	1	1	Not Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Not Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Not Implemented
2017		3	0	0	Not Implemented
2014	Completion of	11	1	0	Not

	1No. 2 Bedroom semi-detached quarters				Implemented
2015		11	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		11	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		11	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Complete District Health Management Team (DHMT) office block	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construction of Health Insurance Office Block	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construction of Male and Female Ward	0	1	1	Not Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Not Implemented
2016		1	1	1	Not Implemented

2017		1	1	1	Not Implemented
2014	Construct 12 No. 3 Bedroom semi detached Teachers quarters	13	4	4	Implemented
2015		17	4	2	Implemented
2016		19	6	2	Not Implemented
2017		21	6	0	Not Implemented
2014	Rehabilitation of 12 classroom blocks DRICT WIDE	0	3	3	Implemented
2015			3	3	Implemented
2016			3	3	Implemented
2017			3	3	Implemented
2014	Completion of 1No. 3-storey office complex for Central Administration	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construct Assembly Hall by 2016	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not

					Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construct Lorry Station	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construct GES Office block by 2017	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construct GES District Directors Bungalow by 2016	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construction of Football Field	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not

					Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construct 2 no. 1 storey dormitory block at Kukuom SHS	2	1	13	Implemented
2015		3	1	1	Implemented
2016		4	0	0	Not Implemented
2017		4	0	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construct and equip Abattoir at Market	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Provide 8 semi-detached accommodation for staff	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construction of	0	1	0	Not

	2no. 12-Seater				Implemented
2015	KVIP Dantano and Ntonso	0	2	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	2	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	2	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construct 4no. Institutional Latrines	17	1	1	Implemented
2015		18	1	1	Implemented
2016		19	1	1	Implemented
2017		20	1	1	Implemented

The huge amount of money required to successfully implement projects and the corresponding inadequacy of funds in the District's coffers affected the implementation of projects under this thematic area. Out of the 25 projects that were scheduled for implementation

1.1.10: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Good governance is dependent upon the efficient and decentralized management of public policy in which people are empowered to participate in, and influence the process of decision making on issues that affect their lives. Participatory decision making on poverty reduction and issues of sustainable growth of the economy is therefore critical.

Lessons Learnt

It can be deduced that, the thematic area received much attention as most of the projects initiated under it were implemented. It can therefore be said that, the concept of ensuring good governance thereby instilling transparency and accountability in the District's democratic pursuit is paramount.

Table 1.5; Transparent and Accountable Governance

	Thematic Area: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE
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Policy Objective:					
	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Sensitize people on concept and relevance of the District Assembly	0	1	1	Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Implemented
2014	Build the	0	1	1	Implemented

2015	capacity of the sub-District structures	1	1	1	Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Implemented
2014	Sensitise 10 women groups in the District on local governance	0	10	0	
2015		0	20	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	30	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	40	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construct Police barracks	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Complete 2No 2 bed-room Semi-detach staff quarters	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
		0	1	0	Not Implemented

2017					
2014	Construct Area Council Office	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015	blocks	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	complete Police Station	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Construct and complete 1No	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015	2 bedrooms semi-detached	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016	Police staff quarters	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	1	Not Implemented

2014	Promote civic education activities in the District ANUALLY	1	1	1	Not Implemented
2015		2	1	1	Not Implemented
2016		3	1	1	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Refurbish existing court building	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Promote coordination among the various institutions in the District	0	1	1	Not Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Not Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Not Implemented
2017	Construction of 2no. Community Centres	3	1	1	Not Implemented
2014	Renovation of	0	1	0	Not Implemented

2015	staff bungalows	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Renovation of District	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015	Coordinating Director's Bungalow	0	1	1	Not Implemented
2016		1	0	0	Not Implemented
2017		1	0	0	Not Implemented
2014	Renovation of District	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015	Magistrate Bungalow	0	1	1	
2016		1	0	0	Not Implemented
2017		1	0	0	Not Implemented
2014		0	4	4	Implemented
2015		4	4	4	Implemented
2016	Quarterly Monitor and evaluate projects	8	4	4	Implemented
2017		16	4	4	Implemented

1.1.11: Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

The role of the private sector is very crucial to the development of any economy. In spite of numerous

attempts by successive governments to enhance its competitiveness, the private sector continues to

remain uncompetitive both locally and globally. The focus of this thematic area was to partner the private sector with government and other stakeholders in the transformation of the economy.

Table 1.6; Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Period	Thematic Area: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR				
	Policy Objective:				
	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	

2014	Educate farmers on various ways of accessing credit	0	1	1	
2015		1	1	1	
2016		2	1	1	
2017		3	1	1	

2014	Identify and educate farmers on livestock production	0	1	1	Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Implemented
2014	Train 30 farmers on the use of animal traction Annually	0	30	30	Implemented
2015		30	30	30	Implemented
2016		60	30	30	Implemented
2017		90	30	30	Implemented
2014	Educate farmers on integrated pest management	0	1	1	Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Implemented
2014	Train farmers on the use of organic manure	0	1	1	Implemented
2015		1	1	1	Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Implemented
		3	1	1	Implemented

2017					
2014	Train 10 women on	0	10	0	Not Implemented
2015	cassava processing	0	20	0	Not Implemented
2016	Annually	0	30	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	40	0	Not Implemented
2014	Create public awareness on	0	1	1	Implemented
2015	bush fires	1	1	1	Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Implemented
2014	Introduce high yielding	0	1	1	Implemented
2015	crop varieties	1	1	1	Implemented
2016		2	1	1	Implemented
2017		3	1	1	Implemented

1.1.12: OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Table 1.7; Oil and Gas Development

Period	Thematic Area: <i>OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT</i>				
	Policy Objective:				
	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Demarcation of Land to Investors for establishment of fuel and Gas stations	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Development of demarcated site for fuel and gas stations	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2016		0	1	0	Not Implemented
2017		0	1	0	Not Implemented

Table 1.8: Revenue Performance of Asunafo South District Assembly

Revenue Item	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Plan.	Act. Rec.	Var.	Plan.	Act. Rec.	Var.	Plan.	Act. Rec.	Var.	Plan.	Act. Rec.	Var.
IGF	222,309	300,493.01	-78,184.01	367,110.00	156,633.06	210,476.94	355,500.00	268,246.84	87,253.16	331,191.00	99,654.46	231,536.54
DDF	538,438.00	296,098.3	242,339.70	610,542.00	371,343	239,199.00	1,224,201.50	310,543	913,658.50	309,658.50	359,915.12	-50,256.62
DAC F	2,806,485	2,327,906.4	478,580.6	3,813,336.00	1,379,752.1	2,433,583.90	4,096,975	3,009,120.90	1,087,854.1	2,987,311.00	1,541,888.33	1,445,422.67
GSFP	385,550	211,456.11	174,093.89	373,328.50	90,097	283,231.50	245,673.50	175,694.12	69,979.38	234,897.56.50	348,268	-113,370.5
MP's Common Fund	21,876.99	18,887.09	2,989.9	21,876.50	17,087.12	4,789.38	20,098.00	5,688.02	14,409.98	19,086.55	5,696.77	13,389.78
Other Transfer (Donor)	630,494.74	797,980.65	-167,485.91	586,821.00	609,387.07	-22,566.07	764,793.50	541,612.06	223,181.44	809,987.30	315,992.42	493,994.88
TOTAL	4,697,405	3,952,821.56	744,583.44	5,773,014.50	2,624,299.35	3,148,715.15	6,707,240.00	4,389,223.15	2,318,016.85	4,229,132.50	2,671,415.10	1,557,717.40

Source: Finance Department - ASDA, 2017.

Table 1.9: Expenditure Performance of Asunafo South District Assembly

Expenditure Head	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Budg.	Act.	Var.	Budg.	Actual	Var.	Budg.	Act.	Var.	Budg.	Act.	Var.
Goods & Services	413,034.37	289,829.73	123,204.64	401,939.41	327,132.68	74,806.73	300,216.77	219,038.12	81,178.65	252,897.98	239,134.45	13,763.53
Allowances	57,287.00	19,974.27	37,312.73	78,873	60,008	18,865	55,083.12	49,083.21	5,999.91	80,973.88	75,098.22	5,875.66
Mat. And Office Consumables	4,000.00	9,222.22	(5,222.32)	7,590.1	6,897.12	692.98	10,000.22	8,980.44	1,019.78	11,013.34	10,987.5	25.84
Utilities	6,600.00	8,296.30	1,696.3	11,018.05	10,961.2	56.85	8,098.99	7,016.34	1,082.64	15,000.22	12,901.56	2,098.66
Training Seminar and Conference Cost	63,968.00	47,155.40	16,813.6	60,001.31	59,098.01	119,099.32	67,987.1	61,091.1	6,896	62,330.9	57,077.8	5,253.1

Personnel Emolument	2,149,112.25	1,563,669.25	585,443	2,515,282	2,366,135.79	149,146.21	2,531,746	1,567,390.46	964,355.54	2,879,865.71	2,658,096.90	221,768.81
Other Charges	960.00	907.20	52.8	1,500.98	1,200.11	300.87	3,456.76	2,356.09	1,100.67	3,506.67	3,405.33	101.34
Repair and Maintenance	12,000.00	10,430.50	2,430.5	13,986.7	5,978.81	8,007.89	18,099.01	16,016.22	2,082.79	20,097.00	19,001.89	1,095.11
General Expenditure	64,000.00	46,051.10	17,948.	70,000	74,500	(4,500)	72,390.89	69,016.54	3,374.35	90,000.77	89,067.33	933.44
TOTAL	2,770,961.62	1,995,535.97	779,679.25	3,160,191.55	3,067,078.86	366,475.85	3,067,078.86	1,999,988.52	1,067,090	3,415,686.47	3,164,770.98	250,915

Source: District Finance & Budget Office, Asunafo South District Assembly

1.2.1 Problems/Challenges Encountered During Plan Implementation

The following are some key challenges encountered during the plan implementation stage which account for the reasons why a greater percent of the projects were not fully implemented. That is why some projects are on-going, suspended, abandoned and not implemented.

- Excessive delays in the release of funds from government, development partners and donors for project implementation (e.g. DACF, DDF, donor funds)
- Limited of the District Assembly control over the DACF as excessive deductions are made from it and unplanned purchases on behalf of the Assemblies.
- Inadequate funds to meet the numerous development needs of the District
- Non-functioning of the sub-structures to provide inputs for the plan preparation.
- Due to political interference the District Assembly was forced to implement some unplanned projects.
- Inadequate monitoring and evaluation was undertaken due to inadequate logistics such as vehicles and poor road accessibility within the District.
- Low IGF mobilization to support development projects.
- The unstable economic conditions made the budget for most development projects to be underestimated as compared to the actuals.

1.2.2 Lessons Learnt and Implications for DMTDP 2018-2021

- It was evident over the four years that inadequate funding was the major constraint and challenge to the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the plan. There is therefore the need to identify alternative sources of funding for project implementation in the new DMTDP.
- It was also realized that there was over-reliance of the District on the DACF for funding of projects. However, due to the delay in its release and inadequacy most of the projects are still not implemented fully. In order to address this, there is the need to improve upon the IGF mobilization and also a liaising of the District with development partners to secure funding to support development projects.
- The District's economy remains mainly agrarian and as an attempt to diversify, focus of the 2018-2021 Development Plan should focus on job creation in the small and medium scale manufacturing sector and agro-processing activities for Local Economic Development. In view of this, frantic efforts should be made to equip local artisans with skills and upgrade the skills of the existing artisans in support of business creation.

- It became clear during the review that the decentralized departments were partly or completely left out in the implementation. Effective co-ordination between decentralized departments in monitoring and evaluation should be given careful consideration to assess performance and progress of the new DMTDP.
- There is also the need for organizing public hearing during the plan preparation to ensure that the plan is owned by the citizenry.
- It was realized that the Assembly set for itself more objectives and targets with little or no cognizance to the resources at her disposal. It is therefore obvious that the need to incorporate in the new plan; programmes and projects with due cognizance to the available human and financial resources cannot be overemphasized.
- Also, it was realized that the issue of inadequate reliable data made the actual projections of the needs of the population difficult. That is reliable and accurate data to assess the needs of the people was inadequate.

1.2.3 Cross-Cutting Issues

The period saw the implementation of social protection programmes like Livelihood Empowerment Programme (LEAP), Persons with Disabilities (PDWs), Ghana School Feeding Programme, National Health Insurance Scheme and Malaria Control Programmes.

During the period under review, District Assembly supported human rights, democracy and political governance institutions to ensure that the rights of people are protected and democracy deepened further. Town Hall meetings, radio/media engagement with the citizens, support in local elections and others have been significant.

1.3: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT

1.3.1: PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

In general, the physical environment in which man finds himself, to a large extent determines and affects the socio-economic conditions of the population who dwell in it. This section aims at describing the location and size, geology, relief and drainage, climate and soils of the Asunafo South District as well as their implications for the development of the District.

1.3.2: Location and Size

The ASDA was carved out from the Asunafo District Assembly after it was split into Asunafo North and South. This explains its proximate location to the Asunafo North District Assembly and even semblance in names. The ASDA was established by a Legislative Instrument (LI 1773)

in 2004. The ASDA is one of the twenty-eight District assemblies created nationwide in 2004 in line with government's objective of deepening decentralization and grassroots participation and development by bringing larger Districts to manageable sizes. Kukuom is the District capital.

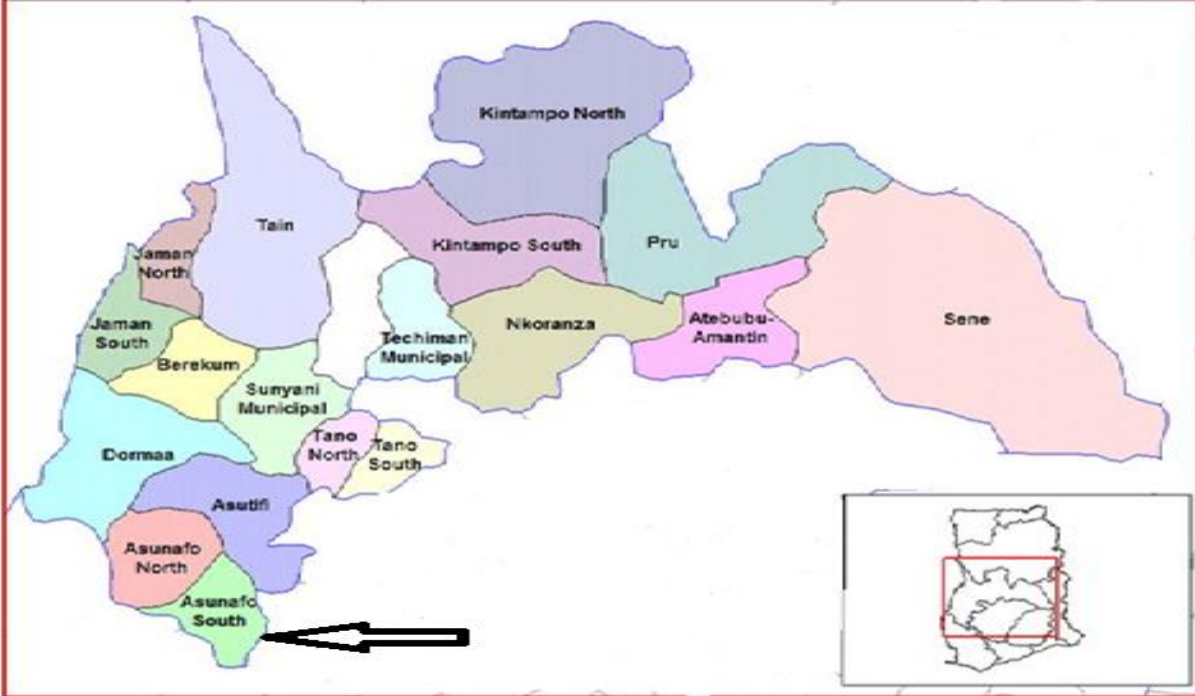
The ASDA is one of the twenty-seven District/District assemblies in Brong Ahafo region. The District has an estimated land size of about 3737 kilometers square (1442.8 square miles) The ASDA is located at the southern part of the Brong Ahafo region with the eastern frontier forming the geographical and administrative boundary separating the Brong Ahafo Region from the Ashanti Region.

The District shares common boarders with the Asunafo North District to the north and the Juaboso District to the South-West. Other adjoining Districts are the Sefwi-Wiaso District to the South-East, and Atwima Mponua District to the East. Since the ASDA was originally part of the Asunafo North District, both the North and South Asunafo may share similar socio-economic characteristics and problems.

These similarities in social and economic conditions have the potential to facilitate the sharing and exchange of information between the two Districts. Hence they can collaborate to solve common problems in the collective interests of their people. Figure

1.0 shows the District map of ADSA

MAP OF BRONG AHAFO WITH ARROW SHOWING ASUNAFO SOUTH



uniformly red to yellowish and composed mainly of kaolinite clay (cemented through iron oxides). The absence of weather able minerals, resulting from heavy leaching and weathering (up to 2m depth and more) implies that these soils are very poor in nutrients. Ferralsols normally have a high hydraulic conductivity and favorable aerobic condition and are easily penetrable by roots. These characteristics contrasted with low water holding capacity and poor nutrient status. Annual crops can be grown at great risk as they lead to the rapid loss of organic matter and erosion. These soils are predominant all over the District.

Gelysols on the other hand are waterlogged almost throughout the year. They exhibit sometimes under a thick organic layer, a friable, light colored layer of clay that graduates into a water-impermeable stratum, where typical manganese concretions are found. The CEC is moderate and phosphor and carbon contents are usually above average. These soils occur in depressions and plains and vary widely in character (mollic, plintic, etc.). Impermeable layers aerobic conditions and poor workability makes it difficult to use Gelysols for agricultural purposes. Only shallow-rooting plants that tolerate water logging are suitable (oil-palm, Napier grass, sao palms and others). Gelysols are often used as good grazing land. These soils occur mainly as dystic Gelysols (base saturation 50% relatively poor in nutrients) in the valleys of the Asunafo South River.

1.3.4: Relief and Drainage

The District's landscape is generally undulating and rises between 500 feet to a little over 1000 feet above sea level. The topography is more rugged toward the southwestern (Abuom area) parts of the District. The District is drained by two main rivers namely: River Asunafo South and River Sui. River Asunafo South runs along the eastern fringes of the District (Noberkaw and Dantono areas), while River Sui drains Kwapong and Abuom areas. The District is also drained by other smaller streams and water bodies which are mainly seasonal in nature. The rugged nature of the topography coupled with the vegetative cover may not support intensive agricultural mechanization. Road construction may also be expensive. The presence of rivers and other water bodies in the District gives the potential of developing small scale irrigation schemes and fresh water fishing or aquaculture. This will help to diversify the local economy which mainly depends on rain fed agriculture, as any failure in the rainfall pattern can result in total crop failure and threaten food security of the District. Fish farming would also supplement the calorie intake of the people and serve as an alternative source of livelihoods to residents in the District.

1.3.5 Climate

The District lies within the west semi-equatorial climatic zone characterized by double rainfall maxima occurring between June and October. The first and the major rainy season occur between April and July whilst the second and the minor rainy season start from September to October. The mean annual rainfall is between 125cm and 175cm, while the dry seasons which are usually characterized by the harmattan dry and hazy winds commences in November and ends in March. Mean temperature is fairly uniform ranging between 25.5°C in August and 30°C in March as the hottest month. Relative humidity is generally high throughout the year, ranging between 70% - 75% in the dry season and 75% - 80% in the wet season.

1.3.6 Vegetation

In terms of vegetation, the District lies within the moist semi-deciduous forest region of Ghana where different trees species of economic value such as Onyina/Ceiba, Dahoma, and Sapele etc are found. However, the original forest vegetation cover has depleted over the time into secondary forest due to indiscriminate and illegal felling of trees for timber resources and other traditional farming practices such as slash and burn. Bush fires have also combined to decimate the forest. The frequent destructions of the vegetation through bush burning, timber exploitation without replacement and the reliance on the forest vegetation for firewood and building materials, if not well managed, may alter the local climatic conditions and disturb the ecosystem. These human activities may also cause splash erosion, reduce fertility of the soil, and eventually reduce agricultural productivity in the District. On the other hand, the double rainfall maxima are conducive for the cultivation of cash crops and Afforestation programmes.

1.3.7 Soils

The soils in the District are leached and also susceptible to erosion due to rainfall. For this reason, continuous cultivation without appropriate farming methods and techniques may lead to increased soil erosion, lower soil fertility and lower crop yields. However, the presence of the Gelysols offers a good source for crop diversification. This is because Gelysols are suitable for oil-palm, rice and maize production and also suitable grazing grounds for livestock. This implies that viability of other crops potentially supported by Gelysols be explored so that there will wide range of crops for farmers to grow in the District besides the traditional cocoa and the other staples.

1.3.8 Culture

The tradition of communal spirit, both in terms of labor and funding, is a major project implementation strategy of the place. This spirit has however become very low or almost non-

existent in the urban communities as compared to the rural areas. The traditional set-up is endowed with some cultural practices such as puberty rites, prevention of farming around water bodies and the declaration of Fridays as days of mandatory rest whereby agricultural activities are forbidden. Also, there are still few reported cases of Female Genital Mutilation within some of the migrant communities. Sustained public education is necessary to forestall such practices.

The traditional set-up is governed by the chieftaincy institution which in its pristine purity performs a number of important roles in the lives of the people. Apart from serving as a vehicle for mobilizing the citizenry for communal development, it is also a connection between the people and the central government. Chiefs are therefore seen as the embodiment of spiritual, cultural and developmental lives of the society. The District has two traditional councils with same number of Paramount Chiefs as the heads. Each of the paramount chief also has sub-divisional chiefs who owe allegiance to them. Among some of the festivals celebrated by the people in the District are Amantuo festival notably celebrated by the people of Sankore and Adaetuntum. During these festive occasions, apart from being used to pay homage to the chiefs, they are also used to mobilize funds to initiate developmental projects in the area. Some of the festivals are also used to remember and look up to some events in the history of those communities where such festivals are celebrated. As a rural area, one of the traditions is the extended family system and communal way of life.

As custodians of land which are always required for development activities, the assembly needs to recognize the authority of chiefs and cooperate with them. However, in the view of the prevailing chieftaincy disputes among feuding factions to some of the stools, particularly in Kwapong and Sankore, the assembly must be tactful and also remain neutral in its dealing with the traditional authorities. These chieftaincy disputes if not controlled or stopped have the tendency of scaring away potential investors from investing in the area to spur the growth of the local economy. Similarly, public servants may refuse postings to the District on the grounds of insecurity.

1.3.9 Settlement System/Spatial Analysis

This section discusses the spatial organization of settlements in the District. It provides a summary of the socio-economic profile within a spatial context. It further deals with the type, number, distribution of facilities and services, and how these factors ultimately shape the hierarchy of settlements in the District.

As at the year 2017, The ASDA has a total of 110 settlements of varying sizes, shapes and importance with Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong, Abuom, Noberkaw and Asarekrom being some of the major ones. Of these settlements, only two namely: Kukuom and Sankore had attained urban status by the year (2017) giving a rural-urban split of about 83 percent and 17 percent respectively. In line with the pattern of population distribution, provision of social amenities and services are skewed in favour of the relatively larger settlements of Kukuom, Sankore, and others leaving many of the settlements with no or limited access to basic social facilities. Overwhelmingly, a good number of the people living in the rural areas (settlements with less than 5000 inhabitants) are thus deprived of access to basic social amenities since the rural areas are the least developed. For this reason, the District's development focus must be geared towards interventions that will accelerate rural development in order to bring the rural and deprived areas of the District to the mainstream of development agenda of governments.

1.3.10: Housing

Housing is basic to all communities in Ghana. The kind of house a person lives in depicts his socio-economic status in society. Findings from the socio-economic survey showed that the housing conditions in the Asunafo South District are generally poor. Most of the houses (52%) are compound houses, followed by detached houses (36%), semi-detached houses (11%) and storey houses (1%). Majority of these houses are built with mud (65%) followed by sand Crete (29%), whilst those built with wattle and Daub and other building materials constitute 5% and 1% respectively. About 70% of the houses are roofed with corrugated roofing sheets with the remaining 24.1 % and 2.4 % being roofed with thatch and tiles respectively. It has also been found that about 58.4% of the houses have leaking roofs, whereas 33.2% have their roofs once ripped off. Houses with cracked walls constitute 52.9% with 8.6% completely dilapidated. Besides, about 28.3% of the houses surveyed have their foundations exposed leaving most of the structures hanging.

Most of the houses surveyed in the District lack basic housing facilities like toilets, electricity and water. About 37.3% of the households interviewed make use of public toilets and as much as 34.8% do it on free range. Only 4.5% and 1.7% of the sample interviewed use pan latrines and water closets respectively. There are an average of 7 rooms per house, 5 habitable rooms per house and 15 people per house. This translates into a room occupancy rate of 3 persons per room. This is quite high as compared to the United Nations Standard of 2.5 persons per room.

Nonetheless, this room occupancy rate compares favorably with the National figure of about 3.5 persons per room.

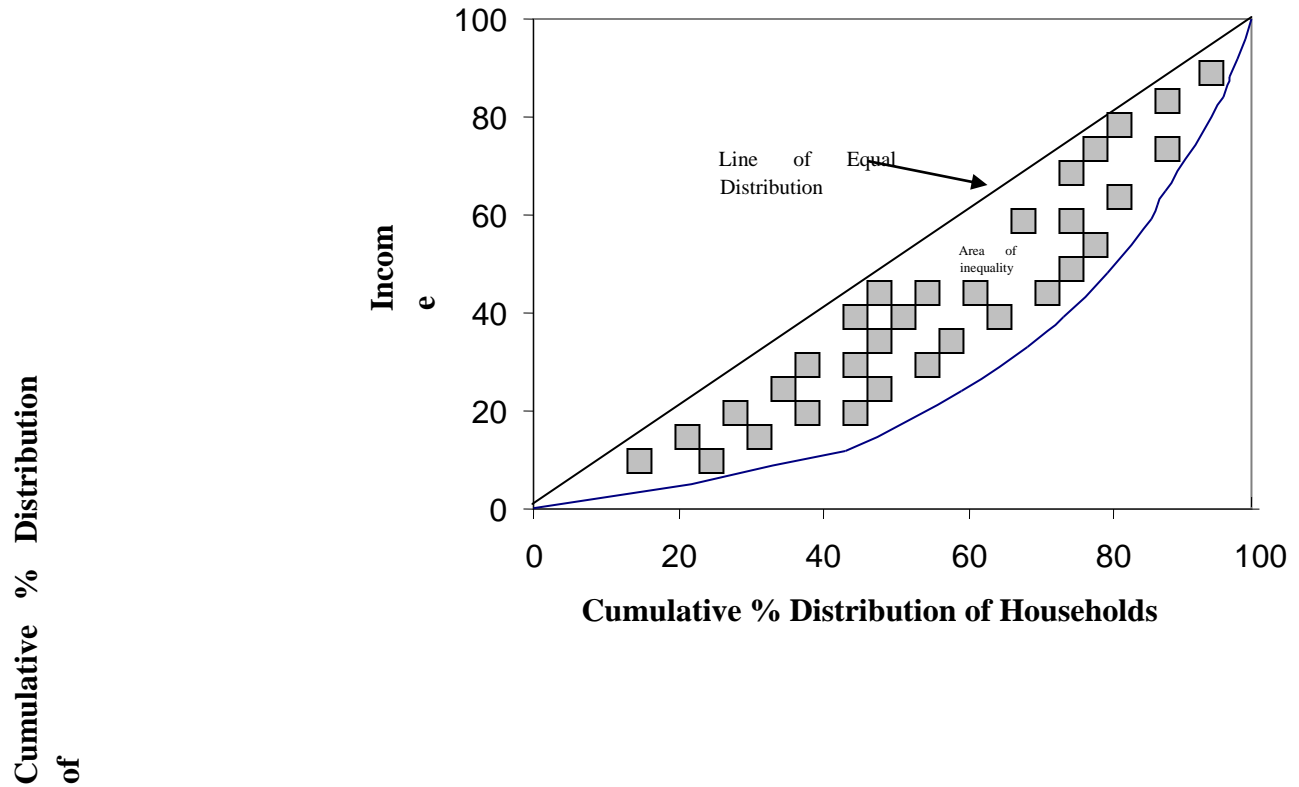
1.3.11 Economy of The District

The economy of ASDA is made up of the agriculture, industry, commerce and the service sectors. Agriculture is the predominant economic activity. However, this is done largely at the subsistence level except cocoa which is primarily for export. The industrial sector is made up of few agro-processing facilities, while the commercial and the service sectors consist of trading in manufactured goods, foodstuffs and the rendering of services like hairdressing, transportation and other footloose businesses. About 61.1% of the labor force is employed in the agricultural sector, 8.4% in industry with the commercial and service sector absorbing 11.7%. The number of people employed in the agricultural sector gives an indication of the rural nature of the District. This also implies that any intervention in the agricultural sector stands to benefit majority of the people. The agricultural sector thus deserves a lot of attention.

1.3.12: Household Incomes and Expenditures

A socio-economic field survey conducted in year 2017, showed annual per capita income of GH¢81.42. Although this income level is below the upper poverty line of GH¢ 90, it was above the lower limit of the poverty line. A household income in the District was however not fairly distributed as illustrated by the Lorenz curve presented in Figure: 1.1

Figure 2.0: Lorenz Curve Showing Income Distribution Asunafo South District



The Gini coefficient of 0.47 indicates that the income distribution in the District is skewed in favour of a few people in the District. About 80% of the households received 50% of the total household income. There is therefore the need to put in place mechanisms to reduce the income disparity in the District through the offer of fair, stable and preferably guaranteed prices for agricultural produce, and value addition to foodstuffs and other primary produce since majority of the residents in the District are crop farmers.

Table 1.10 below shows the major household expenditure items in the District. These range from food items, healthcare and education to levies and other social commitments. From Table 1.1, most households in the District spend more on food (38%); this is followed by clothing (10%), education (9%) and farm inputs (8%) in that order. The least of the household expenditure is incurred on house rent. This is normal in a rural setting in the developing world where

individuals often do not pay rent if they are migrants into a given settlement. Also it is much easier for an individual to construct wattle and dub house and live in without having to pay any rent.

Table 1.10: Major Household Expenditures

Items	Expenditure (%)
Food	38
Healthcare	7
Education	9
Farm inputs	8
Clothing	10
Toiletries	6
House rents	0
Household utensils	3
Fuel	3
Transport	6
Donations	5
Levies	1
Credit	2
Others	1
Total	100

Source: ASDA, DPCU, 2017

The household survey further revealed that the expenditure per person in the District is about GH¢300 per annum. Compared with the income per person, the per capita expenditure reveals better standard of living for the people than the latter. However, the difference in the two measures might be the result of respondents' inclination to often highlight their expenditure and concealing their incomes. Many a time, people fear to disclose their true incomes for fear of taxation. The expenditure distribution is also skewed in favour of some few people in the District as indicated by a Gini coefficient of 0.45. Figure 1.1 above shows that about 80% of the

households spend about 51% of the income, while 20% spend about 49%. This is indicative of unfair distribution of the expenditure level in the District, thereby suggesting disparity in the welfare situation of the people.

1.3.13: Economic Resources and Local Economic Development Issues

The known economic resources in the District at the moment as mentioned earlier are the forest resources of economic trees, non timber forest products and fertile soils suitable for plantations and other farming purposes. Others include river bodies which can be used for small scale irrigation to ensure all year round farming especially vegetable production. Information on mineral deposits in the District is however scanty. The unavailability of easily retrievable information on economic resource potential of the District will serve as disincentive to prospective investors. The ASDA must therefore compile complete database of the District. This should include the geological maps of the District to aid mineral exploration, as well as land suitability classifications.

Some of the local economic development issues of the District are poor and inadequate infrastructures including housing, underemployment, endemic poverty, poor academic performance, low agricultural yield, some outmoded cultural practices, and low local revenue mobilization. These are the key areas that require the attention and intervention of the District authorities in order to accelerate the development of the local economy.

1.3.14: Commodity Flow

Commodity flow analysis is intended to establish the commercial or economic interactions within the Asunafo South District and between those outside in terms of the nature of goods and direction of flow to and from the three main periodic markets of Kukuom, Sankore and Kwapong. Goods involved are classified into agricultural and industrial.

Within the District, Kukuom, Sankore and Kwapong still serve as major periodic markets. Agricultural produce are conveyed from all places and settlements within the District to these market centers. These are made up mainly of foodstuffs such as plantain, cassava, cocoyam, yam, maize, okro, pepper etc. Conversely, endogenous outflows consisting of industrial goods move from the periodic markets especially from the Sankore market to all nooks and crannies of the District.

On the other hand, exogenous inflows into the District are made up mainly of industrial goods. Other exogenous inflows include fish products, meat and species of yam which are not readily

available or produced in large quantities in the District. Exogenous outflows from the District include agricultural goods. Both the exogenous inflows and outflows analysis shows that the major trading partners of the District in terms of directions of movements of ‘exports’ and ‘imports’ are Accra, Kumasi, Goaso, Mim, Tepa, Sunyani and Techiman. And within the District, the Kukuom and Sankore markets serve as the main points of departure of goods from the District and destinations for goods arriving into the District.

From the foregoing, it is observed that goods that are ‘imported’ into the District are largely industrial goods attracting higher values. On the other hand agricultural goods constitute the bulk of goods ‘exported’ from the District. These are usually in their raw states with less value which do not yield much returns to the District. From this perspective the District is bound to register deficit net trade balance. This situation accordingly calls for the setting up of agro-based industries to add value to the agricultural goods produced and exported from the District.

1.3.15 Occupational Distribution

The agricultural sector employs majority of the people in the District. This is followed by the service, commerce and industrial sectors in that order as shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.11: Occupational Distribution

Sector	District	Regional %	National %
Agriculture	61.7%		
Commerce	6.5%		
Service	8.42		
Industry	5.5		

Source: Asunafo South DPCU, 2017

From Table 1.11, it is observed that the occupational distribution at the Asunafo South District is in harmony with the pattern that pertains at both regional and national levels. The overly reliance on the agricultural sector predisposes the local economy to high risk and a possible total collapse in the event of crop failure due to either little, no rains or the rains coming at the inappropriate times. Crop failures can also occur as a result of bushfires, diseases or insects infestation. The underdeveloped industrial sector implies that little or no value addition to the agricultural

produce and also lack of reliable market for farm produce from the District. The service and the industrial sectors must therefore be expanded to absorb some labour from the agric sector.

(i) Achievement Rates for each Revenue Source

The achievement rates or the Revenue Collection Index (RCI) of each of the revenue items/sources were also estimated. The purpose was to assess the quality of revenue forecast and the percentage contributions of the various sources of revenue to the assembly’s income over the last planning period (2014-2017). The analysis will also give an indication of which of the revenue sources require the attention of management. The rate measures the actual amount (revenue) realised out of the total estimated, and it is calculated by dividing the estimated revenue by the actual and multiplying the result by hundred (actual ÷ estimate × 100).

The total performance of individual revenue source for the period under consideration was examined by looking at the average contribution of each of the revenue source to the assembly’s total revenue mobilisation. From the rank order in Table 1.3 below, the achievement rate was highest in revenue from Rent and lowest in fees and fines. The assembly must therefore intensify its revenue mobilisation efforts in the areas where the achievement rate was lower and also review its forecasting techniques and collection methods.

Table 1.12: Achievement Rates for each Revenue Source

Revenue Sources	Year					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average	Rank
	%	%	%	%		
Rent	921	5	7	-	233.25	1 st
Lands	124	65	331	97	154.25	2 nd
Miscellaneous	64	45	186	125	105	3 rd
Investment	45	139	48	117	87.25	4 th
Licences	139	52	81	69	85.25	5 th
Grants	79	85	103	65	83	6 th
Rates	94	30	45	63	58	7 th
Fees & fines	36	75	29	29	42.25	8 th

Source: DPCU, February, 2017

However the actual total revenue (both IGF and Grants) the assembly was able to mobilise during the period under consideration experienced upward and downward spiral. The growth rates in the revenue mobilisation by the Assembly decreased in 2014 and increased in 2015. This however increased again in 2016 and experienced a decline in 2017 as shown in Table 1.4 below. The instability in revenue will affect planning activities of the District as the projected revenue inflows needed to implement certain projects and programmes may not to be realised at all.

Table 1.13: Rate of Growth in Revenue

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percentage Increase	13.5%	25.2%	33.9%	27.5%

Source: DPCU, February, 2017

(ii) Percentage Contribution of each Revenue Source

The percentage contribution of each of the revenue source to the overall revenue mobilisation of the DA was also analysed. The purpose was to identify which of the sources is significant to the revenue base of the ASDA and where attention is needed most. The outcome is presented below;

Table 1.14: Percentage Contribution of each Revenue Source

Years/ Revenue	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average %	Rank
Grants	91	94	93	90	92	1 st
Lands	3	2	5	6	4	2 nd
Rates	2	2	1	2	1.75	3 rd
Licences	3	1	1	2	1.75	3 rd
Fees & fines	1	1	0	-	0.5	4 th
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	-	0	5 th
Rent	0	0	0	-	0	6 th
Investments	0	0	0	-	0	7 th

Source: DPCU, February, 2017
From Table 1.5, Grants contributed the highest to the

DA's revenue over the four year period. This was followed at a distant second by revenue from Lands, Rent, Investments and revenue from miscellaneous sources contributing nothing. Grants here include the DACF and any other funding apart from those generated internally.

The percentage contribution of the two main classifications of revenue sources namely the IGF and Grants to the overall revenue generation of the ASDA was also examined. The result showed that grants remained the greatest single source of revenue to the ASDA. Averagely, grants contributed about 94.75 percent to the Assembly's revenue between 2014 and 2017 planning period, with IGF contributing an average of 5.25 percent. Table 1.6 shows the IGF and Grants composition to the ASDA's revenue mobilisation.

Table 1.15: IGF - Grant Composition

Year /Revenue Source	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Grants	1,6813,93.42		3,265,278.69	194	4,490,731.20	267	3,540,403.39	210
IGF	157,580.69		178,136.60	113	614,501.70	89.16	222,712.80	141
Total	1,839,984.13		3,443,414.29	187	4,631,209.90	251	3,763,295.19	2014

Source; Finance Department, ASDA, 2017

The results clearly showed that the contributions of Grants and IGF to the overall revenue of the ASDA are inversely related. This is because as grant was at its peak of 99 percent in 2015 and 2016, IGF registered its lowest contribution of one percent. It can thus be concluded that the contributions of IGF to the overall revenue of the ASDA is highly insignificant as the highest ever contribution within 2014-2017 was 11 percent in the year 2014. This may be attributed to inability of the ASDA to mobilise enough revenue locally. This implies overreliance of the assembly on grants particularly the DACF for all its development projects and programmes. Delays in the release of the DACF as have been the case in many Districts are likely to bring all development activities of the District to a halt.

In sum, the ASDA is confronted with a number of development challenges. Notable among them are inadequate funding, low local resources revenue mobilisation, untimely release of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), inadequate logistics and equipment, as well unavailability

of critical staff such as Town and Country Planning Officer etc. The absence of some of these core staff may affect the capacity of the ASDA in the performance of its functions, particularly in the departments where such key personnel are lacking.

1.3.16 Agriculture

.Agriculture in the District is still at the rudimentary stage relying basically on hoes, cutlasses and rainfall. Shifting cultivation, bush burning and bush fallowing are the common farming practices used by farmers. Farmlands are mostly acquired through share cropping (Abunu/Abusa). This forms about 16.4% of acquisition of farmlands in the District. The other forms of land acquisition are leasehold (10.5%), freehold/outright purchase (13.2), while over half (58.8) of farmlands in the District are in family land. Farm sizes are small. Averagely, farm sizes ranges from 1.5 – 2 acres for food crops and five acres for cocoa. About 66.4% of farmers are engaged in mixed cropping with about 11.2% engaged in mono cropping cultivating only cocoa for the export market. There are no organized irrigation schemes in the District. Irrigation is mainly by the use of water pumps along the Asunafo South river basin.

The land ownership and system of land acquisition in the District has led to land fragmentation and smaller land size as the family membership continues to grow. The traditional land tenure system also makes acquisition of farmlands by non-natives/citizens of the area very difficult as any parcel of land given out must get the collective approbation of the family members. This process may take unduly long time and may not encourage the establishment of large plantations. The traditional land holding system also gives rise to boundary disputes. In view of this efforts must be made to register all customary lands in the District to avoid land litigations and the likely frustrations potential investors may go through in acquiring land. The total area of land under cultivation in the District and the crop type is shown in Table 1.7.

Table 1.16: Land under Cultivation for Major Crops (ha)

Major Crops cultivated	Total Land under Cultivation per each Major Crop (ha)
Cocoa	
Maize	1764.5
Plantain	2414.0
Cocoyam	2002.0

Cassava	924.6
Forest Reserve	8800

Source: Asunafo South, DADU, February 2017

Financing of agriculture in the District is mostly through personal savings. Although there are financial institutions like the Agricultural Development Bank at Kwapong, the Ghana Commercial Bank in Sankore and a rural bank found in Kukuom, available records indicate that greater part of the loans granted by these banks went to the cocoa farmers. This is because cocoa farmers are those who can use their cocoa farms as collateral security for the loans. Table 1.8 shows the sources of funding to farmers within the District

Table 1.17: Sources of Finance for Farmers

Sources of Finance	Percentage
Self	88.3
Family	1.7
Banks	4.2
Cooperatives	1.1
Friends	3.3
Susu	0.8
Total	100

Sources: Asunafo South DPCU, 2017

From Table 1.8 self financing constitute the main source by which farmers in the District raise money to finance agricultural activities. This is followed by the financial institutions. About 45.1% of respondents cited the lack of collateral security as reasons for not accessing loan facilities from the banks, while about 11.3% attributed this to bureaucratic bottlenecks. As a result of this, over 31.0% of respondents have never attempted to secure loans from the banks. It is however observed that groups and cooperatives have enjoyed loans from the banks. The formation of farmer cooperatives is thus encouraged as a means to securing loans from the banks for agricultural purposes. The reliance on personal finances mean less money to buy inputs like agro chemicals, improved seedlings and the hiring of additional labour to expand farm sizes and also increase yields. Table 1.9 shows yields of major crops in the District.

Table 1.18: per Acre Output in tones of Major Crops Grown

Area/ Major Crop Types	District (tones)
Cocoa	
Maize	3076.5
Plantain	22933.0
Cocoyam	15415.4
Cassava	14433.5

Sources: Asunafo South DPCU, 2017

1.3.16.1 Storage, Marketing and Post Harvest Losses

Except cocoa, which has warehouses built by the cocoa purchasing companies, there are no modern and proper storage facilities for the other crops produced in the District particularly foodstuffs. There are no silos for the proper storage of farm produce. As many as about 67.1% of farmers complained of lack of storage facilities. Farmers are thus compelled to store their produce in barns, in the farms, rooms and kitchens untreated, while others dry their produce especially grains and pepper in the sun. Post harvest losses are therefore high and stand at 15% (compare with national average) with tomatoes, plantain and maize recording the highest post harvest losses. Furthermore, apart from palm oil, palm kernel oil, corn mills and cassava processing facilities which use basic and perhaps crude processing methods, there are no well established agro-processing factories in the District.

As result of this, farmers are forced to sell their produce immediately after harvesting at low prices to the middlemen. About 79% of farmers sell their produce within their communities with the remaining 21.2% selling theirs outside their settlements. Among the marketing problems farmers faced in the District include: low and uneconomic prices (47.7%), high transportation cost (29.5%), poor road conditions (13.3%), and failure of creditors to honor their indebtedness (9.1%). The implication of the issues on storage, marketing and post harvest losses are that farmers will not be motivated to increase their farm sizes as any increase in expenditures on farms and corresponding increase in outputs are likely to go waste. Farm incomes will continue to be low and this will not attract the youth to go into agriculture. Ultimately, food security in the

District may be affected. Intervention programmes are therefore needed to provide storage facilities as a way of encouraging farming in the District

1.3.16.2: Agricultural Extension Agents

The District has twelve (12) agricultural extension agents. About 45% of farmers in the District have access to agricultural extension services. Extension agents-farmer ratio in the District is presented in Table 1.10.

Table 1.19: Agric Extension Agents-Farmer Ratio

Extension Agents-Farmers Ratio	District	Regional
	1:3000	1:6000

Source: Asunafo South, DADU, February 2017

Although the District agric extension – farmer ratio is better than that of the region, the ratio is still high as about 5.15% of farmers in the District have no access to the services of agricultural extension services. More agric extension agents are therefore needed to provide technical expertise and know-how particularly in the fish and poultry subsectors. Logistics such as motor bikes and vehicles are therefore needed to be provided to the few available officers to improve their mobility.

1.3.16.3 Livestock, Fish and Poultry Farming

Livestock farming in the District is mostly done to complement crop farming. Rearing of livestock is not done on commercial basis. The sector is therefore less developed. Table 1.11 shows the types of animals and the proportion of farmers who keep them.

Table 1.20: Livestock Ownership

Type of Livestock	Percentage of farmers
Sheep	45
Poultry	20
Goats	24.5
Pig	5
Cattle	0.5
All	5

Source: Asunafo South DPCU, 2017

The low level of animal rearing is due to the high incidence of diseases and death of the livestock particularly in the rainy seasons. Cultural factors also account for the low interest in livestock rearing. For example in Abuom and many other places in the District it is a taboo to rear goats. Cattle are the least of the livestock kept by famers and this is due to the presence of tsetse fly which causes sleeping sickness in area where they are reared to the people. In view of the high incidence of diseases among livestock, improved veterinary services are needed to promote livestock farming especially of the culturally acceptable animals in the District.

