

ADANSI ASOKWA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (ASOKWA, ASHANTI)



DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

AN AGENDA FOR JOBS; CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
FOR ALL (2018-2021)

PREPARED BY:

DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)

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ASSENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF ADANSI ASOKWA
DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(AADMTDP) UNDER AN AGENDA FOR JOBS:
CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL (2018-2021)

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God bless us all.

.....

EUNICE KORANKYE

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A Plan Preparation Team was formed under the leadership of the **Hon. District Chief Executive**; to facilitate the preparation, ownership and implementation of the DMTDP (2018-2021). Members of the Plan Preparation Team were mainly of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) made up of the following:

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| AEAs | - | Agriculture Extension Agents |
| AIDS | - | Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| AADA | - | Adansi Asokwa District Assembly |
| ARCC | - | Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council |
| BAC | - | Business Advisory Centre |
| BECE | - | Basic Education Certificate Examination |
| CHRAJ | - | Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice |
| CBO | - | Community Based Organisation |
| CBSVs | - | Community Based Surveillance Volunteers |
| CHPS | - | Community Health Planning Services |
| CICs | - | Community Information Centres |
| CSIR | - | Council for Scientific and Industrial Research |
| CSOs | - | Civil Society Organisation |
| CWSA | - | Community Water and Sanitation Agency |
| DA | - | District Assembly |
| DACF | - | District Assemblies' Common Fund |
| DCD | - | District Coordinating Director |
| DCE | - | District Chief Executive |
| DDBMS | - | District Database Management System |
| DDF | - | District Development Facility |
| DESSAP | - | District Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan |
| DMTDP | - | District Medium Term Development Plan |
| DPCU | - | District Planning Coordinating Unit |
| DWST | - | District Water and Sanitation Team |
| ECG | - | Electricity Company of Ghana |
| FBOs | - | Farmers Based Organisations |
| GES | - | Ghana Education Services |
| GETFUND | - | Ghana Education Trust Fund |
| GHS | - | Ghana Health Services |
| GNFS | - | Ghana National Fire Service |
| GoG | - | Government of Ghana |
| GPS | - | Ghana Police Service |
| GRIDCo | - | Ghana Grid Company Limited |

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| GSFPF | - | Ghana School Feeding Programme Fund |
| GSGDA | - | Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda |
| GSS | - | Ghana Statistical Service |
| GTV | - | Ghana Television |
| HIV | - | Human Immune Virus |
| ICT | - | Information and Communication Technology |
| IGF | - | Internally Generated Funds |
| JHS | - | Junior High School |
| KG | - | Kindergarten |
| KVIP's | - | Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit |
| LED | - | Local Economic Development |
| LI | - | Legislative Instrument |
| MGCSP | - | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection |
| MLGRD | - | Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development |
| MMDAs | - | Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies |
| MOE | - | Ministry of Education |
| MOFA | - | Ministry of Food and Agriculture |
| MOH | - | Ministry of Health |
| MOI | - | Ministry of Interior |
| MPCF | - | Member of Parliament's Common Fund |
| MRH | - | Ministry of Roads and Highways |
| MTEF | - | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| MTN | - | Mobile Telecommunication Network |
| NADMO | - | National Disaster Management Organisation |
| NALAP | - | National Literacy Acceleration Programme |
| NBSSI | - | National Board for Small Scale Industries |
| NCWSP | - | National Community Water and Sanitation Programme |
| NDPC | - | National Development Planning Commission |
| NGOs | - | Non Governmental Organisation |
| NMTDPF | - | National Medium Term Development Policy Framework |
| OPD | - | Out Patient Department |
| PCR | - | Pupil-Classroom-Ratio |
| PHC | - | Population and Housing Census |
| PLWDAs | - | People Living with Disabilities |

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| PM | - | Presiding Member |
| PoA | - | Programme of Action |
| POCC | - | Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges |
| PPD | - | Physical Planning Department |
| PPPs | - | Plan Policies and Programme |
| PRA | - | Participatory Rural Appraisals |
| PTR | - | Pupil-Teacher Ratio |
| REFLs | - | Research Extension Farmer Linkages |
| SEA | - | Strategic Environmental Assessment |
| SHEP | - | School Health Education Programme |
| SHS | - | Senior High School |
| SMSEs | - | Small and Medium Scale Enterprises |
| SPAM | - | School Performance Appraisal Meetings |
| STIs | - | Sexual Transmitted Infections |
| TB | - | Tuberculosis |
| TIGO | - | Trust In God Only |
| WATSAN | - | Water and Sanitation Team |
| WC | - | Water Closet |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The process of decision-making and development is influenced by the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) which places emphasis on participation and responsiveness in the process of solving developmental problems in Ghana. This is also a pre-requisite in the National Development Planning System Act, Act 480, 1994. This explains the need for the process of allocating resources and responsibilities to the district level where District Assemblies are responsible for identifying district development problems and strategies to solve them.

Currently, the focus of the government as enshrined in the Medium Term Development Policy Framework is to “operationalize the vision, the policies and programmes outlined in the *President’s Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) named Agenda for jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All* 2017–2024 presented to Parliament in fulfillment of Article 36, clause 5 of the constitution.

The overall planning body in Ghana is the National Development Planning Commission. They provide guidelines for the preparation of development plans in the various districts in Ghana. Guidelines on the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plans are provided periodically to help Districts Assemblies incorporate their development agenda into the national context to achieve the national goal.

The Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and several other Acts including the National Development Planning (System) Regulations (**LI 2232**), National Development Planning Commission Act, 1994 (Act 479) and the National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act

480) are the legal frameworks that strengthen and regulate the decentralization policy in Ghana. The National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act 480) and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) delineates three planning levels in Ghana to regulate the policy. These are national, regional and the district level with the National Development Planning Commission, the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU) and the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) respectively in charge of development planning at the various levels.

National Development Planning (System) Regulations (**LI 2232**) enjoins the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to issue from time to time, Legislative Instruments and Guidelines to regulate the Decentralized Planning System and to guide District Assemblies (DAs) and Sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the preparation of Development Plans. This objective is to facilitate the harmonisation and rationalisation of development strategies initiated from the community, districts and national levels.

The ultimate aim of every development is to improve the standard of living of the people of a community. Primarily, the target is to encourage social development and rural development through the promotion of participatory process, empowerment and democratization. Consequently, the content of this report concentrates attention on Adansi Asokwa District in the Ashanti Region of Ghana.

This plan was prepared under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF). For exercising these functions, the MMDAs are to formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development in their respective jurisdiction. It is based on the function that the MMDAs are tasked to prepare the Medium Term Development Plans. **The Adansi Asokwa District Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan was prepared under the development Agenda; *An Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all.***

The plan was prepared in line with the following **five (5) development dimensions namely:**

- Economic Development
- **Social Development**
- **Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement**
- **Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**
- **Ghana and the International Community**

Adansi Asokwa District Assembly in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission has developed a Medium Term Development Plan (2018- 2021) to guide the allocation and utilization of both material and human resources to bring about socio-economic transformation in the district.

The District Development Plan was prepared by the District Plan Preparation Team which comprises of members of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). Namely:

1. District Chief Executive
2. District Coordinating Director
3. District Development Planning Officer
4. District Budget Analyst
5. District Head of Works Department
6. District Finance Officer
7. District Physical Planning Officer-ANDA
8. District Social Welfare/Community Development Officer
9. District Director of Education-ANDA
10. District Director of Agriculture
11. District Director of Health-ANDA

An orientation workshop was organized for Officers of the district by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in collaboration with the Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council in Kumasi. It was aimed at updating the knowledge of participants on the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework and the Guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

The plan preparation team started with the district performance review to determine the district's success or failure for the past four (4) years and updating of the district profile to ascertain the current situation of the district in relation to the Physical and Natural Environment with respect to Location and Size, Climate and Vegetation, Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment, water security, Natural and man-made disasters, natural resource utilization, population, migration, gender equality, settlement systems, culture, governance, security, local economic development, economy of the district, food security, nutrition, social services, information and communication technology, poverty, inequality and social protection and Science, Technology and Innovation in the District and other facilities/issues in the District.

a. Community Needs Assessment and Public Hearing:

In order to identify the priority projects and programmes for the communities in the district, a district wide data collection exercise was embarked upon to elicit for the community problems and development aspirations. Following the data collection, a public hearing was organised at

the Town Councils for Traditional Rulers/community, Assembly Members, Heads of Department to present the performance review of the immediate past development plan with the aim of soliciting suggestions to bridge the identified gaps and more importantly assessing critically their implications for future development planning. Community level dialogue was organized to conclude and validate on the felt needs and the development aspirations of the people in the district which was later analyzed and harmonized with the departmental needs. The analysis of data, community problems and needs led to the Plan Proposal Stage which involved the coming out of the overall development framework, formulation of goals and objectives, programmes and projects proposals for the plan period. The output was used to generate Development Programmes, Projects and Activities that constituted the District Composite Programme of Action and the Composite Annual Action Plans.

Data and information gathered through the performance review, analysis of the current situation and the community needs assessment provided the following developmental needs and aspirations for the district

- Construct additional boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects
- Provide Toilet facilities
- Provide Refuse Containers
- Extend Electricity to newly built up areas
- Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads
- Provide street bulbs and light poles
- Construct Ultra-Modern Market facilities
- Construct Lorry terminal
- Provide credit facilities for farmers
- Encourage farmers to form cooperatives groups
- Provide Job opportunities for the youth
- Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers
- Construct additional classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated classroom buildings.
- Provide adequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education
- Construct well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compound, health

centers etc.

- Construction of District Administration block
- Computers and office equipment for the DA

B. Final Public Hearing and Draft Plan Adoption by Hon. Assembly Members

A final Public Hearing was convened for the public after the development plan had been successfully completed. The essence of the hearing was to enable the public deliberate on programmes and projects that had been embodied in the plan document. The hearing was also to give the opportunity to all manner of persons who have a stake in the development of the district to either criticize the document, make modifications or comments before the final submission of the draft document to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). This measure was to ensure community participation in the preparation of the plan document and much more ensure that the people owned the development plan.

Following the final public hearing, the plan was presented to the General Assembly for adoption. The Draft DMTDP (2018-2021) was subsequently adopted as the **legitimate Blue print** for Development Policy direction for **ADANSI ASOKWA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY** for the period 2018- 2021.

District Development Scope and Direction of Interventions

In order to achieve the above development aspirations, the district has set for itself the following goal and objectives that are in line with the National Goals (2018-2021).

The district made some significant gains during the past four (4) years in the area of provision of water and sanitation facilities, educational infrastructure and office accommodation for the central administration and the departments of the District Assembly. The current DMTDP (2018-2021) seeks to improve upon the socio-economic infrastructure, create enabling environment for the private sector to thrive and improve upon agriculture production.

District Development Focus

The development focus of Adansi Asokwa District Assembly within the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework during the plan period (2018-2021) *would be the provision of basic social amenities and services and socio-economic infrastructure to better the living conditions of the people in the District.*

Overall District Development Goal

Goals are long term aims or expectations of an institution whose achievement would reflect a positive change in that institution. It is an aspiration or ideal situation that is sought by a person, organisation or institution. It is expected that in the long run when the goals have been attained, the District would move into a better state than it is now.

The Overall Development Goal of Adansi Asokwa District Assembly is to execute developmental programmes and projects in a sustainable and ecologically friendly manner geared towards human resource development, poverty reduction, gender equality and the provision of accountable governance by a well motivated and skilled labour

Adopted District Development Objectives

- Improve fiscal revenue mobilisation and management
- Expand opportunities for job creation
- Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs
- Promote Agriculture Mechanization
- Improve Science, technology and innovation application
- Promote seed and planting material development
- Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation
- Promote Aquaculture Development
- Improve Post-Production Management
- Develop an effective domestic market
- Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education
- Promote irrigation development
- Improve agricultural financing
- Promote efficient land use and management systems
- Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water
- Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities
- Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs

- Streamline spatial and land use planning system
- Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure
- Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy
- Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs of Ghanaians and for export
- Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels
- Improve management of education service delivery
- Improve quality of teaching and learning
- Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services
- Ensure sustainable financing for the health care delivery and financial protection for the poor
- Improve access to quality institutional service delivery
- Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
- Reduce under-nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages
- Enhance funding and cost effectiveness in social protection delivery
- Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation
- Ensure effective implementation of local decentralisation policy and programmes
- Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes.
- Enhance peace and security
- Improve internal security for protection of life and property

Financing the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021)

The District Assembly has identified the following major sources of funds for the implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in the Development Plan.

- District Development Fund (DDF)
- District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF)

- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Proposals for funding to NGOs and Donor countries for Grants

For the period 2018-2021 this Development Plan document is the development blueprint for Adansi Asokwa District Assembly. It is hoped that all stakeholders, both local and external, would offer the needed support to move the district forward so as to achieve the stated district development goal and objectives, reduce poverty and improve upon the living standard of the people.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the vision, mission, core values and functions of Adansi Asokwa District Assembly (AADA). The performance of AADA in implementing programmes and projects under the GSGDA II (2014-2017) and other interventions from 2014 to 2017 is also analyzed in this chapter. Also the analysis of current sector development situation and profile of the district are undertaken in this chapter. The chapter also includes summary of key development problems/gaps/ identified from the situation analysis.

1.1 Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values

This section of the plan outlines the vision, mission, functions and core values of the District Assembly.

VISION

Adansi Asokwa District Assembly aspire to become a highly qualified socio-economic service provider that creates wealth and opportunity for Human resource development within the District

MISSION

The mission of the Adansi Asokwa District Assembly is to improve the quality of life of the people in partnership with major stakeholders through the formulation of sound policies and the executing of projects and programmes in areas of poverty reduction, human resource and infrastructural development.

FUNCTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

To accomplish its mission and achieve its goals and objectives the AADA performs a number of Co-ordinated statutorily defined functions derived from Section 245 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana as well as Section 10(3) of the Local Government Act, 2015 (Act 936). Broadly, these functions which are deliberative, legislative and executive in nature, include the following listed below.

- The Assembly is answerable for the overall development of the district
- It is also responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- Preparation of development plans and budget

- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district;
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure
- Provide public works and service in the district;
- In co-operation with appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- Ensure ready access to the courts and public tribunals in the district for the promotion of justice

1.2 Other Functions that are in Ada's Establishing Legislative Instrument Include

- Build, maintain, staff, employ and discipline teachers
- Prevent nuisance
- Govern antiques
- Ensure hygiene and cleanliness
- Impound stray animals;
- Regulate and supervise entertainment and other occupational areas;
- Plan and implement physical development plans (buildings etc.)
- Regulate and maintain health facilities
- Regulate and maintain markets and collect taxes
- Ensure the rights of children,
- Organize community development programmes
- Improve agriculture;
- Promote tourism and environmental management
- Establish and manage small scale industries
- Maintain district statistics
- Safeguard public health
- Control motor parks
- Establish postal facilities
- Promote sports development;
- Manage the distillation, sale and transport of locally produced alcohol
- License petrol service and filling stations

- Provide information centers where necessary in consultation with the Ministry of Information

DISTRICT CORE VALUES

- Professionalism
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Responsiveness
- Team work
- Timeliness
- Results oriented

1.3 Performance Review of DMTDP under the GSGDA II (2014-2017)

District Assemblies in Ghana are required by Law to Plan their own development programmes/projects in order to bring about development in their respective areas of jurisdiction. In line with the guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Adansi-Asokwa District Assembly prepared a four (4) year District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) covering 2014-2017 to guide the District's Development initiatives and to bring about holistic development to the people. The DMTDP was fashioned within the Medium Term

Development Policy Framework (MTDPF). Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017). The official implementation of the 2014-2017 development plan ended in December 2017 which paved way for the implementation of the new DMTDP (2018-2021).

The purpose of the Performance Review among others is to:

- Ascertain the extent of implementation of the programmes, projects and activities in the plan document (DMTDP 2014-2017) and other interventions implemented outside the plan.
- Ascertain whether the projects or programmes under each of the thematic areas were fully implemented, on-going, started but abandoned, suspended or were not started/implemented at all during the life span of the plan (2014-2017).
- Examine the reasons for non-implementation of some programmes and projects.

- Examine problems/constraints encountered during the plan implementation.
- Outline lessons learnt for the preparation and implementation of future plans, particularly the 2018-2021 Development Plan.

Lessons drawn from the review will therefore serve as useful inputs that shall be incorporated into the 2018-2021 MTDP of Adansi Asokwa District.

The Performance Review of the 2014–2017 DMTDP looked at the seven (7) thematic areas of the plan and critically examined the status of implementation of each of the projects and programmes that comes under each of the thematic areas.

It is to assess the performance of Adansi-Asokwa District in the implementation of programmes and projects for the plan period (2014–2017) in terms of spatial distribution of development projects and their socio-economic impact on the lives of the people in the District.

The assessment is basically to determine how the District fared under each of the following themes of the GSGDA II (2014-2017):

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

1.4 Status of Implementation of 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Programmes/Projects

The Performance Summary of the extent to which the planned programmes and projects listed in the plan (DMTDP 2014-2017) is provided in the table below:

Table 1.1 Performance of Adansi Asokwa District Assembly from 2014-2017

| Period | THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|---|-------------------|
| | POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management | | | | | | |
| | Programmes | Sub Programmes | Broad Project/Activity | Indicators | | | Remarks |
| Baseline (2013) | | | | MTDP Target | Achievement | | |
| 2014-2017 | Financial sector | Revenue mobilization and Management | Create database for revenue mobilization | | 4 | 0 | Not Implemented |
| | Financial sector | Revenue mobilization and Management | Establish Revenue Task Force and assign roles for effective and efficient revenue collection. | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Financial sector | Revenue mobilization and Management | Re-evaluation of properties in the communities | | 4 | 0 | Not Implemented |
| | Financial sector | Revenue mobilization and Management | Organize tax education programme in the District. | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Financial sector | Revenue mobilization and Management | Ensure the enforcement of Assembly's bye-laws on tax defaulters | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Financial sector | Revenue mobilization and Management | Organize periodic training for revenue collectors & accounts staff on effective revenue mobilization. | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Financial sector | Revenue mobilization and Management | Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |

Source: AADA-DPCU, 2018

| Period | THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|---|-------------------|
| | POLICY OBJECTIVE: Sustain industrial activities in the District | | | | | | |
| | Programmes | Sub Programmes | Broad Project/Activity | Indicators | | | Remarks |
| Baseline (2013) | | | | MTDP Target | Achievement | | |
| 2014-2017 | Economic Development | Trade, Industry and Tourism Services | Provide credit to 30 trained youth in bee keeping and grass cutter rearing | | 4 | 0 | Not Implemented |
| | Economic Development | Trade, Industry and Tourism Services | To provide processing equipment for gari / kernel processing in 10 communities. | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Economic Development | Trade, Industry and Tourism Services | Support BAC activities | | 4 | 0 | Not Implemented |
| | Economic Development | Revenue mobilization and Management | Support training of BAC. | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |

Source: AADA-DPCU, 2018

| Period | THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|---|-------------------|
| | POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote Agriculture Mechanization | | | | | | |
| | Programmes | Sub Programmes | Broad Project/Activity | Indicators | | | Remarks |
| Baseline (2013) | | | | MTDP Target | Achievement | | |
| 2014-2017 | Economic Development | Agriculture Services and Management | Introduce 333 farmers to high yielding varieties and adopt appropriate technology | | 4 | 3 | On-Going |
| | Economic Development | Agriculture Services and Management | Establish 20 agro processing machines | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Economic Development | Agriculture Services and Management | Support for mass cocoa spraying exercise | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Economic Development | Agriculture Services and Management | Supervise and monitor AEAs by DDOs & MDA and organized training for farmers | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Economic Development | Agriculture Services and Management | Orgnise and celebrate 4No. Farmers Day | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | POICY OBJECTIVE: Reduce adverse effects of environ-mental degradation and climate change | | | | | | |
| | Economic Development | Agriculture Services and Management | Regulate activities of chain saw operatives | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Economic Development | Agriculture Services and Management | Undertake afforestation programme | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Economic Development | Agriculture Services and Management | Disaster prevention and management (procurement of relief items and support to victims of disaster | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Economic Development | Agriculture Services and Management | Monitor activities of illegal miners | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Economic Development | Agriculture Services and Management | Sensitize farmers/developers on the dangers of building along river banks and misuse of chemicals | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Economic Development | Agriculture Services and Management | Organize 1no. workshop for farmers and other users on climate change and its impact on agriculture | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |

Source: AADA-DPCU, 2018

| Period | THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|--|-------------|-------------|---|-----------------|
| | POLICY OBJECTIVE: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water | | | | | | |
| | Programmes | Sub Programmes | Broad Project/Activity | Indicators | | | Remarks |
| Baseline (2013) | | | | MTDP Target | Achievement | | |
| 2014-2017 | Infrastructure Delivery And Management | Public works, rural housing, roads and water management | Extend electricity to 8 newly developed areas in 8 communities | | 4 | 3 | On-Going |
| | Infrastructure Delivery And Management | Public works, rural housing, roads and water management | Construct junction township Road | | 2 | 0 | Not Implemented |
| | Infrastructure Delivery And Management | Public works, rural housing, roads and water management | Spot improvement of Junction road | | 4 | 0 | Not Implemented |
| | POICY OBJECTIVE: Reduce adverse effects of environ-mental degradation and climate change | | | | | | |
| | Infrastructure Delivery And Management | Public works, rural housing, roads and water management | Construct Anwoma-Pewieso and New Somanya – Akuapem road | | 4 | 0 | Not Implemented |