Fish farming is not common in the District except some few ponds at Sankore. Fish farming thus needs to be prioritized and revamped through the provision of technical expertise, equipment and credit facilities to mitigate the risk associated with the sole dependence on crop farming and provide alternative source of livelihood or at least complement incomes from crop farming.

On poultry farming, keeping of domestic birds is a common practice in every household in the District. However, commercial poultry farms are few. There are only three commercial poultry farms in the District with a total of about 7,200 birds as shown in Table 1.21

Table 1.21: Poultry Farms and Birds

Name	Location	Number of Birds
Boadu Farms	Sankore	4000
Nti Yeboah Farms	Sankore	2500
Osei Farms	Kumawu	700
Total		7200

Source: ASDA, DADU, Feb. 2017

1.3.16.4 Agricultural Services Institutions

The Ghana Agricultural Input Dealers Association (GAIDA), the Business Advisory Centre (BAC), and financial institutions are some institutions that promote agricultural development in the District. However these institutions continue to have their offices located at the Asunafo North District.

The GAIDA which is made up of twenty-two (22) members are primary dealers in agricultural inputs. Members have also received training from MoFA who in turn advises farmers on pesticide applications and disease control measures. Through informal arrangements, farmers

also do obtain inputs on credit for their farming activities. The BAC is located at the Asunafo North District and falls under the National Board for Small Scale Industry (NBSSI). In collaboration with the Agricultural Development Bank (ADB), the BAC identifies poor farmers and assesses their needs for support by the ADB. Although empirical records were not readily available, a Business Development Officer confirmed that a lot of farmers had been assisted with cash or inputs by the bank. Table 1.13 shows the financial institutions that give support to agriculture in the District.

Table 1.22: Financial Institutions in Asunafo South District

Name of Institution	Location	Main Branch
Ghana Commercial Bank	Sankore	Goaso (Asunafo North)
Agricultural Development Bank	Kwapong	Goaso (Asunafo North)
Ahafo Community Bank	Kukuom	Kukuom (Asunafo South)
GN Bank	Kukuom	Accra

Source: Asunafo South DPCU, 2017

Some of these banks help in the disbursement of credit facilities to the farmers. For example the Ahafo Community Bank established in the year 1996 was selected in 2014 for the disbursement of IFAD fund to crop farmers in the District. Among the beneficiaries were farmer groups such as Fawoho Yeden Maize Growers Association, Fawoho Yeden Plantain and Cassava Growers Association, Yankye Rice Growers Association, Beposo Vegetable Growers Association and Noberkaw, Bre Nye Kwa Vegetable Growers Association. The already established farmers groups thus need to be strengthened to serve as a conduit for extending assistance to farmers in the District while the setting up of new farmer groups is encouraged.

Currently, there is Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTMP) being undertaken to increase agricultural production and productivity. Among some of the activities undertaken is the establishment of seven acres secondary cassava farms to provide tertiary farmers with cassava planting materials. A total of 607 farmers have being supplied with 2,457 bundles of cassava planting materials as part of the programme. Others include 14 (farmer preferred volunteers) demonstration plots established to educate farmers on pure cocoyam production. Finally, two farmer field fora on cocoyam fields have been established at ASUNAFO SOUTHso and Kamerekrom. In general there is adequate food security since there is

abundance of the major staples namely: maize, cassava, cocoyam, plantain available in the market.

1.3.17: Industry, Commerce and Service

1.3.17.1 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

SMEs in the District rank second in terms of contributions to household income. Most of the SMEs are into trading, service provision and processing. These are concentrated in the major settlements of Sankore, Kwapong, and Kukuom the District capital. Food and non food items dominates the trading sector while hairdressing and tailoring are common in the services sector. Trading in food items is popular in the villages as farmer population is higher in those areas. Almost all SMEs in the District are sole proprietorships. Only a few of the SMEs like drug stores and chemical shops are registered. About 95% of SMEs are not registered which invariably affects local revenue mobilization. The District must therefore take the initiative to register all SMEs in the District, and build a comprehensive database of all SMEs as means of improving on local revenue generation.

1.3.17.2: Sources of Finance and Marketing

About 98% of small scale and micro enterprises that are located outside the larger settlements of Kukuom, Sankore and Kwapong are self-financed. This is partly explained by the fact that apart from the three named towns; there are no financial institutions in the other parts of the District. In all only an estimated five percent (5%) of SME operators in the District do obtain credit facilities from the banks. Other sources of finance for SMEs operations include loans from relatives and local money lenders. But these sources attract very high interest rates.

Most SMEs in District operate from the homes of their owners. Their products are similarly marketed within the immediate environs. However, in the relatively larger towns, most SMEs operate in the market place on weekly market days where patronage of customers who have congregated from both within and outside the District is high. For service providers like hairdressing, business is brisk and profit good during the cocoa harvesting seasons of October and December. The SMEs thus offer alternative sources of livelihood for the people who are largely subsistence farmers to supplement their incomes. They are also a potential source of employment to the unemployed. This notwithstanding, the sector is beset with a number of problems. These include: inadequate access to credit facilities, lack of basic entrepreneurial skills among operators and crude production methods. Others include infrastructural problems such as electricity and potable water supplies, and high transportation cost due to bad roads. Efforts are

therefore needed to address these problems to make SMEs activities a vibrant sector in the local economy through the creation of industrial sites where any potential investor can easily and conveniently locate.

1.3.17.3 Medium and Large Scale Enterprises

Due to the subsistence nature of the local economy, medium and large scale enterprises are uncommon. The Kuapa Cocoa Depot, Total Gas Station and the financial institutions are the only medium enterprises found in the District.

Logging is another economic activity in the District with the logging companies having timber concessions. There is however the problem of illegal logging activities. Besides this, the legal logging is mostly undertaken by people from outside the District. No saw mills do exist to offer jobs to the indigenes. Hence the local people derive little or no benefits from the logging activities. Except that the District assembly gets 55% of 40% of revenue collected from the authorized logging business. Sixty percent (60%) of this revenue also goes to the Forestry commission as a management fee. Regardless of the little benefits the communities derive though, logging has led to rapid loss of forest resources of the District. The heavy trucks involved in transporting the logs also destroy the District's road infrastructure. The illegal logging activity is likely to further deplete the forest resources if stringent measures are not implemented. Afforestation programmes are therefore needed to replenish the areas already depleted. Enactment and enforcement of by-laws are needed to protect the forest resources by stopping illegal logging.

1.3.17.4 The Service Sector

The major activities in the service sector of the District include those in the hospitality industry (hotels/guest house), equipment repairs services, hairdressing and beauty shops, tailoring and financial institutions. Others include internet café at Kukuom and other services such as printing press shops, photocopy shops etc. Some of these are found only in the District capital. Although the services sector is not thriving at the moment, it has much potential to propel the growth of the economy of the District.

1.3.17.5 Transportation System/Services

The two areas of transportation considered are the conditions of road network and the availability of means of transport. The condition of roads especially in the remotest part of the District are in bad shape and very difficult to use at certain times of the year especially during the rainy season. The unpaved roads also become dusty in the dry seasons. The parts of the roads that are easier to

use are those linking Kukuom to Goaso, the Asunafo North District capital, Kukuom to Bibiani in the Western Region and, also from kukuom to Sankore. Almost all the communities are accessible by feeder roads. However, as already stated these feeder roads become unmotorable during the rainy seasons between the months of March and November. Taxis and mini-buses are the commonly used vehicles in the District particularly during the cocoa harvesting seasons. A lot of people in the District also use bicycles and motor bikes (Aboboyaa). While others also resort to going by foot as some of the communities are located closer to one another. The poor nature of the roads during the rainy season thus has implications on food production, transportation, marketing and farmers' income. This is because farm produce go bad as no vehicles are available to convey foodstuff to the market centers. In this circumstance, farmers are forced to sell their farm produce at a cheaper price. This will ultimately affect farmers' incomes and discourage many especially the youth from going into farming. The dusty roads in the dry seasons may also create health problems for residents along these roads.

1.3.17.6: Tourism and Tourism Support Services

Tourism in the Asunafo South District is not well developed. There are no vibrant tourist activities going on in the District as there are no known and well developed interesting tourist sites. Also there no support services to propel tourism in the District since the hotel and hospitality industry is underdeveloped. Throughout the District, only Sankore has a guest house. There are no hotels and restaurants that can support the tourism sector in the District. However, the potential for eco-tourism exist as there are wildlife, forest cover and attractive mountainous features at Abuom. There is therefore the need to identify and develop tourist sites, package and market cultural festivals in a bid to boost tourism in the District. Incentive packages to attract potential investors and public private partnership arrangement are areas that need to be further explored by the District assembly in a bid to promote tourism in the District.

1.3.18: FOOD SECURITY

Most people in the District at all times have physical and economic access to adequate amount of nutritious, safe and culturally appropriate food and that people are able to make informed decisions about their food choices produced in an environmentally sustainable and socially manner. However, Climate change in the District has significant impact on key resource dependant sectors such as agricultural and food production and consequently on food security. In the Asunafo South, food security is under threat from unpredictable rainfall patterns and extreme weather conditions. Factors such as bad roads, poor transport network and bushfires have also

affected the level of food production in the District. Food generally in the District becomes scarce during the dry season and goes waste during the bumper harvest due to lack of storage facilities.

1.3.19: GOVERNANCE

The ASDA is the highest planning, administrative and political authority in charge of development administration of the District. Like any other DA, the ASDA is responsible for the overall development of the District by preparing and executing development plans and many other functions in accordance with section 10(3) of the local government, Act (Act 462). Described here are the administrative structures for managing the development of the Asunafo South District. The General Assembly, that is, the legislative wing of the ASDA is made up of thirty-three Assembly Members, 28 of whom are elected members while 5 were appointed. The assembly also has one Member of Parliament who is an ex-officio member of the District assembly.

In accordance with section 21(b) of the Act 462, the ASDA has in place an Executive Committee which superintends over the administrative and executive functions of the assembly. The Executive Committee is made up of twenty-one members. Also, in place are the five mandatory sub-committees complementing the efforts of the Executive Committee. These are: Development Planning, Social Services on Women and Gender, Works, Justice and Security, and Finance and Administration sub-committees. The presence of Internal Audit Unit, approval powers of the assembly members over the programme of activities and budgets of the assembly, and now the Public Procurement Act help to promote accountability in the operations of the assembly.

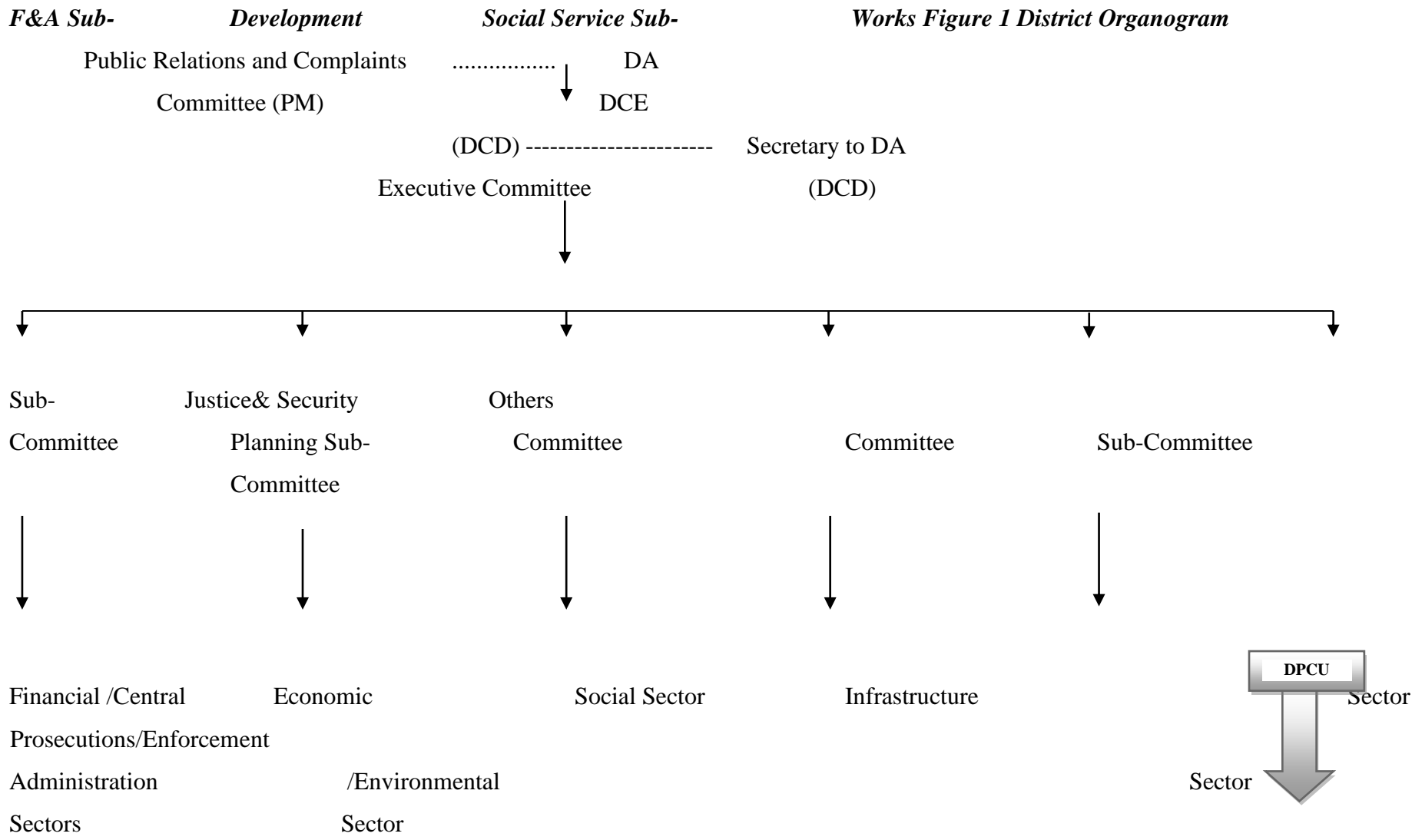
In addition to the above mentioned sub-committees, the District also has another committee the Agriculture and Environment which advises the DA on issues of the environment and agriculture. As a newly created DA, there is an encouraging presence of decentralised departments and public agencies that form the new decentralised system. Details of departments and agencies present in the District are shown in Table 1.14. Also provided in Figure 1.2 is the organisational structure showing the line of command and working relationships between the various units of the Assembly.

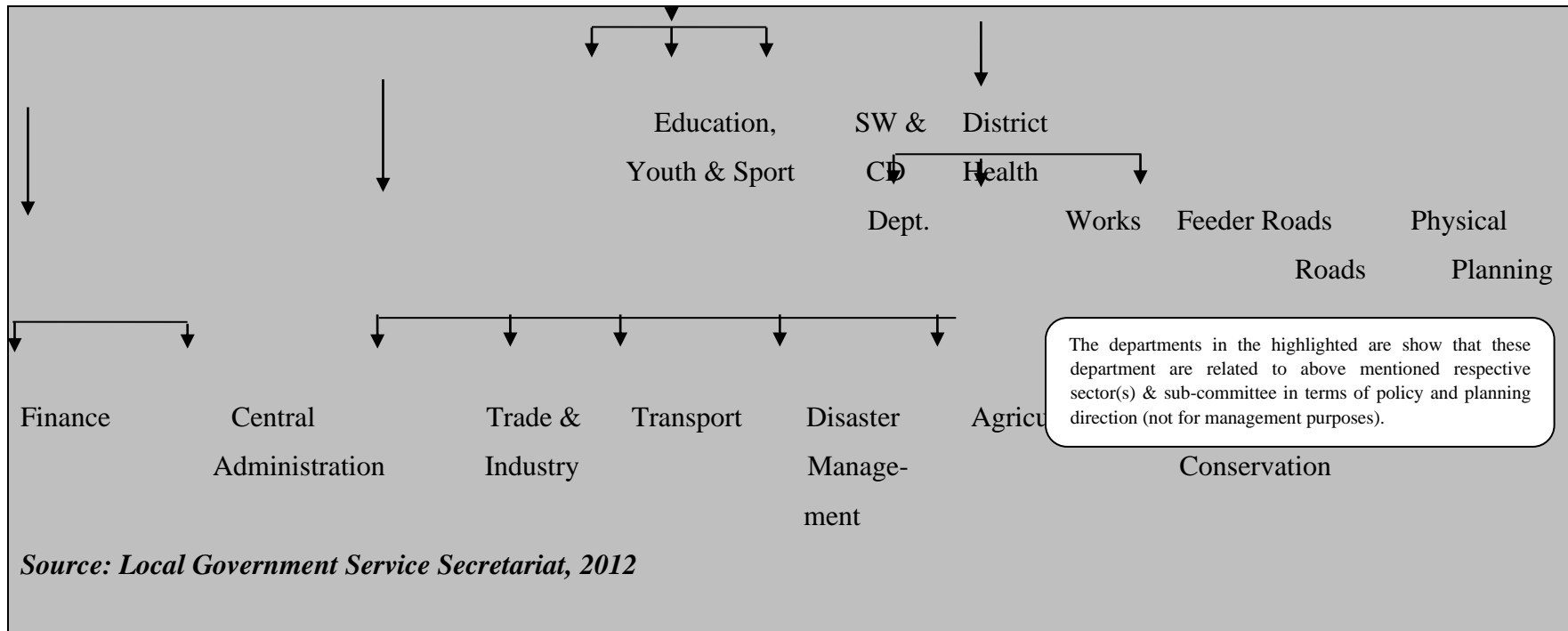
Table 1.23: Departments and their Constituents in ASDA

No.	Departments	Constituent	
		Required	Non-existence
1	Education, Youth and Sports	1. Education 2. Youth 3. Sports 4. Ghana Library Board	
2	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Social Welfare and 2. Community Development	
3	Works	1. Public Works Department 2. Department of Feeder Roads 3. Rural Housing	1. Department of Feeder Roads 2. Rural Housing
4	Physical Planning	1. Department of Town Planning 2. Department of Parks and Gardens	1. Department of Town and Country Planning 2. Department of Parks and Gardens
5	Finance	1. Controller and Accountant General	
6	Natural Resource Conservation	1. Forestry 2. Games and Wildlife	1. Forestry Commission 2. Games and Wildlife
7	Central Administration	1. General Administration 2. District Planning Coordinating Unit 3. Births and Death Registry 4. Information Service Department 5. Statistical Service	1. Birth and Deaths 2. Statistical Department
8	Trade and Industry	1. Trade 2. Cottage Industry 3. Co-operatives	1. Trade 2. Cottage Industry 3. Co-operatives

9	Disaster Prevention	1. Fire Services Department 2. NADMO	1.Fire Service Department
10	Health	1. Office of District Medical Officer of Health 2. Environment Division of MLG	
11	Department of Agriculture	1. Department of Animal Health & Production 2. Department of Fisheries 3. Department of Agricultural Extension Service 4. Department of Crops Services 5. Department of Agricultural Engineering	1.Department of Animal Health & Production 2.Department of Fisheries 3.Department of Agricultural Engineering

Source: ASDA, DPCU 2014





1.3.19.1 Institutional Capacity

1.3.19.1.2 Staff Strength

Since the quantity and quality of human resource of the ASDA is indispensable in discharge of the assembly's functions, the key staff situation of the ASDA (central administration) was also analysed. Among the issues examined are the numbers of key personnel, their level of qualification, working experience with DAs, and their length of stay in the ASDA.

Some key staff positions such as, Assistant Development Planning Officer, District Budget Analyst, Budget Officer and Internal Auditors are vacant. Additionally, the Assembly has no substantive Town and Country Planning Officer, a District Engineer and revenue superintendent. Although many of the key personnel have long working experience with District assemblies, some have worked for considerably few years in the ASDA. In sum, the core staff audit indicated that the existing staffing situation of the ASDA does not match up with the actual workload for effective managing of plan implementation in the District. The implication of the key staff situation in the District is that, the few staff members will be overburdened with work overload which will ultimately affect their output.

1.3.19.1.3 Logistics and Equipment

This segment examined the availability or otherwise of logistics and equipment considered essential in carrying out the work of the assembly particularly the effective management of plan implementation. It involved stocktaking of logistics and equipment that the Assembly had compared to what it required. The condition or status of the available logistics and equipment also constituted a key area of interest in the analysis. Table 1.16 gives a summary of the logistics and equipment standing of the ASDA.

Table 1.24: Logistics and Equipment

Types of Equipment	No. Required	No. Existing	Gap/Backlog	Condition of Existing Logistics and Equipment
Vehicles	8	6	No Order Placed	Only two (2) are movable, the rest are in bad conditions

Grader	2	1	No Order Placed	In good condition
Motor bikes	6	4	2	Three (3) of them are condemned
Computers	20	15	5	All are in good condition
Photocopiers	4	4	2	One in good condition and the other is Broken down
Fax DACHines	1	Nil	No order placed	-
Telephones (fixed)	5	Nil	No order placed	-
Flip charts	4	2	2	In good condition
LCD (projector)	1	Nil	No order placed	-
Television Sets	8	6	2	All in good condition

Source: ASDA, DPCU, January 2017

From Table 1.16, it is observed that a shortfall was recorded in almost all the logistics and equipment considered in the analysis when those available are compared to what is required. The exception to this trend was noticed with Flip Charts where the number existing was equal to the number required. In addition to the shortfalls recorded in almost all the logistics and equipment examined, some of them are unserviceable. For example the only photocopier that the ASDA had was broken down.

The outcome from the investigations gives sufficient grounds for the need to re-tool the logistics and equipment capacity of the assembly to enable it perform its functions. The inadequate numbers coupled with the fact that others such as telephones, fax DACHines are not available have implications on the operations of the ASDA. Undoubtedly, the lack of telephones (fixed)

which is a relatively cheaper alternative, may affect the ability of the ASDA to communicate, exchange and share important information among stakeholders and the outside world.

Similarly, the ability of management to make timely and decisive decisions would be affected if communication and mobility are hampered. This is against the backdrop of the fact that modern day management thrives on unrestricted access to, and dissemination of information. So even if the DA has no functional telephone lines, then asking for MIS may be ambitious. Indeed, one of the surest ways to facilitate collaboration among the decentralized departments in plan preparation and implementation management could be improved through regular and effective information flow particularly among members of the DPCU. Again the inadequacy of key logistics and equipment also implies that the few equipment available would be overused which can affect their working life.

1.3.19.2 Sub-District Structures

In line with LI 1589, the ASDA has six Area Councils. These are the Kukuom, Kokooso, Abuom, Asarekrom, kwapong and Sankore Area Councils. The number of assembly members and the unit committees in the each of the Area Councils is presented in Table 1.16

Table 1.25: Area Councils Assembly members and Unit Committees

Area Council	Number of Assembly members	Number of Unit Committees
Kukuom	5	12
Kwapong	3	12
Sankore	4	16
Asarekrom	2	15
Abuom	3	12
Kokooso	4	12
Total	21	79

Source: ASDA: DPCU, 2017

However, the District sub-structures are beset with a number of problems. Critical among them are lack of permanent office accommodations. As at year 2014, only the Sankore Area Council had permanent office of its own. All the rest were in rented offices. Ironically the Kukuom Area Council which is in the District capital had no office at all. Other problems faced by the Area Councils in the District are lack of permanent staff such as secretaries, as well as logistics and funding for administrative work. The sub-District structures are also characterised by non-payment on undue delay in the payment of meeting allowances. As a result meetings are irregular or none existence at all. In sum, the sub-District structures are dormant or in most cases

non functional. They therefore play little or no roles in the monitoring of implementation of projects and programmes since no such functions are delegated to them by the ASDA.

The continued existence of these deep rooted challenges would in no doubt undermine the very purpose and significance of establishing the sub-District structures. The current situation also has the tendency to affect communication between the DA and the people particularly the involvement of the people in the development process, since each of the Area Councils is supposed to prepare their own local development plans. There is therefore the need to make the Area Councils functional by providing them with adequate staff and logistics. This will promote grassroots participation in fulfilment of the ideals of the decentralisation processes.

1.3.19.3 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are essential component when it comes to development of a particular area and the District is not an exemption. They operate and complement the development efforts of the District.

There is therefore the need for the assembly to effectively cooperate with all the CSOs operating in the District to see areas for collaboration in order to avoid duplication of functions and also help regulate the activities of such CSOs/NGOs.

1.3.20 Energy and Telecommunications

The commonest source of energy for domestic purposes is firewood and charcoal. These are used mainly for cooking, baking and smoking of fish. Other energy source is fuel used mainly to power water pumps, spraying DACHines for crops, generators and for vehicles. Finally, residents in the District also have access to electricity. However, majority of the communities are yet to be connected to the District electricity grid. At the moment about 80 percent of communities in the District have no electricity. The continuous and extreme reliance on firewood and charcoal has environmental consequences. The persistent extraction of firewood may cause degradation of the vegetative cover and the extinction of certain species of trees in the forest resources. This is because firewood users and charcoal burners look for specific tree species which are hardwood with lasting embers. Also the thick smoke emitting from the fires has the potential of causing personal health problems such as upper respiratory tract infections and eyesight problems for users when they are used for long time. The people should therefore be encouraged to go into the cultivation of woodlots to serve as an alternative source of fuel wood. This will help reduce dependence on the forest cover. There should also be the need for intensive education on the use of LPG. Public acceptance and patronage will however depend on the availability and ease of

access to the commodity as well as affordability. Hence LPG stations need to be located at vantage points and within reach of potential consumers, at least those in the relatively urban centers. Access to the internet is very low as the District has only one internet café. The District administration itself has no internet connectivity. Apart from the District capital-Kukuom, the nearest place to locate an internet café is Goaso, the District capital of the Asunafo North District. The District has 3 post offices. These are located in Kukuom, Sankore and Kwapong. NB: state their conditions, efficiency in operations and accessibility to the public.

Also, many communities in the District do not have access to telecommunication facilities since there are no fixed lines or mobile phone coverage. At the moment mobile phone companies including Vodafone, MTN, Tigo, Airtel and Glo are present and operational in the District. But operations of the mobile phone companies do not cover every part of the District. Expansion in the present telecom coverage is therefore needed to improve communication among residents within and beyond the District. Expansion and improvements in mobile telephony in the District can also facilitate and improve trading activities. This is because potential sellers and buyers of farm produce and manufactured goods will at least have basic idea on the prevailing market prices of tradable goods. Access to reliable communication is also expected to cut down travels and for that matter travel cost that are incurred by residents in the District.

1.3.21 Social Services

Access to basic necessities of life is a critical measure of the extent of quality of life and the overall development of a District. This section of the 2014-2017 DMTP thus examines the availability and public access to basic social infrastructure and services such as education, health, water, sanitation. Other issues also discussed in this include vulnerability and social exclusion, housing, ICT and other issues that combine to affect the quality of life and human resources development in the Asunafo South District.

1.3.20.1 Education

Well educated public is central to the economic development of any nation and for that matter the local economy of Asunafo South District. This is because it is through education that the manpower needs of the District will be provided. The discussion on education thus takes a critical look at educational infrastructures, personnel, academic performances of students and problems confronting the provision of quality education in the District.

1.3.20.1.1 Number of Schools in the District

The District has a total of about 230 educational institutions. These are made up of 87 Nurseries/Kindergarten, 87 Primary schools, 53 JHS, and 2 SHS as shown in Table 1.19. This is an improvement over the 2014 figure of 117 schools. At least about 113 more schools has been added to the total number of schools over the last four years.

Table 1.26: Number of Schools by Type of Ownership

Category/Ownership	Public	Private	Total
Nursery/KG	77	10	87
Primary	77	10	87
JHS	50	3	53
SHS	2	0	2
Voc/Tec/Com	0	0	0
Total	207	23	230

Source: GES, ASDA, February 2017

The pattern of ownership of educational institutions in the District shows dominance of public schools with little private sector participation in the provision of education. Only about 10 percent of all the schools in the District are privately owned. And even these are concentrated mainly at the nursery and kindergarten levels. Privately, people must therefore be encouraged to invest in the educational sector to complement what the Assembly is providing and also to offer academic competition.

Apart from the dominance of public schools in the educational sector of the District, involvement of religious bodies in providing the educational needs of the people is also low. Of the 87 pre-schools (nursery/kindergarten), only 26 are owned and managed by the various religious bodies. The same applies to primary schools. Of the 53 JHS, 18 were established by the religious denominations. More participation of the religious bodies in educational provision is similarly needed and must be encouraged through the offer of incentives such as free access to land and special dispensation to obtain timber from the nearby forest resources. The Catholics have the highest number of schools (20) in the District. This is followed by the Methodist and the

Presbyterian churches with the Pentecost having the least number of schools. Table 1.19 shows the number of schools by religious denominations as at 2017.

Table 1.27: 2Schools by Religious Denominations

Category	Pre-school	Basic(1-6)	JHS	SHS	Voc.	Tech.	College of Education
Catholic	8	8	4	-	-	-	-
Methodist	5	5	3	-	-	-	-
Presbyterian	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Islamic	3	3	2	-	-	-	-
SDA	4	4	3	-	-	-	-
Anglican	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Pentecost	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	26	26	18	-	-	-	-

Source: GES, ASDA, February 2017

1.3.20.1.2: Conditions of Educational infrastructure and Facilities

The conditions of educational infrastructure in the District and facilities therein are provided in the table below:

Table 1.29: Conditions of Educational infrastructure and Facilities

Items/Facilities	School Blocks		No. of Schools with toilet	No. of Schools with Urinal	No. of Schools with water and hand washing facilities	No. of Schools with library	No. of Schools with staff common room	No. of Schools with furniture
	Good	Poor						
Number.	128	12	70	66	102	0	90	192

Source: GES, ASDA, February 2017

None of the schools in the District has a school library implying that students in the District do not have access to libraries and are thus deprived of the benefits of libraries in educational provision. In view of the positive link between school libraries and students achievements, school libraries have to be provided especially in any new school constructed in the school.

Despite the improvement from last year with regards to water and hand washing facilities provision, more need to be done by providing all the schools with such facilities in order to contain the contamination and spread of diseases in the District. The school blocks described to be in poor conditions thus need major rehabilitation while about 136 schools need to be provided with school furniture.

1.3.20.1.3 School Enrolment

Enrolments at the various levels and the trend in student enrolment since 2014-2017 are shown in Table 1.30

Table 1.30: School Enrolment by Category and Ownership

Public Schools				Private Schools			
Level	Boys	Girls	Total	Level	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre-School	3,971	3,831	7,806	Pre-School	264	278	542
Basic 1-6	7,312	6,745	14,057	Basic 1-6	805	729	1,534
JHS	2,833	2,275	5,108	JHS	102	95	197
SHS	1,026	696	1,722	SHS	-	-	-
Vocational/Technical	173	84	257	Vocational	-	-	-

Source: GES, ASDA, February 2017

From Table 1.21 above, the Pre-School, Primary, JHS and SHS enrolment in the District has seen a steady increase over the last few years. Total enrolment for the three levels of education is given as 7,806, 14,057, 5,108 and 1,722 as at 2017 for the public schools and for that of the private are also as follows 542, 1,534 and 197 for the Pre-school, Primary and JHS respectively. This is reflected in the average school participation rate of 148% in the pre-school level and 80% at the primary level as shown in Table 1.21.

Table 1.31: School Participation Rate

Schools	Years			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pre-School	121%	128%	131%	148%

Primary	81%	80%	80%	80%
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Source: GES, ASDA, February 2017

Although the school participation rate in the District is quite high, enrolment decreases from primary school to the SHS level. For example, while primary school enrolment in 2017 stood at 15,591 pupils, enrolment at the JHS was 5,305 while that of SHS was just 1,722 students. This means that greater numbers of pupils especially from the JHS level are unable to make it to the SHS level suggesting a high school dropout rates. This is particularly noticeable among the female student population as evidenced in Table 1.21 (trend in overall enrolment). From Table 1.22 it can be seen that female enrolments are lower than male enrolments at all levels of the educational ladder. At the primary level, females formed 47.1% of the student population between 2014 and 2017. This however reduced to 40.8% at the JHS level. The female composition further dropped to about 30.4% at the SHS level. This implies that the school dropout rate is much higher among girls than boys. The only exception to this trend is recorded in 2017 when the enrolment of girls (50.4%) marginally exceeded that of the boys (49.6) at the primary level.

1.3.20.1.4 Efforts at Promoting Girl Education in the District.

Improving girl education has been one of the top priorities in the medium term plan of the District directorate of education. To this effect, provision is made for the training of officers from the District education office and teachers to embark on a comprehensive programme to encourage more girls into the classroom. However, the implementation of this programme has been constrained by non- release of funding from the GoG Service and the DACF who are expected to fund the programme. No monies had been received from the GoG Service for the last two years, while the ASDA has also given no support in this direction.

Currently, the girls' education division of the education directorate has been trained to assist in bringing girls into the classroom. VSO, an NGO has also assisted in the training of SMC/PTA from 40 deprived communities to embark on the drive to educate the girl child. Additionally, the District Education Planning Team has also been visiting some deprived communities with low enrolment to sensitize the girls. Some kits have also been provided to the needy girls with funding from DFID.

1.3.20.1..5 Teacher Qualification

There are a total of 1,425 teachers in the District. Out of these 348 (24.4%) teaches in pre-school, 616 (43.2%) at the primary level, while 430 (30.2%) teaches at the JHS level as shown in Table

1.23. In all, there are more untrained teachers in the District than trained ones. The proportion of trained teachers is 36.0% (512 teachers); while as many as 913 teachers (64.1%) are untrained. Of the untrained teachers, majority 341 (37.3%) of them are females who are mostly found in the pre-school and primary levels. The high number of untrained teachers could be one of the significant factors that have given rise to poor examination results of students in the District. The District assembly must therefore sponsor the training and retraining of more teachers in the colleges of education so as to increase the number of trained teachers in the District. Another way to attract trained teachers into the District is for the District assembly in collaboration with the District directorate of education to provide decent teacher accommodation.

Table 1.32: Qualification of Teachers

Level	Trained			Untrained			Total
	Male	Female	Sub-total	Male	Female	Sub-total	
Pre-School	21	48	69	31	228	259	328
Basic 1-6	129	44	173	275	113	388	561
JHS	190	24	214	179	19	198	412
SHS	41	2	43	36	10	46	89

Source: GES, ASDA, February 2017

1.3.20.1.6 Teacher-Pupil Ratio

Table 1.24 gives the teacher-pupil ratio for the various levels of education in the District. From Table 1.24 the teacher-ratio is far below the national average in both primary and junior high schools. These low ratio is a potential for improving the quality of education at the basic level since there will be sufficient teachers to take of these classes. This will help facilitate teacher interactions with students and also attend to the special needs of individual students. With lower teacher-pupil ratio, enrollment levels can be increased without necessary increasing the population of the teacher. However, in spite of the good teacher-pupil ratio, quite a number of schools in the District do not have the required teachers due to the uneven distribution of teachers across the District. This may be due to the refusal of teachers to accept postings to remote areas of the District resulting in over concentration of teachers at certain locations in District.

For example the distribution of teachers is skewed in favour of few relatively developed Area Councils such as Kukuom, Sankore and Kwapong. These named area councils have more trained teachers than those in the remote parts of the District. As at 2017, the kukuom area council had about 30.2% of trained teachers in the District. Kwapong and Sankore Area Councils had 16.5% and 18.15% of teachers respectively. The three area councils thus have about 64.8% of all teachers in the District, with the rest shared among the other the area councils. Kokooso Area Councils had the least of about 6.9% of teachers. Improved educational infrastructures and incentive packages are needed to attract teachers to the relatively remote and underdeveloped parts of the District.

Table 1.33: Teacher-Pupil Ratio

Schools by types	District	Regional	National
Pre-School	1:24		
Primary	1:25		1:45
JHS	1:12		1:35
SHS	1:36		
Vocational	1:16		
Technical	-		

Source: GES, ASDA, February 2017

1.3.20.1.7: Pupils' Performance at the BECE Level

In the 2016 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) about 67% of the total candidates presented by the District passed. This was made up of 67% boys and 68% girls. The District however registered an improvement in the pass rate from 67% in 2016 to 83% in 2017 with the performance for the male student seeing a quantum jump from 67% to 82.4%. The reasons for the unimpressive performance in the BECE examinations may be attributed to the existence of large body of untrained staff especially at the pre-school and primary level. Incidentally, these are the levels that students should receive proper foundation in education so that they can build upon at a later date. The assembly thus needs to facilitate the training of teachers who will readily accept postings to the villages upon completion of their training programmes. Table 1.25 shows the performance of BECE Exams in the District for two academic years.

Table 1.34: Students' Performance in BECE Exams

Years/	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	%M	%F	%T	%M	%F	%T	%M	%F	%T	%M	%F	%T
Pass rate	47	36	38	69	63	67	67	68	67	82.4	83.5	83

Source: GES, ASDA, February 2017

The poor performance at examinations in District is not limited only to the junior high school level, but transcends all levels of education in the District. This is clearly reflected in the number of students who qualify to tertiary institutions from the only SHS in the District. Over a period of four years 2014-2017 only ten (10) students from the District's SHS qualified to enter tertiary institutions. The school has consistently scored below one percent with worse performance of 0.2% recorded in year 2017 as shown in Table 1.25

Table 1.35: Qualification into Tertiary Institutions

Years	2014	2015	2016	2017
No. of Students	3	1	1	5
Percentage	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	1.5%

Source: GES, ASDA, February 2017

1.3.20.1.8: Non-Formal Education

The District also runs non-formal educational programmes to improve upon literacy rate in the District. The programme is tailored to meet specific needs of certain category of people in the District. Three classes are organised per week with each class lasting for two hours and focuses mostly on farmers. However, the non-formal division of the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport which is responsible for the programme is fraught with a number of challenges. These include: inadequate logistics and teaching materials, no maintenance allowance and fuel for the motorcycles of the division, inadequate staff as well as the problem of payment to the current staff.

1.3.20.2 Health

A healthy population is needed for sustained development of the local economy. The profile of the health sector of the Asunafo South District looks at the availability of health facilities, adequacy of health personnel, common diseases (top ten diseases), child immunization coverage,

and issues on family planning among others. The Asunafo South District has no District hospital. Health care delivery is therefore provided through a health centre and other health facilities. Table 1.26 shows the number, type and locations of the various categories of health facilities in the District.

Table 1.36: Number and Types of Health Facilities

Type of Health Facilities	Number Existing	Locations
Hospitals	1 (Private)	Sankore
Health Centers	2	Kukuom, Sankore
Community Clinics	5	Kwapong, Kokooso, Asarekrom, 1000Acres, Abuom
Private Clinics	-	
Trained Traditional Birth Attendants	18	District wide
Community Based Surveillance Volunteers (CBSV).	87	District wide
Maternity Homes	1 (private)	Noberkaw
CHIPS Compound	1	Naketey

Source: Ghana Health Service, ASDA, February, 2017

Apart from the fact that the health facilities are inadequate; the few available are ill-equipped to meet the basic health needs of the entire population of the District. The District needs to be provided with a new District hospital to improve upon the health care delivery in the District. Alternatively, one of the existing health centres can be upgraded and expanded to the status of District hospital. More Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) need to be trained to deal with labour issues where professional midwives could not easily be reached. The health directorate must also introduce and intensify outreach/mobile clinics at designated points/locations so that majority of the people can have access to health care services.

1.3.20.2.1 Health Staff Population

The key personnel in charge of the District's health care delivery system are made up of 3 Medical Assistants, 13 Community Nurses, 1 dispensary technicians and 3 Midwives. The District has no doctor, pharmacist, laboratory technicians, public health nurses and many others.

Table 1.27 shows the staff strength in the District. It also indicates that the District has a backlog of about fifty-six (54) health staff.

Table 1.37: Health Staff Population

Personnel/Staf	No. at Post	No. Required	Backlog
Doctors	0	1	1
Medical Assistants	3	5	2
PharDACist	0	1	1
Disp. Technicians	1	5	4
Midwives	3	9	6
Clinical nurses, SRN	2	7	5
Comm. Health Nurses	13	15	2
Public Health Nurses	0	1	1
Storekeeper	2(Temporal)	3	3
Lab Technicians	2(Temporal)	6	6
Nutrition Officer	0	1	1
Disease Cont. officer	3	5	2
Drivers	1	2	1
Procurement officer	0	1	1
Health Asst/Orderlies	14	14	0
Biostatistics Asst.	1	6	5
Accounts Officers	3	6	3
Total	73	127	54

Source: Ghana Health Service, ASDA, February, 2017

The absence of key health personnel in the District will impact negatively on the District's health delivery system. Hence the District must provide accommodation and other incentive packages to attract health personnel to the District. The assembly must also sponsor the training

of some residents from the District so that they can augment the staff strength in the District upon completion of their training. The medical staff-population ratio in the District is provided in the table below:

Table 1.38 District Medical staff population ratio

Staff	District
Doctor	1:95,580
Medical Assistant	1:31,860
PharDACist	-
Clinical Nurses	1:47,790
Community Health Nurses	1:2276
Disease Control Officer	1:31,860

Source: Ghana Health Service, ASDA, February, 2017

The medical staff-population ratio in Table 1.28 shows that the number of medical staff in the District is inadequate. This will put undue pressure on the few available staff thereby affecting good quality health care delivery. For instance, the doctor-population ratio of 1:94,053 and nurse-population ratio will put too much burden on doctors and nurses. This is compounded by the fact that other key personnel such as pharDACist, dispensing and laboratory technicians are also not available to complement the efforts of the other staff. The nurses can be increased by the engaging the services of health assistants from the health model of the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP).

1.3.20.2.2 Top Ten Diseases and Reported Cases

Presented in Table 1.30 are the top ten most frequent occurring diseases in the District. From Table 1.30, Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI), Home Occupation Accidents are the common diseases recorded in the District. Although there are some displacements in the position on the chart, the first three diseases have constantly maintained their positions. Apart from Malaria being the leading cause of diseases in the District, its proportionate share of the overall total reported cases of the top ten diseases has also been increasing. For instance, in 2014 malaria accounted for about 56.7% of all reported cases. This increased to about 56.8% in 2015 and a decrease to 49.2% in 2016 and 47.5% in 2017. The same applies to the other diseases. This

implies that more people are reported sick in the District and this has implications on District's health budget as well as productivity.

The position of malaria among the top ten diseases conforms to the regional and national trends. It is also a reflection of poor environmental sanitation such as stagnant waters, untidy surroundings within settlements, improper refuse disposal and other conditions that promote the breeding of mosquitoes and other disease causing pathogens. Diarrhoea disease lying on the fourth position is enough evidence of poor environmental quality and personal hygiene. Others include anaemia which suggests poor nutrition. The treated bed net programme should be introduced or intensified to reduce the incidence of malaria infections, while the people are also educated to keep their environment clean. Outbreak of diseases (epidemics) over the last four years 2014-2017 has been few. The only epidemic recorded was an outbreak of measles with ten (10) reported cases.

Table 1.29 Top Ten Disease and Reported cases

2014			2015			2016			2017		
Diseases	Reported cases	%	Diseases	Reported cases	%	Diseases	Reported cases	%	Diseases	Reported cases	%
Malaria	28,076	56.7	Malaria	37,573	56.8	Malaria	37,763	49.2	Malaria	39,248	47.5
URTI	7,605	14.6	URTI	7,737	11.7	URTI	12,268	16.0	URTI	13,960	16.9
Home Occup. Accidents	2,964	5.6	Home Occup. Accidents	2,080	3.1	Home Occup. Accidents	1,275	1.6	Home Occup. Accidents	1,095	1.3
Diarrhoea Diseases	3,058	5.8	Diarrhoea Diseases	3,669	5.5	Diarrhoea Diseases	4,931	6.4	Rheumatic & J. Pains	4,410	5.3
Rheumatic & J. Pains	2,730	5.2	Hypertension	1,700	2.5	Skin Diseases	4,027	5.2	Diarrhoea Diseases	6,543	7.9
Hypertension	477	0.9	Skin Diseases	2,850	4.3	Rheumatic & J. Pains	4,910	6.4	Skin Diseases	3,778	4.6
Anaemia	279	0.5	Anaemia	2,962	4.4	Hypertension	1,408	1.8	Hypertension	436	0.5
Skin Diseases	1,142	2.1	Dysentery	-	-	Dysentery	-	-	Dysentery	-	-
Dysentery	314	0.6	RTA	419	0.6	Anaemia	2,870	3.7	Anaemia	4,715	5.7
RTA	125	0.2	Yaws	26	0	Yaws	17	0	Acute Eye infection	987	1.2
Total	46,770	92		59,016	88.9		69,469	90.3		75,176	90.9

Source: Ghana Health Service, ASDA, February, 2017

In line with the top ten reported cases in the District, OPD attendance at health facilities in the District also witnessed a quantum jump between 2014 and 2017 as shown in Table 1.29. The highest attendance occurred at the two health centres at Kukuom the District capital and Sankore. This surge in OPD attendance may be due to the introduction of the national health insurance scheme. This surge in attendance to health facilities implies that more health facilities, personnel and equipment need to be provided to meet the increasing numbers in OPD attendance.