Source: AADA-DPCU, 2018

| Period | THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|---|-------------|-------------|---|-------------------|
| | POLICY OBJECTIVE: Increase equitable access to and participation at all levels | | | | | | |
| | Programmes | Sub Programmes | Broad Project/Activity | Indicators | | | Remarks |
| Baseline (2013) | | | | MTDP Target | Achievement | | |
| 2014-2017 | Social Service Delivery | Education Youth Sports and Library services | Construction of 10 No 3-unit classroom block with sanitary facilities | | 4 | 2 | On-Going |
| | Social Services Delivery | Education Youth Sports and Library Services | Rehabilitation of 9 No. classroom block | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| | Social Services Delivery | Education Youth Sports and Library Services | Provision of 15 number boreholes through R.WSP (IV) | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve quality of teaching and learning | | | | | | | |
| | Social Services Delivery | Education Youth Sports and Library Services | Provide 3000 dual desk | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Social Services Delivery | Education Youth Sports and Library Services | Support to STME | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Social Services Delivery | Education Youth Sports and Library Services | Organise My First Day in school | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Social Services Delivery | Education Youth Sports and Library Services | Monitor the Implementation of school feeding programme | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Social Services Delivery | Education Youth Sports and Library Services | Promote sports and culture | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| POLICY OBJECTIVE: bridge the equity gap in geographical access to health services | | | | | | | |
| | Social Service Delivery | Public Health Service and Management | a) Arrange, collect family planning methods and education on Teenage pregnancy issues from Regional Health Administrators. b) Encourage mothers to use long term family planning methods. c) Make family methods available for clients to use. d) Conduct home visit to talk to mothers about family planning and methods available | | 4 | 3 | On-Going |
| | Social Service Delivery | Public Health Service and Management | a) Increase number of health and other medical personnel. b) Intensify health outreach programme. | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure sustainable financing for the health care delivery and financial protection for the poor | | | | | | | |
| | Social Service | Public Health Service and | a) Clear over – grown Weeds and desilt drains to prevent breeding or | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|-------------------|
| | Delivery | Management | Mosquitoes. b)provide prophylaxis to all pregnant Women. c)Use impregnated bed nets to prevent mosquitoes bites. d) Teach other partner like chemical sellers to prescribe correct dose of chemicals to treat those who fall sick. e) Educate members of the community on the causes, treatment and prevention of malaria | | | | |
| POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | | | | | | | |
| | Social Service Delivery | Public Health Service and Management | Support to HIV/AIDS programme | | | | Fully Implemented |
| | Social Service Delivery | Environmental Health | Sensitize the people on the need to acquire household latrine. | | 4 | 2 | On-going |
| POICY OBJECTIVE: Enhance funding and cost effectiveness in social protection delivery | | | | | | | |
| | Social Service Delivery | Social Welfare and Community services | Support to persons with disability | | | | Fully Implemented |
| | Social Service Delivery | Social Welfare and Community services | Support physically challenged persons to organize programmes and projects | | | | Fully Implemented |
| | Social Service Delivery | Social Welfare and Community services | Organise capacity building workshop for Day Care Centre operators and attendants in the district | | | | Fully Implemented |

Source: AADA-DPCU, 2018

| Period | THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|---|-------------------|
| | POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure Effective implementation of local decentralization policy programme | | | | | | | |
| | Programmes | | Sub Programmes | Broad Project/Activity | Indicators | | | Remarks |
| Management And Administration | | General Administration | Baseline (2013) | | MTDP Target | Achievement | | |
| 2014-2017 | Management And Administration | | General Administration | Support to Decentralized Departments activities | | 4 | 3 | Fully Implemented |
| | Management And Administration | | General Administration | Organize capacity building workshop to improve functionality sub-structures and training of Assembly Members and staff | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Management And Administration | | General Administration | Support for maintenance of peace | | | | Fully Implemented |
| | Management And Administration | | General Administration | Organize the National Day for the aged and independence anniverasry | | | | Fully Implemented |
| | Management And Administration | | General Administration | Orgnise Town council meetings throughout the year | | | | Fully Implemented |
| | Management And Administration | | Planning, monitoring and evaluation | Performance Review of DMTDP (2014-2017) and prepare composite budget and supplementary estimates | | | | Fully Implemented |
| | Management And Administration | | Planning, monitoring and evaluation | Site meetings on project implementation and organise Town Hall meetings | | | | Fully Implemented |
| | Management And Administration | | General Administration | Organize General Assembly, Executive and Subcommittee meetings | | | | Fully Implemented |
| | Management And Administration | | Planning, monitoring and evaluation | Monitoring and evaluation/strengthening of DPCU | | | | Fully Implemented |
| POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes | | | | | | | | |
| | Social Services Delivery | | Social Welfare and Community Services | Conduct Public education for women to participate in Local Governance | | 4 | 4 | Fully Implemented |
| | Social Services Delivery | | Social Welfare and Community Services | Organize 12 mass meetings, study groups and education | | | | |

Source: AADA-DPCU, 2018

Table 1.2: Summary of Implementation Performance of Programmes and Projects (2014-2017)

| Thematic Areas | Planned Programmes and Projects | Status of Implementation | | | | Percentage Level of Achievement of fully implemented programmes and projects |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--|
| | | Fully Implemented | On-going/ Partially Implemented | Not Implemented | Started but Abandon | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability | 7 | 5 | - | 2 | - | 71.4% |
| Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | 4 | 2 | - | 2 | | 50% |
| Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resources Management | 11 | 10 | 1 | - | - | 90.9% |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 0% |
| Human Development, Production And Employment | 16 | 13 | 3 | - | - | 81.3% |
| Transparent and Accountable Governance | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | 100% |
| TOTAL | 52 | 40 | 5 | 7 | 0 | |
| OVERALL PERCENTAGE OF LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES | | 76.9% | 9.6% | 13.5% | - | |

Source: AADA – DPCU, 2018.

1.5 Performance of the district on Programmes/Projects Implemented under various themes Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability

The District Assembly planned to implement seven (7) programmes and projects under this thematic area over the planned period. At the end of the planning cycle only five (5) programme was fully implemented representing 71.4%. Such fully implemented programmes and projects were organize tax education programme in the District, ensure the enforcement of Assembly bye-laws, organize periodic training for revenue collectors and account staff on effective revenue mobilization and provide incentive packages for revenue collectors. Generally, the districts implemented a total of 71.4% of total programmes and projects planned under this theme, whilst 28.6% of the programmes under this theme were not implemented.

a) Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

The District Assembly also planned to implement four (4) programmes and projects under this thematic area over the planned period. At the end of the planning cycle the two (2)

programmes were fully implemented representing 50% while two were not implemented at all.

Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resources Management

A total of eleven (11) programmes and projects were planned for implementation under this thematic area. Total of ten planned programs were fully implemented during the planned period representing 90% while one was not implemented at all.

b) Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

A total of four (4) programmes and projects were earmarked for implementation under this theme. As at the end of the plan period one was on-going and the remaining four were not implemented at all.

c) Human Development, Production and Employment

The performance of the district under this theme was quite good as a result of the assembly's commitment in infrastructure projects in schools and health facilities. The assembly planned to implement 16 programmes and projects over the planned period. Over 81.3% of the programmes and projects were fully implemented under this theme. 19.7% on-going.

d) Transparent and accountable governance

A total of ten (10) programmes and projects were planned for implementation under this thematic area. All the ten (10) programmes and projects were fully implemented representing 100%.

In conclusion, a total of one hundred and one (52) programmes and projects were planned. Out of the total planned 76% of the programmes and projects were fully implemented, 9.6% on-going and 13.5% non-implemented programmes and projects during the planned period

1.6 Revenue and Expenditure Performance of Adansi Asokwa District Assembly 2014-2017

Generally, the revenue that comes to the district is very low. Some of the revenue is internally generated while the rest is obtained from external sources.

The revenue items that are generated from internal sources include the following;

- Rates
- Lands
- Fees and Fines

- Licenses
- Rent
- Investment
- Mineral royalties
 - Miscellaneous receipts

The revenue items that are received from external sources also include the following;

- District Assemblies Common Fund
- District Development Facility
- Rural Water Supply Projects
- HIPC Fund
- M-SHAP Fund-AIDS Commission

GoG

GoG releases to Assemblies constitute compensation of employees and transfers to various departments of the Assemblies. In 2014 an amount of GH¢981,041.00 was expected to be received and actual release was GH¢981,041.00 with no variance. Whereas in 2015 GH¢1,114,784.10 budget was approved as against an actual release of GH¢1,114,784.10 with no variance.

In 2016 and 2017, budget for GoG transfers was GH¢1,345,503.64 and GH¢1,520,943.00 respectively. A total of GH¢1,345,503.64 was received in 2016 and GH¢1,520,943.00 has been received as at 31st December, 2017.

IGF

Trend analysis of the Assembly's IGF shows that, the Assembly continually missed its revenue targets from 2014-2017. In 2014, the Assembly mobilized GH¢232,002.11 as against budget estimate of GH¢432,539.10. In 2015, and 2016, IGF estimates were GH¢596,773.34 and GH¢483,305.36 respectively. However, GH¢406,332.67 was received in 2015 and GH¢358,643.76 in 2016.

As at 31st December, 2017, GH¢397,173.75 had been mobilized out of a budget of GH¢523,029.00. Decrease in IGF collected over the years was as a result of low economic activities in the district and low intensified revenue mobilization drive. With the carving out of Adansi Asokwa from the District, revenue is expected to decrease further as some of the major market centers are no longer part of the Adansi North District.

DACF

The Assembly budgeted an amount of GH¢1,966,857.00 and GH¢2,610,928.61 but received GH¢533,711.27 and GH¢1,465,579.05 in 2014 and 2015 respectively. The shortfall in 2014 is due to non- release of 4th quarter release to the Assembly.

In 2016, an amount of GH¢2,445,881.00 was expected to be received but GH¢1,849,614.77 was released which constitutes release for 3 quarters. As at December 31st, 2017, an amount of GH¢1,293,687.91 out of GH¢2,893,322.00 had been released to the Assembly leaving a variance of -1,599,634.09.

DDF

The Assembly passed DDF assessment for 2010 up to 2014 which made it possible to access funds to complement other funding sources needed to undertake various projects and programmes. In 2014 Funds released were used to cover physical projects and non-physical projects GH¢661,878.98 was received out of budget of GH¢501,960.00.

In 2015, GH¢520,474.65 was budgeted for DDF but no money was released. In 2016, a budget of GH¢763,274.00 was made and GH¢ 602,990.00 released for projects. No money was released in 2017 even though a budget of GH¢594,959.00 was made leaving a variance of -549,959.00.

DONORS TRANSFER TO AGRIC/CIDA/HIPC

In 2016 and 2017, the Assembly expected to receive an amount of GH¢41,845.00 and GH¢26,992.00 as donor support for Agric Department but GH¢8,405.65 and GH¢ 16,985.41 were received. However, in 2017, an amount of GH¢147,917.00 was received from CIDA to support activities of the Department. GH¢50,000.00 was released from HIPC in 2014 to support the Assembly's project and programmes.

Table 1.3: Revenue Performance, All Sources (2014-2017)

| SOURCES | 2014 | | | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2017 | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | APPROVE D BUDGET | ACTUAL RECEIVED | VARIANCE | APPROVE D BUDGET | ACTUAL RECEIVED | VARIANCE | APPROVED BUDGET | ACTUAL RECEIVED | VARIANCE | APPROVED BUDGET | ACTUAL RECEIVED | VARIANCE |
| GoG | 981,041.00 | 981,046.10 | - | 1,114,784.10 | 1,114,784.10 | - | 1,345,503.64 | 1,345,503.64 | - | 1,520,943.00 | 1,520,943.00 | - |
| IGF | 432,539.10 | 232,002.11 | 200,536.99 | 596,773.34 | 406,332.67 | 190,440.67 | 483,305.36 | 358,643.76 | 124,661.60 | 523,029.00 | 397,173.75 | 125,855.25 |
| DACF | 1,966,857.00 | 533,711.27 | 1,433,145.73 | 2,610,928.61 | 1,465,579.05 | 1,145,349.56 | 2,445,881.00 | 1,849,614.77 | 596,266.23 | 2,893,322.00 | 1,293,687.91 | 1,599,634.09 |
| DDF | 501,960.00 | 661,878.98 | 159,918.98 | 520,474.65 | - | 520,474.65 | 763,274.00 | 602,990.00 | 1,600,284.00 | 594,959.00 | - | 594,959 |
| OTHER DONORS SUPPORT TRANSFERS (AGRIC) | 39,322.84 | - | 39,322.84 | 39,322.84 | - | 39,322.84 | 41,845.00 | 8,405.65 | 33,439.35 | 26,992.00 | 43,977.41 | 16,985.41 |
| HIPC | 50,000.00 | - | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | - | 50,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| OTHER DONOR SUPPORT TRANSFER (CIDA) | 36,024.00 | 22,744.46 | 13,329.54 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 185,417.00 | 37,500.00 | 147,917.00 |
| TOTAL | 4,007,748.94 | 1,450,33.94 | 287,730.08 | 4,892,960.70 | 1,667,695.82 | 1,945,587.72 | 5,079,809.00 | 4,165,157.77 | 2,354,651.18 | 7,352,700.58 | 3,293,282.07 | 2,485,350.75 |

Sources: Composite Budget and Annual Account for 2014 - 2017

Measures put in place to increase Internally Generated Revenue/Fund

- Established and updated revenue database of the Assembly
- Strengthened supervision to reduce revenue leakages
- Ensured stakeholders involvement in the fixing of fees annually.
- Regular training of revenue collectors and provision of needed logistics
- Involved traditional authorities, sub district structures, Assembly members and security agencies in revenue mobilization.
- Ensured prompt prosecution of revenue defaulters.
- Insured prompt payment of commission due commissioned collectors.
- Broadened the revenue base to bring in more revenue items which were not covered.
- Engagement of more commission revenue collectors to work in communities where there were no revenue collectors.
- Setting up of monthly revenue targets for collectors and rewarding those who met target.
- Continuous Tax education of the people on the need to pay their taxes.
- Formation of Revenue Mobilization Innovation Team/Revenue Task Force.
- Ceding attractive revenue items to Area Councils for collection on commission basis.

Constraints and Challenges of external sources of funding

- Untimely release of the funds from the Central Government
- Shortfall in expected share of the DACF
- Unplanned deductions by the Administrator of the DACF
- Overreliance on external sources of funding

1.7 Expenditure Performance 2014-2017

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENT

Table 1.5 shows that an amount of GH¢287,730.94 was expected to be spent on payment of compensation of employees in 2015 but GH¢1,667,695.82 was released and GH¢1,114,784.10 was spent leaving a positive variance of 552,911.72. In 2016, an amount of GH¢4,165,157.18 out of a budget of GH¢5,079,809.00 was released and

GH¢1,243,423.161,150,045.64 spent. As at December, 2017, an amount of GH¢3,293,282.07 out of a budget of GH¢7,352,700.58 was released and GH¢1,520,943.00 expended leaving a variance of -1,197,660.93. Difference between budgeted figures and actual expenditure were due to postings of staff to and from the District Assembly as well as marginal increases in salaries and allowance of staff.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE / ASSETS

In 2014 and 2015, an amount of GH¢501,960.00 and GH¢520,474.65 respectively were allocated by the assembly to cater for capital projects. However, GH¢137,281.79 was spent in 2014 and GH¢416,355.33 in 2015. An amount of GH¢763,274.00 was budgeted for in 2016 but GH¢927,986.28 was spent with a variance of -324,996.28 whereas as at 31st December, 2017, GH¢276,850.72 was spent out of an allocation of GH¢273,991.00. The shortfalls in capital expenditure for the years has been the result of delays in release of DACF and non release of DDF for 2013 and 2014 which were included in the Assembly's budget.

GOOD AND SERVICES

An amount of GH¢55,397.52 and GH¢323,039.68 was budgeted to be spent on goods and services in 2014 and 2015 but actual expenditure incurred was GH¢367,154.63 and GH¢1,049,223.72 respectively. In 2016, GH¢334,285.41 was expected to be used on goods and services however GH¢1,320,804.13 was spent. As at December 2017, GH¢979,918.37 had been spent out of a budget of GH¢273,991.00.

EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE 2014-2017
PERSONNEL EMOLUMENT

Table 1.4 Expenditure Performance (2014-2017)

| PERSONNEL EMOLUMENT (SALARIES & WAGES) | REQUESTED AS PLANNED | APPROVED AS CEILING | AS RELEASED | DEVIATION | | ACTUAL EXPENDITURE | VARIANCE |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | | | | A-B | B-C | | |
| Year | A | B | C | A-B | B-C | D | C-D |
| 2014 | 4,007,748.94 | 4,007,748.94 | 1,450,330.08 | - | 2,557,454.86 | 1,023,184.20 | 427,145.88 |
| 2015 | 287,730.94 | 287,730.94 | 1,667,695.82 | - | -1,379,964.88 | 1,114,784.10 | 552,911.72 |
| 2016 | 5,079,809.00 | 5,079,809.00 | 4,165,157.18 | - | 914,651.82 | 1,150,045.64 | 3,015,111.54 |
| 2017 | 7,352,700.58 | 7,352,700.58 | 3,293,282.07 | - | 4,059,418.51 | 1,520,943.00 | -1,197,660.93 |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS | | | | | | | |
| YEAR | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 501,960.00 | 501,960.00 | 661,878.98 | - | -159,918.98 | 137,281.79 | 524,597.19 |
| 2015 | 520,474.65 | 520,474.65 | 416,355.33 | - | 104,119.32 | 416,355.33 | - |
| 2016 | 763,274.00 | 763,274.00 | 602,990.00 | - | 160,284.00 | 927,986.28 | -324,996.28 |
| 2017 (as at 31 st Dec.) | 594,959.00 | 594,959.00 | 276,850.72 | - | 318,108.28 | 276,850.72 | - |
| GOODS AND SERVICES | | | | | | | |
| YEAR | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 55,397.52 | - | 55,397.52 | 55,397.52 | 55,397.52 | 367,154.63 | -311,757.11 |
| 2015 | 166,422.07 | 323,039.68 | 166,422.07 | -156,617.61 | 156,617.61 | 1,049,223.72 | -882,801.65 |
| 2016 | 131,792.98 | 334,285.41 | 131,792.98 | -202,492.43 | 202,492.43 | 1,320,804.13 | -1,189,011.15 |
| 2017 (as at 31 st December) | 43,093.75 | 273,991.00 | 43,093.75 | -230,897.25 | 230,897.25 | 979,918.37 | -936,824.62 |

Sources: Composite Budget and Annual Account for 2014 – 2017

Measures adopted to manage Expenditure

- Expenditures were incurred in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the operations of the District Assemblies. These are FAA, 2003 (Act 658), Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663), Internal Audit agency Act 2003 (Act 568), FAR of 1979 (LI 1234), FAD of 1979 (SMCD 221), Financial Memoranda of Local Government (Act 54) of 1961, and Local Government Act (Act 462).
- Internal control systems were put in place for proper financial management by the Internal Audit Unit.
- In the case of Development projects and programmes, all procedures in Public Procurement were adhered to. The technical and monitoring teams of the Assembly were very efficient in ensuring that programmes and projects were within the approved budget. In most cases, Assembly's works unit supervised the projects to reduce consultancy fees by private project consultants.

1.8 Reasons for Non-Implementation of some Programmes and Projects

The reasons for non-implementation of some programmes and projects are many and varied but we have limited ourselves to the salient ones for brevity and comprehension. Among the salient reasons are: limited funding, over reliance on donor support, external control of development funds and unstable economic climate.

a) Limited Funding

The District Assembly has the responsibility to meet the numerous development needs and aspirations of its citizens.

b) Untimely Released of Funds

The time in which funds or resources were released to the District Assembly partly accounted for the non-implementation and completion of some programmes and projects. Funds were not released according to the Assembly's plan. As a result of this programmes and projects took much longer time than their scheduled periods for completion. The implication was that costs of projects far exceeded estimated budgets because of inflation.

c) Over Reliance on Donor Support

The execution of some projects was tied to donor support. In situations where the donor support delayed or failed, the programmes and projects could not be implemented. Typical examples of programmes and projects that fell under this category were the DDF projects for construction of school blocks and CHPS compound.

d) External Control of Development Funds

Another important reason is the external control of development funds, especially the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF). The Assemblies have limited control over the utilization of the DACF as it is remotely controlled. The hands of the Assemblies are always tied with increasing number of deductions at the national level.

1.9 Implementation Problems of the DMTDP (2014-2017)

The implementation of the development plan was affected with a number of problems which included, inadequate logistics, poor accessibility (with its cost implications) and low communal spirit.

a) Inadequate Logistics

It is an undeniable fact that effective monitoring and supervision ensures quality output and value for money. This vital component of plan implementation was not very effective due to lack of logistics. The inadequate logistics such as over aged Assembly vehicles made constant monitoring of projects very difficult.

b) Poor Accessibility

Poor road accessibility also presented a big challenge to plan implementation. The bad nature of some roads in the district not only made monitoring difficult, but also added to cost of projects in these parts of the district. Some communities become inaccessible during rainy season and that causes delay in project implementation with its attendant cost implications.

1.9.1 Lessons Learnt and their Implications for New DMTDP (2018-2021)

The following lessons were learnt during the implementation and review periods:

- Lack of effective co-ordination in plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It became clear during the review that some departments were not active in the implementation of the plan, monitoring and evaluation.

- There was low co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of the activities of these departments for greater part of plan implementation. The targets achieved by these departments would have been much better if proper mechanism had been put in place in respect of co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation. It is therefore envisaged that, there should be effective co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation as well as quarterly and annual review mechanism in place to assess performance and progress throughout the implementation period of the new DMTDP (2018-2021).
- The review revealed that the District Assembly set for itself more objectives and targets with little resources at its disposal. This accounted for the Assembly's failure not to
- achieve all the objectives and targets, especially the programmes within the plan period. There is therefore the need to incorporate in the new plan, programmes and projects with due cognizance to the available human and financial resources.
- There should be periodic review of the plan by stakeholders.
- Monitoring of programmes/ projects should strictly be adhered to from the beginning to the end of the plan implementation.
- District Assembly should explore more avenues for funding rather than depending on the DACF.
- Linking the plan to the budget should be strictly be adhered to
- There should be active involvement of all the sub district structures in plan implementation and management.