Table 1.40: Out-Patients Department (OPD) Attendance

Name/Location of Health Facility	Yearly OPD Attendance			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Kukuom Health Center	23,863	26,981	24,102	26,640
Kwapong Rural Clinic	3,131	3,055	3,618	3,770
Kokooso Rural Clinic	2,958	3,556	3,135	2,673
Abuom Rural Clinic	2,891	4,624	5,014	5,755
Asarekrom Rural Clinic	2,538	3,182	4,742	5,121
Sankore Health Centre	18,549	24,920	22,999	24,351
Vic Maternity Home	15,543	13,775	10,711	9,702
Cocoa Clinic	1,586	1,799	2,004	2,097
Nakete CHPS	1,340	1,513	2,007	1,883
Total	72,399	83,405	78,332	81,992

Source: Ghana Health Service, ASDA, February, 2017

1.3.20.2.3 Child Immunization

Statistics on child immunization against childhood killer diseases has been provided in Table 1.41. Achievement rates for the various categories of child immunization have also been provided to give a clear picture of the state of Child Health Care Delivery in the District. The figures however show that the achievement rates for all the categories of child immunization increased between 2014 and 2015. The achievement rates however declined in 2016. There is the need to intensify efforts to cover as many children as possible.

Table 1.41: Child Immunisation

Indicator	2015			2016			2017		
	Achieved	Targeted Pop.	%	Achieved	Targeted Pop.	%	Achieved	Targeted Pop.	%
TT2+	2,723	3,911	69.6	2,844	4,001	71.1	2,834	4,093	69.2
BCG	3,754	3,911	96.0	3,555	4,001	88.9	3,631	4,093	88.7
Measles	3,591	3,911	91.8	3,294	4,001	82.3	3,241	4,093	79.2
DRT3	3,627	3,911	92.7	3,293	4,001	82.3	3,504	4,093	85.6
OPU3	3,608	3,911	92.2	3,086	4,001	77.1	3,504	4,093	85.6
YF	3,591	3,911	91.8	3,289	4,001	82.2	3,241	4,093	79.2

Source: GHS, ASDA, February, 2017

1.7.2.4 Family Planning

Uncontrolled birth and large household sizes has a bearing on the quality of life of the people. This is because in large families parents would not have sufficient incomes to cater for the needs of every member in the household particularly the children. Some of the consequences of uncontrolled births are malnourished and unhealthy children owing to poor diet, infant mortality, school drop outs, high room occupancy rates and above all extreme poverty. Family planning practices are therefore needed to bring the rate of population growth and family sizes to manageable limits especially in polygamous societies. Available information on family planning in the District is scanty as only data for year 2017 was obtained. In the year under consideration, attendance to Family Planning Clinics stood at 11,185 people. About 11,320 people attended ante natal clinics, while five cases of teenage pregnancy were recorded at the health facilities. An estimated 14,460 people used male condoms with a contraceptive prevalent rate of 9.4%. Family Planning activities need to be intensified throughout the District so that the rate of population growth will support the growth of the local economy and social developments.

1.3.20.2.5 National Health Insurance Scheme

The Asunafo South Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (ASMHIS) is one of the District Mutual Health insurance schemes in the Brong Ahafo region. The scheme was established in December, 2006 after the Asunafo District was split into two, namely the Asunafo North and South Districts. The ASMHIS is located at Kukuom.

The ASMHIS is managed by a five-member management team including: the scheme manager, accountant, claims manager, a public relations officer and MIS manager. Additionally, the scheme has six junior staff and seven national service persons at the moment. The scheme also has forty-five (45) Field Agents across the District who registers subscribers. The Board of the ASMHIS has at the moment been dissolved. The scheme is therefore being supervised by a caretaker committee. The scheme's total membership currently stands at 42,938 representing about fifty-two percent (52%) of the District population. Table 1.33 provides the various categories of memberships of the scheme.

Table 1.42: Number and Category of People Registered with the ASMHIS

Category	Membership	Percentage (%)
Informal	11,479	24.5
SSNIT Contributors	389	0.8
SSNIT Pensioners	31	0.06
Aged	918	2.0
Indigents & Pregnant women	12,201	26.0
Dependants	21,899	46.7
Total	46,917	100

Source: ASMHIS, February, 2017

In addition to the 52% coverage, the scheme has signed contract with all the eight public health facilities and nine private providers in the District. Of the 42,938 registered, about 36,000 are card holding members who can access healthcare both within and outside the Asunafo South District.

The operations of the ASMHIS are however confronted by a number of challenges. Among them is lack of permanent office accommodation, inability to set and collect realistic premium due to

the high poverty levels in the District. The absence of a District hospital also serves as a disincentive to people to register with the scheme. Other challenges include delay in the release of funds from the National Health Insurance Authority and inadequate staff relative to the workload. The current statistics of the scheme implies that about 48% of the population in the District are not benefiting from the health insurance scheme. There is therefore the need to expand the scheme's coverage to enrol more people to benefit from the scheme.

1.3.21 Vulnerability analysis

1.3.21.1 Physically Challenged

Common issues which predispose people in the District to vulnerability are lack of child maintenance, inheritance issues among families, diseases; physical and mental disability, domestic violence, and unpredictable weather that result in crop failure. The Department of Community Development and Social Welfare is in charge of vulnerability issues. At the moment there are no NGOs in the District involved in the rehabilitation of the physically challenged and other vulnerable people in the society. Between 2014 and 2017, the Social Welfare Department registered three orphans. None of them was orphaned due to HIV/AIDS. The low registration rate of orphans may be due to the lack of awareness of the need to register, the inability of the social welfare department to offer orphans any substantial and sustainable relief, or the social safety nets offered by the extended family structures that take care of the orphaned. Table 1.34 shows the various categories of registered physically challenged persons in the District by the end of year 2017.

Table 1.43: Registered Physically Challenged Persons by 2017

Type of Physical Challenge	0 – 14		15 – 64		Over 65		Total
	Years		Years		Years		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Difficulty in seeing	4	8	11	5	11	16	55
Difficulty in hearing	12	18	28	38	41	63	200
Difficulty in walking	21	43	81	93	51	67	356
Difficulty in speaking	3	8	9	10	15	19	64
Multiple Physical Challenges	6	8	24	31	43	54	166

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare, February, 2017

A total of 841 people with various degrees of disabilities have been registered by the Social Welfare and Community Department by the year 2017. People with difficulty in walking tops all the physically challenged persons registered in the District. This is followed by those with difficulty in hearing. This implies that relatively more resources should be channeled into these areas particularly in providing wheel chairs, either free of charge or at subsidized rates to aid their movements. The physically challenged also has implication on the incomes and savings of the other members of the family, since they depend on them. Hence in order to make them financially independent, the physically challenged in the District must earn some income. This requires training in some form of income generating skills. The District assembly should therefore facilitate the skills development of the physically challenged by sponsoring their training in employable skills. Those who have the necessary entry qualifications into institutions of higher learning and special schools also need to the support of the assembly.

A number of programmes/projects have also been organized for the physically challenged persons in the District. The number and category of people who benefited from such programmes are presented in Table 1.34

Table 1.44: Programmes/Projects for the Physically Challenged

Beneficiaries / Nature of physical disability	Beneficiaries of such Programmes/Projects			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Difficulty in Seeing	48	30	28	6
Difficulty in Hearing/Speaking	28	30	36	28
Difficulty in Walking	80	104	96	39
Others	10	11	13	18
Total	166	175	173	91

Source: Dept. Social Welfare, February, 2017

From Table 1.34, beneficiaries of such programmes that are organized for the physically challenged declined drastically in the year 2017. More programmes especially those intended to rehabilitate them are therefore needed and the number of beneficiaries also expanded. More resources and a dedicated budget line are needed in this direction. Hence the percentage of the

DACF reserved for disability issues must be used solely for that purpose to bring some level of comfort and dignity to the physically challenged in society.

1.3.21.2 Child Care and Protection

About 220 cases of child maintenance, child custody, paternity and juvenile were recorded in the District between 2014 and 2017. Cases of child maintenance top all the child care and protection cases recorded by the Social Welfare Department. Most significant is the fact that all cases registered a consistent increase over the four year period. This calls for intensive public education on the need for child care and protection and the implications of parental neglect on the future of the children and the society in general. Intensive education possibly with the District Health Management Team is also needed to educate the people of the need for family planning and having smaller family size that they take care of, and also avoiding unwanted pregnancies. Other institutions such as the CHRAJ and the Social Welfare Department should be strengthened to enable them adequately address the increasing child related issues in the District. The Department of Social Welfare is however constrained by lack of office accommodation and insufficient funding for child welfare issues. Table 1.35 shows the reported cases of child care and protection between 2014 and 2017.

Table 1.45: Reported Cases of Child Care and Protection

Nature of Cases	2014		2015		2016 Years		2017		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Child Maintenance	41	21.2	48	24.9	54	27.2	50	25.9	193
Child custody	6	37.5	3	18.8	5	31.3	2	12.5	16
Paternity	3	30.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	4	40.0	10
Juvenile	0	-	0	-	1	-	0	-	1
Total	50	88.7	52	53.7	62	78.5	56	78.4	220

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare, February, 2017

1.3.21.3 Child Labour

Institutionalized child labour is not a practice that is officially documented in the District. Nonetheless, children in the District as in many other parts of the country by and large engage in commercial activities such as selling on the streets and at lorry terminals to supplement their parents' income. Other children also do accompany their parents to the farm mostly when schools are on vacation or during the weekends. But these are mostly considered as the traditional way of apprenticeship where the skills of traditional farming methods and trade are bequeathed to the younger generation. Yet other children are given out to other families as household help. This practice however has the tendency of negatively influencing the attendance and academic performance of students at the school as little time will be devoted to their studies. Poverty is the main factor that compels parents to neglect the upkeep of their children, fail to send them to school or allow children to engage in commercial activities such as hawking. Other factors include separation of couples and denial of paternity. Improving household incomes through sustainable means of livelihoods is likely to forestall any tendency of child labour in the District. Other measures include enactment and enforcement of by-laws.

In view of the growing concerns of perceived child labour especially in some of the cocoa growing communities, the Department of Social Welfare has embarked on a programme to reduce the incidence of child labour in the District. Child Labour Monitoring and Protection Systems have therefore been established in the District. The systems are DCPC and CCPC who have been given adequate training to handle child labour issues. Awareness is also being created District wide. Ten (10) communities namely: Kukuom, Abuom, Naketey, Dantono, Noberkaw, Kokooso, Kwapong, Sankore, Asarekrom, and Thousand Acres have been identified and identification of children in worst forms of child labour is ongoing. Alternative livelihood for parents of such children has taken off in Dantono and Noberkaw. The assembly therefore needs to intensify campaign on child labour by collaborating with NGOs so that children in the District are not denied their right to education through forced labour or any semblance of it.

1.3.21.4 Day Care Centres

As at the end of December 2017, there were six (6) Early Childhood Development Centres in the District. Three of these centres are privately owned while the other three are public day care centres. All these centres are not registered with the Social Welfare Department. In addition to this, attendants in these centres are also not trained. However management of the centres is quite fair. The centres have since 2014 been requested to register with the Social Welfare Department

and have their attendants trained. The above implies that there are inadequate day care centres in the District. Farmers, traders and other public workers will have difficulties in caring for their children since they have to combine caring for their children with their daily work. The inadequate day care centres coupled with untrained day care attendants largely account for the engagement of household helps who are used to baby seat the kids. The above situation also means that mothers who send their kids to the existing day care centres entrust their kids into untrained hands. More day care centres need to be established especially close to market centres so that market women busy at the marketing centres and public servants can send their children for proper upkeep while they are to work.

1.3.21.5: HIV/AIDS and PLHIV

Reported cases of HIV/AIDS infection in the District are comparatively minimal. By the end of 2017 the District has recorded a total of fifty-one (51) reported cases of HIV/AIDS infections. The breakdown is as follows: twenty-four and twenty-seven cases in 2016 and 2017 respectively. Possibly a lot of infected people do not report to the health facilities as stigmatisation is high as it is in many parts of the country. No specific high-risk enclaves in the District are noted for HIV/AIDS transmission. Infections cut across the entire District. In line with the national trend, the youth are the highly predisposed age group. Statistics made available indicated that out of the fifty-one reported cases of HIV in the District, about thirty-three (33) people were found to be in the 20-29 age brackets. This has implications on the labour force. Although awareness of HIV/AIDS is high among the people, this is yet to translate fully into attitudinal and behavioural changes. Nonetheless, the District health directorate in collaboration with Health Foundation Ghana (NGO) have embarked on a number of educational programmes to increase awareness. Some of these programmes include: VCT/PMTCT, training of In-school and Out school Peer Educators, training of condom distributors, Know your status campaign (mobile VCT), refresher training for health staff and lastly IE&C on HIV/AIDS in schools. Voluntary HIV testing thus need to be encouraged and association of PLHIV formed immediately to address the welfare issues of the infected. The assembly together with the District health directorate and NGOs must intensify HIV/AIDS education in the District. This is important as the District receives a lot of migrants from many parts of the country into the cocoa sector.

1.3.22 .1 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT, computer skills and access to the internet have now become an integral part of everyday life in the globally competitive world as computers are essentially used in almost everything. But to

the pupils and people of the Asunafo South District, this global trend remains a myth. This is because none of the 113 primary schools, 71 Junior High Schools (JHSs) and the 2 Senior High Schools (SHS) do not have a computer facility for the training of students in basic computing skills.

Although ICT has just been incorporated into the curriculum of SHS, majority of students in the District do not have access to computers. At the household and the individual levels, a desktop computer averagely sells around \$US1000.00 which most parents cannot afford due to low incomes. Additionally, not all settlements are connected to the national electricity grid to be able to use computers even if they have them. Computer training and public internet facility (Internet Café) is also an area that is yet to attract private investors into the District. As a result of this, most students in the District have not seen a computer in their life let alone having the opportunity and the experience of using one. Access to public internet facility is also lacking. This implies that students especially from the District will not be able to effectively compete with their counterparts from the other part of the country on the job market since computer knowledge has become a requirement in most job placements. Students in the District will also not be able to pass well in their ICT examinations.

In an effort to improve ICT education in the District, the District directorate of education has encouraged schools with higher enrolment to use part of their capitation grant to buy computers. However, majority of the communities are not connected to the national electricity grid. Getting electricity to operate computers will therefore be a problem. The alternative is to procure generators in the meantime. However, the operational cost (fuel) in using generators also poses serious challenges. Other critical challenge is lack of classrooms to house computers even if they are purchased and the security implications as most of the schools do not have security men. Also teachers who teach the theoretical aspect of ICT do not have formal training in the teaching of the subject. Although the education directorate made some effort to train teachers in basic knowledge in the teaching of ICT, the directorate admitted that it wasn't enough.

The government programme of one laptop per child must therefore be extended to the District. This also implies investments in ICT infrastructure not only to train people in ICT skills, but also to link them to the information superhighway. This requires collaboration between the ASDA and the telecommunication companies.

1.3.22.2 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy in the District.

Data plays a critical role in the day to day operations of organizations and companies. Data management is therefore important in the progress of such organizations. ICT as an important tool for management of information will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness by providing a much easier way to acquire, analysed, store and retrieve information as and when it is needed.

The Asunafo South District has an ICT center which enables people to have access to internet. Aside that, there are a number of café operators who also provide internet service. The two Senior High Schools in the District have been provided with computer labs where students can access the internet for research purposes. This is aimed at enhancing ICT literacy among the populace.

The role of ICT in the Asunafo South District will turn the fortunes of the District if people develop keen interest in it and can have access.

1.3.23 GENDER

The World Health Organization (W.H.O.) defines gender as the socially constructed roles, behavior, activities and attributes that a particular society considers appropriate for men and women. How these roles are defined for men and women can lead to gender inequality.

In the Asunafo South District, men are traditionally considered as the heads and providers for the households. The women on the other hand are seen as the caretakers of the house. With these traditional roles, women in the District are always in subordination. That is, men have more social and economic powers than women. Despite the inequality in the resource and power distribution, women in the District are still required to perform their triple role i.e. Production, reproduction and community work.

The assembly has over the years embarked on projects in areas such as health, water and education to ensure that women are able to fulfill their gender roles with ease. In the area of

health, there has been CHPS expansion to increase access to health service delivery, outreach antenatal services carried out in five communities, increase in family planning coverage and improvement in child health services.

1.3.23.1 Women Empowerment

The District is mostly traditional Akan society with structured systems of power relations, influence and responsibilities for men, women and children. The extended family system is practiced, and inheritance matrilineal. Here the welfare of a member becomes the collective responsibilities of the entire family members. Family resources such as land and other properties are collectively owned and no individual member of the family can dispose of such asset without the consent of the family members. This communal way of life in the past served as social safety net or insurance as orphaned children and the needy are taken care of by consanguineous relations. Hence families took care of the education of members whose biological parents could not absorb their educational cost. Traditionally, the man is the head of the family who provides for the needs of the entire members of the family and takes final decisions in the households. Men own most of land resources in the District. This is because historically men had the strength to clear the virgin forest while the women did the cultivation of the crops. Women on the hand are traditionally responsible for the upkeep of the home by performing all the household chores and caring for the kids. As a result issues of water and sanitation, education, and health matters are of interest to women. Women are also mostly the victims of domestic violence due to their frailty and physiological circumstance, as well as obnoxious cultural practices such as widowhood rights and inheritance.

Participation of women in the political life of the District is not encouraging. Currently, there are only four Assemblywomen who are government appointees to the assembly. Considering the role women play in both the local and national economy, the low participation of women in the decision making process of the District means that their views would not be fully reflected in development activities, and this has serious implication for the overall District development of the District. The low level of participation of women in decision making in the District has a tendency to affect both their practical and strategic gender needs.

In view of the above there is the need for positive discrimination in favour of women and children. Women in the District need to be educated on their civil liberties and where they can seek early redress. Economic packages such as soft loans and skills training on income

generating activities must also be given to identifiable women's group to economically empower women in the District.

1.3.24 Environment, Climate Change And Green Economy

1.3.24 .1: Environment

1.3.24 .1.1 Bush Fires, Charcoal Production and Logging

Bushfire has become a prominent annual ritual in all parts of the District. This is attributed to hunting of game, farming and the natural habit of setting fire to the bush. Bush fire in particular has contributed greatly to the reduction of the forest cover in the District. In addition to its effect on vegetation, the rampant bush burning in the area is causing air pollution. Although the degree and effect of air pollution cannot easily be ascertained, there is the need to show concern for its potential damage to the environment.

Charcoal production in the Asunafo South District is widespread and unregulated. Vast areas have been completely stripped of trees for fuel wood in the form of charcoal. Charcoal production has been identified as the leading cause of deforestation in the District. Although charcoal production is on the increase, there are no concrete plans to make it a sustainable environmental and economic activity.

Logging is also pronounced in the District. Though the Forestry Commission in the District regulates the exploitation of timber in the District, it has not been able to effectively monitor the quotas given to the Timber Firms. Moreover, illegal chainsaw operations are still widespread and are taking a much heavier toll on tree species in the District. Despite its short-term economic gains, logging has the potential of jeopardizing the environment and long term productivity.

1.3.24 .1.2 Aquatic Eco-system

The drying up and siltation of rivers is another environmental challenge to the aquatic eco-system of the District. The scanty tree cover causes most of the river bodies to dry up easily in the dry season. Inappropriate farming practices often result in the siltation of river bodies. This affects the amount of water available for human use during the dry season.

1.3.24 .1.3 Environmental Management

Among the agencies or institutions involved in environmental management remains a very serious challenge to effective environmental management. There is currently weak collaboration between the FC, GNFS, MOFA, NADMO, and the DA on the one hand, land owners on the other hand, on matters affecting the environment.

1.3.24 .1.4 Climate Change

In Asunafo South, climate change has become a threat to livelihood. Aquatic life is affected as result of human activities that pollute water bodies. For instance, hippopotamus found in the ASUNAFO SOUTH River in the District have been driven away through human activities such as farming and hunting which have affected the tourism potential of the District. Again factors such as lumbering, illegal chain saw activities, bad farming practices (slash and burn), small scale mining activities and bushfires have affected the climate of the District. These factors have the tendency of causing unreliable rainfalls and extreme weather conditions which brings about heat and drought which greatly impact on agricultural activities which happens to be the main stay of the District economy.

1.3.24 .1.5 Green Economy

In an attempt to develop the green economy of the District, factors such as Afforestation, education on the need to prevent bushfires, education on good farming practices and education on air and water pollution should be carried out in order to reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcities which aim for sustainable development of the District without degrading the environment.

1.3.25. Demographic characteristics

1.3.25.1 Population Size, Growth Rate and Density

The projected total population of the District as at 2017 was around 102,328 from the 2014 figure of 95,580. The District's population is growing at 2.6% per annum and this compares favourably with the regional and national growth rates of 2.5% and 2.7% percent respectively. The increase in population growth rate is attributed to a number of factors. Although information on migration into the District is scanty, influx of migrant farmers into the District is acknowledged to be one of the factors responsible for the increasing numbers of people in the District. The other source of population growth is attributed to high fertility rate of about 5 percent as documented in the District annual health report (2017). The District had a population density of 60 persons per sq km in 2014 as against the regional figure of 45 persons per sq.km. Presently the District's population density is projected to be 87 persons per sq km.

The relatively low population density implies that land will be abundant in the District compared with other parts of the region. The acreage of agricultural land per head will therefore be bigger all things being equal except that the traditional land tenure system may put large tract of land in the hands of few families. With proper agronomic practices, the potential for sustainable

agricultural development is great. Although the influx of people into the District is an opportunity to expand the cocoa farms, the growth in population shall require rapid expansion in social services and infrastructure and undue pressure on the existing infrastructure. Reproductive health education is also required to bring the growing population to manageable limits.

1.3.25.2 Age and Sex Distribution

Males constitute about 50.2 percent of the total population compared to 49.8 percent who are females. This gives a sex ratio of 100.7 males to 100 females. This signifies a conspicuous departure from the national trend where female population generally exceeds that of their male counterparts. The population in the District is generally youthful with a potential labour force of about 52.4 percent. The relatively higher male population is linked to the migrants most of whom are men.

In terms of age composition of the District population, 43.1%, 52.4% and 4.5% falls within the 0 – 14, 15 – 64 and the above 65 age brackets respectively with age dependency ratio of 1:0.9. Table 1.36 shows the District population in the broad age cohorts.

Table 1.46, Age Distribution

Age Group (Years)	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2017	48,836	50.2	46,831	49.8	95,580	

Source: ASD, 2017 PHC, GSS

1.3.26: Science, Technology and Innovation

The technological process brings to the forefront the importance of endogenous innovation process in developing the District. For instance, the craft industry creates employment for a number of people in the District through artifacts such as basket which is made out of bamboo. Also, the local building industry such as the traditional detached houses uses bamboo for roofing.

There exist a number of light industrial activities such as fitting in the District. These fitters are able to assemble motor and vehicle parts.

However, most of these local industries are not well developed and so therefore, measures must be taken to develop these industries into more commercial viable ones.

1.3.27: Security

1.3.27.1 District Police Service

The District police service is generally expected to maintain law and order, and protect life and property by arresting and prosecuting those who fall foul of the law. The District police command however does not have the full complement of the personnel to maintain effective law and order in the District. Presently the District police service has forty-five (45) officers at post but needs about fifty (50) additional police personnel to augment its staff strength. The number of police stations and their staff situation is presented the Table 1.37.

Table 1.47: Police Stations and Staff Strength

Police Stations/Post (location)	Staffing		
	No. at Post	No. Required	Backlog
DHQ/Kukuom	14	25	11
Kukuom Station	14	25	11
Noberkaw	8	20	12
Sankore	11	25	14
Kwapong	7	20	13
Abuom	5	15	10
Total	45	105	50

Source: ASDA, District Police Service, 2017

The police service in the District faces logistical constraints. These include inadequate means of transport such as vehicles and motor bikes to facilitate police investigations and other official duties. Others include lack of office equipment such as computers and accessories, typewriters and data processing equipment for the keeping of biometric records. For example the entire District has only one police vehicle stationed at the District headquarters. One more is needed. All the other six stations in the District also require at least one motor bike each and typewriters to facilitate their administrative work. The procurement of vehicles and motor bikes or the release of vehicles belonging to other departments and agencies after work will enhance the

mobility of the police force to swiftly respond to any crime scenes or quell any potential explosive situations in the District.

The police force in the District also faces acute accommodation problems. Accommodation for police personnel is not only inadequate, but also the few available ones are in deplorable situation. For example at Kukuom police station, almost all the rented premises need refurbishment. Some of these rented premises do not even have toilet facilities. In some of the police stations, like that at Noberkaw and Sankore, some of the police personnel pay for their own rents. Besides, water supply to the police stations is also a problem. The accommodation problem may serve as disincentive to police personnel accepting posting to the District which can undermine the security of the District. Urgent solution is thus needed to provide the police with decent living quarters for all the stations and also complete uncompleted police stations that are under various stages of construction at Kwapong and Akrodie. The logistical constraints also need to be addressed to promote effective policing in the District. Overall the security of the District is relatively calm except that few defilement cases are reported. The areas of chieftaincy disputes however remain hot spots in the District that need to attract security alertness at all times.

1.3.27.2. District Judiciary Service

Dispensation of justice in the District is carried out by the District magistrate court at Kukuom. However, the magistrate court at the District has no permanent building of its own. The court has staff strength of eighteen (18). The logistics and equipment requirements and records of cases heard and cleared, the nature and backlog of cases are presented in Tables 1.38 and 1.39 respectively.

Table 1.48: Logistics and Equipment Requirements

Type of Logistics/Equipment	No. Required	No. Present	Backlog
Computer and Accessories	10	6	4
Printers	10	6	4
Fridge (table top)	4	4	-
Swivel chair	10	2	8

Source: ASDA District Court, 2017

Table 1.49: Records of Court Cases at the end of 2017

Criminal Cases			Civil Cases		
Type of Cases	Cleared cases	Backlog	Type of Cases	Cleared cases	Backlog
Attempts, abetment , conspiracy	1	6	Land	10	25
Harm to person	2	-	Commercial	100	108
Assault	6	-	Defamation	17	10
Dishonesty	-	-	Family Tribunal	15	25
Forgery	-	-	Letters of Administration	11	-
Damages	-	-	Others	29	25
Against peace	4	-			
Others	10	-			
Total	23	6		182	193

Source: ASDA District Court, 2017

There was a huge backlog of cases by the year (2017). No criminal case was dispensed off in 2017. The failure of the police to attend court proceedings to prosecute criminal cases accounted for the huge backlog of criminal cases. As many as 117 criminal cases were also outstanding. Other problems the District court is beset with include: lack of permanent court house, office equipment such as electric typewriters/computers, office chairs and public disturbances during court hearings. Probably there is work overload on the District magistrate. Hence one additional District magistrate is needed to ensure speedy adjudication of cases. Swift investigation of cases on the part of prosecutors also influences speedy trial by the courts. The undue delay in the adjudication of cases will lead to loss of public confidence in the judicial system, which has the tendency to breed anarchy and lawlessness in the District.

1.3.27. Disaster

1.3.27.1 Fire Service

Fire prevention and management has been the key responsibility of the Fire Service in the District. The importance of the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) can therefore not be overemphasized in the protection of life and property. Unfortunately, the District cannot boast of a Fire Station as at the plan preparation period. The District thus depends on the Fire Station at Goaso.

Bushfire constitutes the major reported fire cases, followed by domestic fire. This highlights the importance of fire volunteers in every community to complement the efforts of the GNFS in the District. Currently, there are a limited number of fire volunteer groups covering 15 communities. These volunteers are currently ill-equipped to perform.

1.3.27.2 NADMO

The national disaster management organization in collaboration with other bodies provides education to the public on disaster prevention techniques. It offers relief support in times of emergencies. The organization is however fraught with challenges such as inadequate funds and logistics. This makes it difficult for it to effectively perform its functions.

1.3.28: Water security

1.3.28.1 Water

The current water delivery system in the District is a serious development challenge that requires an urgent intervention.

“Water is life” as they say, but the problem of water in the Asunafo South District has become acute and it is well known in the national level which urgent steps, concern and support are needed by all stakeholders to reverse this trend. Access to food and water are fundamental human rights which should be prioritized for all to access for a healthy livelihood.

The availability of and accessibility to improved water is a crucial aspect of the health of household members.

1.3.28. 2 Water Provision and Management

The provision and management of potable water has not been an easy task to the Assembly. The Assembly is currently faced with a number of challenges in its quest to make water accessible to the people. The challenges range from human to natural factors:

- Most water sources dry-up in the dry season, compelling people in those areas to revert to drinking from unwholesome sources, which make them vulnerable to water related diseases.
- The boreholes breakdown constantly as a result of excessive pressure coupled with the inability of communities to raise enough money for replacement and general maintenance.
- Even though wells appear to be the major source of water, they are mostly left unprotected. As a result, run-offs trickle down into such unprotected wells making them unsafe for human consumption.
- As a result of the limited number of water points, coupled with the general low water table in the District, women spend much of their productive hours in search of water to undertake their domestic chores. Children, and especially the girls, are mostly found helping their mothers to draw water at the expense of their education.
- For economic reasons, most consumers of the pipe system in the District have serious difficulties in paying their water bills. This adversely affects the operation and management of the facility.
- Administratively, the provision and management of water services are hampered by inadequate logistics, transport and remuneration for office and field staff.

In an effort to improve upon people's access to potable water, the Assembly has collaborated with a number of development partners in the provision of potable water in the District. These partners include the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) and Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) among others. The District health management team has complimented these efforts by educating people to keep water sources clean and safe. They also assist in detecting and treating water-borne diseases. Community ownership and management is also being promoted to enhance the sustainability of existing water facilities. Communities that have benefited from some form of water infrastructure, especially boreholes are being trained and provided with basic tools and equipment to undertake regular servicing and maintenance of their water facilities.

1.3.28.3 Sanitation and Waste Management

Waste management in the District is far from been desirable. The disposal of both solid and liquid waste, including human excreta, storm water and household refuse are poorly carried out in the District. Though some households bury or burn their refuse, majority use the open surface system for their waste disposal. It is a general practice for people in most communities to defecate in the bush or openly (free range), mainly due to lack of access to convenient toilet facilities (See Table 20 for types and numbers of toilet facilities in the District). Where toilet facilities are provided either by households or the DA, there is a problem of timely and regular disposal of human excreta due to the unreliability of the only septic emptier in the District.

Most communities in the District do not also have any proper drainage system. The inadequacy of proper household drains has led to the accumulation of stagnant water with offensive smells in and around residential areas. Drains are choked with filth giving rise to mosquito breeding especially during the rainy season.

1.3.29: Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Migration is now a global phenomenon and generally refers to the movement of people from their place of birth to a new place of residence for various reasons. The District has a remarkable record of immigrants as a result of increasing number of government institutions and other private ones. The causational factors are both push and pull. The rate of out-migration is more than immigration. The age cohorts of 15-45 who constitute the major labour force migrate to the regional capital and other big cities and towns in search of jobs. The existing social and economic facilities are inadequate to attract and retain some business operators and administrative/Technical Professionals: Opportunities for advancement coupled with actual or perceived biases isolate this category of the population to relocate to their preferred destinations such as the more endowed regions, the neighboring regions of Ashanti and Greater Accra and more socio-naturally accommodating towns and settlements in the Region. Some return during the rainy season to farm where as a significant number only return during funerals, festivals and other family and communal gatherings. Some also do not return until after a long time.

This implies that there is the need for expansion in agricultural facilities and other employment generation activities to retain these groups.

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITISED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the harmonized development issues under the GSGDA II linked to the Themes of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework. The chapter is concluded with a thorough analysis of the development potentials, opportunities as well as constraints and challenges identified in the District.

The Assembly is confronted with many development challenges. It is the wish of the Assembly to tackle all these challenges so that the living conditions of the people will be enhanced. Key among the challenges faced are; inadequate basic infrastructure such as sanitation, water, education, health, road and electricity.

The summarised key development problems/issues and gaps identified from the situational analysis of the District matched with the five (5) thematic areas of the Policy Framework, 2018-2021 enabled the District Assembly to identify the key priorities for accelerated development. This is in recognition of the fact that limited financial and human resources has hindered the implementation of most development plans in the District. In view of this fact, the stakeholders with the Planning Team ranked and identified the goals as the key development priorities for accelerated growth and improve socio-economic conditions of the people in the District.

Harmonization of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018-2021) under the Long-term national development plan (LTNDP, 2018-2057). Having harmonized development problems/issues, it is necessary to link these issues to the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021 to ensure compatibility of District and National agenda and avoid conflict of interest. Based on this, the specific needs of the District were prioritized under the Long Term Goal (Medium Term) which spans from 2018-2021.

The District development issues as highlighted at the later part of chapter one can be harmonized under the thematic areas of both the GSGDA II (2014-2017) and Themes of the NMTDPF, 201-2021. The table below illustrates the issues under the two policy frameworks and assess whether some consistency have been maintained with regards to plans preparation and implementation in the District

Table 2.1 Harmonization of Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of NMTDPF (Pillars, Goals and Issues)

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	THEMES AND GOALS	ISSUES
Ensuring and sustaining DACroeconomic stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor revenue mobilization 	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy Goal: Build a prosperous society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor expenditure management 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of logistics for revenue mobilization Lack of logistics for revenue mobilization 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor coordination among the DPCU Inadequate infrastructure at major market centres
Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate infrastructure at major market 	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number of skilled industrial manpower

<p>sector</p>	<p>centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number of skilled industrial manpower Limited access to credit facilities to entrepreneurs especially women 	<p>Focus Area: Industrial Transformation</p> <p>Goal: Build a prosperous society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of electricity tariff Inadequate and unreliable electricity Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources Inadequate investments in industrial research Limited number of skilled industrial manpower
<p>Enhance Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access and untapped economic resources 	<p>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>Focus Area: Private Sector Development</p> <p>Goal: Build a prosperous Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax burden on businesses Inadequate access to affordable credit Low domestic saving rate High cost of capital Limited access to credit by SMEs Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards
<p>Accelerated agricultural modernization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low agriculture production and 	<p>ECONOMIC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor marketing systems

ndnaturalresource management	post –harvest losses	DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of production inputs • Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low level of irrigated agriculture • Erratic rainfall patterns • Poor storage and transportation systems • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Lack of database on farmers • Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain • Limited application of science and technology • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production • Inadequate access to land for agriculture production
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production 	Focus Area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and rural development • Tourism and creative art development Goal: Build a prosperous society	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products • Weak extension services delivery • Poor tourism infrastructure and service • Unreliable utilities • Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry
<p>Human development, employment and productivity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy rate • Inadequate and low expansion of educational infrastructure 	<p>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>Focus Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and training • Health and health services • Food and nutrition security • Population management • Water and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • Inadequate use of teacher –learner contact time in schools • Negative perception of TVET • Low participation in non-formal education • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics • Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels

		<p>sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty and inequality • Child and family welfare • The aged • Gender and equality • Social Protection • Disability and development • Employment and decent work • Youth development • Sports and recreation <p>Goal :Create</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding source for education • Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
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		opportunities for all	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate health facilities • Geographical disparity in access to health infrastructure 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Inadequate emergency services • Poor quality health care • Unmet needs for mental health services • Unmet health needs of women and girls • Increased cost of health care delivery • Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of HIV and AIDs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDs/STIs, especially among the

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigmatization against PLWHAs 		<p>vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of HIV and AIDs among young persons • Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDs commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)
	<p>Geographical disparity in access to land for agricultural purposes</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of hunger in certain areas • Household food insecurity
	<p>Inadequate measures to control rural-urban migration</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak management of population growth • High fertility rate among adolescent
	<p>Lack of innovative skills among the Youth</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities • Weak social protection systems • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Low participation of persons with disability in decision making • Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs • Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-availability of job opportunities/ High level of unemployment and under-employment/lack of access to information technology and internet services 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-availability of job avenues/ High level of unemployment and under-employment • Poor quality ICT services • Limited use of ICT as tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to potable water and sanitation facilities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality • Improper protection and development of water resources • Poor planning for water at MMDAs • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Inadequate access to water services in urban areas • Inadequate financing of the water sector

			<p>institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitation and waste management • Low level of sanitation services • Poor hygiene practices • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
<p>Infrastructure and human settlements development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative effects of farming along river banks 	<p>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</p> <p>Focus Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protected areas • Mineral resources • Environmental pollution • Deforestation and soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of forest cover • Encroachment of conservation areas • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber forest • Weak enforcement of building regulations • Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate variability and change • Information communication technology (ICT) <p>Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to energy for domestic and commercial purposes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to energy for domestic and commercial purposes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative effects of indiscriminate sand winning and chain saw operators on the environment • Annual incidence of bush fires 	<p style="text-align: center;">GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILIT Y</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Destruction of forests and farm lands • Pollution of water bodies • Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations • Weak natural resource management systems • Inappropriate farming practices • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and 		

Transparent and accountable governance	inconsistent database for planning purpose	Focus Area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government and decentralization • Human security and public safety • Public policy management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and inconsistent database for planning purpose
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of violent crimes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High crime rate including armed robbery
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective/ Non-functioning of the Sub-District structures 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-operational sub-District structures • Poor service delivery at the local level • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
	Inadequate access and untapped economic		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access and untapped economic
		Goal: Maintain a stable , united and safe society	

Source: DPCU, Asunafo South District Assembly, May 201

Table 1 Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of DMTDP of Asunafo South District Assembly

DMTDP DIMENSIONS, 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES, 2018-2021
Economic Development	Low revenue generation
	Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilization
	Weak expenditure management
	Inadequate infrastructure at major market centres
	Poor storage and transportation systems
	Poor market conditions
	Limited access to credit facilities by SMEs
	Inadequate and Obsolete technology
	Inadequate agricultural extension officers
	Low agriculture production and high post-harvest losses
	Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production
	High cost of farm inputs
	Poor road network and surface conditions to farming communities
Social Development	Negative perception of TVET and low participation in non formal education
	Inadequate/poor state of educational infrastructure
	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care and inadequate emergency services
	Inadequate health facilities
	Unmet needs for mental health services and unmet health needs of women and girls

	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable and non-communicable and emergency diseases
	Inadequate access to healthcare delivery
	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operation
	Dilapidated/Inadequate educational infrastructure
	Low ICT facilities in educational institutions
	Inadequate staff accommodation (Teachers and Health Staff)
	High level of unemployment and under-employment
	Inadequate access to portable water and sanitation facilities
	Poor solid waste management
	High HIV/AIDs prevalence
	High stigmatization of HIV and AIDs
	Poor and inadequate health facilities
	High incidence of poverty
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Inadequate access to energy for domestic and commercial purposes
	Loss of forest cover and encroachment of conservation areas
	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber forest
	Poor maintenance culture of infrastructure
	Weak natural resource management
	Environmental degradation and annual incidence of bush fires
	Poor road network and surface conditions in rural and urban areas
	Unplanned human settlements and weak enforcement of building regulations
	Poor service delivery at the local level
	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Non-operational Sub-District structures
	Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance/development

	Poor security and increase crime rates including armed robbery
	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
	Inadequate and inconsistent database for planning purposes
	Frequent chieftaincy disputes

Source: DPCU, Asunafo South, May 2017

2.2 Linking Harmonized Development Issues with the NMTDPF Thematic Areas, 2018-2021

Table 2.3 Linked Harmonized Development Issues with the Thematic Areas, 2018-2021

Thematic Areas, 2018-2021	Adopted Issues of the Thematic Areas, 2018-2021
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Low revenue mobilization
	Lack of logistics for revenue mobilization
	Weak expenditure management
	Inadequate infrastructure at market centres
	Limited access to credit
	Inadequate and Obsolete technology
	Low agriculture production and High Post-Harvest losses
	Inadequate access to credit facilities and farm inputs for agriculture production
	High cost of farm inputs
	Inadequate agricultural extension officers
	Dilapidated/Inadequate educational infrastructure
	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operation
	Low ICT facilities in educational institutions
	Negative perception of TVET

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Low participation in non-formal education
	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	Inadequate funding source for education
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care and inadequate emergency services
	Poor quality health care and Unmet needs for mental health services
	Inadequate residential accommodation for staff (Teachers and Health Staff)
	Unmet health needs of women and girls
	Increased cost of health care delivery
	High HIV/AIDs prevalence
	Stigmatization against PLWHAs
	Inadequate of job avenues
	High rate of unemployment and under-employment among the youth
	Inadequate access to portable water and sanitation facilities
	Poor solid waste management
	Inadequate access to energy for domestic and commercial purposes
	Loss of forest cover and encroachment of conservation areas
	Pollution of water bodies and weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Weak natural resource management
	Poor road network and surface conditions

	Environmental degradation and annual incidence of bush fires
	Poor maintenance culture of infrastructure
	Rapid, haphazard, uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban growth
	Poor service delivery at the local level
	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
	Inadequate and reliable database for planning and budgeting purpose
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY CORRUPTION PUBLIC	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
	Non-operational Sub-District structures
	Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance/development
	Frequent Chieftaincy disputes
	Poor security and Increase crime rate including armed robbery

Source: DPCU, Asunafo South, May, 2017

Prioritization of Development Issues

Impact Analysis

Is the assessment of the positives and negatives of implementing programmes and projects in light of its possible consequences or the extent and nature of change it may cause? The impact analysis could be changed in the social well-being of project beneficiaries as a result of implementing pro-poor programmes such as LEAP, School Feeding Programme, Free SHS, Free Maternal Health care, etc. A critical look at Asunafo South District Assembly's objective of providing support for the vulnerable and excluded would impact positively on the social welfare of its people. Impact analysis could also be enhancement in the economic well-being of people through the Assembly's programme to offer entrepreneurial and managerial

training for apprentices, business managers and entrepreneurs. Regulatory impact analysis deals with enforcement of Assembly’s building codes and planning schemes to guard against natural disasters like flood and storm for protection of lives and properties.

Table 2.4 Prioritization of Adopted Issues/Spatial Issues/Cross-cutting Issues

HARMONIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	Criteria	Multiplier Effects	Widespread Effects	Linkage Effects	Total Score
Economic Development					
Low internal revenue mobilization		3	2	3	8
Lack of logistics for revenue mobilization		2	2	3	7
Weak expenditure management		2	1	2	5
Limited access to credit facilities by SMEs		3	3	3	9
Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production		3	3	3	9
Inadequate infrastructure at major market centres		2	3	2	7
Low agriculture production and high post-harvest losses		3	2	3	8
Poor road network and surface conditions to farming communities		3	2	3	8
Inadequate access and untapped economic resources		3	3	3	9
Sub total					53
Social Development					
Lack of innovative skills among the youth		3	3	3	9
High illiteracy rate		3	3	3	9

Poor educational performance	3	2	3	8
Inadequate and low expansion of educational infrastructure	3	2	3	8
Inadequate health facilities	3	3	3	9
Geographical disparity in access to health infrastructure	3	3	3	9
High incidence of communicable diseases such as HIV and AIDs	3	3	3	9
Stigmatization against PLWAs	1	5	2	6
High incidence of poverty	3	3	3	9
High unemployment among the youth	3	3	3	9
Inadequate access to sanitary facilities and services	2	3	2	7
Sub total				65
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements				
Indiscriminate sand winning and annual incidence of bush fires	3	3	3	9
Inadequate access to energy for domestic and commercial purposes (Low coverage of electricity to households)	3	3	3	9
Poor road surfacing and networks in rural and urban areas (Poor quality of feeder roads and route leading to production and farm centres)	3	2	3	8
Inadequate access to potable water facilities	1	3	2	6
Low adoption of science and ICT	2	3	2	7
Poor maintenance culture	2	2	3	7

Inadequate socio-economic infrastructure in rural communities	3	3	2	8
Unplanned human settlements and weak enforcement of building regulations	2	3	3	8
Sub total				63
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
Non-operational Sub-District structures	1	3	3	7
Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance	1	2	3	6
Inadequate and inconsistent database for planning purposes	2	2	3	7
High crime rate including armed robbery	1	3	2	6
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting	1	3	2	6
Sub total				32

Source: DPCU, Asunafo South, 2017

From the above tables, the development issues were prioritized based on the scoring as follows:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The policy implications of the above analysis indicate that the focus of the District Development Agenda would be geared towards improving the economic District, followed by developing the human resources (social development) for national development, followed by others in the order presented above. This does not mean that other areas would be less attended to but would serve as the foundation in pursuing them. A lot more resources need to be channeled into the provision of sanitation facilities, water, educational, health, electricity and road infrastructure. Other very essential areas of attention are HIV/AIDS, Gender equality, environmental concerns and population management issues. The development agenda if pursued under transparent and accountable governance will enhance the achievement of other said objectives under other thematic areas.

2.4 Prioritization of Development needs of the Six (6) Area Councils

Community needs and aspirations of the six (6) Area Councils were harmonized to constitute the needs/aspirations of the development needs of the people.

The idea for harmonizing the programmes and projects was to cluster programmes and projects that are similar and further prioritize those programmes and projects based on the following criteria:

- Responsiveness
- Eligibility
- Cost
- Grouping
- Synergy

In the light of financial resource constraints, programmes and projects were scaled down to those that could be undertaken within the plan period (2018-2021). The needs of the six (6) Area Councils were harmonized based on the programmes and projects submitted through participation of the Sub-District structures. The table below depicts the harmonization and ranking of priorities of the Area Councils.