In our bid to overcome this problem, all Heads of Department are being tasked to attend DPCU meetings themselves or nominate a more senior and responsible officer who can present a more credible and reliable data/input into the new Development Plan.

Summary of Key development issues

1. Low productivity in the agriculture
2. Inadequate health Facilities
3. Low IGF Generation
4. Low investment in Tourism Potentials
5. Lack of access roads
6. Development of Human Resource Base

1.9.2. Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of District Profile

Adansi Asokwa District Assembly is one of the Forty-Three (43) and Two Hundred and Fifty-Four

(254) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ashanti Region and Ghana respectively. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. It was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2331 of November 2017.

Below is the Analysis of Existing or Current Situation of Adansi Asokwa District

1.9.3 Institutional Capacity Needs

1.9.2.1 Staff Strength

Since the quantity and quality of human resource of Adansi Asokwa District is essential in discharge of the assembly's functions, the key staff situation of the district has been analysed. The District Assembly has in place all the key staff for successful implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2018-2018). The Total staff strength of all the departments of the Assembly stands at Forty-Seven (45) made up of Thirty-two (31) males and (14) Females. Out of the total number 41 are mechanized staff whilst 4 are non-mechanised.

Among the issues examined are the numbers of key personnel, their level of qualification and working experiences with DAs in the Adansi Asokwa District. The core staffing position of the District is presented below;

Table 1.5: Core Staff Position for the plan preparation in the district

| Description | Required | | Existing | |
|--|--------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | No. required | Qualification required | No. At Post | Existing Qualifications |
| DCD | 1 | Masters Degree | 1 | Masters Degree |
| Assistant Directors | 1 | 1 st Degree | 1 | Degree |
| DPO | 1 | 1 st Degree | 1 | Degree |
| Assistant Development Planning Officer | 2 | 1 st Degree | 1 | Degree |
| DBA | 1 | 1 st Degree | 1 | Degree |
| Assistant Budget Analyst | 1 | 1 st Degree | 1 | - |
| DFO | 1 | 1 st Degree | 1 | Degree, |
| Accountants | 4 | 1 st Degree | 1 | HND |
| Head of Works Department | 1 | 1 st Degree | 1 | 1st Degree |
| District Internal Auditor | 1 | 1 st Degree | 1 | 1st Degree, CFIAG |
| Revenue Head | 1 | Diploma | 1 | A-Level |
| Physical Planning Officer. | 1 | 1 st Degree | | |
| District Director of Education | | | | |
| District Director of Health | | | | |
| District Director of Agriculture | 1 | 1 st Degree | 1 | 1 st Degree |
| NADMO Director | | | | |
| Trade and Industry Head | | | | |

Source: AADA, Human Resource Unit, July 2018

From Table 1.5, the district has enough staff with the requisite qualifications to carry out the work of the district assembly. The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) is the technical arm of the District Assembly responsible for plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It is made up of all the departmental heads of the assembly

1.9.3.2 Logistics and Equipment

This segment examined the availability of logistics and equipment as 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 have and what it required.

The condition or status of the available logistics and equipment also constituted a key area of interest in the analysis. The table below gives a summary of the logistics and equipment standing of the Obuasi East District.

Table 1.6: Logistics and Equipment for Adansi Asokwa District

| Types of Equipment | No. Required | No. Existing | Gap/Backlog | Condition of Existing Logistics and Equipment |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| Vehicles | 6 | 3 | 3 | One (1) not in good condition |
| Motor bikes | 10 | 1 | 9 | Not in good condition |
| Desktop Computers | 14 | 3 | 11 | |
| Laptops | 8 | 8 | | |
| Photocopiers | 3 | 1 | 2 | |
| Telephones (fixed) | 7 | - | 7 | |
| Flip Charts | 5 | - | | |
| LCD (projector) | 1 | - | - | |

Source: AADA, Procurement Unit, 2018

From Table 1.6, it is observed that a shortfall was recorded in vehicles considered in the analysis when those available are compared to what is required. Similarly, other logistics such as Desktop Computers, Photocopiers, LCD (projector) were also inadequate in the district. 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.

1.9.3.2i Organizational Structure of the Assembly

The District Assembly is made up of 39 members with the District Chief Executive who is the political head and Assembly members of which 27 are elected and 12 appointed by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the District. The Member of Parliament for the Asokwa constituency is an ex-officio member of the Assembly. The Presiding Member is elected from the Assembly members to chair the Assembly's proceedings.

The Assembly performs its functions through the Executive Committee and a number of sub-committees. The Executive Committee exercises executive and co-ordinating functions of

the Assembly whilst the Sub-Committees deliberate on relevant issues in their functional areas. The statutory sub-committees include the following;

- ❖ Development Planning Sub-Committee;
- ❖ Social Services Sub-Committee;
- ❖ Works Sub-Committee;
- ❖ Finance and Administration Sub-Committee;
- ❖ Justice and Security Sub-Committee;
- ❖ Education Sub-Committee
- ❖ Agriculture sub-committee and
- ❖ Public Relations and Complaints Sub-Committee.

For administrative efficiency and effectiveness, the District Chief Executive is supported by a secretariat or the Central Administration which is headed by the District Coordinating Director who reports to the District Chief Executive.

The District Assembly also has the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) which is to serve as the technical wing of the Assembly.

The Central Administration of the office of the District Assembly is basically made up of the following two (2) broad departments.

- i General Administration and Finance
- ii District Planning Co-ordinating Unit

These are supported by the decentralised departments;

- i. Education , Science and Sports
- ii. Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- iii. District Health Directorate.
- iv. Social Welfare and Community Development
- v. Works Department
- vi. Physical Planning
- vii. Trade and Industry (BAC)
- viii. Disaster Prevention (NADMO)
- ix. Environmental Health

Non Decentralized Department:

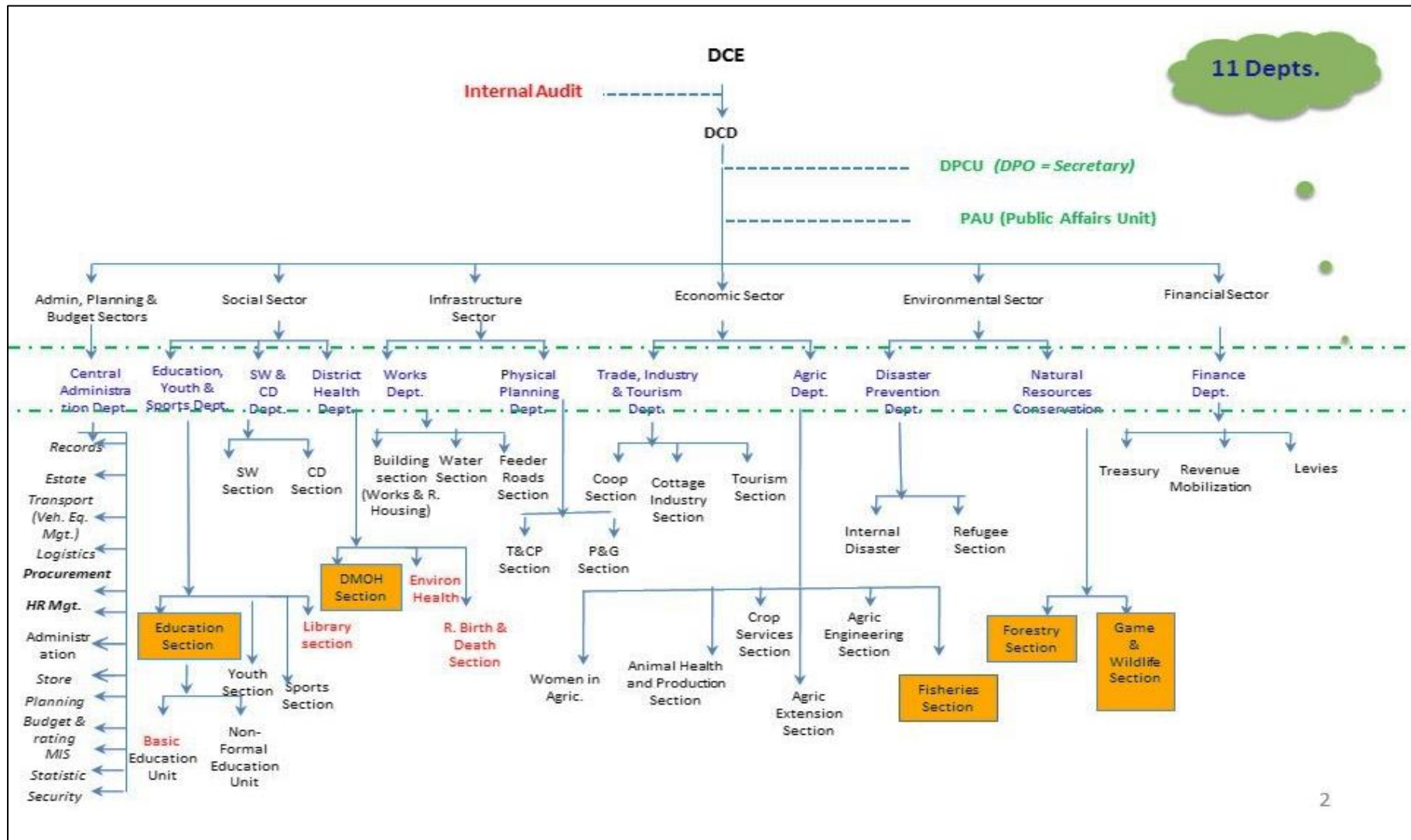
a. Information Service

The following Departments, Agencies and Institutions are not in existence in the district. Their services are however provided from Obuasi and Bekwai where most of them exist. They are:

- ❖ Lands Commission
- ❖ District Labour Office
- ❖ Land Valuation
- ❖ Survey Department
- ❖ Department of Parks and Gardens
- ❖ Forestry
- ❖ Drivers and Vehicles License Authority (DVLA)
- ❖ Immigration Service

The absence of these decentralized departments and vital institutions poses serious problems with service delivery in the district.

FIG. 1.0 DISTRICT DEPARTMENTAL ORGANOGRAM



1.9.3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity Index

The Monitoring and Evaluation issues or gaps that need to be addressed for effective implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 include: Human Resource, Management Information Systems (MIS), Logistics and Stakeholders needed for the implementation of the Plan. Table 1.7 shows the Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity Index, gaps, and Recommendation needed to address the gaps for efficient and effective implementation of the DTDP 2018-2021.

Table 1.7: Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity Index

| No. | Issue | Questions | Results/Status |
|-----|-------|--|--|
| 1 | MTDP | Is there an approved MTDP? | Yes |
| | | Changes different stakeholder groups like to see the MTDP bring about. | Assembly members expect the MTDP to deliver improved services and infrastructure to improve the lot of their electorates. |
| | | | Local communities expect their needs and aspirations to be met through the provision of infrastructure and services, jobs etc. |
| | | | Government expects the MTDP to contribute positively to the achievement of the goals of the of government economic coordinated programme |
| | | MTDP monitoring constraints | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Absence of budget to implement feedback. b) Inadequate human resource and logistics for M&E. c) Ineffective M&E structures at the local level |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | d) Low M&E skills |
| 2 | Human Resource | Capacity and human resource M&E requirements. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Finance, Vehicle, Lap Top Computer, Desk Top Computer, External Hard-drive (Backup), Projector and Screen, Digital Camera, Data Storage software, etc. Human Resources Data Entry Clerk, Computer Skills (Excel), Database Management Skills, Report Writing, Participatory M&E Skills, Facilitation skills, evaluation skills etc. |
| | | Number of DPCU member lacking requisite M&E skills. | 23 (expanded MPCU based on LI 2232) |
| | | What training is required? | Computer Skills (Excel & Access), Database Management Skills, Report Writing, Participatory M&E Skills, Team & Consensus Building, Facilitation Skills etc. |
| | | Status of DPCU membership | Fully constituted with all members at post. |
| | | Technical Support required | Training consultant, Lead Facilitator for evaluation |
| 3 | Management Information Systems (MIS) | M&E information to be stored | MTDP Indicators Performance, Projects/Activities implementation, Revenue Sources Data, Socio-Economic Data (e.g. Water and sanitation, agriculture, demographic, education, roads etc), human resources (e.g. staff) , Street Naming and Property Addressing System, Valuation of Properties, and Rateable items, Revenue Enhancement plan and computerized data business, |
| | | Level of computerization required | Microsoft Excel, Access, Coral Draw, SPSS, PowerPoint, Data Management |
| | | Availability of Computers and accessories | Items required: Desk Top Computer - 3 Lap Top Computer - 3 Scanner -1 Assorted Computer Consumables |
| | | Needed Computer expertise | Advance Excel, SPSS and Access |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|--|
| 4 | Logistics | Is there a vehicle for M&E | No |
| | | Is there a Documentation Centre (with periodical, ACT & Instruments, copies of MTDP)? | No |
| | | Office Space | Inadequate |
| | | Incentives | Nil |
| | | Other Accessories needed | LCD Projector -1 Projector Screen - 1 Digital Camera - 1 GPS Reader -1 Flip Charts Marker pens Theodolites |
| 5 | Stakeholders | How the Skill base of stakeholders were identified | The basic M&E skills requirements were identified at a meeting of the MPCU. A Needs Assessment was conducted to identify gaps. The output is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Skills (Excel, Access) • Database Management Skills • Report Writing • Participatory M&E Methods • Team & Consensus Building • Facilitation Skills |
| 6 | Recommendations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management should commit requisite funds to implement the M&E Plan. • Required logistics and equipment must be procured. • Capacity building should be undertaken to impart skills required by stakeholder for effective performance. • Management and political leadership should commit to the participatory M&E activities and should demand quarterly results. • M&E Reports must be put on the Assembly's Meeting Calendar. | |

Source: M & E PLAN, 2018-2021

1.10 Location and Size

Adansi Asokwa District is one of the 254 districts in Ghana. It is one of the 43 Administrative districts in Ashanti Region. The District was created by Legislative Instrument (LI 2331) 2018. The Adansi Asokwa District was carved out of Adansi North District Assembly in 2018 to deepen decentralization and make local governance more effective and efficient in terms of service delivery.

The district is located between Longitude 1.50W, latitude 1.4 N and Longitude 1.5W latitude 6.30 N. The district therefore falls within a typical Tropical region of Africa, which characteristically experiences high temperatures and high rainfall throughout the year. This puts the Adansi Asokwa District into a Semi-Equatorial climatic region.

The Adansi Asokwa District covers an area of approximately 713.30 sq km representing about 2.94% of the total area of Ashanti Region. The district is bounded in the North by Adansi North District, South by Adansi South District, East by Bosome Freho District and west by Obuasi East District.

It has its capital at Asokwa located on the Kumasi – Cape Coast main road. The District now has 27 electoral areas and one (1) constituency (Asokwa). The District has four area councils i.e. Asokwa, Fumso, Anhwiaso and Bodwesango area Councils. The District has about 94 communities.