Table 2.5 Harmonizing and Ranking of Priorities of Area Councils

AREA COUNCIL	PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES TO BE IMPLEMENTED	AREA COUNCIL RANKING
Kukuom Town Council	2. a. Construction of 2no. 16-seater aqua privy toilets b. Rehabilitation of public toilets c. Evacuation of refuse dumps d. Complete the construction of 1no. 6-seater W/C sanitary facility at Asunafo South New Market e. Provision of refuse containers at vantage points	1 st
	1. Tarring of 35km roads 2. Construction of culverts and U-drains along town roads	2 nd
	3. a. Drilling and Construction of 2no. boreholes with overhead tank b. Expansion of Kukuom Water System	3 rd
	4. a. Construction of 5no. 6 unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities a. Construction of 3no. KG blocks with ancillary facilities b. Renovation of 4no. classroom blocks c. Rehabilitation of teachers quarters	4 th
	5. a. Extension of electricity to newly developed	5 th

	<p>areas</p> <p>b. Rehabilitation of street lights</p> <p>c. Provision of security lights at Kukuom Dairly Market</p>	
	<p>6.a. Completion of Kukuom Dairly Market</p> <p>b. Construction of market stores at Kukuom weekly Market</p>	
	6. a. Complete the construction of 1no. Community Center	6 th
	7. Completion of District Health Directorate Office block	7 th
	Rehabilitation of Sports Field at Kukuom	8 th
	Construction of Children and Female ward at Kukuom	9 th
Sankore Council		
	<p>1. a. Construction of 4no. KG blocks with ancillary facilities</p> <p>b. Construction of 2 no. 6- unit classroom block</p> <p>c. Construction of 6no. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities</p> <p>c. Rehabilitation of 3no. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities</p> <p>d. Rehabilitation of Teachers Quarters</p> <p>e. Construction of educational infrastructure at Sankore Senior High School</p>	1 st
	Completion of 2 market stores at Sankore	2 nd
	<p>c. Drilling and construction of 21no. boreholes with hand pumps</p> <p>d. Rehabilitation of 5no. boreholes</p>	3 rd

	3. a. Construction of 2no. CHPS Compounds b. Upgrading of Health Centre to Polyclinic	4 th
	4. a. Re-gravelling of 36.5km feeder roads b. b. Construction 54.8km of feeder roads and construction of 41culverts/bridges c.	5 th
	5. b. Evacuation of refuse dumps at Sankore c. Provision of refuse containers	2 nd
	6. a. Construction of 5no. culverts and U-drains	4 th
Kwapong area Council	1.a. Complete the construction of 1no.CHPS compound at Asibrem	
	Provision of market infrastructure at Kwapong	
	1. Construction of 5 no. 6-unit teachers' accommodation b. Construction of 3 no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities c. Construction of 6no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	2 nd
	1. a. Construction of 4no. mechanized boreholes c. Drilling and construction of 10no. boreholes fitted with hand pumps	3 rd

	d. Rehabilitation of 5no. boreholes	
	2. a. Extension of electricity to newly developed areas b. Extension of electricity to rural communities	6 th
	3. a. Construction and tarring of Kwapng-Atotrom road b. Construction of 21km feeder road	
Kokooso Area Council	1. Rehabilitation of Health centre	2 nd
	2. Extension of electricity rural communities	3 rd
	3. Upgrading of Kokooso Health Centre to Polyclinic	
	4. Construction of Limited Mechanization at Kokooso	5 th
Abuom Area Council	1. Extension of electricity	
	2. Complete the construction of CHPS Compound at Asubrem and Weijakrom.	
	3. Evacuation of refuse dumps at Abuom and Kokooso	
	4. Construction of Community centre at Abuom	
	5. a. Construction of 3no. 3-unit KG block b. Construction of 3no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities c. Construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom with	

	ancillary facilities d. Renovation of JHS block and provision of furniture e. Completion and rehabilitation of teachers quarters at	
Asarekrom Area Coun	6. Construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom with ancillary facilities 7. Renovation of JHS block and provision of furniture 8. Completion and rehabilitation of teachers quarters 9. Construction of CHPS Compound	

Source: DPCU, May, 2017

The needs and aspirations of the various Area Councils were harmonized and prioritized as indicated in the table below

Table 2.6 :Prioritization of Spatial Locations

AREA COUNCIL	NEEDS	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	5 TH	6 TH	7 TH	8 TH	TOTAL WEIGHT SCORE	UNIT LEVEL RANKING
		8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
Construction /Rehabilitation of educational Infrastructure and Teachers quarters.		(4) 32	(3) 21	(3) 18	0	0	0	0	0	71	2 nd
Provision of Health facilities and Health talks		0	0	0	0	4	(3) 9	0	0	9	7 th
Construction of Market centres and industries		0	(2) 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	4 th

Provision of sanitation facilities and potable water.	(5) 40	(5) 40	(4) 24	(2) 10	0	0	0	0	114	1 st
Construction/rehabilitation of roads and provision of culverts and U-drains	0	(2) 14	(2) 12	(2) 10	(1) 4	0	0	(1) 1	41	3 rd
Extension/provision of Electricity and speed rumps	0	0	0	0	0	(2) 6	(3) 6	(1) 1	13	5 th
Complete the construction of Community center.	0	0	0	(2) 10	0	0	(1) 2	0	12	6 th
Support to businesses through micro-credit provision	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1) 2	0	2	8 th

Source: ASDA DPCU, June 2017

From the harmonisation of the Priorities of the six (6) Area Councils, the result indicated that, potable water and sanitation facilities, school infrastructure and teachers quarters, rehabilitation of roads, construction of market centres and industries, provision of electricity and speed rumps, construction and completion of community center, as well as provision of health facilities and support to businesses to access micro-credits are the prioritised needs and aspiration in that order.

Equitable access to water and sanitation facilities continues to be a challenge in the District. This is partly due to population growth and therefore there is the need to embark on expansion of the existing facilities so as to reach the newly developed areas and the rural communities.

It is the hope of the Assembly that, Government's policy on 'Sanitation and Water for 'ALL Project' under the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) with funding from the \$1million per constituency would help address the problem of water and sanitation facilities in the District. It is also believed that, the Zongo Development fund when operationalized would help address sanitation and water issues in the Zongos and Inner City within the District.

In the case of educational infrastructure, it is a clear manifestation of increase in enrolment at both basic and second cycle schools as a result of government policy of capitation grant, school feeding programme, free school uniforms, free exercise books and Free SHS which necessitated the increase and improvement of school infrastructure to accommodate the increment in enrolment.

The issue of access to electricity and its expansion throughout the District is of great importance in that it is useful in promoting small scale businesses and agro-processing and safe environment.

Improving the road surfacing and network conditions is also an area in which the sub-District structures expressed as their felt needs since the poor and deplorable road network in some communities affect their accessibility to some social infrastructure like schools, hospital, CHPS Compounds and markets for their farm produce.

Provision of health care and health education is another important need of the people. This is also a key area in promoting human resource development.

Most communities at the various Area Councils have initiated self-help projects and are at various stages of completion and that they needed support from the Assembly for completion. This felt need is of prime concern to various sub-District structures with such initiatives.

2.5 List of Development Priorities

From the above prioritisation analysis, the harmonized developments aspirations of the people taking into consideration cost and responsiveness have been listed according to the order of priority as follows:

- ❖ Construction /rehabilitation of educational infrastructure and teachers quarters.
- ❖ Provision of health facilities and financial support for Health Programmes. For example NID, Malaria control and HIV/AIDS
- ❖ Upgrading of health facilities
- ❖ Construction of Market centres and Industries
- ❖ Provision of sanitation facilities and potable water.
- ❖ Construction/rehabilitation of roads and provision of culverts and U-drains
- ❖ Extension/provision of electricity to newly developed communities and rural communities

- ❖ Complete the construction of Community Center.
- ❖ Complete the construction of Sports Field
- ❖ Construction and tarring of town roads
- ❖ Support to businesses through micro-credit provision

The development priorities cut across all the six (6) Area Councils and therefore are presented as the common concerns of the people in the District.

This section of the chapter presents development issues in the form of analysis of potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges (POCC) and development prospects for the District during the plan period under the five (5) thematic areas.

Analysis of District Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) is based on the five (5) thematic areas. The POCC analysis is a tool used to streamline development issues and interventions before they are programmed for implementation. This analysis is important in helping to fine-tune development goals, objectives, policies and strategies.

The achievement of objectives and goal of the DMTDP, 2018-2021 depends largely on critical analysis of the District's potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges. Therefore, at a forum of the Plan Preparation Team and other stakeholders, participants diagnosed District's potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges to enable the Plan Preparation Team set realistic goals and objectives. The critical impact analysis of the POCC will be undertaken to ascertain extend of resources (both material and human) at the disposal of the Assembly for effective utilization. About twelve development issues of the Asunafo District have been subjected to this analysis. The Table 2.7 below shows a detailed POCC analysis of the District.

2.6 POCC Analysis for Economic Development

Table 2.7: POCC ANALYSIS

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
1. Poor internal revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of sub-structure to assist in revenue collection • Capacity to expand the revenue items in the IGF • Availability of revenue sources for collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government Act 462 which mandate the District Assembly to raise IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of logistics; realistic data, valuation list and software to track revenue • Inadequate tax education • Poor attitude of citizens in tax payment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General low level of incomes in the District • High level of poverty in the District
Conclusion: Proper valuation list and the provision of updated data on revenue sources with its accompanying software would help to improve the internally generated revenue.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
2. Weak expenditure management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of statutory control mechanisms • Presence of Internal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring role of RCC • Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low remuneration for public workers • Attitudes of public workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in the prosecution of defaulters • Lack of political

	<p>Audit Unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of qualified Accounts staff • Availability of Public Complaints Committee 	<p>enforcement agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New enactments like Public Financial Management Act, Public Procurement Act (Amendment) 		<p>will to fight corruption</p>
Conclusion:				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
3. Lack of Valuation list for property rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of national service personnel • Availability of list of properties • Existence of Land Valuation Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of Regional Land Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Inadequate logistic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbersome approval procedures from Land Valuation Commission, Accra • Delay in the release of DACF
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed since potentials and opportunities exist in the District .The constraints can be addressed through dialogue with Regional Land Valuation Board. Challenges can be managed through Land Valuation Commission				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
12. Limited access to credit facilities for SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of some Co-operative Societies Availability of land to be used as collateral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of financial institutions Assistance from NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor financial management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureaucracies in loan acquisition
Conclusion: There are quite a number of potentials and opportunities to help solve the issue the private sector businesses				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
Lack of Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of local raw materials and labour for production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearness to other market centres (Techiman) The presence of BAC/RTF will enhance productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor technical infrastructure Inadequate skilled labour High cost of borrowing Difficult in accessing credit from local financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competition from cheap imports High interest rate Low patronage of locally manufactured goods
Conclusion: The promotion of LED would greatly solve the issue of unemployment and under-employment in the District, create wealth and create conducive environment to attract investment				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
10. Inadequate agro-processing plants to add value to agriculture produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of arable land and water for large scale irrigation scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support to non-traditional crops • Available government support under Plant for Food and Jobs • Nearness to market centres at Techiman, Kumasi etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of borrowing • Low levels of entrepreneur skills • Low access to business start-up capitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of labour and farm inputs • Frequent bush fires • High interest rates on loans • Destruction of crops by animals
<p>Conclusion: The addition of value to agriculture produce will diversify the District economy from the marketing and export of raw agriculture products into a more diversified economy. This will increase productivity and output for increased income of farmers. The destruction of crops by animals and frequent bushfires can easily be overcome by the potentials and opportunities of the District.</p>				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
Inadequate access to credit facilities for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of MOFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in accessing credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rate

agriculture production	Cooperative office to lead in the formation of farmer cooperatives and solicit for funds	to grant loans to farmers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government commitment to assist the youth in agriculture 	facilities for production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low saving culture for investment among farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in release of funds for agriculture productivity
Conclusion: Create enabling environment for private sector participation in agriculture and industrial development through the provision of Infrastructure and access to credit.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
11. Low productivity in poultry and livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land and labour (both skilled and unskilled) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government support to poultry and livestock production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of production of local feed for poultry and livestock production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importation of feed for poultry and livestock increase production cost

Conclusion: There is the availability of local raw materials markets together with government support to manage the problem of poultry and livestock production.

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
Lack of awareness on climate change on agriculture	Availability of Government institutions (information, NCCE, ETC) to disseminate information on Climate change adaptation	Government support to creating awareness on climate change	Non-availability of funds, logistics for the dissemination of information	Effect of climate changes a global phenomenon
Conclusion: Awareness creation on climate change could help to reduce its effect on agriculture and increase Agriculture productivity.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
13. Inadequate job opportunities in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vibrant informal sector • Presence of BAC/RTF • Availability of vocational/technical training centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of financial institutions • Assistance from NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor financial management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracies in loan acquisition
Conclusion: There are potentials to help eliminate the issue of unemployment. This will be done through training by BAC/RTF in skill development				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 02: Social Development				
1. Inadequate and low expansion of educational/health infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of educational and health institutions • Availability of PTA and SMC's to support in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development partners support in health and education infrastructure provision e.g. World Bank • Existence of Get fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance culture of Health and educational infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable flow of funds for project implementation • Cumbersome procurement

	<p>infrastructure providers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly’s support to the provision of infrastructure • Facilities from its IGF and DACF 	<p>to provide Education infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor attitude towards the usage of government properties 	<p>procedure that tends to delay project implementation</p>
<p>Conclusion: Potentials exist to address inadequate funds for investment infrastructure. Opportunities like DACF, GETFund and other donor support are available to manage the constraints and challenges</p>				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 02: Social Development				
<p>Inadequate opportunities for the vulnerable and excluded in the society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of institutions such as social welfare and community development to deal with issues of the vulnerable and the excluded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy such as the LEAP programme to support the vulnerable and excluded. • Government policy to empower the vulnerable and the excluded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The general poverty level of the vulnerable and the excluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the payment of LEAP stipends

Conclusion: Empowering the vulnerable and excluded in the society will improve their incomes and also improve their livelihood.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 02: Social Development				
Limited ICT skills and knowledge at both basic and secondary schools	Availability of ICT skills to impart the knowledge.	Government policy on ICT skills is on course (i.e. supply of Computers to schools	Difficulty in procuring the computers for use.	Government slow pace in the implementation of ICT project
Conclusion: Government policy of ICT in both basic and secondary schools would help to improve the ICT development.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 02: Social Development				

<p>4. Effects of HIV/AIDS/STS and TB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAs commitment to HIV/AIDs prevention and control • Availability of District AIDs Committee • Availability of CT Centre and Kits • Availability of qualified health personnel to handle HIV and AIDs issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Ghana AIDs commission • Availability of the NACP fund • Presence of CSOs to partner the MA in HIV and AIDs prevention and control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs to effectively conduct and coordinate HIV/AIDs, STDs and TB programmes • General public misperception of HIV/AIDs, STDS and TB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of poverty • Delay in the release of DACF • High cost of managing HIV and AIDs
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Conclusion: Institutional collaboration and more intensive campaigns are necessary to reduce HIV/AIDs, STDs and TB. There must be proper monitoring and supervision on how resources used for HIV/AIDs, STD's and TB programmes are spent.

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 03: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements				
1. Weak enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use Plan Act 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interference from

of planning and building regulations	statutory planning committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the Works Department • Existence of Physical Planning Department • Availability of Building Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government Act • Existence of Security Agencies • Access to architects, and skilled artisans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor land administration by traditional authorities • Low resource of departments responsible for law enforcement • Inadequate institutional capacity to manage urban growth 	traditional authorities
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Conclusion: Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations can be addressed by using the Physical Planning and Works Departments to enforce the building regulations. The constraints can be addressed by improving the internal generated fund to resource the departments. The challenge can be addressed by enforcing the Acts and support the operations of the security agencies.

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 03: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement				

<p>2. Low coverage of electricity to households and rural communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of VRA/NED • District Assembly's support to electricity extension • Willingness of communities to support electrification projects • Availability of local contractors/electricians for electrification projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government funding to provide infrastructure • Commitment of Donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of electricity extension • Low investment in energy • Frequent power outages • Inadequate resource of the Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate maintenance of existing facilities • Overdependence on hydroelectric power • Limited government investment in electrification
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Conclusion: Low coverage of electricity can be addressed by the potentials such as the presence of VRA/NED and commitment of the District Assembly. The challenges can be addressed by the central government funding to provide infrastructure and commitment of donors

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Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
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Theme 03: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Inadequate access to infrastructure such				
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as water, housing, roads and environment.				
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Conclusion: Poor road network and surface conditions can be addressed through the availability of construction materials, presence of Highways Authority and the Department of Feeder Roads to overcome the constraints. The challenges can be addressed by the availability of road funds and donor support.

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 03: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements				
Poor sanitary conditions leading to communicable diseases such as cholera and malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Environmental Health Unit/Health Centers and qualified personnel. Awareness creation on these communicable diseases such as cholera and Malaria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing of the malaria control programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative attitude towards the treatment of malaria Poor environmental health practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding High cost of sanitary equipment Lack of final waste disposal site

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Zoom lion workers 			
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Conclusion: There are Environmental health unit and medical personnel to help overcome or reduce the incidence of these communicable diseases. Negative attitude will be managed through continuous education. Challenges will be managed through the recruitment of community health nurses and Zoom lion workers.

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 04: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
1. Non-functioning District sub-District structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of sub-District structures • Ceded revenues to lower level structures • Enthusiastic local population • Availability of traditional structures and organized groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government support to capacity building • Government commitment to deepen decentralization • Establishment and implementation of local government services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure • Lack of office accommodation and logistics • Lack of interest of qualified professionals to participate in local governance • Inadequate DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of motivation for sub-District structure staff

			commitment to the development of the sub-District structures	
Conclusion:				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 04: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
2. Inadequate support for the vulnerable and excluded in society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Social Welfare personnel • Availability of Associations of PWDs • Willingness of the vulnerable to learn employable skills • Existence of Religious Bodies, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Government support • DACF allocation for development of the vulnerable • Donor organizations • Availability of Juvenile Courts • Presence of Disability Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding and logistics • Poor staffing at Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Devt. • Lack of reliable data on Vulnerable and excluded in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late release of funds • Reluctance of some physically challenged persons to look beyond their disabilities • High cost of equipment used by the physically challenged persons

	NGOs sympathetic to the plight of the vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Charitable organizations and philanthropic individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of skill development institutions for the Physically Challenged 	such as wheel chairs, clutches and artificial limbs
Conclusion:				

2.7 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The impact analysis could be changed in the social well-being of project beneficiaries as a result of implementing pro-poor programmes such as Ghana School Feeding Programme, LEAP, Free SHS, Free Maternal Health Care, etc. A critical look at Asunafo South District Assembly's objective of providing support for the vulnerable and excluded would impact positively on the social welfare of its people. Impact analysis could also be enhancement in the economic well-being of people through the Assembly's programme of support to Business Advisory Center to offer entrepreneurial and managerial training for apprentices, business managers and entrepreneurs. Regulatory impact analysis deals with enforcement of Assembly's building codes and planning schemes to guard against natural disasters like flooding for protection of lives and properties.

Table 2.8 Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

STRATEGIC GOALS	SUB-GOALS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES
Build a prosperous society	Build a prosperous society	Strong and Resilient Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue under performance due leakages, loopholes, among others ➤ Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls
		Industrial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited number of skilled industrial manpower ➤ Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development
		Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited access to credit by SMEs
		Agricultural and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor marketing systems ➤ High cost of production ➤ Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition ➤ Erratic rainfall

			<p>patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor storage and transportation systems ➤ Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure ➤ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields ➤ Lack of database on farmers ➤ Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain ➤ Limited application of science and technology ➤ Inadequate access to land for agricultural production ➤ Inadequate start-up capital for the youth ➤ Lack of credit for agriculture ➤ Low productivity and
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			poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
		Tourism and Creative Arts Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor tourism infrastructure and services ➤ Low skills development ➤ High hotel rates ➤ Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry
Create opportunities for all	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor quality of education at all levels ➤ High number of untrained teachers at basic level ➤ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment ➤ Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools ➤ Negative perception of TVET ➤ Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and

			<p>mathematics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels ➤ Low participation in nonformal education ➤ Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
		Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gaps in physical access to quality health care ➤ Inadequate emergency services ➤ Poor quality of healthcare services ➤ Unmet needs for mental health services ➤ Increased cost of health care ➤ Inadequate financing of the health sector ➤ Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all

			<p>levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases
		Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality ➤ Improper protection and development of water resource ➤ Increasing demand for household water supply ➤ Inadequate maintenance of facilities ➤ Poor planning for water at MMDAs ➤ Inadequate access to water services in urban areas ➤ Poor quality of drinking water ➤ Poor sanitation and waste management ➤ Poor hygiene practices ➤ Low level of

			<p>investment in sanitation sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
		Poverty and Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Unequal distribution of the benefits of growth ➤ Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
		Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
		Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
		Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society ➤ Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs ➤ Low participation of

			persons with disability in decision making
		Youth Development	➤ Youth unemployment and under employment among rural and urban youth
		Sports and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inappropriate and poor maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities ➤ Weak public private sector collaboration in sports development
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Loss of forest cover ➤ Encroachment of conservation areas ➤ Increasing loss of endangered species ➤ Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber forest ➤ Weak enforcement of building regulations ➤ Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas

		Mineral Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Environmental degradation ➤ Pollution of water bodies ➤ Weak natural resource management systems
		Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste ➤ Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water ➤ Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas
		Deforestation , Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Incidence of wildfire ➤ Indiscriminate use of weedicides ➤ Inappropriate farming practices ➤ Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources ➤ Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
		Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change ➤ Inadequate inclusion of gender and

			<p>vulnerability issues in climate change actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
		Information Communication Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor quality ICT services ➤ Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
		Human Settlements and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs ➤ Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ineffective sub-structures ➤ Poor service delivery at the local level ➤ Poor coordination in preparation and

			implementation of development plans
		Public Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weak coordination of the development planning system ➤ Lack of comprehensive database of public policies ➤ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
		Civil Society and Civic Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizens' rights and responsibilities ➤ Low capacity of the media for watchdog role

2.9 Development Prospects for the District for the Plan Period

Having identified the challenges as part of the key development issues in the District there is the need to identify development programmes to undertake in line with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) which is the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Policies. The Assembly is conversant with its development challenges and constraints and therefore will identify its potentials and opportunities to address the challenges and constraints militating against its development of the NMTDPF.

The following are the development prospects of the District for the plan period under the Coordinated Programme for Economic and Social Policies.

2.9.1 Economic Development

- Improve revenue generation strategies to increase revenue by 20% annually
- Comply with internal control mechanism for utilization of public funds (issuance of warrant and pre-auditing).
- Organize F&A Sub-committee meetings to track expenditure
- Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings
- Implement the recommendations of Auditor General's department
- Implementation of an efficient street naming and house numbering system
- Develop the existing markets in the District to create jobs for women

AGRIC

- Implementation of the 'Planting for Food and Jobs' initiative to stimulate food production and generate incomes.
- Implementation of 'One Village, One Dam' initiative to ensure all year round farming
- Implement Government Project of Planting for Jobs and Investment to create sustainable employment for 10,000 people
- Implement Government project of One-District One-Factory (1D1F) for the following activities:

i. Agro processing of cashew, mango and cassava production

- Promote the cultivation of mango, cashew and cassava for industrial use under planting for jobs and investment project
- Promote private sector investment in agriculture to expand production to facilitate sustainable employment and incomes
- Facilitate the promotion of grading and standardization system for adoption by 25 traders for cereal commodities for both the domestic and international markets
- Promote and demonstrate the use of narrow crib technology at all the four zones
- Support livestock and poultry development to improve incomes of farmers
- Improve post production management to reduce losses, increase quality and add value for competitiveness
- Implement subsidy programmes on retail prices of seeds, fertilizers and other agrochemicals

2.9.2 Social Development

i. Education:

Basic Education delivery consisting of Basic and Secondary in the District is beset with some challenges which mitigate against its success. Some of these challenges include poor and inadequate school infrastructure, and teaching and learning materials.

To overcome these challenges, the District Assembly has therefore identified and would implement the following development programmes and projects:

- Enhance quality of teaching and learning in schools
- Enhance quality teaching and learning of teachers by supporting NSET activities
- Promote e-learning by providing ICT facilities to all JHS and SHS
- Support effective functioning of STME for girls in basic schools
- Build effective partnership with CSOs in education delivery

- Make education accessible to PWDs at all levels
- Support the organization of Mock BECE exams
- Conduct training workshop for Maths, Science and English teachers at all levels
- Conduct training workshop newly trained teachers
- Liaise with Environmental Health Unit to organise training section for Food Vendors in all schools on hygiene

Improve access to education by providing the following infrastructure:

- Construct 10no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities
- Construct 10no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities
- Construct 6no. 2-unit KG block in the District
- Construct 5no. Teachers Quarters for 6 schools
- Complete the construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Kwapong
- Rehabilitate 20 no. dilapidated schools in the District.
- Procure 1000 dual desks , 1000 mono desks and 300 6-unit desk for KGs
- Procure 450no. desks for 3 schools
- Provision of learning and teaching materials
- Strengthen school management by providing technical backstopping to SMCs and PTAs
- Construct 20 teachers accommodation in rural communities
- Establish Best Teacher award scheme to motivate teachers

Strengthen existing interventions by undertaking on the following:

- Provide 5000 school uniform and 5000 shoes to needy school children
- Provide financial support to needy students both in the senior high and tertiary

- Expand School Feeding Programme to 20 communities
- Strengthen guidance and counselling units in schools
- Strengthen monitoring and supervision
- Support Girl Child education
- Provision for scholarships and Bursaries for students

ii. Health

The health sector is confronted with the challenges of bridging the equity gap in access to and quality healthcare delivery in the urban and rural as well as the rich and poor, distribution of health personnel, high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the District. To address these challenges, the District Assembly will implement the following strategies:

- Provision of CHPS Compounds (Construction of CHPS Compounds at Pafo Nkwanta, and Doodowa.
- Complete the construction of 2no. CHPS Compound at Weijakrom and Asibrem
- Completion of District Health Directorate Administration block
- Undertake public education on the operationalization of CHPS Concept
- Provision of health delivery logistics (Procure medical equipment for health facilities)
- Support national immunization day programmes, malaria control and other health programmes
- Upgrading of Health Centres at Kukuom
- Procure computers and accessories, and other logistics
- Promote public education to prevent and control HIV/AIDS
- Organise Testing of all STI cases for HIV&TB
- Creation of STDs Corners at various health facilities for effective campaign
- Increase coverage of antenatal care in the rural communities

- Promote the professional competence of personnel through training and skill development
- Strengthen monitoring and supervision of sub-District health facilities

iii. Water and Sanitation

The District Assembly faces serious constraints to meeting the challenge of providing adequate water and sanitation for its rural and urban inhabitants. The following are targets to be achieved for the plan period:

Increase Potable Water Supply

- Expansion of Kukuom Water System (rehabilitation of pump stations, repairing of stand pipes and extension of water to newly developed areas)
- Provision of Small Town Water system facilities in four (4) communities (Dantano, Noberkaw, Abuom)
- Drilling and construction of 50 no. boreholes District-Wide
- Rehabilitation of 5 0no. boreholes

Improve liquid and solid waste management

- Provision of 10no. refuse containers
- Promote the use of households refuse bins
- Implement Government Daily Sanitation Day Policy
- Promote private sector investment in liquid waste management
- Construct 20no. public toilets (KVIP)
- Rehabilitate 20 no. public toilets
- Acquire 2no. final waste disposal sites
- Evacuation of waste pyramids in 5 communities
- Conduct manual dislodging of 20no. Aqua Privy toilets to the status of newly constructed ones.
-

iv. Social Protection and Gender

The National Social Protection Policy focuses on national programmes such as Ghana School Feeding Programme, LEAP, National Health Insurance Scheme and Free Senior High School Programme at the expense of District specific programmes.

The policy has been used to protect the poor and vulnerable all over the world by ensuring and guaranteeing defined levels of living standards and poverty reduction. The social protection policy provides a good opportunity to demonstrate action on Ghana's endorsement of the SDGs. The National Social Protection Policy provides a framework for delivering social protection coherently, effectively in a way that is holistic and properly targeted.

At the District level issues such as poverty among People with Disability, Child Welfare and other vulnerability issues are challenges facing the assembly.

Vulnerability

The following development strategies are to be implemented to address the vulnerability challenges:

- Develop data on PWDs and related vulnerability in all communities in the District
- Form and train Child Panel in 10 communities
- Register and train 50 street children to acquire employable skills
- Identify and train thirty (30) PLHIV in skill development
- Support PWD programmes in the District
- Creation of awareness, public sensitization and education, community durbar and meetings on development issues.
- Support the implementation of Youth Employment Programme
- Enrol 600 households unto the LEAP programme
- Support 500 vulnerable to access health care through NHIS
- Promote and protect the rights of 500 children in the District

Gender

- Undertake sensitization programme on the importance of Girl Child education
- Undertake community education on gender mainstreaming and women empowerment
- Increase access of women to credit facilities
- Create awareness on the importance of educating Persons with Disability
- Introduce productive economic activities for women in the informal sector
- Enhance the capacity women to participate in governance

2.9.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

The current state of environmental degradation and pollution of water bodies in the country has come under severe criticism by many concern citizens who see it as a threat to life and property and our future generation.

The major causes of environmental degradation at the District level are bush fires, deforestation, and slash and burn. Rapid haphazard infrastructure development, uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban growth are among the challenges confronting the District.

The following adopted strategies are to be implemented to address the challenges:

- i. Promote sustainable use of forest resources to prevent desertification land, degradation and biodiversity loss by:**
 - Undertake public education on land degradation and water pollution
 - Promoting sustainable agriculture farming
 - Rehabilitation of degraded land for orchard plantation
 - Plant trees along river banks
 - Planting of ornamental trees along all major streets in Kukuom township
 - Plant avenue trees and other shade trees in the District
 - Plant trees in some selected schools in the District

ii. Improve road infrastructure

- Construction and tarring of 25km access road in Kukuom town
- Construction of 120km feeder roads and construction of 22no. culverts in the District
- Rehabilitation/Re-graveling of 124.4km feeder roads
- Improve drainage system in Kukuom town and other major towns in the District
- Construct 30km embellishment walkways along access roads in Kukuom town
- Construct traffic lights at vantage points in Kukuom township
- Construct speed rumps on principal streets
- Complete the construction of U-drains and gravelling of Construction and tarring of 25km access road in Kukuom town

iii. Improve Power Supply

- Connection of rural communities to the national grid
- Extension of electricity to newly developed sites/areas
- Regular maintenance of street lights in major communities

iv. Ensure Sustainable Management of Disaster

- Organise public education on all types of disasters in the District
- Establish taskforce on disaster management
- Promote soil and water conservation techniques for FBOs
- Promote the construction of post-harvest facilities for 20 FBOs
- Organise public sensitization on bush fires and environmental degradation
- Conduct awareness creation on bushfires and other disaster issues
- Organize training programme for Fire Volunteers

- Provide relief items to disaster victims
 - Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day
 - Provision of logistics to support NADMO and Fire Service
- v. Ensure efficient land use management**
- Organize public education on haphazard infrastructure development and building regulations
 - Undertake street naming and property addressing system exercise
 - Ensure the protection of public lands
 - Facilitate the preparation of planning schemes for 5 communities
 - Retracing existing planning schemes of Kukuom township and other communities
 - Secure Base Maps and Area photographs for growing settlements in the District.

2.9.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The adopted strategies to be implemented address challenges under this thematic area are as follow:

i. Deepening Local Governance

- Increase the participation of women in local governance
- Strengthen sub-District structures to facilitate decision making at the grassroot
- Provide office accommodation for four area Councils
- Improve residential and office accommodation for staff
- Build the capacity of Assembly members and other Assembly staff
- Provision for equipment and other network connectivity for GIFMIS

ii. Enhance Public Participation in Governance

- Organise regular Town Hall Meetings (Annual, Mid-term and Budget)
- Ensure regular Social Accountability meetings
- Undertake Residents' satisfaction surveys
- Undertake interactive media education
- Empower all marginalized groups to participate in decision making

iii. Promote Peace and Security

- Construction of District Magistrate Court Complex at Kukuom
- Complete the construction of Police Post at Abuom.
- Provision of office and residential accommodation for Police and Fire Service
- Increase the number of police staff by 20% by 2021
- Provision of logistics to facilitate police patrol

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR 2018-2021

3.1 Introduction

This chapter of the DMTDP touches on the projected development requirements for Asunafo South District for the 2018-2021 planning period, adopted development issues, thematic areas, goals, objectives and strategies from National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018-2021).

Analysis of the problem led to the identification of numerous development challenges which have resulted to the low development nature of the District. This therefore warrants the formulation of prudent and pragmatic development goals and objectives which are envisaged to be achieved by the end of the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan spanning from 2018 – 2021. These goals and objectives have been set in line with the five (5) Themes of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework, 2018-2021. Furthermore, policies have been formulated to highlight the vision for the District and create the enabling environment within which the plan would be implemented. In addition, specific strategies have been selected from the Policy Framework Matrix, and are expected to be used to achieve the desired policy objectives leading to the attainment of the ultimate goal.

It is the hope of the Assembly that successful implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in this plan would yield the desired effect of an improved standard of living in the District by 2021.

3.2 District development goals, objectives and strategies under the five thematic areas

Development as we are aware is driven by policies, goals, objectives and strategies. It is therefore appropriate to set realistic goals and objectives to guide the development process. Table 3.1 below shows adopted policy objectives and strategies as out lined in the Policy Framework, 2018- 2021.

3.2.1 National Goal

The main goals of the Policy Framework, 2018-2021 is to ***build a prosperous society, create opportunities for all Ghanaians, safeguards the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment, and maintain a stable, united and safe society.***

3.2.2 Overall District Goal

The Overall District goal is to :

Enhance the socio-economic and political well-being of the people within the District through effective resource mobilization.

Table 3.1: District development policy objectives and strategies adopted from NMTDPF, 2018-2021 under the thematic areas

Theme one: Economic development

Development Dimensions: Build a Prosperous Society

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes Narrow tax base	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) ➤ Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) 	SDG 16,17 AU 1,4,9,20

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.4)	SDG 10,12, 16 & 17 AU 4 & 20
INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	High cost of electricity and unreliable electricity supply Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	Ensure energy availability and reliability Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b) Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials	SDG 7,9 &16 AU 4,5,7 &9 SDG 2, 9 & 12 AU 4,5,7 & 9

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			(including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c)	
	Inadequate investments in industrial research	Improve Research and Development (R&D) and Financing for industrial development	<p>Provide incentives for the establishment of R&D laboratories by the private sector to support value chains in targeted industries (SDG Targets 9.5, 9.b)</p> <p>Create appropriate environment to encourage financial institutions to provide long-term financing for Industrial Research and Development (SDG Targets 9.5, 9.b)</p>	SDG 9 & 12 AU 4,5,7,9

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development	Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development	Facilitate access to dedicated land in every region for the establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector specific industrial enclaves, and enterprise free zones Support the development of existing and new industrial clusters and manufacturing enclaves, with a renewed focus on value addition, skills development and jobs creation	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9
	Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities Limited local participation in	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package Implement One District, one factory initiative Introduce industrial sub-contracting	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	economic development		exchange to link SMEs with large scale enterprise	
	Tax burden on businesses Inadequate access to affordable credit Low domestic saving rate	Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on bus	SDG 8,9,17 AU 4,5,20
	Limited access to credit by	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth Merge National Board for Small-Scale	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	SMEs	SME Development	<p>Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services</p> <p>Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs</p> <p>Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs</p> <p>Merge the YEA and YES to consolidate public resources in the provision of entrepreneurship training and business development services</p> <p>Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private</p>	

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Enhance Domestic Trade	<p>Implement local content law that ensures a substantial proportion of all public contracts and procurement is executed by local entities</p> <p>Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every District to enhance domestic trade</p> <p>Accelerate the implementation of the National Trade Policy</p> <p>Accelerate harmonization of regional standards</p>	SDG 8,17 AU 4

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Limited access to credit by SMEs</p> <p>Predominant informal economy</p> <p>Prevalence of sub-standard, fake and expired products</p> <p>Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards</p> <p>Lack of legislation for consumer protection</p>	<p>Formalize the informal economy</p>	<p>Establish a national identification system as primary identifier of all citizens</p> <p>Digitally record all properties (state and non-state) in a centralized national database</p> <p>Deepen the reach of financial services and improve financial literacy, especially among the youth and women in the informal sector</p> <p>Improve access to finance by informal sector operators and agricultural enterprises in the rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection</p>	<p>SDG 1,8,</p> <p>AU 1,4,5</p>

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>improvements in corporate governance of SOEs and corporate entities</p> <p>Integrate tenets of good corporate governance practices into periodic performance contract signed with public institutions, and a key benchmark for performance monitoring</p> <p>Ensure that corporate entities treat all their stakeholders in a fair and just manner</p>	
	<p>Poor marketing systems</p> <p>High cost of production inputs</p>	<p>Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development</p>	<p>Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain</p> <p>Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project</p>	<p>SDG 2,8,9,12,17</p> <p>AU 1,3,4,5,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>(GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry</p> <p>Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export</p> <p>Facilitate and support the establishment of stakeholder controlled marketing companies for grains and selected products, including a Cashew Marketing Authority</p> <p>Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products</p>	
	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and	Ensure improved Public	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder	SDG 2,8,9,12,17

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	value addition	Investment	<p>roads, electricity and water</p> <p>Develop tailor-made agricultural financing, especially long-term instrument</p> <p>Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support</p> <p>Institute tax relief and incentives for agriculture investment</p> <p>Restructure MOFA to have a marketing department to work with MOTI to support the demand-driven agenda</p> <p>Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the</p>	AU 1,3,4,5,20

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the District level</p> <p>Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each District</p> <p>Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies</p>	
	<p>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>Low level of irrigated</p>	<p>Improve production efficiency and yield</p>	<p>Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs,</p> <p>Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high</p>	<p>SDG 2,8,9,12,17</p> <p>AU 1,3,4,5,20</p> <p>SDG 2,6,8,9,12,,17</p>

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>agriculture</p> <p>Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</p> <p>Erratic rainfall patterns</p> <p>Encroachment of designated irrigation sites</p> <p>Ineffective gender and disability engagement in irrigation</p> <p>High cost of energy for irrigation</p>		<p>yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety</p> <p>Reinvigorate extension services</p> <p>Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme</p> <p>Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain</p> <p>Promote commercial and block farming</p> <p>Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-</p>	<p>AU 1,4,5,7,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah</p> <p>Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts</p> <p>Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation</p> <p>Promote the use of solar and wind energy for irrigation</p> <p>Advocate for differential energy pricing for irrigation schemes</p> <p>Secure land title for designated irrigation sites</p> <p>Mainstream gender and disability issues</p>	

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			into irrigated agriculture	
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>Poor storage and transportation systems</p> <p>Poor farm-level practices,</p> <p>High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</p> <p>Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</p>	<p>Improve Post-Harvest Management</p>	<p>Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution</p> <p>Provide incentives to the private sector and District assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities</p> <p>Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative</p> <p>Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers</p>	<p>SDG 2,8,9,12</p> <p>AU 5</p>

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the District level and a warehouse receipt system</p> <p>Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities</p> <p>Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing</p>	
	<p>Lack of database on farmers</p> <p>Limited insurance for farming activities</p> <p>Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</p>	<p>Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation</p>	<p>Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations</p> <p>Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees</p>	<p>SDG 2,8,9,12,17</p> <p>AU 1,3,4,5,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Low transfer and uptake of research finding</p> <p>Limited application of science and technology</p>		<p>(RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development</p> <p>Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system</p> <p>Promote agriculture insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks</p> <p>Disseminate information on weather and prices</p> <p>Strengthen research programmes of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), as well as of the agricultural and related sciences departments of public universities and</p>	

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>other institutions</p> <p>Develop local fertilizers industry based on gas and petroleum resources to improve agricultural yield and save foreign exchange</p>	

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Ageing farmer population</p> <p>Lack of youth interest in agriculture</p> <p>Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</p> <p>Lack of credit for agriculture</p> <p>Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</p>	<p>Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</p>	<p>Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain</p> <p>Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation</p> <p>Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital</p> <p>Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations</p> <p>Support the youth to have access to land</p>	<p>SDG 2,8,9,12,17</p> <p>AU 1,3,4,5,20</p>
	<p>Low quality genetic material of livestock species</p>	<p>Promote livestock and poultry development for food security</p>	<p>Finalize the Veterinary Services and Animal Production Bill and amend the</p>	<p>SDG 2,9,12,17</p>

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Low level of husbandry practices,</p> <p>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</p> <p>Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock</p> <p>Inadequate and poor quality data</p> <p>Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system</p>	<p>and income generation</p>	<p>Veterinary Surgeon’s Law of 1992</p> <p>Enact legislation to cover poultry hatchery, livestock breeding, meat inspection and anti-dumping of poultry</p> <p>Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development</p> <p>Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of livestock across the country</p> <p>Strengthen existing training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health</p> <p>Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and</p>	<p>AU 5</p>

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>scheduled diseases</p> <p>Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock</p>	
	<p>Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</p> <p>Low skills development</p> <p>High hotel rates</p> <p>Unreliable utilities</p>	<p>Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</p>	<p>Transform the country into major meeting, incentive, conference and exhibition (MICE) centre</p> <p>Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence</p> <p>Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector</p> <p>Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to</p>	<p>SDG 8,9,12</p> <p>AU 4,16</p>

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>meet internationally acceptable standards</p> <p>Mainstream tourism development in District development plans</p> <p>Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities</p> <p>Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism</p> <p>Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions</p>	
	<p>Informality and lack of an effective legal, regulatory and institutional regime for creative industry</p>	<p>Develop a competitive creative arts industry</p>	<p>Develop a policy and enforce existing legal and regulatory frameworks for the development of the creative arts industry</p>	<p>SDG 8,9</p> <p>AU 4,16</p>

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry		<p>Strengthen the Copyright Office and its related agencies</p> <p>Strengthen the National Creative Arts Council to implement its programmes</p> <p>Promote PPP in the development of the creative arts industry</p> <p>Strengthen partnership and participation in global oriented arts events and businesses</p> <p>Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework of creative arts sector including National Commission on Culture</p> <p>Create awareness of the importance of tourism and creative arts</p>	

Social Development

Table 3.2 Goal: Create opportunities for all

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</p> <p>Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</p> <p>Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact</p>	<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p>	<p>Redefine basic education to include secondary education</p> <p>Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic language at the pre-tertiary level</p> <p>Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level</p> <p>Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children</p>	<p>SDG 4</p> <p>AU2</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>time in schools</p> <p>Negative perception of TVET</p> <p>Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p>		<p>Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs</p> <p>Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education</p> <p>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	Strengthen school management systems	<p>Re-align and revamp existing public technical and vocational institutions for effective coordination and standardization</p> <p>Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education</p> <p>Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all Districts.</p> <p>Enhance quality of teaching and learning</p> <p>Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	Inadequate funding source for education	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	<p>Explore alternative sources for non-formal education</p> <p>Provide life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change</p> <p>Improve the learning of research and innovation development</p> <p>Ensure the implementation of the national policy on 60:40 admission ratio in favour of science, mathematics, engineering and technology</p> <p>Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units</p> <p>Ensure the implementation of policy of differentiation and</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>diversification</p> <p>Set up a national research fund</p>	
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	SDG 3, AU 3
	Inadequate emergency services		Upgrade Health Centres to Polyclinics	
	Poor (Inadequate) quality of healthcare services		Expand and equip health facilities	SDG 3, AU 3
Unmet needs for mental health services		Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services		
		Strengthen the District and sub-District health systems as the		

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy</p> <p>Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services</p> <p>Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)</p>	
	<p>Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>Wide gaps in health</p>	<p>Strengthen healthcare management system</p>	<p>Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system</p> <p>Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors</p> <p>Formulate and implement health sector capital investment policy and plan</p> <p>Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff</p>	<p>SDG 3, AU 3</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	service data		<p>Finalise and implement health sector decentralisation policy and strategy</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services</p> <p>Improve health information management systems including research in the health sector</p> <p>Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector</p> <p>Expand and equip medical training facilities</p> <p>Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate trainees</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff	
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<p>Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services</p> <p>Intensify implementation of malaria control programme</p> <p>Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases</p> <p>Formulate national strategy to mitigate climate change induced diseases</p> <p>Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy</p> <p>Strengthen rehabilitation services</p> <p>Intensify efforts for polio eradication</p> <p>Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for</p>	SDG 3 AU 3

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases</p> <p>Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP)</p> <p>Develop and implement the national health policy for the aged</p> <p>Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels</p> <p>Fully implement International Health Regulations (IHR)</p>	
	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	SDG 3, AU 3

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p> <p>Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p>	<p>AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</p> <p>Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes</p> <p>Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)</p> <p>Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy</p> <p>Support the local production of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) commodity</p>	
FOOD AND	Prevalence of hunger	Ensure food	Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste	SDG

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
NUTRITION SECURITY	<p>in certain areas</p> <p>Household food insecurity</p> <p>Prevalence of micro and DACro-nutritional deficiencies</p> <p>Inadequate efforts in managing food maintenance systems</p> <p>Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems</p>	and nutrition security	<p>Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods</p> <p>Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems</p> <p>Promote healthy diets and lifestyles</p> <p>Reduce infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels</p> <p>Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions</p>	<p>1,2,3,9,12,17</p> <p>AU</p> <p>1,2,3,4,5</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</p>			
	<p>Weak FNS institutional framework and coordination</p> <p>Poorly coordinated M&E for FNS across sectors</p> <p>Inadequate FNS research, data and</p>	<p>Strengthen food and nutrition security governance</p>	<p>Develop and implement a legal framework for food and nutrition security governance</p> <p>Strengthen a multi-sector platform for decision making on nutrition</p> <p>Institute sustainable mechanisms for funding FNS interventions at national, regional and District levels</p> <p>Promote tracking of nutrition budget allocations and</p>	<p>SDG 2,12,16,17</p> <p>AU 1,2,3,5,12,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>information systems</p> <p>Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition</p> <p>Inadequate nutrition education</p> <p>Inadequate staff training on FNS at all levels</p> <p>Weak nutrition sensitive planning and</p>		<p>expenditures</p> <p>Develop an FNS M&E framework and integrate it into the national M&E system.</p> <p>Strengthen FNS research, data and information management systems</p> <p>Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security</p> <p>Institute capacity building programmes for FNS at all levels</p> <p>Improve formulation and implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions</p> <p>Ensure that trade and investment policies support nutrition</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>programming</p> <p>Weak food control System</p>		<p>objectives</p> <p>Finalize and implement National Food Safety Policy</p> <p>Update and implement national legislation and regulations to meet international food safety standards</p> <p>Establish an effective food safety monitoring system</p> <p>Promote nutrition-sensitive trade and investment.</p> <p>Establish early warning system for laboratory confirmed infections</p>	
POPULATION MANAGEMEN	Weak management of population issues	Improve population management	Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes	SDG 1,2,3,20