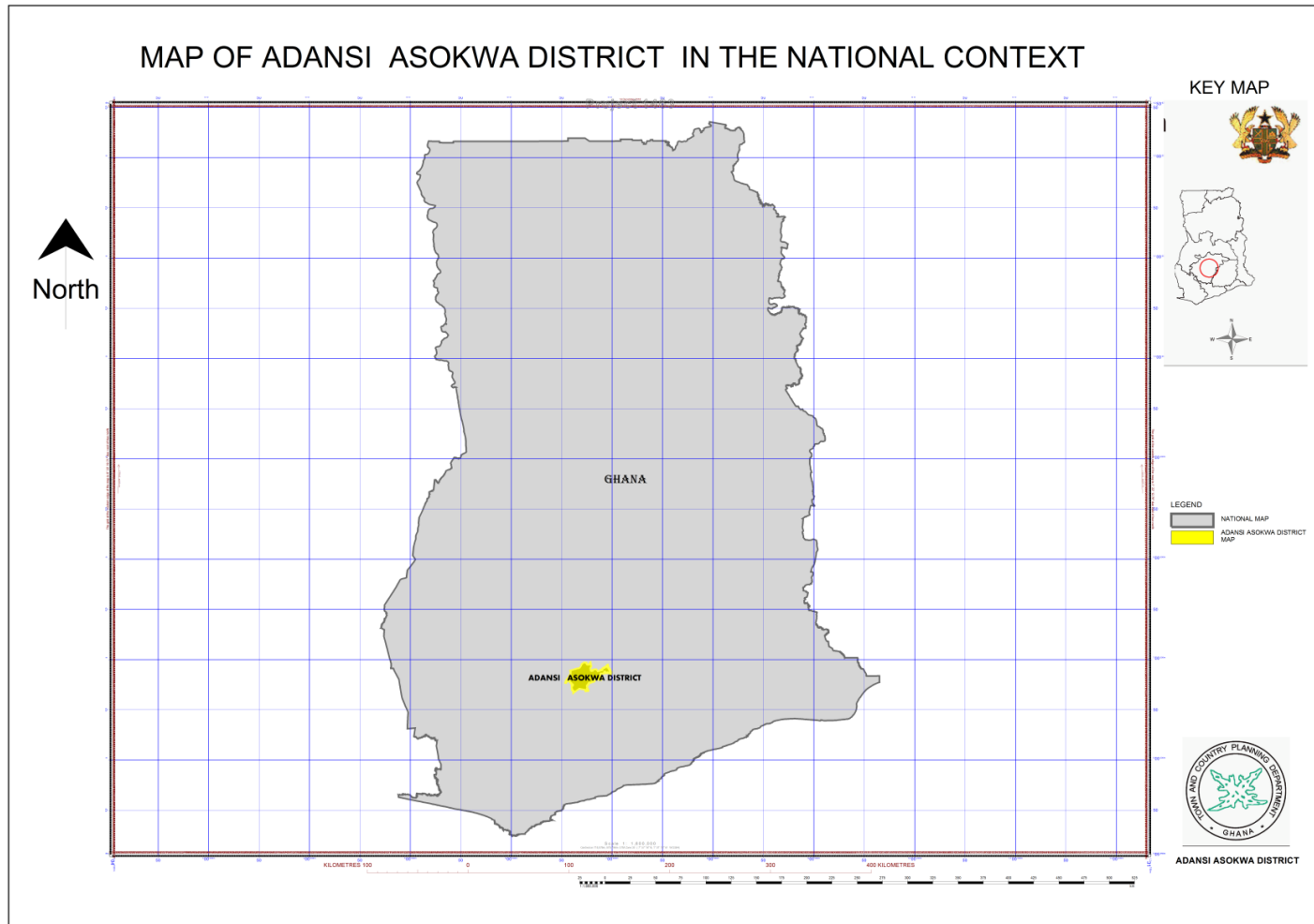


Figure 1.2 Map of Adansi Asokwa in National Context

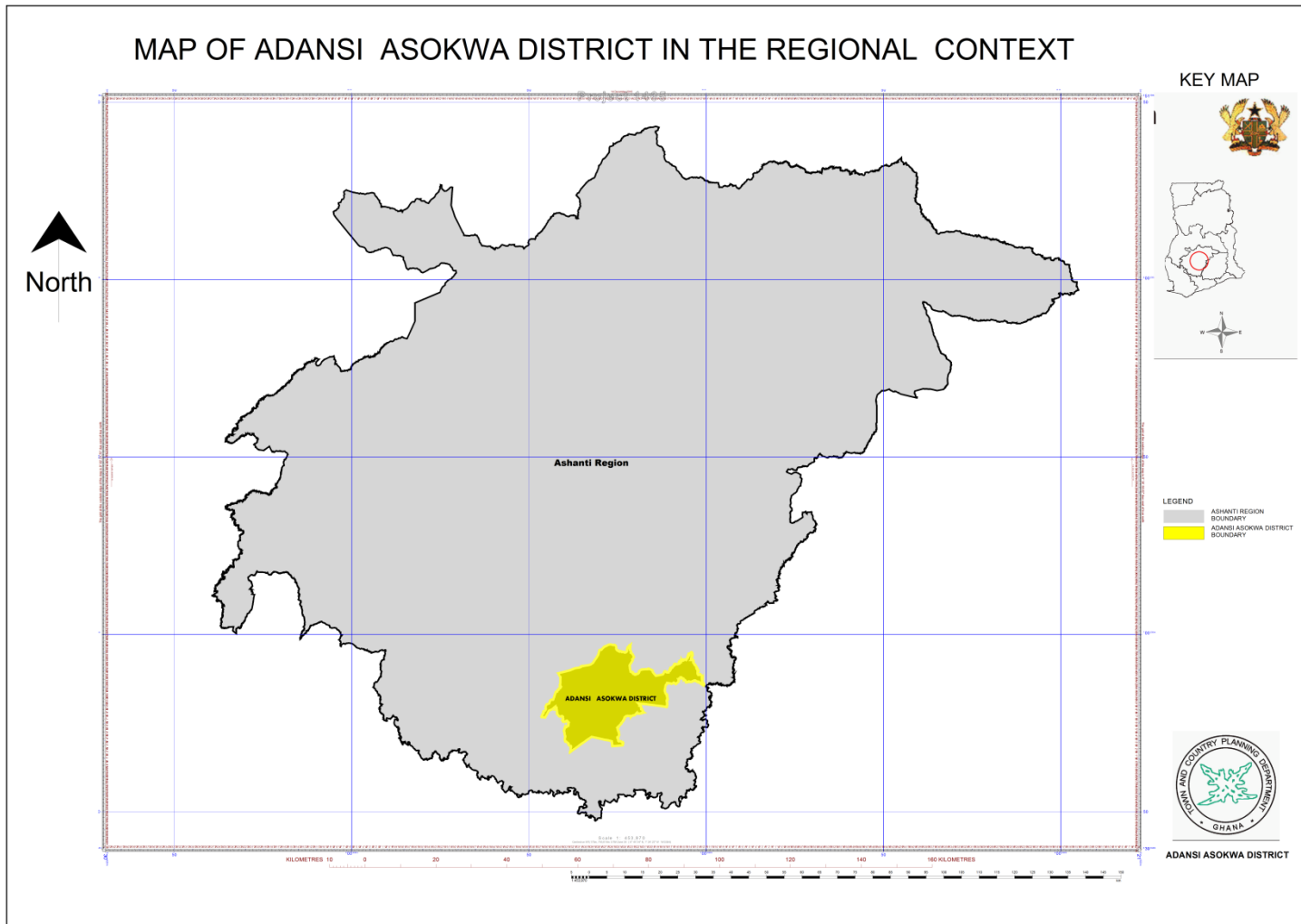


Fig. 1.3 Adansi Asokwa inRegional Context

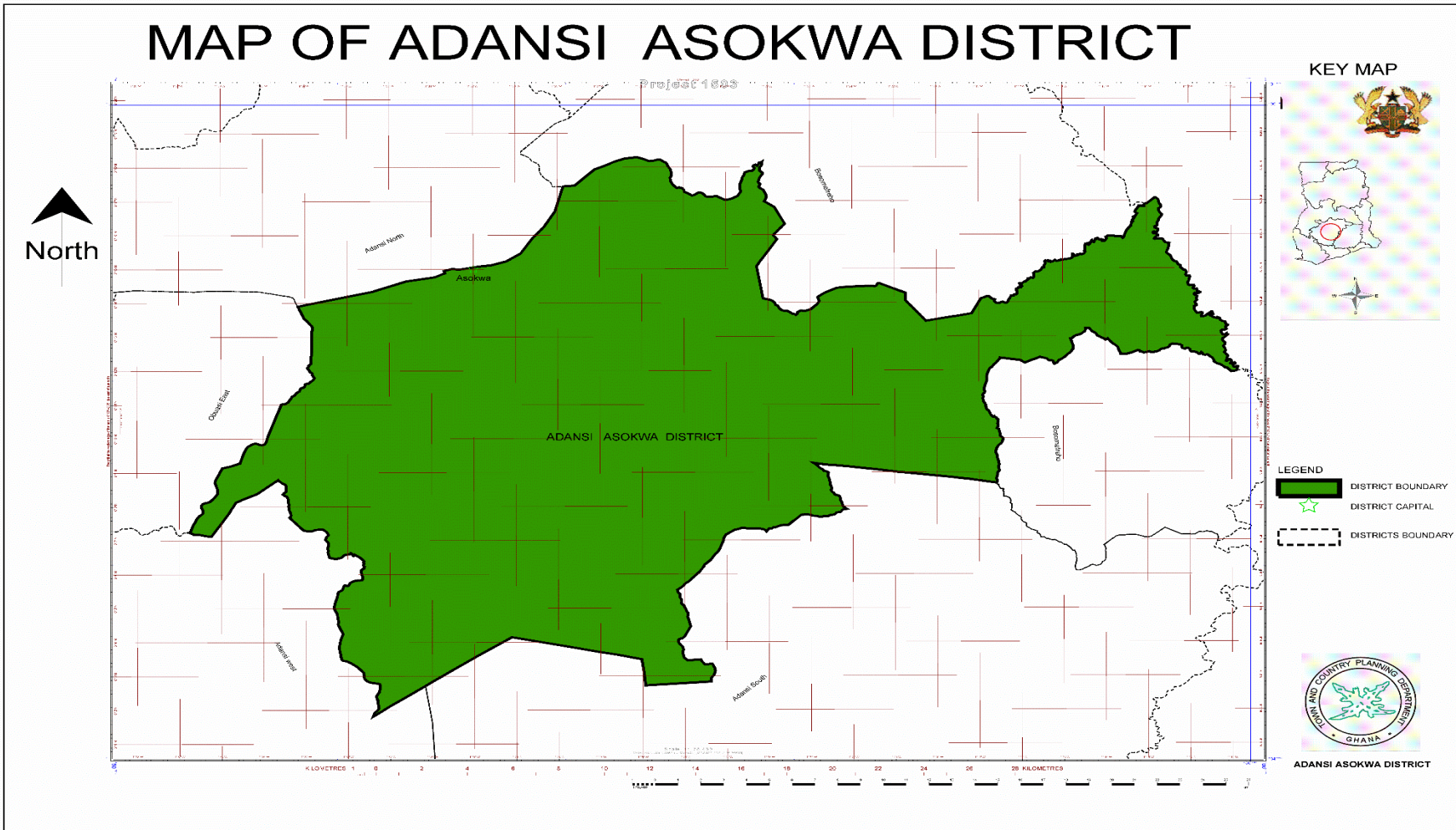


Fig. 1.4 Map showing Adansi Asokwa District

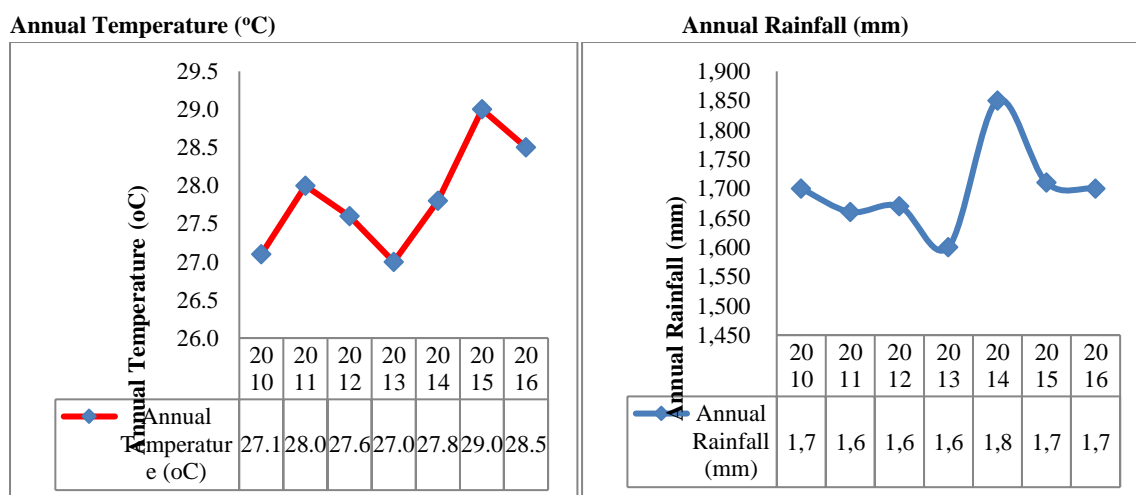
1.10.1 Climate

The District experiences semi-equatorial climatic conditions. Temperatures are generally high throughout the year with mean monthly temperatures ranging between 26^o C and 30^oC .February and March are the hottest periods in the year. The mean annual temperature is 27^oC.

Double maxima rainfall regime is experienced in the district. The annual total rainfall is between 1,250 mm and 1,750 mm. (50” – 70”). The major rains occur between April and July whilst the minor rains occur between September and December. Relative humidity is high about 80% in the rainy season and 20% in the dry season. The temperature and rainfall pattern enhance the cultivation of many food and cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, citrus, vegetables, yams, cassava, cocoyam, cereals etc.

As a result of the double maxima rainfall pattern, there are two cropping seasons, these are; the major cropping season and the minor cropping season in one year. The climate also supports forest vegetation which supports the growth of wood lots like odum, wawa, sapele etc. These are harvested for export to earn foreign exchange. Some are also used locally to create jobs for the citizens.

Figure 1.5: Climate Change Conditions (Temperature and Rainfall) in the District



1.10.2 Vegetation

Owing to the climatic conditions experienced in the district, the vegetation is naturally a semi-deciduous forest. This kind of vegetation is characteristically made up of three layers; namely the under growth, the middle layer and the upper layer.

It supports the growth of big and tall trees of different kinds which are not in pure stands. Some are hard wood others are soft. Examples are wawa, sapele, odum, mahogany etc.

Fig 1.6 Pictorial View of some vegetation in the District Several Decades Back: Thick Forest 1995-2005: Secondary Forest



1.10.3 Conditions of the Natural Environment

The Natural environment of the District originally was hilly, in terms of relief, and this was accompanied with rain forest vegetation.

The hills can still be seen throughout the district. In between the hills are valleys most of which contain streams. Unfortunately, about 80% of the rainforest vegetation in the district has been destroyed due to improper farming methods like slash and burn, bush fallowing, shifting cultivation, continuous cropping, plantation agriculture, etc.

The vegetation of the district has changed from its original rain forest vegetation to secondary forest vegetation.

Again bush fires and illegal chain saw operation have also contributed to the disappearance of the tall and giant trees which previously were in abundance in the District.

Despite the rapid change of the natural environment virgin forests, still exist in the district in the forest reserves which are a beautiful site to watch.

1.10.4 Conditions of the Built Environment

Most of the communities in the district face serious problems with erosion due to the hilly nature of the district.

A community like Asokwa the District capital, though an ancient town is not able to expand because, it is surrounded by hills and valleys. The people are therefore forced to build their houses close to each other without any regard to the planning scheme. The community just like many others in the district faces serious erosion. As a result, deep gullies are found in the town and the foundations of most buildings are exposed. Communities like Brofoyeduru and others face similar situation.

1.10.5 Relief (Topography) AND DRAINAGE

The District has an undulating terrain with more than half the total area rising to an average height of about 300 meters above sea level. In general the district is located in a hilly area. For this reason though there is land, most of it is not available for use since they are hilly. Again the hilly nature of the land makes transportation difficult, since so many culverts have to be constructed on the roads to make them passable, which unfortunately is very costly, making a lot of the roads lack the facility, hence rendering them impassable during rainy seasons.

Generally, the District has several streams depicting a typical dendritic pattern. Major streams in the district are: Fum, Gyimi, Adiembra, Konwia, Asabiri, Kyekye, Subini, Kyereboro etc. Most of these rivers are used for domestic and industrial purposes. Most of them are perennial and the area is well drained. As a result of this, farmers cultivate vegetables during dry seasons, and this has helped many farmers to be in business throughout the year.

If this is encouraged, and irrigation facilities are provided for these farmers, it will help to improve upon the income levels of the people to help reduce poverty in the district.

Fig1.7 Pictorial view of some Relief and Drainage features in the District Mountain



1.10.6 Major soil type

The major soil types in the district are Forest Ochrosols which develop well under moderate rainfall between 900 mm and 1650 mm. They develop under forest vegetation. They are rich in humus content. The soils are well developed with well-defined profiles. The soil supports meaningful agricultural production. Cash Crops like Cocoa, Oil Palm and Citrus are cultivated by farmers from all parts of the district.