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
T	<p>High fertility rate among adolescent</p> <p>Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services</p> <p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</p>		<p>Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society</p> <p>Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data</p> <p>Restructure and re-position Birth and Death Registry</p> <p>Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics</p> <p>Reposition and prioritize the national and regional secretariats of National Population Council to deliver on their mandates</p> <p>Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</p> <p>Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition</p>	AU 1,17,18

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p> <p>Inadequate sexual education for young people</p>		<p>education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.</p> <p>Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy</p> <p>Integrate reproductive health into curricula at all levels of education including, colleges of education and health training institutions</p>	
	<p>Changing population structure with youth bulge</p> <p>Untapped benefits of the youth bulge</p>	<p>Harness demographic dividend</p>	<p>Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes, particularly in education, health, employment and governance</p> <p>Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural</p>	<p>SDG 1,2, 3,5</p> <p>AU 1,3,5</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</p> <p>High youth unemployment</p>		<p>barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people.</p> <p>Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages</p> <p>Strengthen public institutions to engender young people’s trust in addressing their priorities while creating opportunities for effective engagement</p> <p>Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment</p> <p>Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate</p> <p>Collaborate with the media to advocate for investing in</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>young people</p> <p>Strengthen research and modelling on harnessing the demographic dividend</p>	
	<p>Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration</p> <p>Absence of relevant data on net migration in Ghana</p> <p>Brain drain and waste</p> <p>Inadequate structures for reinstatement of</p>	<p>Harness the benefits of migration for socio-economic development</p>	<p>Improve the economy of Districts to curb rural urban migration phenomenon</p> <p>Improve living conditions of female head porters (Kayayei)</p> <p>Mainstream migration into national development</p> <p>Provide adequate funding for implementation of NMP</p> <p>Ensure the effective management of irregular migration</p> <p>Promote initiatives to transform brain drain into brain gain</p>	<p>SDG 1,8,10, 11,15,16,17</p> <p>AU 1,5,7,12,13,17,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>return emigrants</p> <p>The non-existence of a national strategic framework on migration</p> <p>Ineffective management of migration in Ghana</p> <p>Low capacity of government, CSO and private sector on migration management</p> <p>Inadequate funding for</p>		<p>Leverage remittances for national development</p> <p>Create an enabling environment to enhance the return of Ghanaian migrants and their reintegration</p> <p>Adopt appropriate measures for prevention and internal displacement of Ghana's population</p> <p>Develop a policy and legal framework for labour migration</p> <p>Facilitate skill circulation through bilateral, multilateral and regional programmes</p> <p>Strengthen legal access to labour markets and foster protection of migrant workers</p> <p>Adopt gender-sensitive labour migration policies</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>NMP</p> <p>Growing economic disparities</p> <p>Increased barriers for regular migration</p> <p>Human trafficking</p> <p>Internal displaced persons</p>		<p>Include ratification and domestication of the ILO Convention 189 on migrant domestic workers</p> <p>Promote agreements covering the portability of pensions, social security and health benefits</p> <p>Improve working conditions in sectors affected by brain drain and brain circulation</p> <p>Develop a database of Ghanaian emigrants</p> <p>Develop reciprocal agreements with countries of destinations regarding academic and occupational credentials</p> <p>Strengthen migration data and information management systems.</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>Establish policy, legal (compliance with international protection obligations and their domestication) and institutional framework for management of refugee and asylum situations</p> <p>Promote effective border management system.</p>	
WATER AND SANITATION	Uncoordinated development of shared water resources with neighbouring countries	Promote sustainable water resource development	<p>Water Resources Management</p> <p>Harmonise and enforce legal and regulatory instruments for strategic development and use of water resources.</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Inappropriate management of freshwater resources</p> <p>Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</p> <p>Surface mining, desertification,</p> <p>Negative impact of climate variability and change</p> <p>Widespread pollution of</p>	<p>and management</p>	<p>Promote efficient water use</p> <p>Integrate water resources planning into national and sub-national development planning.</p> <p>Strengthen the regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies,</p> <p>Improve liquid and solid waste management</p> <p>Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in collaboration and participation of voluntary organisations and traditional leaders.</p> <p>Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>surface water</p> <p>Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data</p> <p>Improper protection and development of water resources</p>		<p>Set up permanent security posts at major water treatment plants</p> <p>Explore and develop hydrogeological and groundwater base (i.e. shallow, intermediate and deep aquifers)</p> <p>Wetlands</p> <p>Map and assign conservation status to wetlands</p> <p>Enforce appropriate legislation to protect wetlands</p> <p>Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of wetlands</p> <p>Increase investment in both hard and soft engineering control structures</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>High unaccounted-for water</p> <p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>Poor planning for water at MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</p>	<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<p>Regulate harvesting of wetland resources</p> <p>Reduce system and commercial losses</p> <p>Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems</p> <p>Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems</p> <p>Improve water production and distribution systems</p> <p>Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery</p> <p>Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs</p> <p>Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities</p>	<p>SDG 1,6,9,11,12,15,20</p> <p>AU 1,7,10,12,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in water service delivery</p> <p>Inconsistencies and conflicts in the implementation of legislations regulating the decentralized development system in the water sectors</p> <p>Delay in implementing</p>		<p>Develop capacity to implement the Ghana Drinking Water Quality Management Framework</p> <p>Enforce buffer-zone policy</p> <p>Harmonise implementation of legislation regulating the decentralized development systems in the water sectors</p> <p>Develop the ‘Water for All’ programme, in line with SDG 6</p> <p>Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting</p> <p>Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management</p> <p>Develop and strengthen protocols for developing and</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>plans for water sector</p> <p>River bank encroachment</p> <p>High loads of sediments and nutrients in surface water</p> <p>Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</p> <p>Poor quality of drinking water</p> <p>Inadequate financing of</p>		<p>sharing transboundary water resources</p> <p>Strengthen institutional capacities for water resources management</p> <p>Develop payment for ecosystem services for water resource management</p> <p>Restore degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes</p> <p>Promote the conduct of regular assessments of effluents into river bodies with the view to controlling pollution</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>the water sector institutions</p> <p>High dependency on development partners for support to urban water</p>			
	<p>Poor collection, treatment and discharge of District and industrial wastewater.</p> <p>Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (eg cholera and typhoid)</p>	<p>Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management</p>	<p>Develop and implement sewerage master plans, including faecal sludge management and waste treatment facilities for all human settlements</p> <p>Promote recycling and safe re-use of wastewater</p> <p>Promote the use of waste-to-energy technologies</p> <p>Attract private sector to invest in wastewater management.</p>	<p>SDG 3,6,,8,9 ,11,12, 14,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,4,5,7,</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Occurrence of wastewater flooding</p> <p>Presence of faecal matter on urban agricultural produce</p>			12
	<p>Low levels of material for re-use and recycling</p> <p>High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>High user fee for sanitation services</p>	<p>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector</p> <p>Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services</p> <p>Establish National Sanitation Fund</p>	<p>SDG 6,9,11,12,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,4,7,1</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Unsustainability of sanitation and health services</p> <p>Low level of investment in sanitation sector</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices</p> <p>Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in sanitation and hygiene</p>		<p>Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign</p> <p>Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation</p> <p>Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan</p> <p>Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste.</p> <p>Provide public education on solid waste management</p> <p>Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity</p> <p>Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in</p>	0,19,20

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>services delivery</p> <p>Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p> <p>Inconsistencies and conflicts in the implementation of legislation regulating the decentralized development system in the sanitation sectors</p>		<p>waste management</p> <p>Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities</p> <p>Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation</p> <p>Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</p> <p>Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions</p> <p>Enforce national laws and regulations on importation of hazardous wastes and other wastes in line with Basel Convention</p> <p>Develop a policy to encourage eco-labelling of products and</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			commodities	
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	<p>Disparity in rate of decline in poverty across the country and amongst different population groups</p> <p>Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</p> <p>Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</p>	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	<p>Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs</p> <p>Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life</p> <p>Accelerate the establishment of special development authorities for selected areas</p>	SDG 1,4,5,8,10,16,17 AU 1,17,

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<p>Lack of policies to cater for children in specific conditions such as child trafficking, “streetism”, and child online protection</p> <p>Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare</p> <p>Poor quality of services for children and families</p>	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<p>Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, “streetism”, child online protection and other neglected conditions</p> <p>Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs</p> <p>Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes</p> <p>Decentralise department of children for effective</p>	SDG 1,2,3,4 AU 1,18

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Weak capacity of caregivers</p> <p>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p>		<p>coordination and implementation of interventions</p> <p>Develop child protection management information system</p> <p>Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children</p> <p>Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers</p> <p>Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant</p> <p>Increase awareness on child protection</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>High incidence of children's rights violation</p> <p>Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law</p> <p>Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</p> <p>Inadequately resourced correctional facilities</p> <p>Inadequate professional</p>	<p>Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p>	<p>End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage.</p> <p>Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development</p> <p>Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs</p> <p>Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults</p> <p>Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers</p> <p>Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws</p>	<p>SDG 1,2,3,4</p> <p>AU 1,18</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional centres and their re-integration into society</p> <p>Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs</p> <p>Poor implementation of policies and regulations</p>		<p>on child labour, child</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>on child labour</p> <p>Child neglect</p>			
THE AGED	<p>Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development</p> <p>Inadequate care for the aged</p> <p>Lack of gender-sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</p>	Enhance the well-being of the aged	<p>Facilitate the passage of the National Ageing Bill</p> <p>Establish an ageing council to coordinate implementation of the ageing policy</p> <p>Create an aged database on the aged to support policy making, planning and monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Build capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies on ageing</p> <p>Mainstream ageing issues into national development frameworks and poverty reduction strategies</p>	<p>SDG 1,3,10</p> <p>AU 1,3,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership</p> <p>Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect</p> <p>Create safe spaces, recreational day care centres and homes and a database for the elderly</p> <p>Provide adequate attention to gender variations in ageing</p>	
	Chronic age-related health conditions, poor diet and lack of	Ensure adequate healthcare for	Enhance geriatric healthcare in Ghana Health Service through the training of geriatric healthcare professionals and care givers	SDG 1,3,5 AU

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	geriatric care	the aged		1,3,17
GENDER EQUALITY	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	<p>Ensure passage and implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill</p> <p>Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies</p> <p>Ensure passage of the Domestic Workers Bill into law</p> <p>Strengthen GoG funding to institutions responsible for gender issues.</p> <p>Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services</p> <p>Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural</p>	SDG 1,3,5,17 AU 1,3,17,20

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>norms and values inhibiting gender equality.</p> <p>Mainstream gender topics educational curriculum at the basic level</p>	
	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Promote economic empowerment of women.	<p>Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises</p> <p>Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants</p> <p>Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title</p> <p>Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on vulnerable persons, including, head potters (Kayayei)</p>	<p>SDG 1,3,5,17</p> <p>AU 1,3,17,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (Kayayei)</p> <p>Enact and enforce legislation to ensure fair pay, conditions of service, and promotions in both formal and informal sectors</p> <p>Ensure the protection of women’s access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues</p> <p>Institute mentoring of girls’ programme to create a pool of potential female leaders</p> <p>Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			and other forms of support.	
SOCIAL PROTECTION	<p>Weak social protection systems</p> <p>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p> <p>Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</p> <p>Lack of sustainable funding</p>	<p>Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</p>	<p>Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets</p> <p>Enact national social protection law which establishes a Ghana social protection floor</p> <p>Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups</p> <p>Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries</p> <p>Expand Ghana national household registry database to cover all the 10 regions</p> <p>Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by</p>	<p>SDG 1,5,10, 16,</p> <p>AU 1,17</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>vulnerable groups,</p> <p>Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable</p> <p>Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fishers</p> <p>Sustain fishers' input support schemes (e.g. premix fuel, outboard motors, provision of prescribed gears, hooks)</p> <p>Establish effective institutional arrangements for the implementation of the national social protection policy</p> <p>Institute dedicated and sustainable funding arrangement for the national social protection scheme.</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>Establish well-resourced shelters for abused persons</p> <p>Develop and implement social policies to revive the extended family system</p> <p>Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme</p>	
	<p>Weak management of pension scheme</p> <p>Lack of adequate pension plans for the informal sector</p>	<p>Ensure decent pensions for beneficiaries</p>	<p>Strengthen implementation of National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766)</p> <p>Institute effective mechanisms to ensure that pensions are applied solely to the development of the pension industry</p> <p>Ensure timely payment of pension funds</p> <p>Establish desks in MMDAs to decentralize and automate</p>	<p>SDG 1,5,10</p> <p>AU 1</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>pension payments</p> <p>Undertake comprehensive review of SSNIT's investments and costs to ensure its financial sustainability</p> <p>Establish a system that ensures compulsory social security enrolment for the informal sector</p>	
DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	<p>Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</p> <p>Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with</p>	<p>Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country</p>	<p>Amend and implement Disability Act 2006 (Act 715) to conform to the UN Convention on Disability</p> <p>Ensure passage of legislative instruments for the implementation of Mental Health Act, 2012 (Act 846) and the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715)</p> <p>Resource National Council on Persons with Disability (NCPD) to effectively perform its function</p>	<p>SDG 3,4,5,8,9,11,16,17</p> <p>AU 1,2,3,4,10,11,1</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Disability</p> <p>Lack of appropriate Legislative Instruments for the implementation of the Mental Health Act, 2012 (Act 846) and the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715).</p> <p>Exclusion and Discrimination against PWDs on matters of national development</p> <p>Negative perceptions</p>		<p>Decentralise NCPD fully to the District level to coordinate issues of disability</p> <p>Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs</p> <p>Ratify the Marrakesh treaty</p> <p>Generate database on PWD</p> <p>Promote participation of PWDs in national development</p> <p>Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self</p> <p>Fully implement Labour Regulations of 2007, regulations 12, 13 (Establishment of Disablement Unit)</p>	2,17,18

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>and attitudes towards PWDs</p> <p>Ignorance of PWDs personal rights</p> <p>High unemployment rate amongst PWDs</p> <p>Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities</p>			
	<p>Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making</p>	<p>Promote participation of PWDs in politics,</p>	<p>Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantees space for PWDs in local and national governance systems</p> <p>Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
		electoral democracy and governance	governance and democracy Facilitate the exercise of PWDs rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of accessibility to voting Promote advocacy in the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral process and governance	
	Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs Inadequate of education on accessibility standards Inadequate support for	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs Ensure the availability of trained educators, relevant	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>special education for PWDs</p> <p>Absence of special learning aids for PWDs</p> <p>Limited access to education among PWDs</p> <p>Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs</p> <p>Poor living conditions of PWDs</p>		<p>professionals, parents and caregivers and personal assistants</p> <p>Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support</p> <p>Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination</p> <p>Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability</p> <p>Improve rehabilitation of centres for skills training and provide assistive devices</p> <p>Encourage the use of sign language in public institutions</p> <p>Implement productive social inclusion interventions</p> <p>Strengthen measures for early identification, assessment and</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>intervention for children with disabilities from birth.</p> <p>Provide incentives for manufacturers of teaching and learning aids and appliances needed for PWDs.</p> <p>Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems.</p> <p>Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability</p> <p>Facilitate PWDs access to justice</p> <p>Amend Legal Aid Act to better cater for PWDs</p>	
EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT	Lack of reliable employment and labour data for policy	Improve human capital development	Accelerate implementation of a comprehensive National Employment policy and Labour Intensive public works	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
WORK	<p>decision-making, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Lack of objective national productivity measurement</p> <p>Weak and ineffective implementation of labour policies, laws and standards</p> <p>High levels of unemployment and</p>	and management	<p>policy</p> <p>Finalise and implement National Human Resource Development Policy</p> <p>Determine human capital and skill set needs for Ghana over the medium and long term</p> <p>Revamp public employment centres across Districts</p> <p>Develop a National Productivity index</p> <p>Strengthen enforcement of existing labour laws and regulations as well as the labour administration systems</p> <p>Promote harmonious industrial relations</p> <p>Strengthen existing laws to eliminate informalisation of jobs</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>under-employment amongst the youth</p> <p>Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market</p> <p>Increasing incidence of casualisation of employment</p> <p>Poor industrial relations among partners</p> <p>High disability</p>		<p>in the formal economy</p> <p>Strengthen employment coordinations, to all sectors of the economy</p> <p>Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws</p> <p>Introduce mandatory job impact assessment for all public-sector projects or initiatives.</p> <p>Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>unemployment</p> <p>High exploitation of labour</p>			
	<p>Weak consultative processes for informal sector workers</p> <p>Non availability of a comprehensive Informal Employment Policy</p> <p>Unfavourable DACro-economic conditions relating to the informal</p>	<p>Promote the creation of decent jobs</p>	<p>Place job creation at the centre of national development agenda</p> <p>Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units</p> <p>Strengthen the linkages among social protection and employment services</p> <p>Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship</p> <p>Strengthen cooperative system for the development of</p>	<p>SDG 1,3,5,8,17</p> <p>AU 1,2,4,11,12,17,18,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>sector</p> <p>Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector</p> <p>Poor documentation on the informal sector</p> <p>Low levels of technical and vocational skills</p> <p>Lack of entrepreneurial skills for</p>		<p>business-oriented ventures</p> <p>Mainstream labour-intensive methods in specific Government interventions</p> <p>Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship</p> <p>Ensure implementation of affirmative action or positive discrimination with respect to vulnerable groups for participation in public interventions</p> <p>Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs</p> <p>Create an effective coordination system for management of labour migration issues and the elimination of child labour for decent work outcomes</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>self-employment</p> <p>Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</p> <p>Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology</p> <p>Inadequate social protection in the labour market</p> <p>Weak cooperative regulatory systems</p>		<p>Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses</p> <p>Regulate the job market and encourage the formal and informal sectors to create decent employment</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of informal labour unions to engage in social dialogue</p> <p>Build capacity of informal sector</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	Weak linkage between academia, training and industry			
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	<p>Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p> <p>Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes</p> <p>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban</p>	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<p>Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors</p> <p>Strengthen the link between education and labour market</p> <p>Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities</p> <p>Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information</p> <p>Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates</p> <p>Build integrated youth centres in all Districts to serve as an</p>	SDG 4,5, AU 1,2,18

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>youth</p> <p>Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices</p>		<p>information hub for youth development</p> <p>Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills</p> <p>Facilitate the creation of partnerships between educational institutions and corporate Ghana through attachments, internships and volunteer opportunities</p> <p>Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training</p> <p>Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates</p> <p>Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture</p> <p>Strengthen and harmonise the implementation of evidence-</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>based youth employment programmes</p> <p>Strengthen coordination of youth related institutions and programmes</p> <p>Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools.</p> <p>Facilitate access to credit for the youth</p> <p>Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices</p>	
	<p>Lack of effective participation of the youth in politics and electoral process</p> <p>High incidence of</p>	<p>Promote the participation of the youth in politics, electoral</p>	<p>Strengthen inclusion of the youth in civic education and capacity building on governance and democracy in school curricula</p> <p>develop effective framework for youth involvement in politics and civic activities opportunities for young people</p>	<p>SDG 4,5, AU 1,2,18</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>violence and crime</p> <p>Limited respect of the rights of youths</p> <p>Lack youth patriotism and volunteerism among the youth</p>	<p>democracy, and governance</p>	<p>to practice political and civic engagement throughout the electoral cycle</p> <p>Implement programmes to break the cycle of violence especially among the youth</p> <p>Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the youth.</p>	
SPORTS AND RECREATION	<p>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>Inappropriate and poor maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities</p>	<p>Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</p>	<p>Adopt a national framework for the development and maintenance of sports and recreation facilities</p> <p>Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities</p> <p>Promote local manufacturing and affordability of sports and recreational equipment</p>	<p>SDG 3,9,16, 17</p> <p>AU 1,9,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities</p> <p>Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands</p> <p>Absence of disability, child and aged friendly facilities</p> <p>Limited community level sports and</p>		<p>Ensure compliance with Disability Act in the provision of sports and recreational facilities</p> <p>Integrate sports and recreational needs of aged and children in the provision of facilities</p> <p>Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure</p> <p>Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure</p> <p>Promote less recognised sporting activities</p> <p>Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>recreational activities</p> <p>Weak capacity for sports development and management</p> <p>Low participation of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) in sports</p> <p>Declining interest in locally organized sports by general public</p> <p>Weak institutions for marketing and</p>	<p>Build capacity for sports and recreational development</p>	<p>Build capacity of sports managers, trainers, and trainees</p> <p>Establish educational and training centres for sports administration and management</p> <p>Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition</p> <p>Strengthen the organisation of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels</p> <p>Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions</p> <p>Strengthen existing agencies and sporting federations to</p>	<p>SDG 3,4,9,16,17</p> <p>AU 1,2,9,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>promotion of locally organized sports</p> <p>Lack of gender equity in sports</p> <p>Weak public private sector collaboration in sports development</p> <p>Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines</p>		<p>develop and promote various sporting disciplines</p> <p>Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports</p> <p>Promote gender equity in sports</p> <p>Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools sports competition</p> <p>Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders in the development of sports</p>	
	<p>Inadequate and unbalanced investments</p>	<p>Ensure sustainable funding</p>	<p>Develop a resource mobilisation strategy and establish Sports Development Fund</p>	<p>SDG 17</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>in sports development</p> <p>Under-utilization of the economic potential of sports</p>	<p>sources for the growth and development of sports</p>	<p>Promote the economic benefits of sports</p> <p>Develop accounting framework for the contribution of sports to the economy</p> <p>Ensure fair distribution of financial resources to all sporting disciplines</p>	<p>AU 20</p>

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Table 3.3 Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
PROTECTED AREAS	<p>Loss of forest cover</p> <p>Poor demarcation of conservation areas</p> <p>Encroachment of conservation areas</p> <p>Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions</p> <p>Increasing loss of endangered species</p>	Expand forest conservation areas	<p>Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars</p> <p>Establish gene banks for indigenous species and refuge areas for threatened, endemic and rare species.</p> <p>Promote alternative sources of livelihood, , including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities</p> <p>Strengthen Forestry Commission and related institutions to effectively implement the National Environmental Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP).</p>	<p>SDG 13,15,16,17</p> <p>AU 7,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in District spatial plans	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires</p> <p>Inadequate staff</p> <p>-Weak enforcement of regulations</p> <p>Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas</p>	<p>Protect existing forest reserves</p>	<p>Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country</p> <p>Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes</p> <p>Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems</p> <p>Accelerate the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan</p> <p>Develop an early warning system for detection of Invasive Alien species</p> <p>Develop guidelines for reporting and managing invasive alien species</p>	
ASUNAFO SOUTH -	DMTDP		<p>Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services</p> <p>Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
MINERAL EXTRACTION	<p>Environmental degradation</p> <p>Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”</p> <p>Destruction of forests and farmlands,</p> <p>Pollution of water bodies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations.</p> <p>Weak natural resource</p>	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<p>Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner</p> <p>Ensure land restoration after mining operations</p> <p>Develop and implement a Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) to address the menace of illegal and unsustainable mining</p> <p>Provide incentives to attract private investors into sustainable exploration of unexploited minerals resources, especially in the three northern regions.</p> <p>Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations</p> <p>Improve technical capacity of small scale</p>	SDG 13,15,16,17 AU 7,12

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	management systems		<p>miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations</p> <p>Implement institutional reforms including fully decentralising the Minerals Commission</p> <p>Domesticate the Africa mining vision into Ghana’s mining vision</p> <p>Prepare and implement new mining and Environmental Guidelines to pre-empt irreversible environmental and social damage,</p> <p>Promote research on the valuation of ecosystem and mining</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Poor compensation to affected communities,</p> <p>Unaccounted financial flows of mineral revenues</p> <p>Increase in truancy, especially among school-going males in mineral-rich communities.</p> <p>Threat to the peace, stability and socio-economic development of the country.</p>	<p>Ensure effective linkage of extractive industry to the rest of the economy</p>	<p>Diversify the minerals production base, including low value minerals of the nation to reduce over-dependence on the few traditional mineral resources</p> <p>Promote mining value-addition through the processing of minerals</p> <p>Leverage the presence of mineral resources to finance rail infrastructure</p> <p>Ensure effective benefit sharing of mineral resources for the development of mining communities</p> <p>Develop integrated Information management system for natural mineral resource management</p> <p>Develop framework for mineral revenue</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>management</p> <p>Regenerate ailing mining companies as part of an overall strategy of protecting jobs and enhancing livelihoods of mining communities</p> <p>Implement Computerised Mining Cadastre to improve mineral title administration and track revenues</p>	
<p>COASTAL AND MARINE AREA EROSION</p>	<p>Worsened environmental pressures in both the coastal and marine zones.</p> <p>Vulnerability of coastal zone to the impact of climate change</p>	<p>Reduce coastal and marine erosion</p>	<p>Promote investment in hard control structures including gabions and boulder</p> <p>Promote mangrove forests replanting and planting of other vegetative cover to contain erosion</p> <p>Control sand mining along beaches</p> <p>Strengthen the participation of local</p>	<p>SDG 11,12,13,14,15,16</p> <p>AU 7,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Potential rise in sea level resulting in wetland flooding,</p> <p>Contamination of agricultural soil, loss of habitat, wiping away of entire communities</p>		<p>communities in sustainable coastal management practices.</p> <p>Enact appropriate legislation to protect mangrove forests, wetlands and marine areas from degradation</p> <p>Prepare and implement an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plan</p> <p>Establish a Coastal Zone Commission with strong stakeholder participation.</p> <p>Regulate harvesting and overfishing and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices</p> <p>Promote efficient solid and liquid waste management in coastal communities</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants • Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas • Incidence of acute 	Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies • Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products • Intensify public education on noise pollution • Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning • Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle • Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially 	SDG 3,6,11,13,15,16,17 AU 7,11,12

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>respiratory illness caused by air pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles, • Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations also continues to be a problem 		<p>groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure companies, especially large and transnational companies, conform to sustainable practices • Review and enforce laws on marine resource exploitation • Enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act 2016, (Act 917) 	
<p>DEFORESTATION , DESERTIFICATIO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak collaboration between 	<p>Combat deforestation, desertification and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest 	<p>SDG 11,13,14,15,16,17</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
N AND SOIL EROSION	<p>stakeholder institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of wildfire • Inappropriate farming practices • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources 	Soil erosion	<p>reserves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities. • Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework. • Promote training, research-based, and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management. • Enact and enforce strict and punitive legislation for wildlife crimes, including poaching and trafficking • Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire 	AU 7,11,12

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>Management Policy and local level by-laws on wildfire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture 	
CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	<p>Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</p> <p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p> <p>Inadequate inclusion of gender and</p>	Enhance climate change resilience	<p>Implement Ghana’s commitments under Paris Climate Agreement (COP21)</p> <p>Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes</p> <p>Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds</p> <p>Promote and document improved climate smart</p>	<p>SDG 2,11,13,14,15,16, 17</p> <p>AU 7,11,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>vulnerability issues in climate change actions</p> <p>Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds</p> <p>Vulnerability and variability to climate change</p>		<p>indigenous agricultural knowledge</p> <p>Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models</p> <p>Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture</p> <p>Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges through linkages between research, industry and government</p> <p>Manage climate-induced health risks</p> <p>Develop climate responsive infrastructure</p> <p>Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes</p>	
	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Reduce greenhouse gases	Accelerate the implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016 – 2036)	SDG 11,13,14,15,16,17

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Degraded landscapes</p> <p>Inefficient energy use</p>		<p>Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcity focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors</p> <p>Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognised groups</p> <p>Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities</p> <p>Promote urban forestry</p> <p>Update and facilitate implementation of the National Low Carbon Growth (LCG) strategy</p>	<p>AU 7,11,12</p>
<p>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak legal and policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote proactive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and 	<p>SDG 1,2,11,13,16,17</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p>	<p>planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</p>	<p>disaster risk reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters • Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management • Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively 	<p>AU 5,7,11,12</p>
<p>TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate investment in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure 	<p>Road Transport</p> <p>Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links</p> <p>Expand and maintain the national road network</p> <p>Develop a more rigorous public transport</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid deterioration of roads 	<p>ure and services</p>	<p>system to help alleviate congestion in urban areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in District capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. • Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services • Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts • Mainstream climate change into the transport sector 	
	<p>Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport</p>	<p>Ensure safety and security for all</p>	<p>Road Safety</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>system</p> <p>Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT)</p> <p>Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations</p> <p>High incidence of road accidents</p>	<p>categories of road users</p>	<p>Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure</p> <p>Provide adequate training for motorists</p> <p>Amend the law to empower National Road Safety Commission to enforce and sanction offenders</p> <p>Integrate the databases of DVLA, police and insurance companies to assist with traffic law enforcement.</p> <p>Ensure implementation of the provisions on transportation under the PWDs Act, 2006, Act 715</p> <p>Enhance capacity for road crashes response including the accelerated establishment of</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>trauma centres along identified sections of major roads and highways</p> <p>Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulation and standards for all road users</p>	
	<p>Inadequate and poor infrastructure and facilities at the existing sea ports</p> <p>Poor service delivery and delays in service provision</p> <p>Congestion at the ports</p>	<p>Increase capacity and efficiency in port operations</p>	<p>Ports and Harbours</p> <p>Promote private sector participation in the development and management of seaport facilities</p> <p>Continue expanding existing ports infrastructure to minimize congestion and turnaround time</p> <p>Facilitate the establishment of a new deep seaport to enhance economic activities in the oil and gas industry</p> <p>Accelerate implementation of existing ports and</p>	<p>SDG 9,11,14,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,2,6,7,10,12,19</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>harbours master plans</p> <p>Ensure full automation of the process of clearing goods at the ports.</p> <p>Develop a framework for emergency response to oil spills and other hazards arising from maritime transport operations</p> <p>Strengthen capacity for marine policing</p> <p>Improve maritime education including facilities for practical training</p>	
	<p>Under-utilisation of the transportation potential of Volta Lake</p> <p>Limited safety facilities and poor services on</p>	<p>Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of</p>	<p>Inland Water Transport</p> <p>Develop Volta Lake into a major transportation artery</p> <p>Promote private sector participation to build modern ferry ports and provide upgraded ferries</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>inland waterways</p> <p>Inadequate navigational aids</p> <p>Poorly equipped ports to handle existing shipments</p> <p>Few standards or regulations for boats construction, use and operations on the lake</p> <p>Insufficient institutional and logistics capacity to effectively regulate the waterways</p> <p>Periodic drops in lake</p>	<p>goods and people</p>	<p>and pontoons</p> <p>Develop standards for boat construction and operations on inland waterways</p> <p>Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulations and standards for operations on the inland waterways to help improve services and safety</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of the Ghana Maritime Authority to regulate the maritime industry</p> <p>Promote training of operators on inland waterways</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	level exposing sand banks, tree stumps and other underwater obstructions that significantly hinder navigation.			
	<p>Aging equipment and facilities</p> <p>Insufficient security and safety</p> <p>Inadequate infrastructure and facilities</p> <p>High cost of aviation fuel</p>	Make Ghana the aviation hub for West African sub-region	<p>Aviation and Airports</p> <p>Collaborate with the private sector to develop the aviation industry to support Ghana's role as an aviation hub serving West Africa</p> <p>Build capacity and establish institutional and policy framework to enhance safety and security of air transport services.</p> <p>Provide efficient aviation support services</p> <p>Implement aviation sector master-plan to ensure</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	Absence of aviation master plan		<p>the development of modern airport infrastructure in the country</p> <p>Encourage entrepreneurs and local airlines to set up stronger private airlines to make full use of the nation’s route rights</p> <p>Ensure that Ghana complies with and sustains international safety and security standards at all ports</p> <p>Facilitate the implementation of the National Airports System Plan</p> <p>Establish a homebased carrier</p>	
	<p>Limited and poor rail network</p> <p>Poor and unreliable</p>	Modernise and extend railway network	<p>Rail Transport</p> <p>Revamp the existing rail network and expand the capacity to northern Ghana to support</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>services</p> <p>Limited implementation of railway master plan</p>		<p>industrialization and other economic activities</p> <p>Develop integrated light rail transit system in major urban areas to support public transportation.</p> <p>Integrate rail transport with other modes to ensure a sustainable transport system</p>	
	<p>Excessive number of checkpoints on road corridors resulting in delays</p> <p>Inefficient cross-border procedures (including the strong presence of informal intermediaries)</p>	<p>Ensure effective and efficient flow of goods, services, and related information to meet customer requirements</p>	<p>Logistics</p> <p>Establish an efficient multimodal logistics system</p> <p>Upgrade and modernise logistics system in the country</p> <p>Promote human resource development and professionalism in the logistics industry</p> <p>Develop integrated truck staging and</p>	<p>SDG</p> <p>9,11,14,15,17</p> <p>AU</p> <p>1,2,6,7,10,12,19</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Double payment of guarantee funds</p> <p>Overaged and poorly maintained vehicle fleet</p> <p>Excessive costs to cargo transportation, particularly to landlocked countries</p> <p>Limited storage and holding points</p> <p>Inadequate truck terminals</p>		<p>management systems</p> <p>Rationalize payments of guarantee funds</p> <p>Implement ECOWAS protocol on free movement of people and goods</p> <p>Implement ECOWAS common tariff agreement</p> <p>Strengthen drivers and vehicle licensing regimes</p> <p>Establish cross-border modern ITS and data standardization</p> <p>Promote containerization especially for supporting intermodal logistics</p> <p>Remove old vehicles used to transport cargoes</p>	
INFORMATION	Low broadband	Enhance	Position the country as a regional ICT hub	SDG 5,8,9,16,17

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	<p>wireless access</p> <p>Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</p> <p>Inadequate online privacy and security of data.</p>	application of ICT in national development	<p>Mainstream ICT in public sector operations</p> <p>Improve telecommunications accessibility</p> <p>Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT</p> <p>Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms</p> <p>Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide</p> <p>Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure</p> <p>Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony</p> <p>Develop and maintain online database for all categories of all properties and provide secured data access</p>	AU 1,10,11,12,17

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties</p> <p>Develop and educate online registration system</p>	
	<p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country</p>	<p>Expand the digital landscape</p>	<p>Build an integrated national ICT digital infrastructure (National ID System, Addressing System, interoperability of payments and telecommunications systems, citizen's services centre nationwide using available Government infrastructure such as Post offices, Community information centres etc.)</p> <p>Provide regulatory framework to use national ICT digital infrastructure as a platform for e-Government services</p> <p>Develop and implement regulations to facilitate</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>Public Private Partnerships (PPP's)</p> <p>Create a favourable environment to promote e-commerce and offline cashless payments</p> <p>Provide real time information to all segments of the population and economy</p> <p>Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index)</p> <p>Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school</p> <p>Promote business process outsourcing and IT enabled services</p> <p>Establish innovation hubs and promote a software and applications industry</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>Develop and use ICT as a platform to increase the flow of information on employment and teleworking opportunities</p> <p>Promote deployment of an e-voting system for national, parliamentary and constituency elections</p> <p>Ensure adequate digital capability to support production and use of ICTs for development</p> <p>Promote the establishment of ICT parks across the country</p>	
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	<p>Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs</p> <p>Limited collaboration between public</p>	Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic	<p>Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects</p> <p>Scale up investments in research and development to find local solution to challenges</p>	<p>SDG 4,5,7,8,9,16,17</p> <p>AU 1,2,4,7,11,12,17</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation	activities	<p>Promote necessary environment for strong partnership with research institutions, academia and industry including the Establish technology commercialisation units at MESTI</p> <p>Ensure that research output is turned into industrial applications</p> <p>Establish technology information centres in all campuses of public research institutions</p> <p>Promote the establishment foundry-based manufacturing and precision DACHine tooling, using computer aided design (CAD) and computer numerical control (CNC systems) to produce basic tools, equipment and parts</p>	
ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable	Hydro generation Restructure and strengthen the management of	SDG 7,8,9,11,12,14,13,

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>energy services</p> <p>Over dependence on hydro generation sources</p> <p>Low water inflows to hydro plants</p> <p>High cost of electricity generation</p> <p>Weak regulatory enforcement</p> <p>Unreliable power supply</p> <p>Low involvement of private capital in the</p>	<p>and accessible energy</p>	<p>hydro plants and create a separate thermal market</p> <p>Halt encroachment of protected zones of dams</p> <p>Formulate policies to reduce emission of greenhouse gases and its negative impact</p> <p>Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation</p> <p>Provide incentives for the aggressive development of natural gas potential</p> <p>Secure long-term reliable gas supplies for the operation of thermal power plants</p> <p>Facilitate participation of independent power producers (IPPs) and other private sector institutions in the generation and distribution of</p>	<p>16,17</p> <p>AU 1,6,7,9,17,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>power sector</p> <p>Low contribution of renewable energy in the generation mix</p> <p>Low utilisation of bio-fuels for energy</p> <p>High generation cost of renewable energy</p> <p>High dependence on wood fuel</p> <p>Low utilisation of waste as an energy resource</p>		<p>power</p> <p>Achieve cost recovery for electricity services</p> <p>Renewables (mini hydro, solar, biomass, wind, tidal)</p> <p>Develop regulations for the Renewable Energy Law to incentivise investments in renewable technologies</p> <p>Promote net metering technology to encourage end-users to invest in renewables</p> <p>Establish a Renewable Energy Industrial Zone</p> <p>Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings</p> <p>Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuels production</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>Improve cost-effectiveness of solar and wind technologies</p> <p>Promote decentralised off-grid alternative technologies (such as solar, PV and wind)</p> <p>Accelerate replacement of kerosene lanterns with solar lanterns</p> <p>Develop, implement and maintain a safe, secure and sustainable nuclear power programme</p> <p>Support research into development of nuclear power</p>	
	<p>Inefficiencies in the management of utilities</p> <p>High transmission and</p>	<p>Ensure efficient transmission and distribution</p>	<p>Modernize transmission and distribution networks to significantly reduce operational</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>distribution losses</p> <p>Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</p> <p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p>	<p>system</p>	<p>inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution</p> <p>Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid</p> <p>Expand the distribution and transmission networks</p> <p>Expand the provision of mini-grids to lake-side and islands communities to improve the livelihood of the communities</p>	
	<p>Inadequate financial resources for operational activities</p> <p>Inadequate capital investments in the utility sector</p>	<p>Improve financial capacity and sustainability of utility companies</p>	<p>Institute mechanism to ensure that all new capacities are acquired through open and competitive tender process</p> <p>Strengthen the role of power sector regulatory agencies in the generation, transmission and</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>High debt overhang of public utility companies</p> <p>Inefficient revenue collections system</p>		<p>distribution of power</p> <p>Support the capital market including the Ghana Stock Exchange to provide financing for investments in the power sector</p>	
	<p>Poor attitudes towards energy utilisation</p> <p>Inadequate financing for energy conservation and efficiency projects</p> <p>Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</p> <p>Use of inefficient, old and obsolete equipment</p>	<p>Ensure efficient utilisation of energy</p>	<p>Promote demand side management to reduce significantly the operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution, and the inefficient use of electricity by households and industry and thus conserve energy</p> <p>Develop differential pricing regime and incentives for energy conservation</p> <p>Promote the use and design of energy efficient technologies in public and private buildings</p> <p>Implement energy use efficiency policy and</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Low adoption of energy efficiency technology</p> <p>Inadequate local technical and financial capacity for the development of the industry</p> <p>Weak regulatory and institutional framework for attracting private sector investment in petroleum industry</p> <p>Poor coordination among state institutions</p>	<p>Promote petroleum exploration</p>	<p>programmes</p> <p>Improve infrastructure, governance, legislative and investment conditions in the petroleum sector</p> <p>Promote Ghana as an attractive destination for investment, technology, and a hub for petroleum operations in West Africa sub-region</p> <p>Promote transparent, legally sound, and effective transactions to engender investor confidence.</p> <p>Accelerate development of regulations for Petroleum Exploration and Production Act, Act 919, 2016,</p> <p>Institute competitive bidding process in the</p>	<p></p> <p>SDG 7,9,11,12,14,13,16,17</p> <p>AU 1,10,11,12,,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>award of petroleum blocks for exploration and production.</p> <p>Ensure better collaboration and coordination among the petroleum sector institutions</p>	
	<p>Inadequate local content and local participation especially in the upstream oil and gas industry</p> <p>Limited capacities of local financial institutions to support Ghanaian investments in oil and gas industry development</p> <p>Inadequate educational</p>	<p>Promote development and use of indigenous capabilities for exploitation of petroleum resources</p>	<p>Develop local capability in all aspects of the oil and gas value chain</p> <p>Strengthen implementation of the Petroleum (Local Content and Local Participation) Regulations, 2013 LI 2204 especially, the Financial Services Guidelines</p> <p>Promote education and skills enhancement initiatives to manage the petroleum sector.</p> <p>Restructure and strengthen Enterprise Development Centre (EDC) to support Small and Medium Scale Enterprises to enable them</p>	<p>SDG 7,8,9,14,17</p> <p>AU 1,10,11,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>and institutional capacity to support local expertise and skills development in the oil and gas industry</p>		<p>position themselves to take advantage of business opportunities in the oil and gas sector</p> <p>Expand capital and risk capacity of financial system to support energy-driven based industries</p>	
	<p>Inadequate midstream infrastructure to link upstream and downstream operations</p> <p>The potential of oil and gas industry to develop as an enclave (Resource curse)</p> <p>Over-reliance of the economy on primary products with very little</p>	<p>Leverage oil and gas industry as a catalyst for national economic development</p>	<p>Build new growth poles in the economy especially in the Western region using oil and gas industry</p> <p>Diversify the economy with emphasis on the processing of crude oil and natural gas.</p> <p>Mobilise public and private sector investment to expand national crude oil refining capacity, trading, storage and transportation to neighbouring countries and land-locked nations in the sub-region</p>	<p>SDG 1,4,7,8,9,14,17</p> <p>AU 4,7,9,11,12,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	value addition		<p>Encourage the use of gas as transportation fuel within the public transportation system</p> <p>Promote the use of gas in strategic industries such as urea, methanol and aluminium</p> <p>Mobilise domestic capital to invest in petroleum products storage capacity and operations</p> <p>Extend petroleum bulk transportation and distribution infrastructure nation-wide</p> <p>Facilitate universal access to adequate, reliable and cost effective petroleum products such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG),</p> <p>Promote value addition in the oil and gas industry</p>	
	Weak revenue	Ensure efficient management and	Ensure efficient investment of oil revenue in	SDG

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>management capacity</p> <p>High susceptibility to corruption</p>	<p>utilisation of oil and gas revenue</p>	<p>wealth creation ventures for future generations</p> <p>Invest oil and gas revenues in growth-inducing and pro-poor programmes to promote balanced-development</p> <p>Ensure fiscal discipline in the utilisation of oil revenue in relation to the guidelines enshrined in the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA)</p> <p>Improve transparency in the management and utilisation of oil and gas resources and revenues</p> <p>Implement the amended Petroleum Revenue Management Act, and oil and gas Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI)</p> <p>Strengthen Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) to further enhance</p>	<p>1,4,7,8,9,14,17</p> <p>AU</p> <p>4,7,9,11,12,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>transparency and accountability in the oil and gas sector.</p>	
	<p>Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts</p> <p>Major land use challenges in the oil belts especially Western Region</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to manage waste and disaster in the industry</p>	<p>Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry</p>	<p>Support Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Petroleum Commission to ensure application of environmentally friendly exploration and production technologies</p> <p>Ensure compliance with applicable laws and international standards for environment, health and safety in the oil and gas sector including the policy on zero gas flaring</p> <p>Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector</p> <p>Intensify community education on coexistence of oil and gas with fishing industries</p>	<p>SDG 12,14,15,16,17</p> <p>AU 5,6,7,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>Ensure that oil activities are not carried out at the expense of fishing and other lawful economic activities</p> <p>Monitor the petroleum sub-sector</p>	
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	<p>Absence of a central agency responsible for the development of the construction industry</p> <p>Weak classification and certification systems for the registration of contractors</p> <p>Lack of regulation of contractor conduct and performance</p>	Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	<p>Establish a central agency for the construction industry to improve efficiency in the industry</p> <p>Improve and standardize techniques and material use</p> <p>Ensure quality in all aspects of construction</p> <p>Promote and stimulate the development and expansion of the Ghanaian construction industry</p> <p>Promote research in matters relating to the construction industry</p> <p>Establish and maintain a construction industry</p>	SDG 9,16,17 AU 10,11,12

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Shortage of skilled construction workers</p> <p>Poor management practices on construction sites</p> <p>Poor enforcement of regulations and statutes</p> <p>Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products</p> <p>Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites</p>		<p>information system for Ghana</p> <p>Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors</p> <p>Support technical education institutions and other professional bodies to train more human resources for the construction sector</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	<p>Recurrent incidence of flooding</p> <p>Poor waste disposal practices</p> <p>Poor drainage system</p> <p>Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>Uncovered drains</p> <p>Poor landscaping</p>	Address recurrent devastating floods	<p>Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste</p> <p>Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs</p>	<p>SDG 2,9,17</p> <p>AU 10,11,12</p>
INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	<p>Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure</p> <p>Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			infrastructure maintenance	
LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	<p>Cumbersome land acquisition process</p> <p>Complex land tenure system</p> <p>Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership</p> <p>Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (Land grabbing)</p> <p>Protracted Land disputes</p> <p>Multiplicity of land</p>	Develop efficient land administration and management system	<p>Continue on-going land reforms to address title and ownership to land</p> <p>Review existing laws on land and consolidate them</p> <p>Ensure high standard of land data security</p> <p>Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide</p> <p>Promote gender equity in land reforms, management and land use planning.</p> <p>Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach</p> <p>Establish and maintain geodetic reference</p>	<p>SDG 5,9, 11,15,17</p> <p>AU 10,11,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>laws</p> <p>Outdated land policy</p> <p>Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land</p>		<p>network for mapping and engineering</p>	
<p>HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING</p>	<p>Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</p> <p>Weak enforcement of planning and building</p>	<p>Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human</p>	<p>Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</p> <p>Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)</p> <p>Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation</p> <p>Strengthen the human and institutional</p>	<p>SDG 9,11,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,10,11,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>regulations</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p> <p>Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p>	<p>settlements</p>	<p>capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</p> <p>Support research and development in urban and regional planning</p>	
	<p>Growing housing deficit</p> <p>Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery</p> <p>Inadequate housing infrastructure services</p>	<p>Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.</p>	<p>Accelerate implementation of the national housing policy</p> <p>Promote social housing scheme in urban, peri-urban and rural areas</p> <p>Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing</p> <p>Promote the manufacture and use of standardized local building materials in housing</p>	<p>SDG 9,11,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,10,11,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Limited public investments in low cost housing</p> <p>High and increasing cost of building materials</p>		<p>including the use of bricks, tiles and pozzolana cement</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes</p>	
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>High rate of rural-urban migration</p> <p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p> <p>Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources</p> <p>Wide digital divide</p>	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<p>Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries</p> <p>Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development</p> <p>Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.</p> <p>Fully implement the rural development policy</p>	<p>SDG 1,6,9,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,5,10,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>between urban and rural dwellers</p> <p>Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development</p>		<p>Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods.</p> <p>Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas.</p>	
URBAN DEVELOPMENT	<p>Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas</p> <p>Urban sprawl</p> <p>Growth of slums</p> <p>Urban concentration in coastal zone</p> <p>Worsening urban air</p>	Promote resilient urban development		<p>SDG 1,6,9,11,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,10,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>quality</p> <p>Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl</p> <p>Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns</p>			

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Table 3.4: Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES

<p>DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE</p>	<p>Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions</p> <p>Politicization and the recurring threats of political violence</p> <p>Monetization of elections</p> <p>Uneven balance of power between the three arms of government</p> <p>Inadequate capacity of Parliament to exercise oversight function over Executive</p>	<p>Deepen democratic governance</p>	<p>Strengthen the three arms of government and promote the effective separation of powers</p> <p>Strengthen independent governance institutions to effectively perform their functions</p> <p>Complete the constitutional review process</p> <p>Reform the electoral process to make it supportive of the development process</p> <p>Modernise the various security services to make them more responsive to the demands of democratic processes</p> <p>Deepen political Parties participation in national development</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of Parliament to exercise oversight on government finances and implementation of policies and programmes</p>	<p>SDG 16,17</p> <p>AU 11,12,13</p>
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<p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION</p>	<p>Weak implementation of administrative decentralization</p> <p>Ineffective sub-District structures</p> <p>Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</p> <p>Poor service delivery at the local level</p> <p>Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</p>	<p>Deepen political and administrative decentralization</p>	<p>Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCDs</p> <p>Resolve discrepancies in inter-District boundary demarcation</p> <p>Complete the establishment of the departments of the DA</p> <p>Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at District, regional and national levels</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of the Institute of Local Government Studies to deliver on its mandate</p> <p>Review the Local Government Service regime and practice.</p> <p>Strengthen sub-District structures</p>	<p>SDG 16,17</p> <p>AU 11,12,13</p>
	<p>Poor coordination in preparation and</p>	<p>Improve decentralised</p>	<p>Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting</p>	<p>SDG 16,17</p>

	<p>implementation of development plans</p> <p>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and District levels</p> <p>Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</p> <p>Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</p>	<p>planning</p>	<p>Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning</p> <p>Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the District level</p> <p>Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)</p>	<p>AU 11,12</p>
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	<p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</p> <p>Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy</p> <p>Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level</p> <p>Implementation of unplanned expenditures</p> <p>Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation</p> <p>Inadequate and</p>	<p>Strengthen fiscal decentralization</p>	<p>Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</p> <p>Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization</p> <p>Implement approved Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT)</p> <p>Review and pass the District Finance Bill</p> <p>Review and harmonise financial sector legislation</p> <p>Enhance financial capacities of regional administrations</p> <p>Improve service delivery at the MMDA level</p>	<p>SDG 16,17</p> <p>AU 11,12,20</p>
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	delays in central government transfers			
	Weak coordination of administrative functions	Strengthen the coordinating and administrative functions of regions	Review and re-organise existing administrative regions Create new regions to improve distribution of development across the country Strengthen regional structures in support of devolution of powers	
	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue	Improve popular participation at regional and District levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to	SDG 5,6,16,17 AU 11,12,16

			encourage citizens to participate in government	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL REFORM	<p>Overlapping functions among public sector institutions</p> <p>Little enforcement of and compliance with rules and regulations of the PSC by public sector institutions</p> <p>Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector</p> <p>Undue interference in the functioning of public sector</p>	<p>Build an effective and efficient Government DACHinery</p>	<p>Clarify the roles of institutions to address conflicting mandates and improve coordination</p> <p>Modernise public service institutions for efficiency and productivity</p> <p>Improve leadership capability and delivery in the public service</p> <p>Improve accountability in the public service.</p> <p>Restructure State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) to make them more productive and efficient</p> <p>Empower citizens to demand quality public services</p> <p>Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities</p> <p>Ensure implementation of the Public Sector</p>	<p>SDG 16,17</p> <p>AU 11,12</p>

	<p>institutions</p> <p>Inefficient public service delivery</p> <p>Poor work ethic</p> <p>Lack of linkage between human resource planning and pay administration in the public service</p> <p>Poor record keeping</p>		<p>Reform Strategy</p> <p>Insulate public service from undue interference</p> <p>Implement comprehensive HR payroll system and database</p>	
<p>PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>Weak coordination of the development planning system</p> <p>Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies</p>	<p>Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</p>	<p>Prepare and implement national policy guidelines to streamline public policy formulation</p> <p>Strengthen the implementation of development plans</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, DACro-</p>	<p>SDG 16,17</p> <p>AU 11,12</p>

	<p>Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</p> <p>Inadequate financial resources</p> <p>Inconsistencies in the format and content of policies formulated</p> <p>Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs</p>		<p>econometric modelling and forecasting</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs</p> <p>Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects.</p> <p>Develop legislative and policy almanac</p> <p>Develop and implement a long term national development policy framework</p> <p>Strengthen the relationship between national development planning system and the budgeting processes</p> <p>Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process</p>	
HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Enhance public safety and security	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	SDG 9,16,17 AU 11,12

	<p>Inadequate personnel</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.)</p> <p>Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>Low professionalism of the service</p> <p>Weak monitoring and regulation of private security firms</p> <p>Inadequate community and citizen involvement</p>		<p>Enhance the proportion of security persons on frontline duties</p> <p>Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes</p> <p>Promote competitive remuneration to enable the security Services attract the best personnel</p> <p>Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry</p> <p>Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse</p> <p>Strengthen the institutions dealing with drug trafficking and their coordination</p> <p>Review and implement programmes to rehabilitate and reform prisoners and drug addicts</p>	
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	in public safety			
CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES	<p>High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</p> <p>Low transparency and accountability of public institutions</p> <p>Misappropriation of funds by public office holders</p>	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	<p>Ensure the continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP)</p> <p>Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change</p> <p>Review and implement comprehensive code of conduct for public officials</p> <p>Ensure implementation of recommendations of the Auditor General and Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament.</p> <p>Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption.</p>	<p>SDG 16,17</p> <p>AU 11,12</p>
LAW AND ORDER	<p>High cost of justice and slow pace in getting judgment</p> <p>Decline in public</p>	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	<p>Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding</p> <p>Continue and complete the court computerisation process to make the system responsive to global</p>	<p>SDG 9,16,17</p> <p>AU 11,12</p>

	<p>confidence in the Legal System</p> <p>Protracted pre-trial detentions</p> <p>Perceived corruption of the legal system</p>		<p>demands.</p> <p>Strengthen operation of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system to ensure speedy administration of justice</p>	
	<p>Traditional Authorities</p> <p>Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</p> <p>Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for</p>		<p>Traditional Authorities</p> <p>Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes</p> <p>Increase support to chieftaincy institution</p> <p>Continue the implementation of chieftaincy line of succession documentation</p> <p>Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices</p>	

	<p>settling chieftaincy disputes</p> <p>Negative cultural practices</p> <p>Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development</p>		<p>Promote coordinated action involving religious bodies to ensure that there is respect for authority, honesty and integrity</p> <p>Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects.</p>		

CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Low awareness of government agenda	Demystify the Presidency and bring the President closer to the people	Institute regular interaction of the President with citizen in the form of regional visits and broadcast of Presidential Diary Organise presidential meeting with the press at least every six months	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12
	Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries Weak capacity of the culture institutions Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development Non availability of reliable data on the	Promote culture in the development process	Enhance capacity for development of culture Develop legal regime and processes for safeguarding the intellectual property and creative heritage of Ghana Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework for development of culture Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation	SDG 8,9,16,17 AU 10,11,12,16

	cultural sector Growing negative influence of foreign culture		Popularise local cuisine and revive lost ones	
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3.2.3 GOAL COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS

The goal compatibility matrix is a tool used to determine the level of compatibility or otherwise between the District and national goals. To develop such a matrix for the Asunafo South District, criteria have been defined as follows;

Strongly compatible	-	2
Compatible	-	1
Neutral	-	0
Incompatible	-	-1
Strongly Incompatible	-	-2

Based on brainstorming and discussions with District level stakeholders in the plan preparation process the District goal was found to be compatible with the national goal. The outcome of the exercise is contained in the matrix below.

Table 2 Goal Compatibility Matrix

	National Goal: Build a prosperous society, create opportunities for all, safeguards the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment, maintain a stable, united and safe society and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
District Goal: <i>To enhance the socio-economic and political well-being of the people within the District through effective resource mobilization.</i>	
Remarks: Given that there is compatibility between the District and National goals harnessing resources from national level to drive the District development agenda would not be unnecessarily impeded. On the other hand the District Assembly would be contributing its quota to the attainment of the national goal and the international promises.	

Source: Asunafo South, DPCU, 2017

3.3: DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

Projected Development Requirements for Asunafo South District for 2018-

2021

Every planning intervention has an aim of solving a particular need of a target population. As a step in the preparation of District medium term plan, projections and needs assessment is the next step. Projections are done to forecast into the future to know the trend of population, agricultural output and other variables that needs to be projected. Needs assessment is also done to evaluate whether the available or existing services and facilities are able to cater for the current and future population. The projections and needs assessment will take into consideration current statistics and trends in various sectors and use that as the basis for future predictions for the Asunafo South District.

3.2.1 Population Projections for 2018-2021

Population projection is a very vital input in development planning process. It is the population needs that this whole plan seeks to address. To this effect, it is necessary to know the size of the human population at each point in time so as to be able to determine corresponding numbers and levels of social, economic and infrastructure needs required.

It is in the light of this that the population of the District has been projected from 2018 to 2021 for the purposes of preparing medium term plan for the District.

The current growth rate of the Asunafo South District is 2.5 percent according the District Statistical Service. In projecting the various population variables, the exponential method of projection was employed. Mathematically, the formula for the exponential forecasting technique is defined as:

$$P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$$

Where;

P_t = the future population

P_0 = the current (base year) population

r = the population growth rate t = the

projection period in years $e =$

2.718282 is a constant.

Assumptions for Population Projection

- The current migration trend will remain constant throughout the planned period

- The proportion share of males and females will remain constant throughout the period
- The proportionate share of the various age cohorts will remain the same throughout the plan period.

Projected Population of Asunafo South District for 2018-2021

The population of Asunafo South District is projected with the rate of 2.5% which is the current population growth rate of the District. Table 3.1 shows the population of the District for the next four years.

Table 3.5: Population of Asunafo South District for 2018-2021

District	Growth rate	2014	2018	2019	2020	2021
Asunafo South	0.025	78,129	95,427	97,843	100,320	102,860

Source: DPCU-ASDA, 2017.

It is realized from table 3.1 that, the District would attain a municipal assembly level with as the projected population meets the threshold. Therefore, measures to meet this new development should be put in place for betterment of the citizens.

Projection of Population by Age Cohort and Sex

The District is expected to have a percentage change of 7.9% in population by the end of the plan period. The female population of the District is expected to be more than the male population at the end of the plan period. The age-dependency of the District is 100:89. This information is shown in table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Projection of Population by Age Cohort and Sex

Age Cohorts	Proportion (%)		Year							
	Males	Females	2018		2019		2020		2021	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	51.6	48.4	5,272	4,943	5,405	5,067	5,542	5,195	5,682	5,327
5-9	51.4	48.6	7,630	7,220	7,823	7,402	8,021	7,590	8,224	7,882
10-14	51.0	49.0	6,885	6,611	7,059	6,779	7,238	6,950	7,421	7,126
15-19	50.1	49.9	584	582	596	595	608	607	621	620
20-24	50.8	49.2	6,153	5,963	6,309	6,114	6,469	6,269	6,633	6,427
25-29	44.1	55.9	3,174	4,031	3,253	4,133	3,337	4,237	3,422	4,345
30-34	47.6	52.4	2,786	3,069	2,857	3,147	2,929	3,227	3,003	3,309
35-39	49.0	51.0	2,564	2,671	2,629	2,739	2,695	2,808	2,763	2,879
40-44	49.9	50.1	2,069	2,081	2,121	2,134	2,175	2,188	2,231	2,243
45-49	48.8	51.2	1,677	1,760	1,719	1,805	1,763	1,850	1,808	1,897
50-54	47.0	53.0	1,373	1,549	1,408	1,588	1,443	1,628	1,480	1,669
55-59	49.3	50.7	787	809	806	829	827	851	849	872
60-64	49.5	50.5	978	998	1,005	1,023	1,029	1,049	1,055	1,076
65-69	45.3	54.7	3,621	4,367	3,713	4,477	3,807	4,590	3,904	4,707
70-74	40.3	59.7	544	806	557	827	571	847	589	869
75-79	41.3	58.7	340	482	348	495	358	507	366	520
80-84	36.9	63.1	325	386	332	396	338	406	344	416
85+	33.9	66.1	316	521	222	434	227	443	233	454
Total			47,078	48,849	48,065	49,982	49,378	51,244	50,623	52,638
			95,927		97,944		100,421		103,060	

Source: DPCU-ASDA, 2017.

Projected Population of Communities in the Asunafo South District

The population of the District was further brought to the community level using fifty (50) selected communities. This was to help determine the needs assessment at the community levels. The populations of the various communities for the plan period are shown in table 3.3.

The populations of the communities are spatially skewed towards the northern parts of the Districts. About 94 percent of the communities would still be rural even to the end of the plan period.

Table 3.7: Population Projection for Some Selected Communities

S\N	COMMUNITY	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Kukuom	20,986	21,532	22,083	22,641
2	Sankore	17,494	17,937	18,395	18,861
3	Abuom	3,089	3,117	3,146	3,175
4	Asarekrom	1,486	1,524	1,563	1,603
5	Tanoso	602	617	633	649
-6	Kwabenakuma	1,175	1,205	1,235	1,267
7	Adomako	964	988	1,013	1,039
8	Noberkaw	3,376	3,461	3,550	3,640
9	Kwahufowers	534	547	561	575
10	Kamirekrom	787	806	827	848
11	Mfreakrom	646	662	679	697
12	Siana	708	726	745	764
13	Dedekrom	359	368	378	387
14	Doodowa	2,334	2,393	2,454	2,516
15	Kwapong	10,846	11,121	11,405	11,693
16	Siiso	868	890	913	936
17	Dantano	3,400	3,486	3,575	3,666
18	Bawjiase	304	312	320	328
19	Afodowa	1,046	1,072	1,099	1,127
21	Abeternwom	460	472	484	496
22	Kokooso	1,753	1,797	1,843	1,890
23	Pesewkrom	1,072	1,100	1,128	1,156
24	Motopenso	595	610	625	641
25	Tanoho	528	541	555	569
26	Yankye	741	760	780	799
27	Weijakrom	766	785	805	826
28	Sakyikrom	259	265	272	279
29	Kwaadoma	282	289	297	304
30	Naketey	1,529	1,568	1,608	1,649
31	Kyenkyensibuoso	1,488	1,525	1,564	1,604
32	Atotrom	1,111	1,140	1,169	1,198
33	Abodom	526	540	554	568

34	Anwiaso	3,108	3,187	3,269	3,351
35	Dankwakrom	629	645	661	678
36	Adwumam	243	249	256	262
37	Sikafremogya	413	423	434	445
38	Agyeikrom	418	428	439	450
39	Anwiam	1,733	1,777	1,822	1,869
40	Beposo No. 2	1,135	1,163	1,193	1,223
41	Durowaakrom	895	918	941	965
42	Oppongkrom	1,039	1,066	1,093	1,121
43	Camp No. 1	1,192	1,222	1,253	1,285
44	Ohiampeanika	1,303	1,336	1,370	1,405
45	1000 Acres	408	418	429	440
46	Onwe	635	651	668	685
47	Seinua	835	857	878	901
48	Asibrem	795	815	836	857
49	Asufufuo	387	397	407	417
50	Kesekrom	128	131	135	138
	Total	95,927	97,944	100,421	103,060

Source: DPCU-ASDA, 2017.

Population Density

The population density informs planning for the District in terms of population per square kilometre so as to check overcrowding of various communities in terms of the provision of social amenities which will attract the population drift from one community to the other. The table 3.4 shows the population density of the District for the plan period.

The population densities of the above years show that all things being equal, for every square kilometre of land in Asunafo South District would be inhabited by 150, 154, 158 and 162 persons in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively. The results show that there will be an increment of 4 persons to a square-kilometre of land from 2018.

Table 3.8: Projected Population Density of ASDA

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population	95,427	97,843	100,320	102,859
Land Area	1442.8 sq/km			
Population Density per Population land area	150	154	158	162

Source: DPCU-ASDA, 2017.

3.2.2 Educational Enrolment Projections at Basic Schools

This section deals with forecasting into the future the gross enrolment at the basic school levels within the Asunafo South District. Gross Enrolment represents the number of pupils or students enrolled in a given level of education regardless of age. The assumptions that were considered in projecting the educational enrolment are outlined below. Table 3.5 depicts this information.

Assumptions

- The rate of change in enrolments of 2.53% at all the basic level will not change significantly over the plan period;
- The proportion of persons within the specified ages under consideration at each level of education, who have enrolled will not change significantly throughout the plan period, that is replacement rate at each level of education will not change significantly;
- The gross enrolment population at each level of education will not change significantly within the period under planning; and
- The number of new educational facilities, infrastructure and space will have less or no significant effects on the current enrolment rate at all levels of basic education.

It is realised that a total of 7,286, 13,700 and 5,065 students would be enrolled at the preschool, primary and JHS level respectively at the end of the plan period

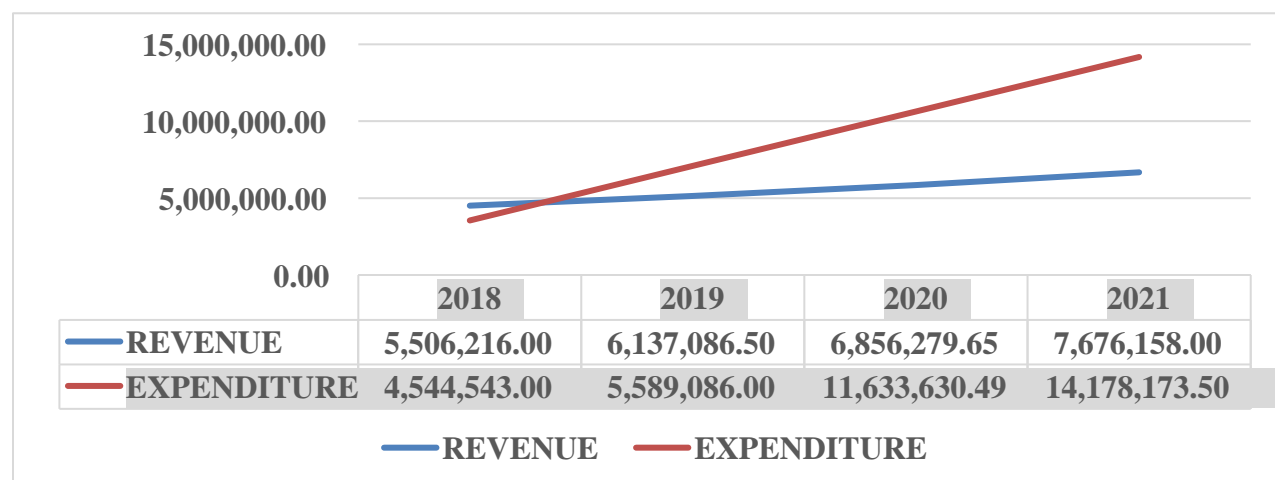
Table 3.9: Projected Gross Enrolment of Basic Schools in the Asunafo South District

Level	Years			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pre-school	6,760	6,931	7,106	7,286
Primary	12,710	13,032	13,362	13,700
JHS	4,699	4,818	4,940	5,065

Source: DED, DPCU-ASDA, 2017.

3.2.3 Revenue and Expenditure Projection

The figure 3.2 compares the District projected expenditure and projected revenue. It is realized that the projected revenue of the District is expected to increase in the year 2018 more than the expected expenditure. However, in the subsequent years the total expenditure of the District is expected to be higher than the expected revenue. This implies that without any planning intervention the District may not be able to meet its various expenses. Therefore, there is the need to intensify revenue mobilization for the District in order to undertake major development projects. **Figure 3.2: Revenue and Expenditure Projections for 2018-2021**



Source: DPCU-ASDA, 2017.

3.2.4 Projection for Agricultural Output (Major Staple crops of production)

The agricultural sector employs 68.7% of the labour force of the Asunafo South District therefore it greatly affects income and economic status of the individuals and the District as a whole. A critical look must be taken at this sector since any planning intervention in this regard will have immense effects on the District. To this cause, projections are made taking into consideration the major staple crops that are produced in the District. It is per this projection that plans concerning extension services and other agro-based provision can be made to the District through several projects. This projection will also give information on the land carrying capacity of the District, should the mode of operation of the farmers remain constant and as to how sustainable the land will be used without depriving the future generation of sufficient arable lands for farming. The projection of the major crop production levels holds the assumptions that:

- The annual increase in land under cultivation for various crops will not change throughout the plan period.
- There will be no change in the land fertility of the available undeveloped land.
- The level of technology advancement or requirement will not change over the plan period.
- Climatic conditions will remain the same and also there will be no natural occurrences which will alter the present conditions pertaining to agricultural production in the District

From the table 3.10 is can be deduced that there is an increment in the hectares under cultivation each year and this will affect undeveloped lands and eventually farmers will start encroaching the forest reserves if plans are not made in the plan period to enhance productivity on farm lands without having to increase the land under cultivation. This calls for good extension service provision as well as plans that will enhance access to improved seeds and other farm input to ensure increased agricultural production without having to increase hectare coverage of farms.

Table 3.10: Projection of Yield of Major Crops for 2018-2021

Year	Maize		Rice		Cassava		Yam		Cocoyam		Plantain		Tomatoes
	M/Tons	Ha	M/Tons	Ha	M/Tons	Ha	M/Tons	Ha	M/Tons	Ha	M/Tons	Ha	M/Tons
2017(baseline)	13,704	6,000	233	120	171,366	9,044	9,002	1,200	16,383	2,376	49,241	4,304	33,907
2018	13,917	6,020	236	123	173,173	9,648	9,137	1,392	17,398	2,412	51,069	352	37,772
2019	14,126	6,050	239	126	175,596	9,783	9,274	1,615	17,659	2,419	51,681	4,404	42,078
2020	14,338	6,081	242	129	178,056	9,920	9,414	1,873	17,923	2,426	52,301	4,457	46,875
2021	14,553	6,111	246	132	180,549	10,059	9,554	2,173	18,192	2,437	52,929	4,511	52,219

Source: District Agricultural Department, Asunafo South, 2017.

3.2.5 Projection for Post- harvest losses for some Major Staple Crops

Table 3.7: Projected Post-Harvest Losses for Major Food Crops

Year	Maize (Mt-3.8%)	Rice (Mt- 3.7%)	Cassava (Mt-4.0%)	Yam (Mt- 3.8%)	Cocoyam (Mt-3.8%)	Plantain (Mt-3.8%)	Tomatoes (Mt-3.8%)
2018	556	9	6,950	365	664	1,997	1,352
2019	565	9	7,047	370	673	2,025	1,380
2020	573	9	7,146	375	683	2,053	1,409
2021	582	10	7,246	381	692	2,082	1,439

Source: District Agricultural Department, Asunafo South, 2017.

This section looks at the post-harvest losses that are likely to be incurred if the projection of agricultural outputs holds for the period. The following assumptions must be in place to make the projection valid.

- The percentage of the post-harvest losses of the various major staple crops will remain unchanged in the planning period
- The output levels as projected for the planning period will hold
- The level of technology advancement or requirement will not change over the plan period.
- Climatic conditions will remain the same
- The occurrence of natural disasters will not alter the present conditions pertaining to agricultural production in the District.

Table 3.11: Projected Post-Harvest Losses for Major Food Crops

Year	Maize (Mt-3.8%)	Rice (Mt- 3.7%)	Cassava (Mt-4.0%)	Yam (Mt- 3.8%)	Cocoyam (Mt-3.8%)	Plantain (Mt-3.8%)	Tomatoes (Mt-3.8%)
2018	556	9	6,950	365	664	1,997	1,352
2019	565	9	7,047	370	673	2,025	1,380
2020	573	9	7,146	375	683	2,053	1,409
2021	582	10	7,246	381	692	2,082	1,439

Source: District Agricultural Department, Asunafo South, 2017.

Table 3.7 shows both the percentages and actual metric tonnes that will be lost after harvest during the plan period per the assumptions stated above. The figure 3.3 shows a diagram of some crops, their output per hectare as well as their post-harvest loss per hectare.

2.6 Needs Assessment for 2018-2021

As the current population shall increase over the plan period, there would also be a consequent change in needs of the people (threshold) for facilities and services. The needs assessment was therefore undertaken for the District to determine the required facility or service and the backlog to be provided for the plan period. The needs assessment covers; water, health and other facilities or services.

Road Improvements

The conditions of roads of the District enable it to be classified into three categories by the department of Feeder roads in Ghana. The department of Feeder roads define a feeder road as a public track or an engineered way for vehicular use connecting a rural community to; another rural community, or a rural community to an urban community, or a rural community to a road classified as a trunk road. Based on this definition all the roads in the District can be classified as feeder roads. The feeder roads in Asunafo South can be put into three categories; engineered, un-engineered and partially engineered. The engineered roads are motorable throughout the year, the partially engineered are seasonal motorable and the un-engineered is difficult to access throughout the whole year. The table 3.12 shows the various lengths of the roads under the various categories.

Table 3.12: Length and Conditions of Roads in Asunafo South District

Road	Length of Road(km)	Percentage (%)	Conditions of Road
Engineered Road	About 34	25	-Tarred road -Existence of drains -Motorable all year -Existence of potholes -Deteriorating speed ramps
Partially Engineered road	About 96	55	-Soil compacted -With drains -Partial seasonal -Existence of potholes
Un-Engineered road	About 44	20	-Without drains -Existence of potholes -Soil not compacted -Seasonal

Source: DFR-ASDA, 2017.

The mission of the Department of feeder road is to make all feeder roads accessible all-season round. From table 3.8 the partially engineered and un-engineered road in the District needs improvement within the plan period to become accessible all year-round and also the engineered roads because of the existence of potholes and deteriorating speed ramps. This means all the roads (about 174km) within the District needs improvement.

The fair and poor roads of the District have to be improved to good roads to enhance physical accessibility throughout the District. There are three (3) surface conditions that are used by the Department of Feeder Roads for feeder roads; bituminous surface, gravels and earth surface. Any of these surface conditions can be considered as good. The reason that account for the high percentage (77.12%) of both the partially engineered and un-engineered roads is because the District could not complete some of its road projects in the past plan period. Some of the reasons for the road improvement are to make the northern, western and eastern parts of the District accessible and also to enable the people in the communities along these regions access high order services such as District Hospital and Secondary School, market Training College and others from the District capital, Kukuom.

Water Needs Assessment

Due to the expected increase in population of the District over the plan period, it is very expedient to provide adequate facilities to be able to sustain the population without any pressure been exerted on the facilities. Therefore, this explains why the water needs assessment needs to be addressed since water is essential to human life.

In Asunafo South District the major source of water supply is borehole, hand-dug well and stand pipe. The total numbers of boreholes, hand-dug wells and stand pipes in Asunafo South District is 154, 251 and 62 respectively. Out of these water facilities available to the District only 114 boreholes and 2 hand-dug wells and the 2 stand pipes are functioning. About 57,5 per cent of the population have access to potable water supply. Table 3.13, 3.14 depict the needs assessment for the various water facilities in the Asunafo South District for the plan period.

Table 3.13: Assessment of Water Needs using Boreholes

Years	Total Population	Standard	Existing Boreholes	Required Boreholes	Backlog
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2018	95,927	1 borehole to 300 people	154	319	165
2019	97,944		154	326	172
2020	100,421		154	335	181
2021	103,060		154	344	190

Source: DWST, DPCU-ASDA, 2017.

Table 3.14: Assessment of Water Needs using Hand-Dug Wells

Years	Total Population	Standard	Existing Hand-Dug Wells	Required Hand-Dug Wells	Backlog
2018	95,927	1 Hand-Dug Well to 150 people	62	640	578
2019	97,944		62	653	591
2020	100,421		62	669	607
2021	103,060		62	687	625

Source: DWST, DPCU-ASDA, 2017.

Table 3.15: Assessment of Water Needs using Stand Pipes

Years	Total Population	Standard	Existing Stand Pipes	Required Stand Pipes	Backlog
2018	95,427	1 Stand Pipe to 5000 people	2	19	17
2019	97,843		2	20	18
2020	100,320		2	20	18
2021	102,859		2	21	19

Source: WASTSAN, DPCU-ASDA, 2017.

The three water facilities were considered for the District. The needs assessment was done separately for each facility to provide the alternative for the District. A total of 344 boreholes, 687 hand-dug wells and 21 stand pipes are expected to serve the entire population by the end of the plan period if the choice of borehole or hand-dug well or stand pipe is used to meet the needs of the District respectively. The three options can however be combined to undertake water planning activities for the District.

Health Needs Assessment

In order to ensure good health care in Asunafo South District for the plan period (2018-2021), health infrastructure needs to be improved to sustain the lives of the people.

The following assumptions were used to undertake the health needs assessment

- The existing health facilities will not change within the plan period
- The projected population should remain the same for the plan period
- The standard for undertaking the needs assessment will not change within the plan period. The table 3.16 shows the various health infrastructures available in the District and the number required to meet the health needs of the people for the plan period.

Table 3.16: Health Needs Assessment of Asunafo South District

Year	Population	Facilities	Standards	Number Available	Number Required	Backlog
2018	95,427	District Hospital	8000-200,000	0	1	1
		Health Center	5000-25,000	2	4	2
		Poly Clinic	30,000-50,000	1	2	1
		CHPS Compound	5,000	5	19	14
2019	97,843	District Hospital	8000-200,000	1	1	0
		Health Center	5000-25,000	2	4	1
		Poly Clinic	30,000-50,000	1	2	1
		CHPS Compound	5,000	5	20	15
2020	100,320	District Hospital	8000-200,000	1	1	0
		Health Center	5000-25,000	2	4	2
		Poly Clinic	30,000-50,000	1	2	1
		CHPS Compound	5,000	5	20	15
2021	102,859	District Hospital	8000-200,000	1	1	0
		Health Center	5000-25,000	2	4	2
		Poly Clinic	30,000-50,000	1	2	1
		CHPS Compound	5,000	5	21	16

Source: DHD, DPCU-ASDA, 2017.

In assessing the health needs, various health facilities were taken into consideration along with their respective threshold population and standards. These health facilities include the District hospital, health centres, poly clinic and the CHPS compound. Development interventions to cater for the health needs of the District by the end of the plan period will require 2 health centres, a Poly Clinic and 16 CHPS compound.

Educational Needs Assessment

An improved quality of education is a priority of the District Assembly. Though frantic efforts have been made in that direction but there is still more effort needed to push the sector forward. The educational needs assessment for the district was done on number of classrooms required for the basic schools. There are 78 pre-schools (public-57, private-21), 78 primary schools (public-57, private-21), 54 Junior High Schools (public-41, private-13), and 5 public Senior High Schools in the District. The classrooms needed by these schools are determined through the classroom needs assessments. The following assumptions were used in the classroom needs assessment.

- The current number of basic school for all levels within the pre-school level, primary and JHS will remain constant throughout the plan period;
- The number of available classrooms at the various educational levels will not change;
- The current population per classroom standards will remain constant over the plan period; and
- The gross enrolment at each level will not change within the plan period.

The table 3.13 is used to show the classroom needs assessment at the various school levels.

Table 3.13: Classroom Needs Assessment

Year	Level	Gross Enrolment	Classrooms available	Population per class (standard)	Classroom required	Backlog	Surplus
2018	Pre-School	6,760	156,	50	135	-	25
	Primary	12,710	468	45	282	-	186
	JHS	4,699	162	40	117	-	45
2019	Pre-School	6,931	156	50	139	-	17
	Primary	13,032	468	45	290		178
	JHS	4,818	162	40	120	-	42
2020	Pre-School	7,106	156	50	142	-	14
	Primary	13,362	468	45	297	-	171
	JHS	4,940	162	40	124	-	38
2021	Pre-School	7,286	156	50			
	Primary	13,700	468	45			
	JHS	5,065	162	40			

Source: DED, DPCU-ASDA, 2017.

To promote education, it is important to improve upon the environment (classroom) where this teaching and learning goes on. In view of this it is important to assess the classroom needs of the district. From table 3.8, the backlog or surplus of classrooms from 2014 to 2017 which is the plan period are stated. This was done from using a planning standard of 50 pupils to pre-school classrooms, 45 for primary and 40 for Junior High School (JHS) classrooms. The needs assessment for 2014 showed a surplus of 25 classrooms at the primary level while a backlog of 32 and 27 classrooms for the preschool and JHS respectively. The subsequent years also showed a backlog for the pre-school and JHS with the surplus for the primary school. The needs assessment of classrooms for the district therefore shows that, plan intervention is needed for the pre-schools and JHS and also the need to properly that good care of the primary schools so that they last to cater for the next plan period.

3.3 Adoption of District Development Goals, Issues, Objectives and Strategies

This section reveals the corresponding adopted development objectives and strategies of the Asunafo South District to the development goals and issues that were also adopted in the previous sections. Objectives are specific activities that are used to achieve a goal while the strategies describe the means of achieving the objectives. Table 3.14 shows the overall adopted development goals, issues, objectives and strategies.

Table 3.18: Adopted District Development Goals, Issues, Objectives and Strategies

GOALS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<p>1. Build a Prosperous Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others • Systemic abuse in the exemptions regime • Narrow tax base • Low capacity of internal revenue collectors • Poor Motivation • Poor road networks and conditions to enhance mobility of revenue collectors • Lack of logistics for collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate revenue collection leakages • Strengthen revenue institutions and administration • Pursue the full implementation of the Excise Tax Stamp Act, 2017 (Act 873) to boost revenue collection • Diversify sources of resource mobilization
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of production inputs • Low level of irrigated agriculture • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices • Erratic rainfall patterns • High cost of energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry • Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export

	<p>for irrigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low level of irrigated agriculture • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve agricultural production efficiency and yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs • Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erratic rainfall patterns • High cost of energy for irrigation • Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain • Limited application of science and technology • Lack of credit for agriculture • Inadequate access to land for agriculture production • Incidence of crops pest and disease • Limited access to veterinary and extension services • Bushfires destroying farms 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety • Reinvigorate extension services • Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme • Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain • Promote commercial and block farming • Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation • Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes • Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation • Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones • Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve post-harvest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Poor knowledge on storage avenues • Poor road networks which causes difficulty in transporting produce • Limited electricity network 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide incentives to the private sector and District assemblies to invest in postharvest activities • Provide support for small- and mediumscales agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative • Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers • Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the District level and a warehouse receipt system

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of electricity tariff Inadequate and unreliable electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure energy availability and reliability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-align the electricity tariff structure in support of industrial development Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network Tackle the corporate governance deficiencies in the energy sector that contribute to inefficiency, waste, and poor services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate investments in industrial research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Research and Development (R&D) and Financing for industrial development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refocus the operation of public research institutions to support the development of selected strategic industries • Provide incentives for the establishment of R&D laboratories by the private sector to support value chain in targeted industries • Leverage science, technology and innovation for industrial development • Create appropriate environment to encourage financial institutions to provide long-term financing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number of skilled industrial manpower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure improved skills development for Industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors • Develop in collaboration with trade unions, a database for trained apprentices and artisans, and establish a National Apprentice Recruitment Agency • Transform the apprenticeship training model from a supply-driven approach to a market-demand model
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate access to dedicated land in every region for the establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector specific industrial enclaves, and enterprise free zones

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the development of existing and new industrial clusters and manufacturing enclaves, with a renewed focus on value addition, skills development and jobs creation and
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax burden on businesses Inadequate access to affordable credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance Business Enabling Environment 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on businesses and create opportunities for business expansion Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement Institute effective commercial dispute mechanism in support of private sector growth and development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of capital Limited availability of medium to long term financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve Business Financing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs Ensure banking and financial services are more attractive and accessible to private sector businesses Establish an Industrial Development Fund (IDF) to finance critical private sector industrial initiatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to credit by SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship
			training and business development services

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs • Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distressed but viable industries • Severe poverty and underdevelopment among periurban and rural communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement One District, one factory
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominant informal economy institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalize the informal economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to finance by informal sector operators and agricultural enterprises in the rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection
2.Create opportunities for all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Inadequate financing of the sanitation sector institutions by GOG 4. Declining funding by development partners 5. Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 6. Limited capacity at the MMDA level 7. Privatization of provision of sanitation services marginalises the large percent of urban poor population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector • Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services • Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign • Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative • Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan • Provide public education on solid waste management

	<p>8. Poor attitude of the citizenry towards waste management practices</p> <p>9. Low number of improved in- house toilet facilities</p> <p>10. Poor maintenance of toilet facilities</p> <p>11. Inadequate number of public toilet facilities</p> <p>12. Inadequate number of refuse dumps</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity • Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation • Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management • Expand disability-friendly and genderfriendly sanitation facilities • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation • Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High dependency on development partners for support to urban water • Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions • Inadequate access to water services in urban areas • High unaccounted-for water • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor planning for water at MMDAs • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells • Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems • Provide mechanized borehole and small-town water systems • Improve water production and distribution systems • Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery • Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs • Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities • Develop capacity to implement the Ghana Drinking Water Quality Management Framework

	<p>harmonization in water service delivery</p> <p>Inconsistencies and conflicts in the implementation of legislations regulating the decentralized development system in the water sectors</p> <p>Delay in implementing plans for water sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for water sector 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the ‘Water for All’ programme, in line with SDG 6 Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting • Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate cultural infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote culture in the development process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance capacity for development of culture • Re-vamp Centres for National Culture • Review and implement existing cultural policy framework
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Poor quality of education at all levels • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • Low participation in non-formal education • Educational system focused on merely passing exams • Inadequate funding source for education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children • Facilitate implementation of language policy • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve human capital development and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate implementation of a comprehensive National Employment policy and Labour Intensive public works policy • Strengthen employment co-ordinations, to all sectors of the economy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing incidence of casualisation of employment • Poor industrial relations among partners •• High disability unemployment • High exploitation of labour • Non-availability of a comprehensive Informal Employment Policy • Non-availability of a comprehensive Informal Employment Policy • Unfavourable DACro-economic conditions relating to the informal sector 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine human capital and skill set needs for Ghana over the medium and long term • Revamp public employment centres across Districts • Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs • Promote harmonious industrial relations • Finalise and implement National Human Resource Development Policy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector • Poor documentation on the informal sector • Low levels of technical and vocational skills • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities • Weak linkage between academia, training and industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the creation of decent jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units • Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures • Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship • Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs • Create an effective coordination system for management of labour migration issues and the elimination of child labour for decent work outcomes • Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate the job market and encourage the formal and informal sectors to create decent employment • Strengthen capacity of informal labour unions to engage in social dialogue • Build capacity of informal sector

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Inadequate emergency services • Poor quality of healthcare services • Unmet needs for mental health services • Unmet health needs of women and girls • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Inadequate financing of the health sector • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons • Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) • Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services • Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity • in access to quality health care Expand and equip health facilities • Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services • Effectively implement the health financing strategy • Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) • Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen healthcare management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify the implementation of malaria control programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve population management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization • Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes • Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)
3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks • Geographical disparities in access to transport services • Rapid deterioration of road networks • Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management for all modes of transport • Poor surface conditions of roads • Soil erosion during rainy seasons • Limited funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and maintain the national road network • Develop a more rigorous public transport system to help alleviate congestion in urban areas • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in District capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. • Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop efficient land administration and management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue on-going land reforms to address title and ownership to land • Review existing laws on land and consolidate them • Fully decentralise Lands Commission and digitise its operations • Ensure high standard of land data security

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning Scattered and unplanned human settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) • Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation • Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning • Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure establishment of Zongo and inner-city development fund to finance appropriate programmes. • Develop and implement major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes • Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber • Forest fires • Inadequate staff • Weak enforcement of regulations • Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas • Over reliance on fire wood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect existing forest reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country • Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes • Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan • Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services • Over dependence on hydro generation sources • Low water inflows to hydro plants • High cost of electricity generation •• Weak regulatory enforcement • Unreliable power supply • Low involvement of private capital in the power sector • Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate participation of independent power producers (IPPs) and other private sector institutions in the generation and distribution of power • Achieve cost recovery for electricity services • Renewables (mini hydro, solar, biomass, wind, tidal) • Prioritise expansion of power generation in relation to least-cost environmentally friendly technologies in line with Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country • Low broadband wireless access • Poor quality ICT services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance application of ICT in national development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve telecommunications accessibility • Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide • Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony

4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of administrative decentralization • Ineffective sub-District structures • Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level • Poor service delivery at the local level • Weak capacity of local governance practitioners • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization • Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen political and administrative decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs • Strengthen decentralized departments and sub-District structures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor-quality equipment and infrastructure • Inadequate personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance security service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry • Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure • Enhance the proportion of security persons on frontline duties

Source: DPCU-ASDA; NDPC, 2017.

3.3 BROAD DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Broad interventions have been put in place to serve as a basis for the formulation of specific projects for implementation and management. Given the resource base of Asunafo South District Assembly, the broad themes guiding District development planning, needs of the various communities making the District as well as technical considerations, the following development programmes would be pursued.

1. Strengthening District resource mobilization, utilization and control
2. Expanding the provision of development support and production of infrastructure
3. Managing the spatial dimensions and growth patterns of human settlements
4. Accelerating the modernization of the Primary Sector and agro based industrial development
5. Sustainably managing sanitation and the natural environment
6. Creating local economic development systems based on partnerships with the private and third sectors
7. Developing the human resource base of the District
8. Providing an open, transparent and accountable use of public resources
9. Reducing inequalities in incomes between various spatial units

3.4: SUSTAINABILITY TESTS

Development in whatever form must be sustainable. Sustainability has to do with maintaining a positive balance between social, economic and environmental goals. The policies, programmes and plans to be implemented have been subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure to assess their impact on the environment. Policies, programmes and plans have been assessed based on their effects on the four main pillars that is natural resources, socio-cultural conditions, the economy and institutional issues. A separate SEA plan has been prepared to guide the implementation of the Plan. Various mitigating measures have outlined in the plan. Some of these include of landscaping and planting of trees in all tender documents as part of the contract. The physical unit will be strengthened to ensure that such provision in the document is executed to the latter. Also conflicting policies will be considered and modified to achieve the desire result.

Furthermore the Assembly shall subject all projects to EIA to identify and redeem the potential outcomes that will affect the environment, being it social, economic, physical and institutional.

The Poverty Reduction Strategies should not lead to damaging the environment of the poor or the beneficiaries of the programs and projects. Since the environmental conditions have serious consequences on the health, opportunities and security of the people. The application of sustainable analysis of the proposed programs/projects took into consideration three (3) key sustainability factors namely, effects of natural resources, effects on social and cultural conditions and effect on the District economy. Each activity was matched against these factors to see whether they are very compatible, neutral or incompatible. Points were awarded as follows:

Very compatible	-	2
Compatible	-	1
Neutral	-	0
Incompatible	-	-1

The identified programs and projects are subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment tools on the tables below

Table 3.19 Sustainability matrix

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
1.Embark on routine monitoring of			

revenue collection	0	1	2
2. Erection of revenue check points/barriers	0	1	2
3. Create credible and verified database and update	0	1	2
4. Prepare and submit proposals for funding to Development Partners	0	1	2
5. Resource and empower sub-District structures to support revenue generation	0	1	2
6. Organize monthly F&A sub-committee meetings to track expenditure	0	1	2
7. Organize quarterly Budget Committee meeting to review expenditure	0	1	2
8. Comply with internal control mechanism for the utilization of public funds (issuance of warrant and pre-auditing)	0	1	2
9. Implement the recommendations of Auditor General's Department	0	1	2

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
10. Form and develop 20 new groups and strengthen 15 existing ones	0	1	2
11. Organize Area planting sessions to identify problems in the District	0	1	2
12. Organize one District RECL planning session at Kukuom		1	2
13. Procure inputs to carry out extension demonstrations in District	0	1	2
14. Carry out 32 extension on relevant technologies in all operational areas	0	1	2
15. Carry out 40 field days on demonstrations in all operational areas	0	1	2
16. Organize 2 study tours for staff, farmer groups to acquire new knowledge and skills for their operations	0	2	2
17. Sensitization of farmers on planting for food and jobs and other government initiative	0	2	2
18. Organize to recover outstanding amount balances for inputs subsidies for participating farmers	0	2	2
19. AEAs carry out home or field visits to educate farmers and other stakeholders on improved technologies for adoption	0	2	2
20. Train 100 farmers on livestock disease management	0	2	2
21. Train 150 farmers on animal			

nutrition using demonstration in feed formulation for poultry and livestock	0	1	2
22. Train 150 livestock/poultry farmers in good husbandry and management practices (housing & records keeping)	0	1	2
23. Introduce a sustained of vaccination for livestock and poultry (vaccination campaign)	0	1	2
24. Procure quantities of vaccines for animal health care at Kukuom	2	0	2
25. Increase in yield of maize production in the District	1	1	2
26. Promote the commercialization of rice farming	0	1	2
27. Establish 3 No. rice and Cassava processing plants	1	1	2
28. Organize training for 50 processors on processing and storage of agriculture produce	0	1	2
29. Facilitate the promotion of grading and standardization system for adoption by 25 traders for cereal commodities for both the domestic and international markets at Asunafo South	0	1	2
30. Promote fortification of staples for processing	0	1	2
31. Promote and demonstrate the use of narrow crib technology at all the 4 zones	0	0	1

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMNETS			
1.Rehabilitation of 120km feeder roads	-2	2	2
2.Construct 120km feeder roads	-2	2	2
3.Construction and tarring of 35km town roads.	-2	2	2
4.Construct 22 No. of Culverts	-2	2	2
6.Construct speed rumps on principal streets of the District	-2	2	2
7.Construction of U-drains at Kukuom	-2	2	2
Connection of electricity of 20no. rural communities to the national grid			
Extension of electricity to 20 newly developed areas			
Regular maintenance of street lights			
9.Tree planting along river banks	-2	2	2
10.Planting of ornamental	2	2	0

trees along all major streets in the Kukuom township			
11.Plant avenue trees and other shade trees in the District	2	1	0
12.Sensitize the populace on the essence of horticultural services and effective role the departments plays	1	0	0
13.Promote soil and water conservation techniques for FBOs	2	1	1
14.Promote the construction of post-harvest facilities for 20 FBOs	1	0	0
15.Organize public sensitization for a on bush fires and other disaster issues	2	1	0
16.Organize training programmes for fire volunteers	1	1	0
17.Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day	0	1	0
18.Facilitate the preparation of planning schemes for 5 communities	0	1	1

19. Retracing of existing planning schemes of Kukuom township and other communities	0	1	1
20. Secure Base maps and area photograph maps for growing settlements	0	1	1
21. Organize public educational programmes on planning and building regulation	1	1	0
22. Undertake street naming and property addressing system exercise	1	0	0
23. Ensure quick processing development application for the issuance of building permits	1	1	0
24. Secure Base Maps and Area photographs for growing settlements in the District	1	1	0
26. Organize 6No. statutory planning committee meetings	1	0	0

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
Education			
1. Complete the construction of 1no. 6-Unit classroom block ,Office, store, 2-seater KVIP and 2-Unit urinal at Kwapong	-2	2	0
3. Construction of 1no. 6-unit KG with 2-Unit offices , 3-Unit stores, Kitchen and pantry, 6-seater WC and 4-Unit washroom at Kukuom	-2	2	0
4.Rehabilitation of 20no. dilapidated schools in the District	-2	2	0
5.Construction of 10no. 3-unit classroom block and Ancillary facilities for JHS	-2	2	0

6.Construction of 10No. 6-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities for primary schools	-2	2	0
7.Construct 20no. teacher accommodation in rural commuities	-2	2	0
7.Extension of School Feeding Programmes to 17 schools in the District	-2	2	0
Provide 5,000 school uniforms and 5000 shoes to needy school children			
8.Procure 1000 dual desk, 1000 mono desks and 300 6-unit desk for KGs	-2	2	0
9.Procure 450no. dual desks for 3no. schools	-1	2	0
Support Girl Child education	-1	2	0
Provision for scholarships and Bursaries for students			

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural	Effect on the District Economy

		Conditions	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit			
1.Construction of 4No. 16-seater KVIP	-2	2	1
3.Construction of 1No. 6-seater WC toilet facility at Kukuom	-2	2	1
Conduct public education on CLTS in 60 communities	-1	2	1
5.Provide financial support to 200 households to construct household toilets	-1	2	1
6.Provision of Limited Mechanization for eleven (11) communities in the District	-1	2	1
7.Construction of small town pipe system in four (4) communities in the District	-1	2	1
8.Drilling and construction of 51no. boreholes	-1	2	1
9.Rehabilitation of 30no boreholes	-2	2	1
10.Expansion of Water System (rehabilitation of pumps, repairing of stand pipes and expansion of water to newly developed areas/sites)	-1	1	1
11.Provision of 10no. refuse containers			
12. Promote the use of households			

refuse bins			
13. Implement Government Daily Sanitation Day Policy			
14.Promote Private Sector investment in liquid waste management			
15.Construct 20no. public toilets (KVIP)			
16.Acquire 2no. final waste disposal sites			
17.Evacuation of final waste pyramids in 6 communities in the District			
18.Rehabilitate/Conduct manual dislodging on 20no. Aqua Privy toilets to the status of newly constructed ones			
19.Revamp and train 20 water and sanitation management committees	-1	2	1

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
Health Sector			
12.Construction of 3no.	-2	2	1

CHPS compounds			
13.Complete the construction of 2no. CHPS compounds	-2	2	1
Completion of District Health Directorate Administration block at Kukuom			
14.Upgrade Health Centres at Kukuom and Sankore	-2	2	1
Undertake public education on the operationalization of CHPS Concept			
Provision of health delivery logistics (procure medical equipment for health facilities)			
15.Organize quarterly DAC meetings to access the level of HIV/AIDS in the District	0	2	1
Social Welfare & Community Development			
Provide financial support for PWDs			
Develop data on PWDs and related vulnerability in all communities in the			

District			
Form and train Child Panel in 10 communities			
Register and train 50 street children to acquire employable skills			
Provide alternative life skills for 100 women			
16. Provide additional support for 100 households under LEAP	0	2	1
Identify and train 30 PLHIV in skill development			
Support PWD programmes in the District			
Support 500 vulnerable to access health care through NHIS			

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY			
Organize refresher training for 60 revenue staff annually	0	1	2
Provide logistics for effective revenue collection	0	1	2
Intensify public education on payment of rates	0	1	2
Engage rate payers and other stakeholders in fee- fix resolutions	0	1	2
Provide funds for preparation of composite budget	0	1	2
Provide funds for monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects	0	1	1
Provide funds for the celebration of national and statutory anniversaries	0	1	1
Provide funds for procurement and maintenance of office equipment and other logistics	0	1	1
Procurement of equipment and other network connectivity for GIFMIS	0	1	1
Provide funds for Gender related programs	0	2	1
Organize regular Town Hall	0	1	1

meetings			
Provide office accommodation for Four Area	0	1	1
Complete the construction of 1no. Police Post at Abuom	-2	1	1
Remodeling/extension of District Assembly Office block at Kukuom	-2	1	1
Construction of 1No Magistrate court at Kukuom	-2	1	1
Ensure regular Social Accountability meetings	-2	1	1
Undertake Residents' Satisfaction survey	-2	1	1

Measures to address impacts

The application of the sustainability tools to the policies, programmes, activities as against the four main criteria brought to the fore the need for the adoption of series of measures to address the negative impacts. The results of the assessment of 50 polices, programmes and activities in the four criteria were encouraging. A few negative impacts recorded during the sustainability tests need to be addressed to ensure sustainability.

Generally, the constructional activities as reflected red coloration showing that the projects may have negative impacts on the environment such as the depletion of the forests, land, and pollution of water bodies.

To address these degradation and pollution of water bodies, the District Assembly in collaboration with the Forestry Unit and other stakeholders have been planned to enforce the prevention of activities around the construction areas to conserve the vegetation. Additionally, sites earmarked for construction activities shall be carefully selected to avoid depletion of the

forest area. This is especially true of areas around the forest covers so that proper care and precautions are taken to enhance the protection of wildlife such as snails, lizards, rodents, birds, snakes, insects, earthworm and termites.

To reduce the negative impact of erosion on project sites, the works department of the Assembly have been tasked to use the GPS and identify appropriate gradients before the landscaping of such sites are done. This is done in collaboration with the Department of Parks and Garden to check any further run-offs or erosion of the top soils and creation of gullies. In other parts of the District, agro forestry is vigorously being promoted to address this problem. Similarly sensitization activities shall be vigorously pursued to reduce the impact of the depletion of the forest cover. Where roads are to be constructed, the planting of grasses along the edges shall also be pursued to prevent erosion.

On socio-cultural issues, relating to access to land that affect both farming activities, individuals and families the District Assembly will make enough budgetary allocation to provide adequate compensation to the affected land owners.

The problems of poor management of public toilets leading to the pollution of the environment are also strongly being addressed by the District Assembly. Under this arrangement, the Assembly is encouraging private partnership in the operation and management of toilets based on contract between the Assembly and the operators. The construction of household latrines through the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) concept is also vigorously being pursued by the District Assembly through Community Water and Sanitation Agency.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the broad District development programmes for implementation within the plan period. It presents the broad programmes and indicative financial estimates from 2018-2021. The broad programs to be implemented by the District within the planned period 2018-2021 have been formulated taking into consideration the District development goals, objectives, strategies, priorities and issues from the District poverty mapping and pro-poor programming, joint District programmes such as gender issues, environmental issues, HIV and AIDs as well as Social Protection Programmes, local economic development programmes and streamlining it with that of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines.

Consequently, this goal will be achieved through the following strategies;

- Build a prosperous Society
- Create opportunities for all
- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
- Maintain a stable, united and safe society
- Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

4.2 Development Programmes and Sub-programmes of the District for 2018 – 2021

These projects were selected with the active participation of the District Assembly/Area Councils, Sector Departments and Organizations, NGOs/CBOs and Private Sector. The development objectives adopted for the District as per the thematic areas provided by the NPDC guideline is presented below:

Table 4.13 Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District Assembly for 2018-2021

PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
Revenue Improvement Programmes	Capacity building
	Market infrastructure development
Private Sector Development Programme	Market infrastructure development
	Small and medium scale enterprise development
	Enhancing Public Private Partnership on tourism development
	Employment creation
	Industrial Development
Energy Improvement Programme	Electricity extension
Agriculture Improvement Programme	Increase access to agriculture mechanization
	Capacity building for extension officers
	Financial support to District Agriculture Directorate
	Farmers Day Celebration
Basic Education Improvement Programme	Improve access to educational infrastructure
	Enhancing access to ICT
Health Care Improvement Programme	Improve access to healthcare infrastructure/facilities
	Improve access to financial assistance
	HIV/AIDS/STIs Reduction
Social Protection Programme	Child protection and family
	Increasing access to social protection
	Livelihood Empowerment
Women Economic Empowerment Programme	Life Skills provision
Sanitation Improvement Programme	Increase access to toilet facilities
	Household sanitation facilities Improvement
	Solid waste management

Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme	Increasing access and coverage of potable water
Road Transport Improvement	Road rehabilitation
	Bridge and culvert construction
Natural Resources Improvement Programme	Water resources management programme
	Climate variability and change
	Disaster management
Human Settlements Development Programme	Public Education programme
	Preparation of planning schemes/layouts
Revenue Improvement Programme	Capacity Building
Planning and Budgeting	Support to DPCU

COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION 2018-2021

Table 4.2: Composite Programme of Action (PoA)

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Ensure improved fiscal performance sustainability	-Eliminate revenue collection leakages -Diversify sources of resource mobilisation	Revenue Improvement Programmes	Capacity building	Intensify effective daily supervision and monitoring of Revenue collectors	Revenue collection leakages reduced						45000.00		DA	Finance Unit
		Revenue Improvement Programmes		Erection of revenue check points/barriers	Revenue check points erected						12,000.00		DA	Budget Committee
	Revenue Improvement Programmes	Capacity building	Create credible and verified database and update	Data available						30,000.00		Finance	DPCU	
	Revenue Improvement	Capacity building	Prepare and submit proposals for	Proposals prepared and submitted to									DPCU	Accounts

		Program mes		funding to Development Partners	Development Partners									
				Resource and empower sub-District structures to support revenue generation	Sub-District structures resourced and empowered					2500 0.00		DA		DPCU
Improve public expenditure management	Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs			Promote transparency and accountability in revenue collection						2400 0.00		DA		Budget Committee
		Planning and Budgeting	Support to DPCU	Organise quarterly Budget Committee meetings to review expenditure	Quarterly Budget Committee meetings held					4,00 0.00		DA		Finance Unit
				Organize Quarterly F&A Sub- committee meetings to track expenditure	Quarterly F&A meeting organized					4,00 0.00		DA		DFO/DB A

				Comply with internal control mechanisms for the utilization of public funds (Issuance of warrant and pre-auditing)	Warrant and pre-audit 100% of all expenditure with in the year					5,000.00		DA	DBA/DIA
				Implement Asset Management Register for the District Assembly	All Assembly Assets registered					2,000.00		DA	Stores/Finance Unit
				Implement the recommendations of Auditor General's Dept.	Promptly respond to audit queries					4,000.00		DA	DCD, DFO/DIA
Support Entrepreneurship and SMEs development	Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs -Mobilise resources from	Revenue Improvement Program		Engage financial institutions to increase access to financial service to MSMEs	MSMEs access to credit facilities increased							DA	NBSSI

	existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs													
			Small and Medium Scale Enterprise development	Conduct training for 100 SMEs	Improved skills for SMEs								BAC	NBSSI
				Enter into PPP for the provision of market facilities	Market facilities provided through PPP					1,600.00			CA	BAC/PS
				Support the formation of 30 Business groups and Trade Associations	50 Groups and Trade Associations formed					3,000.00			BAC	Cooperative/DPC U

				Train 50 groups in product packaging and marketing	50 Groups trained in product packaging and marketing					30,000.00			PSDO /BAC	DPCU/D OC
				Organize sensitization workshops for private sector on PPP	Sensitization workshop on PPP conducted for the private sector					12,000.00			BAC	CA
				Support implementation of BAC Programmes	BAC programmes supported					10,000.00			BAC	CA
				Identify SSEs in collaboration with NBSSI/BAC	SSEs identified					300.00			BAC/ NBSSI	CA/DPCU

				Organise training for Executives, Managers members of Cooperatives to know their rights, responsibilities and book keeping	Training on rights, responsibilities and book keeping for Executives, Managers organized					1,400.00			Dept. of Trade & Industry	DPCU
				Completion of 1No. 10-Unit Market Stores at Sankore	1No. Market stores completed					1000.00			DA	Works Dept.

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	Facilitate the provision of training and business development		Small and Medium Scale Enterprise development	Organise training for SMEs in Entrepreneurship	Training for SMEs in entrepreneurship organized					20,000.00			BAC	REP
				Organise training in Technology Improvement and packaging in honey processing at Kukuom	Training in technology improvement and packaging in honey organised					3,500.00			BAC	REP/MOFA

				Organise technology improvement training in cassava processing at Kukuom	Training in technology improvement in pepper processing organised					3,500.00			BAC	REP/MOFA
				Organise Basic training in Batik and Confectionery at Kukuom	Basic training in batik and confectionery organised					3,500.00			BAC	ASDA
				Organise Basic Training in poultry at Kukuom	Basic training in poultry organised					3,500.00			BAC	DoA
				Organised Technology Improvement training in poultry production and feed mixing at Kukuom	Technology improvement training in poultry production and feed mixing organised					3,500.00			BAC	DoA

				Organise Technology Improvement training in soap production	Technology improvement training in soap production organised					3,00.00			BAC	REP
				Facilitate the establishment of Light Industrial Zone	Light industrial zone established					100,000.00			PSDO	DPs/DPC U/Garages
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in District development plans -Promote public private partnership for investment in the sector			Identify all tourism potentials in the District	Catalogue of tourism potentials developed					5,000.00			PSDO	GTB/CNC

				Develop and print tourism brochures for the District	Tourism brochure developed and printed					2,000.00			DPCU	GTB/CNC
				Enact by-laws to regulate and set standards in the tourism industry	Bye-laws enacted and gazetted					8,500.00			PSDO	DPCU/DOC/Finance Unit

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	Implement 'One District, One factory' Initiative	Economic Development	Industrial Development	Provide Counter Funding for REP Activities	Jobs created					200,000.00			ASDA	GoG

				Establish rice factory at Norbekaw	Rice Factory established					200,000			DA	DoA
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Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Don or	Lead	Collabo
Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors	Promote demand driven skills development programmes		Employment creation	Conduct skills development programmes for 300 youth	Reduction in Youth employment							60,000.00	Trade & Industry	YEA

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Promote agriculture mechanization	Facilitate the supply of power tillers and other appropriate technologies for small holder operators	Agriculture improvement programme		Promote commercialization of rice farming	Rice farming commercialized									
				Establish 2 No. Cassava processing plants at Kukuom and Noberkaw	Mango, Cashew & Cassava processing factories established									

				Identify, update and develop targeted extension messages and disseminate existing technological packages	Improve agricultural productivity to ensure food security					24,750.00			DoA	MOFA/DPCU
				Intensify field demonstration/field day/study tours to enhance the adoption of improved technologies	Improve agricultural productivity to ensure food security					24,750.00			DoA	MOFA/DPCU

				Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages	Improve agricultural productivity to ensure food security					24,750.00			DoA	MOFA/DPCU
				Intensify the use of mass communication system and electronic media for extension delivery						25,531.95			DoA	MOFA/DPCU

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab

Improve Post Harvest management				Organize training for 50 processors on processing and storage of agric produce	Processors trained on processing and storage of agric produce					4,000.00			DoA	MOFA
				Facilitate the promotion of grading and standardization system for adoption by 25 traders for cereal commodities for both the domestic and international markets						5,000.00			DoA	MOFA
				Promote fortification of staples for processing						6,000.00			DoA	MOFA

				Promote and demonstrate the use of narrow crib technology at all the 4 zones						4,00 0.00			DoA	RADU
				Form and develop 20 new groups and strengthen 15 existing ones						5,00 0.00			DoA	RADU
				Organize Area planting sessions to identify problems at Kukuom, Sankore and Kwapong						4,00 0.00			DoA	RADU

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Improve Production Efficiency and yield		Economic development	Agriculture development	Procure inputs to carry out extension demonstrations in District	Inputs to carry out extension demonstration procured					5,000.00			DoA	RADU
				Carry out 32 extension on relevant technologies in all Operational Areas						5,000.00			DoA	RADU

				Carry out 40 field days on demonstrations in all Operational Areas						3,00 0.00			DoA	RAD U
				Organize 2 study tours (intra) for staff, farmer groups to acquire new knowledge and skills for their operations						2,00 0.00			DoA	RAD U
				Sensitization of farmers on Planting for Food and Jobs and other gov't initiatives						2,00 0.00			DoA	RAD U

				Organize to recover outstanding amount balances for inputs subsidies from participating farmers								5,000.00	DoA	RAD U
				AEAs carry out home and field visits to educate farmers and other stakeholders on improved technologies for adoption								4,000.00	DoA	RAD U
				Support organization of National Farmers Day	National Farmers Day organized					20,000.00			CA	DoA
Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														

GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo
Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and income generation				Train 100 farmers on livestock diseases management	Training for 100 farmers on livestock diseases organized					3,500.00			DoA	RADU
				Train 150 farmers on animal nutrition using demonstration in feed formulation for poultry and livestock	Training for 150 farmers on animal nutrition organized					4,000.00			DoA	RADU

				Train 150 livestock/ poultry farmers in good husbandry & management practices (housing & records keeping						4,00 0.00			DoA	RADU
				Introduce a sustained programme of vaccination for livestock and poultry									DoA	RADU

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GOAL 02: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participate in education	Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Devt.	Complete the construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block, office, store, 2-seater KVIP and 2-Unit urinal at Kwapong	Improve access to educational infrastructure					450,000			GES	ASD A/Works Dept.

on at all levels	at all levels													
				Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with concrete slab at Kukuom SHS	Improve access to educational infrastructure					700,000.00			GES	ASD A/Works Dept.
		Basic Education Improvement Programme		Rehabilitation of 20No. Existing schools in the District	Improve access to educational infrastructure					154,507.70			GES	ASD A/Works Dept
		Basic Education Improvement Programme		Construction of 10No. 3-Unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities for JHS District-Wide	Improve access to educational infrastructure					1,900,000.00			GES	ASD A/Works Dept

		Basic Education Improvement Programme		Construction of 10No. 6-Unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities for primary schools District-Wide	Improve access to educational infrastructure					3,800,000.00			GES	ASD A/Works Dept
		Basic Education Improvement Programme		Construct 10No. Teachers Quarters in 10 schools	Educational infrastructure increased					1,900,000.00			GES	Works Dept./ ASD A
Enhance the teaching and learning of Sciences and Mathematics	Improve quality of education at Basic and Senior High School levels with emphasis on science and mathematics			Provide financial support for STME Clinics	Enhanced learning					24,000.00			GES	Works/AS DA

				Support the Organisation of 'My Day at School'	My first Day at School organised					16,000.00			GES	ASDA
				Extension of School Feeding Programme to 20 schools in the District	School Feeding Programme extended					2,000,000.00			GES	ASDA
				Provision to support Girl-Child Education program/activities	Girl-Child Education activities supported					12,000.00			GES	ASDA
				Liaise with the District Education Directorate to organise Mock BECE exams	Mock BECE exams organised					14,000.00			GES	ASDA

				Conduct training workshop for Maths, Science and English teachers at all levels	Enhanced teaching and learning					30,00 0.00			GES	DEO C
				Provide Scholarships and Bursaries to students	Enhanced teaching and learning					61,80 3.08			GES	ASD A
				Conduct training workshop for all newly trained teachers	Enhanced teaching and learning					10,00 0.00			GES	ASD A
				Conduct regular visits and monitoring to all Basic Schools	Enhanced teaching and learning					80,00 0.00			GES	ASD A

				Organise Sports activities at all levels	Enhanced teaching and learning					32,000.00			GES	ASDA
				Organise Cultural activities at all levels	Cultural activities organised					24,000.00			GES	ASDA
				Organise Guidance and Counselling section for all students at all levels	Guidance and counselling section organised					16,000.00			GES	ASDA
Enhanced quality of teaching and learning	Improve teaching and learning environment to increase achievement and better schooling outcomes			Provide funds for Best Teacher awards annually	Enhanced teaching and learning					100,000.00			GES	ASDA

				Organise community sensitisation on Girl-Child education	Enhanced Girl-Child education					8,000 0.00			GES	ASD A
				Procure 1000 dual desks, 1000 mono desks, and 300 6-unit desk for KGs	Enhanced teaching and learning					410,0 00.00			GES	ASD A
				Procure 450 dual desks for 3No. Schools	Enhanced teaching and learning					99,00 0.00			GES	ASD A
				Organise training section for Food Vendors in all schools on hygiene	Training for food vendors on hygiene organised					2,000. 00			GES	DEH U

Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Healthcare improvement programme	Improve access to healthcare infrastructure/facilities	Construction of 3No. CHPS Compounds at Doodowa, Pafo Nkwanta and Afodowa	Improved access to health facilities					610,000.00			GHS	Work s Dept. ASD A
				Complete the construction of 2No. CHPS Compound at Weijakrom and Asibrem	Improved access to health facilities					55,000.00			GHS	Work s Dept. ASD A
				Support National Immunization Days, Malaria prevention and other health programmes	National Immunization Day, Malaria prevention and other health programmes supported					61,803.08			GHS	ASD A

				Procure Medical Equipment for Health Centre at Kukuom	Improved health services delivery					100,000.00			GHS	ASD A
				Upgrade Health Centres at Kukuom and Sankore	Improved health services delivery					270,000.00			GHS	Work s Dept. ASD A
				Organise training for Medical Staff (capacity building)	Improved health services delivery					6,441.60			GHS	Devt. Partne rs
				Completion of District Health Directorate Administration block at Kukuom	Improved health delivery services					37,747.84			GHS	Work s Dept./ ASD A

				Procurement of emergency equipment and logistics	Improved health delivery services					86,76 3.34			GHS	Devt. Partners
Strengthen health care management system	Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system			Organise monthly meetings of MHMT	Improved health delivery services					44,44 7.04			GHS	
				Organise Quarterly meetings of the MHMT and the Sub-District In-charges	Improved health delivery services					23,08 2.40			GHS	
				Procure Computers and accessories and other logistics	Data processing enhanced					80,56 4.80			GHS	

Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STI infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Expand and Intensify HIV Counselling Testing (HCT) programmes		HIV/AIDS/STIs Reduction	Intensify Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting to relevant Agencies on HIV/AIDS	Reduction in HIV cases					80,000.00			GHS	ASDA
				Organise Awareness Creation Programme on Local information centres	Reduction of HIV/AIDS					12,883.20			ASDA	DHD
				Provision of logistics (text kits, recording tools and other consumables)	Reduction of HIV/AIDS					38,649.60			GHS	NGOs /Dev. Partners

				Training of health staff at the various health facilities	Reduction of HIV/AIDS					6,441.60			GHS	
				Creation of STDs Corner at various facilities for effective counselling services	Reduction of HIV/AIDS								GHS	ASD A/NGOs
				Provision of adequate logistics (flyers, fuel, vehicle, etc) for effective campaign	Reduction of HIV/AIDS					38,649.60			GHS	ASD A/NGOs
				Training of staff and Lab. Personnel, chemical sellers on case detection and management	Reduction of HIV/AIDS					6,441.60			GHS	NGOs

				Organise Testing of all STI Cases for HIV & TB	Testing of STI cases for HIV/TB organised								GHS	
				Organise quarterly DAC meetings to assess the level of HIV/AIDS in the District	Quarterly DAC meeting organised					8,320.00			ASDA	DHD
				Organise DRMT meetings	Quarterly DRMT meetings organised					4,320.00			ASDA	DHD
				Organise Stakeholders training for PLHIV at Area Council level	Stakeholder training for PLHIV organised					3,000.00			ASDA	DHD

Reduce Disability, morbidity and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services			Ante-Natal care services	Improved health					20,000.00			DHD	ASDA
				Enhancing delivery coverage by ensuring that each Facility has a Midwife	Health delivery services improved					38,484.00			GHS	PPs
				Set-up Adolescent Health Centre	Health delivery services improved					27,725.00			GHS	
				Offer Family Planning services at Outreach and Home Visits	Health delivery services improved					46,379.52			GHS	PPs

Enhance the technical and financial resource for child protection and welfare at all levels	Enhance budgetary allocation for the implementation of Child Protection and family welfare programmes	Social Protection Programme	Child Protection and Family	Form and train Child Panel IO communities	Child Panel formed and trained					2,200.00			SW&CD	ASDA
				Register and train 50 street children to acquire employable skills	Street child registered and trained for employable skills					1,000.00			SW&CD	ASDA
Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnera	Establish District funds to support brilliant but needy children	Social Protection Programme	Increasing access to social protection	Provide financial support for PWDs programmes	Decent living					80,000.00			SW&CD	ASDA

ble childre n														
				Creation of awareness, public sensitization and education, community durbar and meetings on development issues						2,794.29			SW&C D	ASD A
Strengt hen the Liveli hood Empow erment against Poverty Progra mme	Progressive ly expand the LEAP to cover extreme poor and vulnerable households		Livelihood Empowerm ent	Provide additional support for 100 households under LEAP	Reduction of poverty					30,00 0.00			SW&C D	YEA

Promote economic empowerment of women	Provide alternative life skills training and seed capital, as well as partnering the private sector and NGOs to provide temporary hostel facilities	Women economic empowerment programme		Provide alternative life skills for 400 women	Enhanced/ Alternative income					48,000.00			SW&CD	YEA
Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	Define and disaggregate sanitation budget at all levels	Sanitation Improvement Program	Increase access to toilet facilities	Construction of 20 No. 16-seater KVIP	Improved sanitation					1,200.00			Works Dept.	DEHU
				Construction of 2 No. 12-seater Aqua Privy toilet at Dantano & Sikafremogya	Improved Sanitation					130,000.00			Works Dept.	DEHU

		mme		Complete the construction of 3No. 20-seater WC Toilet facility at Kukuom, Sankore and Kwapong	Improved sanitation					31,105.07			Works Dept.	DEH U
				Construct 6No. Institutional Latrines	Improved sanitation					1,100.00			Works Dept.	DEH U
Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign		Household Sanitation Facilities Improvement	Conduct public education on CLTS in 60 communities	Improved sanitation					12,000.00			DEHU	Works Dept.

Promote effective solid waste management at all levels	Intensify public education on improper waste disposal	Promote National Improvement Programme	Household Sanitation Facilities Improvement	Provide financial support to 200 households to construct household toilets	Improved sanitation					200,000.00			DEHU	Works Dept.
			Solid Waste Management	Conduct public education on proper waste disposal in 50 communities in the District	Improved sanitation					30,000.00			DEHU	Works Dept.
				Procure sanitation tools and logistics for cleaning and general services	Improved sanitation					15,000.00			DEHU	Works Dept.

				Provision for sanitation package and fumigation	Improved sanitation					400,000.00			ASDA	DEHU
				Acquisition of Land for the dislodgement of solid and Liquid waste	Final waste Disposal Site acquired					125,000.00			DEHU	Work s Dept.
	Facilitate the acquisition of land for the development of engineered land fill sites for the treatment and		Solid Waste Management	Evacuation of refuse in selected communities to final disposal sites	Improved sanitation					136,000.00			DEHU	Work s Dept.
													CA	

	disposal of solid waste			Maintenance of sanitation equipment and vehicles	Improved sanitation					15,000.00				Finance Unit
Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities	Promote and provide mechanized boreholes	Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme	Increasing access and coverage of potable water	Drilling and Mechanization of 50 No. Boreholes	Increased water coverage					1,000,000.00			ASDA	Works Dept. CWSA

				Construction of Small Town Pipe System Norbekaw, Dantano and Abuom	Increased water coverage								CWSA	ASDA Works Dept.
				Drilling and construction of 50No. boreholes	Increased water coverage					1,000,000.00			ASDA	Works Dept.
				Rehabilitation of 50No. boreholes	Increased water coverage					200,000.00			Works Dept.	ASDA

				Revamp and train 20 Water and Sanitation Management Committees	Improved management of water and sanitation facilities					40,000.00			Works Dept.	DEH U
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THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
GOAL 03: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs and future rehabilitation costs	Road transport improvement programme	Road rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of 120km feeder roads	Improved accessibility					600,000.00			Works Dept.	DFR
				Construct 120km feeder roads	Improved accessibility					100,000.00			Works Dept.	DFR
				Construction and tarring of 25km town roads	Improved accessibility					200,000.00			GHA	ASDA

			Bridge and Culvert construction	Construct 22 No. of culverts	Improved accessibility					100,000.00			Works Dept.	DFR
				Construct speed rumps on principal streets of the District	Improved accessibility								Works Dept.	GHA
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management	Natural Resource Improvement Programme	Water resources management programme	Tree planting along river banks	Improved sustainable water management					30,000.00			Forestry Unit	NAD MO

				Planting of ornamental trees along all major streets in Kukuom township	Ornamental trees planted along major street					50,000.00			Parks & Gardens	DPC U
				Plant avenue trees and other shade trees in the District						2,500.00			Parks & Gardens	DPC U/TA
				Plant trees in some selected schools in the District						2,000.00			Parks & Gardens	GES
				Sensitise the populace the essence of horticultural services and effective role the department plays						1,500.00			Parks & Gardens	DPC U

Develop Climate resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems	Promote sustainable support in the area of soil and water conservation techniques		Climate variability and change	Promote soil and water conservation techniques for FBOs	Improved agriculture					15,000.00			MOFA	Natural Resource
				Promote the construction of post-harvest facilities for 20 FBOs	Reduction on post-harvest losses					20,000.00			MOFA	Natural Resource
Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response	Establish community centres for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to		Disaster management	Organise public sensitisation for a on bush fires and environmental degradation	Public sensitization on bush fires and environmental degradation organised					24,000.00			NADMO	NCC E

	implement rescue and relief activities													
				Conduct awareness creation on bushfire and other disaster issues	Increased preparedness of communities in disaster management					20,000.00			NADMO	GNFS
				Organise training programme for Fire Volunteers	Fire Volunteers trained					16,000.00			NADMO	ASD A/GNFS
				Provide relief items to disaster victims	Enhanced livelihood of disaster victims					10,000.00			NADMO	DA

Promote sustainable, spatially integrate, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial planning nationwide	Human settlements development programme		Facilitate the preparation of planning schemes for 5 communities	Orderly development of human settlements					108,000.00			PPD	DPC U.
		Human Settlements Development Programme		Update existing/planning schemes within the plan period in All Electoral Areas	Layout/planning schemes updated					15,000.00			PPD	DPC U
		Human Settlements Development Programme		Secure Base maps and Area photograph maps for growing settlements	Base maps and Area photographs secured					50,000.00			PPD	DPC U

		Human Settlements Development Programme		Organise public educational programmes on planning and building regulations	Enhanced knowledge on development control issues					16,066.59			Physical Planning Dept.	Works Dept.
		Human Settlements Development Programme		Undertake Street naming and property addressing system	Enhanced revenue mobilization					20,000.00			Physical Planning Dept.	Works Dept.
		Human Settlements Development Programme		Ensure quick processing development applications for the issuance of building permits	Improved in the issuance of building permit					500.00			CA	PPD
		Human Settlements Development Programme		Conduct enforcement to ensure compliance with building permit document	Building permit enforced					20,000.00			PPD	Works Dept.

		Human Settlements Development Programme		Enforce payment of penalties by developers who flout building regulation	Penalties paid by defaulters					1,000.00			DPCU	GPS
		Human Settlements Development Programme		Organise 6No. Statutory Planning Committee meetings	Statutory Planning committee meetings held					4,000.00			CA	PPD
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators					Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
										GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs	Revenue Improvement Programme	Revenue Mobilization	Training 60 revenue staff annually	Improved revenue mobilization					32,000.00			Finance Unit	DA

		Revenue Improvement Programme	Revenue Mobilization	Provide logistics for effective revenue collection	Improved revenue mobilization						9,000.00		CA	DPCU
		Revenue Improvement Programme	Revenue Mobilization	Intensify public education on payment of rates	Improved revenue mobilisation					40,000.00			Finance Unit	ISD/Works
		Revenue Improvement Programme	Revenue Mobilization	Engage Rate payers and other stakeholders in fee-fixing resolutions	Fee-fixing resolutions held yearly					6,540.00			CA	Finance
		Revenue Improvement Programme	Revenue Mobilization	Update revenue charts regularly	Revenue chart updated regularly								Revenue Unit	Finance Unit

		Revenue Improvement Programme	Revenue Mobilization	Valuation of properties	Properties valued					80,000.00			ASDA	LVD
		Revenue Improvement Programme	Revenue Mobilization	Institute awards scheme for revenue collectors	Awards scheme instituted						400.00		DA	Budget Committee
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Planning and Budgeting		Support DPCU activities	Enhanced local government service					50,000.00			DA	Finance Unit
				Provide funds for preparation of Composite Budget	Improved District level budgeting					72,000.00			DA	Finance Unit

				Provide funds for monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects	Ensure timely completion of projects					200,000.00			DA	Finance Unit
				Provide funds for the preparation of DMTDP	Improved District level planning					60,000.00			DA	Finance Unit
				Provide funds for the Celebration of National and Statutory Anniversaries	National Anniversaries celebrated					40,000.00			DA	Finance Unit
				Provide funds for self-help projects	Funds provided for self-help projects					618,030.8			DA	Finance Unit

				Provision for Contingency Fund	Improved District level planning					745,772.565			DA	Finance Unit
			Capacity Building	Provide funds for Manpower Skills Development (Training/Seminars/Conferences)	Assembly members trained in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting process					101,413.00			DA	Finance Unit
				Organise quarterly Sub-committee meetings	Quarterly Sub-committee meetings held					9,000.00			DA	Finance Unit
				Organise quarterly Executive Committee meeting	Quarterly Executive Committee meetings held					4,000.00			DA	Finance

				Organise Quarterly General Assembly meetings	Quarterly Executive Committee meetings held					25,000.00			DA	Finance
				Provide funds for procurement and maintenance of office equipment and other logistics	Official vehicles, plants and equipment maintained and repaired regularly					80,000.00			DA	Finance Unit
				Procurement of Equipment and other network connectivities for GIFMIS	Equipment and other network connectivities for GIFMIS procured					30,000.00			DA	Finance Unit
				Provide funds for Gender related programs	Funds provided Gender related programs					32,000.00			DA	GDO

Improve popular participation at regional and District levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability			Organise 3 Town Hall Meetings (Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget)	Town Hall Meetings organised					60,00.00			DA	DPC U/Finance Unit
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	-Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs -Strengthen sub-District structures			Establishment of 4No. Area Council offices at Kokooso, Asarekrom, Kukuom and Kwapong	Sub-District structures operational					61,803.08			DA	Finance Unit
Enhance public safety and security	Transform security services into a world class security institution with		Strengthening Security System	Complete the construction of 1No. Police Post at Abuom	Improved security					24,432.10			DA	Works Dept.

	modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure													
Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding			Construction of 1No. Magistrate Court at Kukuom	1No. Magistrate Court constructed					287,163.98			DA	Works Dept.

Table : Definition of score

Definition	Score
Very Strong results or impact	3
Average results	2
Weak results	1
No results	0

4.3 PRIORITIZATION PROGRAMME MATRIX

Table 4.3 Prioritization Programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
	Social Impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial Impact (e.g. nationwide/ selected region)		
Private Sector Development Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Energy Improvement Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th

Agriculture Improvement Programme	3	3	2	3	2.8	2 nd
Basic Education Improvement Programme	3	3	3	3	3	1 st
Health Care Improvement Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Social Protection Programme	3	3	0	3	2.3	11 th
Women Economic Empowerment Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Sanitation Improvement Programme	3	3	2	3	2.8	2 nd
Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Road Transport Improvement	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Natural Resources Improvement Programme	3	3	2	3	2.8	2 nd
Human Settlements Development Programme	2	2	2	3	2.3	11 th
Revenue Improvement Programme	2	2	0	3	1.8	13 th

4.3 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Introduction

This section of the plan examines the revenue and expenditure pattern of the District from 2018 to 2021. It also shows the revenue projections for the District from 2018 to 2021. It reveals the major sources of revenue and the challenges that are posed to revenue mobilization and management in the District. An indicative Financial Plan deals with the means for mobilizing and utilizing financial resources for the implementation of the MTDP.

Strategies for the mobilization and utilization of funds take the following into consideration:

- Sources of funding such as Internally Generated Funds (IGF);
- Projected central government in-flows such as DACF, DDF, Development partners etc;
- Location and filling of financial resource gaps (e.g. floating District Bonds)

4.3.1: RESOURCE NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The current plan has been comprehensively developed to embody the development aspirations and needs of the people of the Asunafo South District. There is a clear focus, goals and objectives that must be met within the medium term of 2018-2021. District planning has since moved from the blue plan days to an era whereby plan preparation must be accompanied with clear resource provisions. This is helpful in ensuring that financial resources can be harnessed and utilized for plan implementation. As contained in the Composite Plan of Action for the District, an estimated amount of GH¢ 40,786,570.00 is expected to go into the financing of the development proposals outlined in this plan.

4.3.2: FUNDING SOURCES

The Asunafo South District Assembly would continue to play its role as the owner and propeller of development. As a result, statutorily allocated resources would be prudently applied to dealing with the development challenges of the District. Since the establishment of the District some years back, the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) has been and continuous to be the single most important source of funding for development activities. This trend will continue with this Medium Term Plan. Apart from the DACF, the Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Donor funds and District Development Funds (DDF) would be wholly applied to the implementation of

development proposals of the District Plan. Other Donor grants and GoG funds to the various departments in the District will also to be applied to the implementation of the policy document.

4.3.3: RESOURCE GAPS

Although the District has prioritized and planned within its budget constraints and challenges there are potential resource gaps that cannot go unmentioned. The DACF is subject to frequent deductions at the centre and the little that eventually gets to the MMDA’s is usually associated with delays and arrears. Within the medium term therefore it is impossible to determine the deductions that are likely to take place even though it is possible to estimate the amount that might accrue to the District from the DACF.

Again, the District’s efforts at revenue mobilization are usually associated with leakages, corruption and poor supervision making it impossible to meet planned targets. Again, there is weak database on rateable items thus making it difficult to generate adequate revenue to meet development needs.

Over the years the District has had to pay the community contribution component of many counterpart funded projects. The trend is likely to continue into the future. It cannot therefore be predicted with certainty the amount of resources that would flow from communities into the coffers of the District for plan implementation.

Donor funds are usually reliable when prior agreements have been reached. However, it is difficult to get the consensus of all donors on planned projects before coming out with a plan. There might be instances therefore when donors are unable to take up their role as spelt out in the DMTDP. Such cases would necessarily lead to budget deficits and may pose threats to plan implementation processes.

4.3.4: STRATEGIES TO MOBILISE AND UTILIZE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Given the huge budgetary requirements, it is important to mobilize resources from a range of areas to implement the proposals of the DMTDP. The following strategies would be use;

- Efforts will be given to strengthen the departments and build the capacities of the Assembly to perform its basic functions to put it in a good position to qualify for the DDF.

- Various components of the DMTDP would be marketed to development partners and their commitment to the plan obtained;
- **Broadening our local revenue base and** exploring new revenue sources included in the fee fixing resolutions;
- The DACF Secretariat would be contacted at the beginning of every year to ascertain the possible inflows to the District minus all forms of deductions to enable good financial planning;
- Local resource mobilization would be strengthened through the build-up of reliable databases;
- There would be close supervision of revenue collection to help eradicate corruption;
- Development would be delivered strictly on the basis of demand. Communities must therefore express needs by building up a substantial counterpart fund. This would be achieved through vigorous education and awareness creation of all concerned; and
- New sources of development funding would also be explored.
- Removing tax exemptions in some cases;
- Introducing new local tax revenue sources;
- Revising and extending service charges; and
- Establishing enterprises for profit;
- Floating of District Bonds

4.3.5: KEY EXPENDITURE AREAS AND FINANCIAL CONTROL MECHANISMS

The thematic areas are given equal priority in the DMTDP. However, there would be massive investments in human resources and the development of productive infrastructure. These two areas alone constitute 85.58% of the entire financing requirements of the DMTDP. In this regard therefore, there should be prudence in the use of scarce resources to ensure that every sector of the system gets its fair share. There are already measures in place to ensure fiscal prudence at the District level and these would be strictly adhered to. These measures are;

- The Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663): this Act guides the tender processes in the District. It would be employed in dealing with all tender issues to ensure that there is value for money in contract procedures.

- The Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654): this Act ensures that there is counter-balancing in the way resources are disbursed. It is relevant to ensure that no one person can sit somewhere and decide on payments and amounts. The District Assembly would ensure that payment schedules and procedures are firmly followed.
- The Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658): the District has an internal audit unit and for the matter all payments would be sanctioned by the unit before they are made.

Table 4.4: Asunafo South District Assembly Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilizati on strategy	Alternativ e course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Other s	Total Revenue			
Private Sector Development programme	2,030,666	1,565,066	80,000	385,600	-	-	-		
Energy Improvement programme	1,160,000	1,000,000	160,000		-	-	-		
Agriculture improvement programme	1,117,540	491,040	-	626,500. 00	-	-	-		
Education improvement programme	13,380,000	13,360,000	-	20,000	-	-	-		

Health care improvement programme	4,200,000	4,160,000	40,000	-	-	-	-		
Social protection programme	380,000	376,000	4,000	-	-	-	-		
Women economic empowerment programme	32,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	-		

Sanitation Improvement Programme	5,634,000	5,634,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme	1,321,000	1,281,000	-	40,000	-	-	-		
Road transport improvement programme	1,150,000	1,150,000	-	-	-	-	-		

Natural Resources Improvement Programme	298,000	298,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Human settlements development programme	164,000	164,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Revenue Improvement programme	156,000	156,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Planning and Budgeting	12,773,353	9,767,413	3,005,940	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	43,796,559	39,434,519	3,289,940	1,072,100	-	-	-		

CHAPTER FIVE

FORMULATION OF COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (PoA) AND DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the Composite Programme of Action (POA) and District Annual Action Plan for the various programmes and projects that will be implemented within the planned period 2018-2021 including the responsibilities of the institutions/units involved; within specific time frame. Justification of projects, their locations and cost, criteria for phasing of the plan and other implementation factors are also discussed in this chapter.

Arrangements for funding the estimated cost of implementing the plan and related cost sharing/funding sources are also discussed in this chapter.

a. Criteria for Phasing of the Development Plan

The selection of projects for implementation within the four-year period (2018-2021) was based on agreed criteria notably:

- Completion of on-going projects/programmes before embarking on new ones
- Projects and programmes whose cost can conveniently be contained in the budget
- Projects and programmes that require urgent attention.
- Projects/programmes which fall in line with priorities under the national and District goals
- Projects/programmes which provide the necessary conditions and infrastructure for other direct productive activities to take off
- Emergency programme/projects to quickly alleviate the suffering of the people
- Programmes/projects that will address cross-cutting issues such as gender, environment, HIV/AIDs, Social Protection, local economic development, maternal health, vulnerable groups and other pro—poor interventions Emergencies such as disaster, disease outbreak, conflict etc
- into the development process.

b. Justification for Choice of Annual Action Plan and Location of projects

The specific location of projects is based on the following factors:

- Needy or deprived areas in terms of socio-economic infrastructure and services, accessibility, and spatial/economic intention.
- Access to deprived areas where the production of agro-based raw materials, food crops and export crops can be improved
- Areas with the necessary threshold population. Notwithstanding this, some deprived areas are supported
- Communities with a proven capacity for self-help and local initiative

c. Implementation Factors

The implementation of planned programmes/projects within the four-year period will take into consideration certain administrative, social, climate, and geological factors.

Some of these include:

- Timely availability of funds and other inputs.
- Availability of personnel with the necessary technical skills and expertise.
- The seasonal calendar of the activities of rural population, especially farmers.
- The seasons and their effect on the roads

d. Selection of Implementing Agency

The various implementing departments/agencies, NGOs and donors were chosen for the following reasons:

- Existing and expected functions
- On-going and planned projects by the agency in question
- Technical resource availability
- Expertise in the relevant field of project.

e. Arrangement for Funding

Funds from the Central Government would form the main source of financing the development plan. Efforts will also be made to source funds from NGOs and other donors in the District for plan implementation. The District Assembly's internally generated revenue is also expected to support some aspects of the plan to facilitate easy access to finances for implementation.

f. Estimated Cost of Implementing Annual Plans

A summary of the programme areas, projects and activities as well as the cost and sources of funding are presented in programme of Action and Annual Plans. The yearly estimated expenditures have also been provided according to the four (4) thematic areas.

The total cost of the Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2018-2021 is estimated at (GHC..). The breakdown under the four (4) thematic areas of the NMTDPF, 2018-2021 is as follows:

- | | | |
|--|---|-----|
| ➤ Economic Development | - | GHC |
| ➤ Social Development | - | GHC |
| ➤ Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | - | GHC |
| ➤ Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | - | GHC |

g. Cost Sharing and Sources of Funding

The sources of funding for the plan are listed as follows:

- Central Government Grants including the District Assemblies Common Fund
- Internally Generated Fund
- Central Government Grants to Decentralized Departments
- NGOs
- Development Partners
- Local Communities
- Philanthropists

5.2 Composite Programme of Action and Annual Action Plans

The development programs, projects, activities, cost and time frame for implementation as well as location and sources of funding are presented in the Programme of Action (POA) and Annual Action Plans for implementation. In the plans, yearly estimated expenditures have been provided based on the NMTDPF 2018-2021 thematic areas of:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountabilit

5.3 District Annual Action Plan Linked with Budget (GHC)

5.3.1 Annual Action Plan for 2018

Table 5.1: Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build A Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
Finance and Revenue Mobilization													
	Organize F&A Sub-committee meetings to track expenditure	Kukuom		F&A Sub-committee meetings held					6,500.00			DA	Finance Unit
	Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings	Kukuom		Quarterly Budget Committee meetings organized					4,000.00			DA	Finance Unit

	Implement the recommendations of Auditor General's Dept.	Kukuom		Auditor General's recommendations implemented					2,000.00			DA	DFO/DIA
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Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build A Prosperous Society

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
Finance and Revenue Mobilization													
	Implement Asset Management Register for the District Assembly	Kukuom		All Assembly's assets registered					2,000.00			DA	Finance Unit/Stores
		Kukuom							2,000.00			DA	DFO/DIA

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build A Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development													
Trade, Tourism & Industrial development													
	Organise training in Technology Improvement and packaging in honey processing	Kukuom		Training in technology improvement and packaging in honey organized					3,500			BAC	NBSSI/NGO
	Organise technology improvement training in pepper processing	Kukuom		Training in technology improvement in pepper processing organized					3,500			BAC	NBSSI/NGO
	Organise Basic training in Batik and Confectionery.	Kukuom		Basic training in batik and confectionery organized					3,500			BAC	NBSSI/NGO

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build a prosperous society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development													
Trade, Tourism & Industrial development		Kukuom											
	Organise Basic Training in poultry	Kukuom		Basic training in poultry organized					3,500			BAC	NBSSI/NGO
	Organise Technology Improvement training in Suit and Wedding Gown sewing.	Kukuom		Training in technology improvement in suit and wedding gown sewing organized					3,500			BAC	NBSSI/NGO
	Support implementation of BAC	Kukuom		BAC programmes supported					10,000			BAC	DPCU
	Organize Technology Improvement training in carpentry and joinery	Kukuom		Technology Improvement training in carpentry and joinery organized					3,500			BAC	DPCU

	Completion of 1no. 20-Unit Market stores	Sankore		1No. 20-Unit Market completed					100,000			DA	Works Dept.
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Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build a prosperous society

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development													
2.Agriculture Development													
	Identify, update and develop targeted extension messages and disseminate existing technological packages	District Wide		Improve agricultural productivity to ensure food security					24,750			DoA	DPCU/DADU
	Intensify field demonstration/ field days/study tours to enhance the adoption of improved	District Wide		Improve agricultural productivity to ensure food security					24,750.00			DoA	DADU/DPCU

	technologies												
	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages	District Wide							24,750.00			DoA	DADU/DPCU

Table 5.2: Economic development

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build a prosperous society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Economic Development													
2.Agriculture Development					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Intensify the use of mass communication system and electronic media for extension	District Wide							25,531.95			DoA	DPCU/DADU

	delivery												
	Support National Farmers Day activities	District Wide		National Farmers Day activities organized					30,000.00			DA	MoFA
	Support 'Planting for food and Job' activities	Selected community							20,000.00			DoA	MOFA/GoG

Table 5.3 Social development

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build a prosperous society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery													
1.Education and Youth Development													
	Support Girl-Child education program/activities	Kukuom							3,000.00			GES	DPCU
	Support the organization	Kukuom							4,00				

	of My First Day at School								0.00			GES	DPCU
	Support the conduct of STMEI	Kukuom							6,000.00			GES	DPCU
	Expansion of School Feeding Programme to deprived communities	District Wide							400,000.00			DA	GES

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Go G	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery													
1.Education and Youth Development													
	Liaise with the District Education Directorate to organize mock BECE exams	Kukuom		Quality of teaching and learning improved					3,500.00			GES	DPCU
	Support students with scholarships and bursaries	Kukuom		Students supported with scholarships					61,803.08			GES	DA
	Organize Independence Day celebration	Kukuom		Independence Day celebration organized					15,000.00			GES	DA
	Support to Best Teachers award scheme	Kukuom		Best teachers' award scheme supported					5,000.00			GES	DA

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Social Services Delivery													
1.Education and Youth Development					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block	Kwapong		Increase equitable access to Education in the District					168,740.10			DA	GES/Works Dept.
	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit KG with 2-unit offices, 3-Unit store, kitchen &pantry, 6-seater WC and 4-unit washroom	Kukuom		Increase equitable access to Education in the District					200,000.00			DA	GES/Works Dept.

	Re-roofing of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block for R/C Primary	Kukuom		Access educational infrastructure increased	to					22,173.14			DA	GES/Works
	Renovation of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block	Kukuom		Access educational infrastructure increased	to					30,765.80			DA	GES/Works

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Social Service Delivery														
Social Services Delivery 1.Education and Youth Development					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	

	Rehabilitation of 4No. existing schools in the District (Self-help projects)	Asunafo South		Increase equitable access to Education in the District					154,507.70			DA	GES/Works Dept.
	Supply of 450 No. Dual Desk for 3No. Schools	Kukuom, Afodowa, Siiso		Increase equitable access to education in the District					99,000.00			DA	GES/Works Dept.
	Complete the construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Kwapong		Access to educational facilities increased					47,426.57			DA	Works Dept.

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
<u>Social Services Delivery</u>													

2.Health Delivery													
	Construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Weijakrom & Asibrem		Improve access to quality healthcare					400,000.00			DA	GHS/Works Dept.
	Construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Pafo Nkwanta & Doodowa		Improve access to quality healthcare					200,000.00			DA	GHS/Works
	Support NID, Malaria prevention and other health programmes	Kukuom		Improve access to quality healthcare									GHS/DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
<u>Social Services Delivery</u>													
2.Health Delivery													

	Procurement of Medical Equipment for Health Centre	Kukuom		Improve access to quality healthcare					100,000.00			DH D	GHS
	Intensify monitoring, evaluation and reporting to relevant Agencies on HIV/AIDs	Kukuom		Improve access to quality healthcare					20,000.00			DH D	GHS/DPCU
	Upgrading of Health Centre	Kukuom		Improve access to quality healthcare					530,220.00				GHS/DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
<u>Social Services Delivery</u>													
2.Health Delivery													
	Drilling and	Asibrem		Improve									

	mechanization of 1No. borehole for CHPS Compound			access to quality healthcare					28,000.00			DH D	Works Dept.
	Drilling and mechanization of 1No. borehole for CHPS Compound	Pafo Nkwanta		Improve access to quality healthcare					37,000.00			DH D	Works Dept.
	Completion of District Health Directorate Administration	Kukuom		Improved access to quality healthcare					37,747.84			DH D	Works Dept.

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
<u>Social Services Delivery</u> 3.Social Welfare & Community Development													
	Form and train Child Panel in 10 communities	Selected communities		Public informed about developmental issues and PWD supported					4,400.00			SW &C	DPCU

												D	
	Register and train 50 street children to acquire employable skills	District Wide		Public informed about developmental issues and PWD supported					2,000.00			SW &C D	DPCU
	Support PWD Programmes	District Wide		Public informed about developmental issues and PWD supported					80,000.00			SW &C D	DPCU
	Creation of awareness, public sensitization and education, community durbar and meetings on development issues			Public informed about developmental issues and PWD supported					5,888.58			SW &C D	DPCU
	Facilitate the payment of LEAP allowances to beneficiaries	All Electoral Areas		LEAP allowances paid to beneficiaries					1,200.00			SW &C D	DA
<u>Social Services delivery</u>													
4.Environmental Health and													

Sanitation Services													
	Procurement of logistics for cleaning and General services	Kukuom		Access to sanitation facilities improved						15,000.00			DA DEHU

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</u>													
1.Infrastructure Development (Electricity)													
	Maintenance and installation street lights	Major communities		Street lights rehabilitated					70,000.00			DA	Works/VR A
	Extension of electricity to deprived communities	Selected communities		Electricity extended to communities					307,031.00			DA	Works/VR A

	Supply of 800 low tension wooden poles to 50 communities	District Wide		Low tension poles supplied to communities					600,000.00			DA	Works/VR A
	Extension of electricity to newly developed areas/sites	District Wide		Electricity extended to newly developed areas					800,000.00			DA	Works/VR A

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</u> 1.Infrastructure development (Social, Community and Recreational facilities)													
	Complete the construction of	Kukuom		Community centre					100,000.00			DA	

	Community Centre			completed									Works Dept.
	Complete the construction of Fence Wall around Sports Field	Kukuom		Fence wall around sports field constructed					43,43 2.10			DA	Works Dept.
	Develop works on sports field	Kukuom		Works on sports field developed					50,00 0.00			DA	Works Dept.

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</u> 1.Infrastructure Development(Road)													
	Routine Spot Improvement of feeder roads	District Wide		Feeder roads in the District rehabilitated					70,00 0.00			DFR	Works
	Operational activities of feeder roads	Kukuom							14,40 2.75			Works Dept.	DA

	Upgrade 25km of community access roads	Kukuom		25km access roads upgraded					9,500,000.00			Urban Roads/Highways	Works Dept./DP CU
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Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</u> 2.Physical and Spatial Planning													
	Preparation of Planning schemes for 5 communities	Kukuom		Planning schemes prepared					15,000.00			DPP	Works Dept.

	Organize educational programmes on planning and building regulations	District Wide		Educational programmes on planning and building regulations organized					16,06 6.59			DPP	Works Dept.
	Support Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Kukuom		Street Naming and property addressing system implemented					20,00 0.00			DPP	Works Dept.

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</u>													
2.Physical and Spatial Planning													
	Retracing of existing planning schemes	Kukuom		Existing planning schemes in Asunafo South					7000. 00			DPP	DPCU

				and other communities retraced									
	Organize 6No. Statutory Planning Committee meetings	Kukuom		Statutory Planning Committee meetings organized					4,000.00			DPP	Works Dept.
	Procure motorbike for the Building Inspectorate Unit for regular monitoring of development projects	Kukuom		Motorbike procured					5,500.00			DA	Finance Unit

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</u>													

Infrastructure Development (Potable Water Supply)													
	Rehabilitation 10No. broken down boreholes			Access to safe water improved					70,000.00			DA	DPCU/Works
	Mechanize 2No. boreholes in 2 communities			Access to safe water improved					9,000.00			DA	Works Dept./CWSA
	Drilling and construction of 10No. boreholes fitted with hand pumps			Access to safe water improved					10,000.00			DA	Works/CWSA
	Provision of Small Town Water System			Access to safe water increased					20,000.00			DA	Works/CWSA

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment							
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes Management and	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies

Administration													
4.Environmental and Sanitation Management					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Natural Resource Conservation													
	Planting of avenue and other shady trees along major streets	District Wide		Ornamental trees planted					1,200.00			P&G	Forestry Unit
	Educate the populace on the essence of horticulture services	District Wide		Education on horticulture organized					2,000.00			P&G	DA

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Management and Administration													
Environmental					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG	Dono	Lea	Collab.

and Sanitation Management						d	d			F	r	d	
2.Disaster Prevention and Management													
Awareness creation on bushfire and other disaster issues	Entire District			Bushfires and other disaster issues minimized					5,000.00			NA DM O/G NFS	DA
Support NADMO to procure relief items	Kukuom			Relief items for NADMO procured					10,000.00			DA	NADMO
Provision for environmental and safeguard issues	Kukuom			Environmental and safeguard issues ensured in the District					5,000.00			DA	NADMO

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies

Management and Administration													
<u>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</u>					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
4. Environmental and Sanitation Management													
	Complete the construction of U-drains and gravelling of New Market	Kukuom		U-drains and gravelling of market completed					55,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
	Complete the construction of 900mm U-Drains	Kukuom		Construction of U-Drains completed					44,310.09			Works Dept.	DA
	Implement sanitation improvement package and fumigation activities	Kukuom							400,000.00			DA	Zoomlion/DEHU
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Management and Administration													

<u>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</u>					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
4. Environmental and Sanitation Management													
	Acquisition of land for the dislodgement of solid and liquid waste			Sanitation in the District improved					125,000.00			DA	Works/DEHU
	Maintenance of sanitation equipment and vehicles			Access to sanitation equipment increased					15,000.00			DA	Finance Unit
	Implement of MESSAP activities	Kukuom		Sanitation in the District improved					5,000.00			DA	Zoomlion/DEHU
	Evacuation of refuse to final disposal site	Kukuom		Sanitation in the District improved					34,000.00			Zoomlion	DEHU

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment							
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies

Management and Administration													
<u>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</u>					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
4. Environmental and Sanitation Management													
	Construction of 2No. 12-seater Aqua Privy toilet	Dantano & Sikafremogya		Access sanitation facilities increased					130,000.00			DA	DPCU
	Complete the construction of 3No. 20-seater WC toilet facility	Kukuom, Sankore & Kwapong		Access sanitation facilities increased					31,105.07			DA	DPCU
	Construction of 1No. 6-seater WC Toilet and 2-Unit Urinal at Town Park	Kukuom		Access sanitation facilities increased					80,000.00			CA	DPCU

THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>General Administration</u>													
	Feeding for Assembly meetings, Sub-committee meetings and Management meetings	Kukuom							49,80 0.00			DA	Finance Unit
	Out of Station Allowances	Kukuom							31,00 0.00			DA	Finance Unit
	Manpower Skills Development (Training, Seminars/Conferences)	Kukuom							104,5 60.00			DA	Finance Unit

5.4 THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>General Administration</u>													
	Procurement and maintenance of office equipment and other logistics	Kukuom		Office equipment maintained					20,00 0.00			DA	Finance Unit
	Furnishing of Assembly Offices and conference room	Kukuom		Assembly offices and conference room furnished					50,00 0.00			DA	Finance Unit
	Procurement of Equipment and other network connectivities for GIFMIS	Kukuom		Equipment and other network connectivities for GIFMIS procured					30,00 0.00			DA	Finance Unit

5.5 THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programme s and Sub-programme s	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>General Administration</u>													
	Provision for NALAG Contribution	Kukuom							10,00 0.00			DA	Finance Unit
	Utilization of MP's Common Fund for MP's activities	Kukuom							241,3 10.78			DA	MP
	Celebration of National and Statutory Anniversaries	Kukuom		National and Statutory anniversaries celebrated					10,00 0.00			DA	Finance Unit
	Maintenance of projects and other vehicles of the Assembly	Kukuom		Projects and Assembly vehicles maintained					80,00 0.00			DA	Finance Unit

THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Go G	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>General Administration</u>													
	Organization of Town Hall Meetings	Kukuom		Town Hall meetings organized					15,000.00			DA	DPCU
	Provision for Internal management of the Assembly	Kukuom							265,772.50			DA	DPCU
	Provision for Gender related programmes	Kukuom							8,000.00			DA	Gender Desk Officer
	Provision for HIV/AIDS activities	Kukuom		HIV/AIDS prevalence reduced					10,000.00			DA	GHS/Focal Person

THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>General Administration</u>													
	Establishment of 2No. Area Council Offices	Kukuom		Decentralization brought to the door step of the people					61,803.08			DA	DPCU

THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
General Administration													
	Rehabilitation of Staff Quarters	Kukuom		Staff Quarters rehabilitated					30,00 0.00			DA	Works/DPC U
	Renovation of Staff Quarters (BNI)	Kukuom		Staff Quarters renovated					38,00 0.00			DA	Works/DPC U
	Construction of 1No. Magistrate Court Complex	Kukuom		1No. Magistrate Court Complex constructed					219,5 54.00			DA	Works/DPC U
	Provision for Self-help projects	Selected Communities		Self-help projects and programmes executed					154,5 07.70			DA	Works Dept.

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination													
	Conduct Citizens' Satisfaction Survey	Kukuom		Citizens' satisfaction survey conducted					60,000.00			DA	DPCU/DPP
	Remodeling and extension of District Administration block	Kukuom		Assembly administration block rehabilitated					100,000.00			DA	Works/DPCU
	Engage stakeholders in the preparation of fee-fixing resolution	Kukuom							3,000.00			DA	MFO/DBA
	Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	District Wide		Assembly projects and programmes monitored					15,000.00			DA	DPCU

	Preparation of Annual Action Plan, Composite Budget and Procurement Plan	Kukuom						30,000.00			CA	DPCU
	Comply with internal control mechanism for the utilization of public funds (issuance of warrant and pre-auditing)	Kukuom		All expenditures within the year warranted and pre-audited				5,000.00			CA	DIA/DBA
	Organization of DPCU Meetings	Kukuom						8,000.00			CA	DPCU

DA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>Human Resource Management</u>													
	Training of Assembly Staff, Assembly members and Area Council members (capacity building)	Kukuom		Training programmes for Assembly staff and other staff organized					60,000.00			CA	DPCU

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

The process of monitoring is to enable the District Assembly determine whether the required project inputs are being delivered on time. It is also to ascertain whether the inputs are being used as intended and are producing the desired results.

Likewise through the process of evaluation, the Assembly will be able to determine whether the desired impact of the project has been achieved, the causes of deviation if any, and how to counteract any unintended consequences. The process of evaluation therefore is to give a feedback that can lead to re-planning if necessary.

Monitoring is a process of collecting and analysing data or events associated with the implementation of the policy, program or project being implemented with the view to improving their management for the achievement of stated objectives. Resources are used in specific combinations to achieve a specific project result at a point in time. This means that at each stage of the project, one must ensure that the required project inputs are being delivered on time used as intended and produced the desired result.

The key objective of monitoring and evaluation is that services can be continually improved through informed decision making and social learning, leading to social and economic progress. Based on universal fact that resources are limited, the demand for results-based M&E has grown rapidly in recent times.

This is essentially true in Ghana, where increasing emphasis is now being placed on public sector transparency and accountability which is possible through effective monitoring and evaluation systems. To this end, the Asunafo South District Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2018-2021) seek to place the practice of monitoring and evaluation in the broader public sector management and accountability. The plan will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the DMTDP (2018-2021). It will facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on performance and outcomes to feed on the analysis from the District and region into policy and decision making process.

The M & E plan will also institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes in the District and to generate timely reports to NDPC and other stakeholders through the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU)

The systematic monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of the NMTDPF.

The plan will further help to:

- identifying constraints facing plan implementation and recommending improvement options;
- tracking the use of resources in order to ensure prudent management and accountability so as to sustain the interest of all stakeholders;
- ensuring effective and efficient delivery of services to meet the intended needs of beneficiaries;
- evaluating the level of progress made in implementing the DMTDP and its goals, objectives and targets;
- assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
- identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact;
- provide quarterly information for effective coordination of District development at the regional level;
- provide District authorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience;
- improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the District and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to stakeholders.

Monitoring and evaluation are necessary because unforeseen changes in the socio-economic situation of the District as well as the political climate of the country and even certain international events could have both positive and negative effects on the plan. As a result of these, the plan needs constant monitoring to make sure that the necessary adjustments are made. The District Assembly will compile basic terms of reference for each project to include the list of references and their use over time, staff and their commitment and responsibilities, as well as budgeting. The planning guidelines prepared by the NDPC for the preparation of Sectoral and District/District Development Plan will be used to monitor and evaluate programmes/ projects.

The monitoring of the plan will be undertaken by the;

- District Assembly through the District Planning Coordinating Unit,
- The Sub-Committees of the Assembly.
- The Works Department and
- All the Decentralized departments.
- The Regional Coordinating Council
- The National Development Planning Commission
- Development Partners and
- NGOs

Evaluations will be conducted at specific points within the plan implementation period and a terminal evaluation will be done at the end of the implementation period. Evaluation of the plan will be carried out at specific intervals by the;

- Community members
- The District Assembly
- Regional Coordinating Council
- The National Development Planning Commission
- Other external bodies that may be chosen for that purpose.

6.2 Monitoring Indicators and Targets

Indicators are needed for measuring progress whilst targets are the milestones that will confirm the achievement of the stated goal and objectives.

The indicators and targets were therefore set through a collaborative process to ensure that they were achievable and directly related to the DMTDP. In addition, some core indicators for monitoring defined by NDPC in collaboration with RPCU's and MMDA's, District specific indicators based on the DMTDP were also defined.

6.2.1 Baseline indicators

Baseline data provides a reference point for which a future performance can be measured to indicate changes during implementation of an intervention. All thematic areas of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018-2021) would be adopted to determine the progress of programs and projects outlined in the MTDP. The baseline provides information on the current challenges, magnitude, incidence and prevalence of an activity initiated to address a situation. The baseline indicators will assist the Assembly to determine priorities of the District and develop actions to address the gaps identified.

Baseline indicators would be set for all situations preferably based on primary data. However, where the baseline does not exist, the data would be collected from secondary sources, rapid assessments studies or surveys at the onset of an intervention.

To be able to track the performance of this policy framework, the DPCU in collaboration with key stakeholders who are critical in the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the document, a number of development indicators have been adopted. This development indicators cut across all the policy framework thematic areas. A base year has been chosen that is (2017) and annual tracking will be done by comparing the status of the indicators for the subsequence years with the base year.

6.2.2 Indicators for Monitoring the Plan

The following indicators have been developed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the various thematic areas of the MTDP, 2018-2021:

Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society Indicators

- Percentage (%) increase in IGF mobilization
- Number of new markets constructed
- Number of on-going market projects completed
- Number of business incubators/start-up supported/started
- Number of SMEs registered and trained by the Assembly
- Percentage (%) increase of SMEs access to favourable medium and long term credit from financial institutions
- Percentage increase in livestock production:
 - i. Cattle
 - ii. Sheep
 - iii. Goat
 - iv. Pig
 - v. Grasscutter
 - vi. Poultry Exotic)
- Percentage increase in production of food crops:
 - i. Cassava
 - ii. Maize
 - iii. Yam
 - iv. Plantain
 - v. Garden eggs
 - vi. Tomato
 - vii. Groundnuts
- AEA : Farmer ratio
- Percentage increase in tree production
 - i. Orange
 - ii. cocoa
- Percentage increase in youth population on agric
- Percentage increase in credit facilities to farmers
- Percentage reduction of post-harvest losses

Goal Two: create Opportunities for all Indicators

Education

- Number of classroom blocks constructed
- Number of classroom blocks renovated
- Number of teachers' quarters constructed
- Number of teachers quarters renovated
- Percentage increase in access to educational materials
- Gender Parity Index
- Gross enrolment rate
 - i. Pre-school
 - ii. Primary
 - iii. JHS
 - iv. SHS
- BECE Pass Rate
- Net Admission Rate (NAR) (1-6)
- BECE Pass rate
- Gender Parity Index:
 - i. Pre-school
 - ii. Primary
 - iii. JHS
 - iv. SHS
- Improvement in Pupils Teacher Ratio:
 - i. Pre-school
 - ii. Primary
 - iii. JHS
 - iv. SHS
- Improvement in ICT Centres
- Improvement in school infrastructure:
- New school facilities
 - i. Pre-school
 - ii. Primary
 - iii. JHS
 - iv. SHS

- Schools with sanitary facilities (KVIP)
 - i. Primary
 - ii. JHS
 - iii. SHS
- Number of schools with adequate drinking water facilities
 - i. Primary
 - ii. JHS
 - iii. SHS

6.3 Health Sector

- Number of Health facilities (CHPS) constructed
- Number of Nurses' quarters constructed
- Increase public health education
- Infant mortality rate/1000
- Under five mortality rate/1000
- Maternal mortality ratio/100,000
- Under five malaria cases fatality rate for the District
- Doctor: Population Ratio
- Nurse : Population Ratio
- Malaria cases fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population
- HIV/AIDS prevalence rate

6.4 Skill Development

- Proportion of unemployed youth benefitting from skill/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training

6.5 Goal Three: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment Indicators

6.5.1 Roads

- Length of roads rehabilitated/upgraded (Highways)
- Length of feeder roads in good conditions
- Length of urban roads in good conditions

6.5.2 Sanitation

- Percentage (%) of population with access to improved sanitation (toilet facilities)
- Tonnage of waste evacuated daily/annually
- Number of refuse containers distributed
- Number of public toilets constructed

6.5.3 Water

- Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources
- Number of functional:
 - i. Water Boards
 - ii. DWST

Spatial Planning

- Percentage increase in buildings with building permits
- Number of streets named

Electricity

- Percentage increase in electricity coverage
- Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity

Goal Four: Maintain Stable, United and Safe Society Indicators

- Total amount of internally generated revenue
- Amount of Development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation
- Percentage of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (how much of DA expenditure was not in the annual budget)
- Increased revenue mobilization campaigns
- Number of sub-District structures with permanent accommodation
- Number of public for a organised
- Number of Police Stations constructed
- Number of Assembly facilities renovated
- Police citizen ratio
- Number of women: District Assembly members

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Monitoring matrix

The Monitoring matrix provides a format for presenting the input, output, outcomes and impacts (and their corresponding activities) for each of the DMTDP objectives. It outlines the overall monitoring and evaluation plan by including the list of methods to be used in collecting the data.

Table 6.1 Shows the District main Elements of the Development Matrix.

LTNDP GOAL: A just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of National income and broad- based social development.						
LTNDP SUB- GOAL: Build an industrialised, inclusive and Resilient Economy with high levels of employment and decent work						
Objective 1: To ensure efficient and effective revenue mobilization and management						
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Source	Frequency	Responsibility
Percentage (%) increase in IGF mobilization				Trial Balance	Quarterly	Finance Unit/DPCU
Number of new markets constructed				Works Dept.	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of on-going market projects completed				Works Dept.	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of business incubators/start-up supported/started		53	250	BAC Report	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of SMEs registered and trained by the Assembly		62	300	BAC Report	Quarterly	DPCU

Percentage increase of SMEs access to favourable medium and long term credit from financial institutions		38	240	BAC Report	Quarterly	DPCU
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LTNDP Sub-Goal: Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment						
DMTDP GOAL : Improve the production system thereby offering employment opportunities						
OBJECTIVE: To promote basic socio-economic infrastructure in the District						
Major road tarred in km	Output	20km	40.0km	GHA Report	Semi-Annually	GHA/DPCU
Feeder Roads:						
• Spot improvement	Output	41.6km	58.7km			
• Rehabilitation	Output	-	36.0km			
• Surfacing	Output	5,7km	18.2km	DFR Report		DFR/DPCU
• Reshaping	Output	58.8km	58.6km		Semi-Annually	
DMTDP GOAL: Improve the Tourism Development in the District.						
Objective 2 : Increase the patronage of tourism facilities by 10% by Dec 2021						
Percentage increase in tourism infrastructure	Output	-	-	Ghana Tourist Board/DPCU	Semi-Annually	DPCU
LTNDP Sub-Goal: Create An Equitable, Health and Discipline Society						

LTNDP GOAL: A just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of National income and broad- based social development.

LTNDP SUB- GOAL: Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work

Objective 1: Promote production, processing and marketing of agriculture produce

Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Source	Frequency	Responsibility
Percentage increase in production of food crops:						
❖ Cassava	Output	194,409.8	213,850.78	MOFA Reports	Semi-Annually	MOFA/DPCU
❖ Maize	Output	28,355.6	32,608.94			
❖ Yam	Output	102,240	112,464			
❖ Plantain	Output	5,669.5	5,952.96			
❖ Garden eggs	Output	811.2	1,216.8			
❖ Tomato	Output	550	577.5			
❖ Groundnuts	Output	2,081.2	3,121.8			
Percentage increase in tree/cash crops production:						
➤ Cocoa		18,425.95	29,481.52			
Percentage increase in livestock		600,000	1,020,000			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cattle ➤ Sheep ➤ Goats ➤ Pigs ➤ Poultry (Exotic) ➤ Grasscutter 		1,750	1,837.5			
		15,335	18,402			
		16,758	23,461.2			
		3,004	3,604.8			
		82,437	107,168.1			
		124	136.4			
Objective 2: To assist 500 farmers with credit and inputs to increase their productivity by December, 2021						
Percentage (%) increase in credit facilities to farmers	Input	-	-	MOFA Reports	Quarterly	MOFA, DPCU
Percentage (%) increase in youth population in agriculture	Input	-	-	MOFA Reports	Annually	MOFA/DPCU

AEAs: Farmer Ratio	Output	1;1,500	1:1,403	MOFA Report	Annually	MOFA/DPCU
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DMTDP GOAL: Improve the quality of education in the District						
Objective 1: Improve access to quality basic and secondary education, especially for girls.						
Number of classroom blocks constructed	Output	2	15	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
Number of classroom blocks renovated	Output	5	20	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
Number of Teachers Quarters constructed	Output			GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
Number of Teachers Quarters renovated	Output	4	10	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU

Percentage (%) increase in access to educational materials	Output	80%	98%	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
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Gross Enrolment Rate:		159%				
❖ Pre-school		107%	125%			
❖ Primary		72%	120%			
❖ JHS		70%	120%			
❖ SHS						
(b) Net Admission Rate (NAR) (1-6)	Outcome	-		GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
(c) BECE Pass Rate	Impact	68%	85%	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
(d) Gender Parity Rate :						
• Pre –school	Outcome	1	1			
• Primary	Outcome	1	1	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
• JHS	Outcome	0.97	1			
• SHS	Outcome	0.85	1			
• TVET	Outcome	-	-			

(e) Improvement in pupils /Teachers Ratio: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school • Primary • JHS • SHS 	Outcome	26:1	40:1	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
	Outcome	30:1	35:1			
	Outcome	18:1	35:1			
		40:1	45:1			
(f) Improvement in school infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New School Buildings • New Sanitary Facilities(KVIP) 	Output	63%	95%	ASDA Report	Semi-Annually	GES/DPCU
	Output	75%	98%			
		70%	98%			
		65%	95%			
(g) Number of Teachers accommodation constructed	Output			ASDA Report	Semi-Annually	GES/DPCU
(h) Improvement in furniture	Output			GES/MMA Reports	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
Increase in % of trained and untrained teachers ratio: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school • Primary • JHS 	Input	23.18%	30.0%	GES	Quarterly	GES
		56.9%	62%			
		73.3%	80%			

Objective 2: Improve upon the logistic and human resources of the District.

District Youth Employment Programme:							
Modules:							
➤ Community Education Teaching Assistants	Impact	85			YEA Reports	Quarterly	YEA/DPCU
➤ Community Health Workers		98					
➤ E-health Assistants	Impact	4					
➤ Youth in Agriculture Extension		9					
➤ Environmental Protection Assistants		4					
➤ Community Protection Personnel	Impact	19					
➤ Youth in Fire Service		7					
➤ Youth in Prison Service		7					
Number of youth given employable skills	Outcome				NYOC	Semi-Annually	ASDA

DMTDP GOAL: Eradicate Water Borne diseases and Improve Environmental Cleanliness

Objective 3: To increase potable water coverage from 50% to 80% and sustainable environmental sanitation from 20% to 55% by 2021.

Percentage of population with access to safe water	Output	50%	80%	DWST Report	Quarterly	Works/DPCU
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Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Output	30%	85%	DWST Report	Quarterly	Works/DPCU
Number of functional: ❖ Water Boards (WB) ❖ DWST ❖ WSMT	Outcome	WB: 3 DWST: 1 WSMT: 28	WB: 6 DWST: 1 WSMT: 83	DWST Report	Quarterly	Works/DPCU

Number of containers distributed	Impact	Communal Con. 12 Household: 319		DEHU Report	Quarterly	DEHU/DPCU
Number of public toilets constructed	Impact	20	55	DEHU Report	Quarterly	DEHU/DPCU
DMTDP GOAL: Reduce the burden of diseases and improve public health importance, improve staff norms and infrastructure						

Objective 4: Improve access to quality healthcare in the District.

➤ Number of health facilities constructed	2	8			
➤ Number of Nurses Quarters constructed	0	8			
➤ Infant mortality rate/1000	2.62	1.5			
➤ Under five mortality rate/1000	4.1	2.0			
➤ Maternal mortality ratio/100,000	87.3	30.0			
➤ Total number of maternal deaths	3	0	DHD Report	Annually	DHD/DPCU
➤ Total number of under-five malaria cases	14,020	8,000			
➤ Total number of fewer than five deaths due to malaria cases	4	1			
➤ Under five malaria cases fatality rate for the District	0.31	0.20			

Objective 5: Improve efficiency and effectiveness in the health care delivery						
➤ Number of Doctors in the District	Outcome	14	20	DHD Reports	Semi-Annually	DHD/GHS
➤ Population to Doctors ratio	Output	1:7600	1:6000			
➤ Number of Nurses (All categories in the District)	Outcome	344	500			
➤ Population to Nurses ratio	Output	1:309	1:300			
➤ Percentage change of District Health Insurance scheme.						
Objective 6: Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS from 2.6% to 1.0 by December, 2021.						
HIV/AIDS prevalent rate of adult population	Outcome	2.1	1.0	DHD Report	Semi-Annually	DHD/GAC

DMTDP GOAL: Improve the lives of the Vulnerable and the Excluded in the District.						
Objective 7: To provide vocational and entrepreneurial skills for the vulnerable and the excluded						
Number of physically challenged persons,/ aged registered	Output	40 210 Social	welfare	Semi-	Social	welfare
Number of Vulnerable and excluded rehabilitated and supported	Output	48 120 Social Annually	welfare	Semi-	Social	welfare
Number of women groups trained and supported with credit facilities	Output	- 250 BAC	Semi-BAC			
LTNDP Sub- Goal: Build effective, efficient and dynamic Institutions						
DMTDP GOAL: To ensure effective and efficient operations of the District Assembly, Sub-District structures and improve the security situation of the District.						
Objective1: To ensure efficient and effective revenue mobilization and management.						
Total amount of internally generated revenue (IGF)	Input		601,184.05	Trial Balance	Quarterly	Finance Unit/Revenue Unit

Prepared Revenue Improvement Plan	Output	1	4	F&A Sub-Committee minutes	Quarterly	DPCU	
Number of women participating at various levels of the Assembly	Input	1(3.4%)	5 (17.2%)	DPCU Reports	Quarterly	CA	
Number of sub-District structures	Outcome	5	7	DPCU reports	Quarterly	CA	
Number of functional Sub-District structures	Outcome	1	5	Central Administration report	Quarterly	CA	
Percentage of Assembly's Expenditure within the DMTDP budget		-	12%	ASDA, DPCU	Semi-Annually	ASDA, DPCU	

Amount of Development partners and NGO's Fund contribution to the implementation of the DMTDP	Input	-	68,000.00	ASDA, DPCU	Semi-Annually	DPCU.
Objective 4: Equip the Security Agencies in the District with the needed accommodation, equipment and logistics to enhance their operations						
(a) Number of reported cases of abuse (child, spouse, house help)	Outcome					
-(b) Police Citizen ratio	Impact	1:9,400	1:4,000	DISEC minutes	Quarterly	CA

6.6 Data Collection and Validation

6.6.1 Data Analysis and Use

M &E Reporting

Dissemination and Communication Strategy

Introduction

This section gives an insight into the modes of disseminating the prioritized programmes and projects in the Medium Term Development Plan and strategies that would be adopted in disseminating the information. It also highlights the expected roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and other principal action agents as well as collaborating agencies in the implementation and strategies for promoting dialogue to generate feedback from the public.

Dissemination and communication of the M & E strategy to be adopted by DPCU would seek to ensure transparency, improve development intervention, promote understanding and motivate stakeholders to action. In this respect, DPCU will ensure that all interest groups receive the M & E report that are relevant to their specific needs to provide the necessary feedback.

In the dissemination process, DPCU would use the following means to provide information on the M & E

- Written reports- This would provide updates on development progress, findings and recommendation after monitoring of District's interventions in the MTDP
 - Oral presentation- This would be organized under an encounter with the media to provide direct overview of M & E findings for discussion with stakeholders in the Asunafo South District
 - Others means to disseminate information include distribution of newsletters, flyers, letters and e-mail correspondence and stakeholder briefings at the all the area councils.
- Table 9 below will constitute DPCU M & E strategy.

Table 6.2: M & E dissemination strategy

ITEM	TARGET AUDIENCE	KEY MESSAGES	STRATEGIES
1	RCC, RPCU, MLG&RD. Depts. of the Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key milestone achieved on an intervention • Impacts in the life of the people • Challenges identified • Advocacy for policy change • Need to solicit more resources to complete other interventions • Coordination among stakeholders/ institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation to stakeholders • Feedback at stakeholder appraisal • Organizational website • Media reports • Formal reports • Policy framework • Action plan
2	Local communities, CSOs, The media, Development partners,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public awareness, Key milestones achieved in an intervention • Impacts of an intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder briefing, • Presentations to organisations and associations • Official visits • Formal reports • Summarised Action plans • Newspapers, T.V and

			radio
3	Researchers and Academic institutions, Professional bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide lessons learnt for discussions and adoptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal reports • Website sites and electronic reports • Policy frame work • Development plans
4	Private Sector organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful reforms based on evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written reports, • Executive summary briefing • Presentations • Seminar/workshop/ community for a • Media reports • Newsletter etc

6.7 COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

Since communication is a key measure for creating a sustainable demand for M & E results, stakeholders would be given opportunity to access progress of implementation of the DMTP and respond to initial findings on outputs, constraints and solutions. The first step in respect of the communication findings will involve implementing stakeholder's discussions on the draft findings in order to solicit feedback on the way forward. When findings are accepted this will be communicated to the DCE, heads of Department, CSOs, Area Council members, Assembly members RPCU, NDPC and development partners.

Other media would also be used to communicate findings. These would include, writing reports, oral reports, visual displays and electronic communications. DPCU will also adopt the various communicating channels outlined in table 10 for communicating M & E results.

Table 6.3 Communication channels

ITEM	FORMAL	INFORMAL
1	Briefings	Phone calls
2	Presentations	E-mails
3	Workshops/Seminar	Internal correspondence
4	Town Hall meetings	Community information centre
5	Websites	Gong-gong beating
6		Print and electronic media

Table 6.4 Communication Activity matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional Authorities, Area council members,	Community durbar, drama role model, announcement	Quarterly	DCD, DPO, DBA, Chairman of Dev. Planning sub-committee
Bi-annual		Key Stakeholders, Area Councils, MDAs, TAs, NGOS/CBOs, PS, Communities	Comments, Contributions, Memos	3 rd Week after 2 nd and 4 th Quarter of the year	DPCU
Assembly Meetings	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	DCE, Presiding Member, MP, Assembly members	Meetings with audio visuals	Quarterly	PM/DPCU/Chairmen of Sub-committees, Assembly Members
Bi-annual	To solicit feedback as inputs to review	Key Stakeholders, Area Councils, DAs, TAs, NGOs/CBOs, PS, Communities	Community durbars,	Mid-year	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Devt. Planning Sub-committee

Reports	Timely issue of APR and Quarterly reports	RPCU, NDPC, HODs, Devt. Partners, CSOs	Power point presentations,	Quarterly	DPCU
Media Discussions	Regular discussion on status of implementation of DMTDP using local FM stations with Panel members, HODs	General Public		Quarterly	DCE/DPCU, and Complaints Unit
Internet	Posting of M&E reports and feedback on Assembly's website	RPCU, Donors, NDPC		Quarterly	DPCU

6.8 Evaluation of the DMTDP

Even though evaluation and monitoring share some similarities, they are entirely two different activities. They differ in terms of their scope and content. Evaluation is a more detailed or rigorous activity meant to assess the impacts of goals and objectives implemented. It looks at the social, economic and the environmental impacts of goals and objectives. DPCU sees evaluation as a very important exercise and as such dedicates this chapter to how it intends carrying out its evaluation activities.

6.9 Mid-Term Evaluation

Mid-way through plan implementation, DPCU intends undertaking an evaluation exercise to assess the effects of the interventions implemented so far. Even though the plan period may not have ended, it is important to conduct a mid-term evaluation to assess whether impact indicators set for the mid-term is being achieved. This is not activity rigorous as the terminal evaluation. According to the M&E Calendar, this exercise will be undertaken in February 2018. Some activities of DPCU intends undertaking include

- Review of all quarterly and Annual Progress Reports
- Focus group discussions with beneficiary communities
- Data collection on completed projects to assess their short-term effects on the local communities

6.10 Terminal Evaluation

A terminal evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the plan period. By the M&E Calendar, this exercise will be undertaken in December 2021. The essence of this exercise will be to assess the overall impact of the MTDP after its implementation. It will assess the performance of specific projects and their impacts in the projects areas. The MTDP seeks to promote growth and reduce poverty. DPCU therefore intends to undertaken two studies to ascertain the level of progress made in this regard. These are;

- Impact assessments (to measure growth)
- Urban poverty profiling and mapping (To measure poverty levels in the Township)

The District hopes to achieve this by conducting a socio-economic survey using the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Approach throughout the entire township.

6.11 Participatory M&E

"Participatory M&E is a valuable tool to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and vulnerable in society" (NDPC, 2006). It is broad-based and encourages the participation of the beneficiary communities and other stakeholders (CBO's, NGO', CSO's etc). This means that for there to be an effective PM&E, the local communities must be well informed and should also understand the process. After a lengthy discussion on this topic, DPCU decided to adopt the steps below to ensure a very successful PM&E process.

- Identification and selection of local NGO's and CBO's. These are organizations that are already on the ground and understand the communities. Their identification and involvement in the entire process is therefore very important.
- Training of local NGO's and CBO's in PM&E methods and approaches. It is very important for these local organizations that will serve as facilitators in the process to receive training. The essence of this is to upgrade the skills of the facilitators so that they can function effectively and efficiently.
- Provision of the necessary equipment to facilitate the operations of the CBO's and NGOs. The DPCU believes that these organizations can only function properly when they are equipped and motivated enough.
- Educating local communities in PM&E methods. It is also important to explain to the local communities what their roles will be in the entire process. This training programme will be facilitated by the NGOs and CBOs and monitored by DPCU.
- The use of focus group discussions. This will create the avenue for data collection. It is easier to measure poverty levels by interacting with the local people rather than just depend on reports of DAs. The data collected will however be checked against the records of DAs.

6.12 Conclusion

At the National level, the development focus has been an Agenda for Change and Prosperity for Ghana to reach and be recognized as middle Income earning country. Viewing this development focus in the light of the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs), it is clear that the issues of concern are human centered rather than economic centered. Hence this development document with all its components simply seeks to reduce poverty, create wealth and sustain the local economy for the socio-economic development of the District. In view of the effort put in place to prepare the Medium Term Plan (2018-2021), the success of its implementation to a large extent depends on the inflows of funds both internally and externally. Effort would therefore be made to attract the needed funds for the programme and projects implementation.

The Assembly also expects full and effective participation of all stakeholders, including decentralized departments and Subvented Agencies, NGO'S CBO'S, Private Sector and other institutions responsible for development in the District.

The Assembly anticipates that due to resource constraints, adequate resources may not be available from its traditional sources to implement all the sub-projects and programmes outlined in this policy document. In this regard, the Asunafo South District Assembly as part of its resources mobilization strategy will solicit for funds from other development partners who will be willing to contribute or support our development efforts of reducing poverty and maintaining a well balance resource human development.

The Assembly in partnership with Traditional Authorities and the entire people fully pledge their support towards the successful implementations of this policy document.

It is the hope of the Asunafo South District Assembly that, the M&E Plan, when fully implemented will help to improve the quality of life of the people and also realized the goals and objectives of the Assembly in reducing poverty and creation of wealth for Sustainable Local Economic Development (LED).