The agricultural sector employs about 77% of the total labour force in the district. The district is divided into four Zones with regards to extension services. Some of the crops grown in the district are; Cocoa, Oil Palm, Citrus, Coffee, Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Cocoyam, Yam, Rice, Vegetables, Pineapple, etc. As is happening in other parts of the country, the agricultural sector in the district is facing so many problems. Some of these constraints include; Lack of credit, Poor feeder road network, High cost of farm labour, difficulty in the acquisition of farm land (land tenure system), unattractive prices of farm produce, high cost of farm inputs, post-harvest loss etc.

Table 1.8: Soil Classifications, Types and Characteristics in the District

| Soil Types | Soil Characteristics |
|---|---|
| Bekwai-Oda Compound Association | They occur on gently undulating slopes (3 to 8 degree slopes) susceptible to from slight to moderate erosion when under cultivation. The problem can be overcome with soil management practices. Good for cocoa, coffee, cassava, cocoyam and plantain. |
| Bekwai-Akumadan/Oda Compound Associations | These range from yellowish-red to reddish-yellow, deep well drained clayey loams occurring in undulating terrains where susceptibility to erosion is moderate to severe in the District. The moisture holding of these soils is fairly high though the surface layers experience moderate seasonal drought. Cash crop such as cocoa, coffee, citrus, oil palm, cola and avocado do well on this soil type. While maize, cassava and plantain equally thrive well, rice and sugarcane have been recommended for the poorly drained valley bottoms. |
| Mim – Oda Compound Association | They are mostly shallow, dark-brown and imperfectly drained soils found on mid - slopes and deep grey poorly drained silt -clay and silt-loams. |
| Kobeda-Eshien-Oda Compound Association | Soils in this association are rocky, shallow dark–brown and imperfectly drained found on mid-slopes. They may also be deep gray poorly drained silt-clays and clayey-loam. They are suitable for cultivation of rice sugar cane and vegetables. |
| Susan Simple Association | They are moderately deep, reddish-brown and well drained. Most of it occurs over undulating lands where erosion ranges from moderate to severe. They are suitable for the cultivation of cassava, cocoa, maize, plantain and cocoyam. |
| Kumasi-Offin Compound Association | These soils are generally red, well drained quartz gravelly and ironstone connections. They range from sandy to gritty and clayey loams suitable for the cultivation of cassava, cocoyam, plantain and cocoa. |
| Dwinyama-Bechemso Association | They are made up of very shallow reddish-brown well drained loams containing abundant loose gravels and pebbles. These soils are fertile and present extensive possibilities for varied crop production. Crops they can effectively support are yam, maize cassava, beans, cocoyam and plantain. |

1.10.7 Natural and Man-made Disasters

DISASTER

Disaster can be explained as sudden great misfortunes, which happen to people; examples are wind storms, floods, Domestic/Natural fire outbreaks, droughts, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, outbreak of diseases, etc.

Though disasters occur in the district, the rate at which they occur is minimal.

RAIN / WIND STORM

This is one of the most frequently occurring disasters in the district. Community projects such as a market at Nyankomase, a church building at Nyamekrom, and a public toilet at Akwanserem were destroyed by rain storm. In February, 2010 similar incidence occurred at Nsokote, Fumso, Asokwa, Anwona, Anomabo, Hweremoase and Old Ayaase the cost of these damages ran into several thousands of Ghana cedis.

The basic cause of these disasters was attributed to the absence of trees to in the communities to serve as windbreaks.

FLOODS

There has not been any incidence of flooding in its truest sense in the district since the flood plains of most of the rivers in the district are well drained. However, deep gullies created by erosion are seen in most of the communities. The hilly nature of the district is responsible for this development. This is because most of the communities are sited in broad valleys, which separate the hills.

BUSH FIRES AND DROUGHT

Bushfire outbreak in the district is also on a low side. This could be attributed to the intensive educational campaign mounted by the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and the personnel of the National Fire Service in the district.

DROUGHT

The District does not usually experience any acute drought, since the atmosphere has very high humidity and there is a double maxima rainfall regime in the district. Therefore apart from the normal dry seasons which occur between January and March every year, drought has not been a major problem of the district. However, indiscriminate logging by chain saw

operators in the district has caused a substantial damage to the vegetation. What is even more worrying is when trees along streams are felled indiscriminately causing some of the streams to dry up during the dry seasons.

1.10.8 Aesthetic features and Land Management (Tourism Potentials)

Aesthetically, the district is a very beautiful area to visit. For instance, the Kusa scarp which is a range of mountains influences almost all parts of the district and is a very beautiful site to watch. Again, out of the Kusa scarp, a very beautiful waterfall known as Tewobaabi waterfalls has been developed and is already attracting tourists from far and near to the site which the Assembly can harness to improve upon its revenue base.

Most of the arable lands are in the hands of Family heads, who hold them in trust for the various divisional Stools of the Adansi Kingdom. It is therefore very difficult to acquire a piece of land to embark on any large scale agriculture if one is not a member of the family. Even family members find it difficult to acquire enough land for large scale agriculture because, one is entitled to only a small portion of the family land which belongs to the entire family, since the land has to be shared equally among the members. The fragmentation inhibits large scale mechanized farming

In the District, if anybody wants to acquire land, the system of Land Tenure is predominantly the 'Abunu' and the 'Abusa' systems. The 'Abunu' is where the farmer shares the produce from the farm equally with the Land owner. The 'Abusa' on the other hand is where the farmer takes two-thirds while the land owner takes one-third of the produce.

The hilly nature of the District has negatively affected the built areas. This is because most of the communities experience uncontrollable erosion, which weakens their buildings, and also creates deep gullies in the towns which hamper movement of people.

Again, the hilly nature of the land makes the construction of roads and houses difficult and expensive, since most of the communities are located in the broad valleys separating the hills. Communities like Asokwa, the district capital, together with Brofoyedru, etc. face serious problems with erosion because of the hilly nature of the land.

1.10.9 Geology and Minerals

The area consists of Tarkwain (pre Cambrian) and upper Birimian rocks noted for their mineral bearing potentials. These rocks are quarried for constructional works such as building and road construction.

Most parts of the District lie within the Gold belt. Despite the presence of these rich resources, meaningful mining or extraction activities are yet to be carried out in the district.

1.11 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment

Biodiversity forms the foundation of the vast array of eco-system services that critically contribute to human well-being. Plants, Animals, aquatic species, flora and fauna are protected from human activities that endanger living organisms within the District. The Assembly incorporates Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA) in its MTDP that guide project and programme implementation. This helps subject project and programmes to careful environmental tools such as Internal Consistency matrix and sustainability matrix that limit negative impacts that such projects may have on biodiversity and environment in general. Site Sensitivity Assessment is conducted and screening reports submitted to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for permits before projects and programmes are implemented. The site sensitivity assessment takes into consideration physical, biological and cultural resources that could be endangered as a result of project and programme implementation.

Climate change is now a major hindrance to successful agricultural development and it adversely affects agricultural activity since farming in the District is rain-dependent. Rain fall pattern is changing, the sun heat and intensity is increasing due to the negative effect of human activities on the climate. These negative effects are the indiscriminate felling of trees and other forms of pollution, which have seriously affected the rainfall pattern. The Department of Agriculture has been recording low food production, low nutrition and can result to high level of food insecurity. There is the need to protect the remaining trees and also embark on tree planting exercise within the plan period as well as educating farmers on the dangers of farming along river banks and improper use of chemicals.

Green Economy

Green Economy aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities for sustainable development without degrading the environment. The District does not face environmental risks of emissions and waste from industries that threaten living organisms as

the District does not have industries that emit hazardous waste onto the environment. The few industries whose pre-occupation is oil palm and palm kernel extraction generate waste that are recycled and re-used for soap making. To promote green economy, it is mandatory for factories to undergo Environmental Impact Assessment and permit granted by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) before their establishment in the District.

Table 1.9: Adoption of Green Economy Options Climate Change Conditions in the District

| Green Economy Options | Strategies | Considerations |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Energy | Solar Thermal Technologies | Devices that use the sun as the primary source of energy for heat appliances |
| | Solar Dryer | A special structure that uses the sun's energy to dry agricultural produce (fruits, vegetables, meat) |
| Water | Catchment Management | Water management is commonly practiced at the scale of catchments and watersheds where authorities are responsible for developing and implementing Water Management plans |
| | Integrated Water Resource Management | A process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems |
| Agriculture | Organic Agriculture | Includes all agricultural systems that promote the environmentally, socially and economically sound production of food and fibres |
| | Agro-forestry | Agro-forestry systems include both traditional and modern land-use systems where trees are managed together with crops and/or animal production systems in agricultural settings |
| | Conservation Agriculture | Conservation Agriculture is an approach towards managing agro-ecosystems for improved and sustained productivity, and increased profits and food security, while preserving and enhancing the resource base and the environment |
| | Climate Smart Agriculture | is an approach that helps to guide actions needed to transform and reorient agricultural systems to effectively support development and ensure food security in a changing climate |

Water Security

The ability to access sufficient quantities of clean water to maintain adequate standards of food, goods production and sustainable health care is in line with the Assembly's quest for access to safe drinking water for its citizens. Currently, about 76% of the population have access to potable drinking water such as mechanized boreholes, boreholes fitted with pumps and hand dug well fitted with pump. However, the menace of illegal mining if not completely eradicated will have negative impact on water security due to the pollution of water bodies by illegal miners.

Natural Resource Utilization

The District is endowed with vast natural resources which when utilized will increase wealth and well-being of people. The resources include minerals, agriculture and water. The mineral resource includes gold deposits, granite and diamond.

The mineral resource is under-utilized as only few people are engaged in artisanal mining. If Mining Companies could invest with a modern method of mining using technological and technical advancement that does not degrade the environment, then, the people could benefit on a large scale from the resource. The District has vast land for agriculture which employs majority of the people. Agriculture still is done on subsistence level with simple farm tools such as hoes and cutlass by these people. If Agriculture could be seen as a business and mechanized agriculture techniques employed, then, the agriculture resources could fully be utilized. These would change the face of agriculture in the District from subsistence farming with simple tools like hoes and cutlass to commercial/ plantation agriculture with combine harvestors, harrows, ridgers and mounds, then, food sufficiency both locally and nationally could be achieved. Forest products such as oil palm and timber can also be found in the District. Trees such as Wawa, Odum, Mahogany and Onyina that can be felled for timber are in abundance in the District. As a result of non-formalization of the timber trade, illegal chain saw operators take advantage to fell trees illegally. If activities of these Chain Saw Operators could be regularized, then, the forested product can be utilized fully to boost the local carpentry and wood carving business.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION

Soil erosion in the district is on the increase in the farming areas as well as in the built environment.

1.12 Implications of the Physical Features of the District for Development

Location and Size: Adansi Asokwa is located in a tropical rainforest region where rainfall and temperatures are uniformly high throughout the year. The location of the district in a forest area therefore gives it a comparative advantage in the production of crops like oil palm, citrus, cocoa, plantain, cocoyam, cassava etc. In terms of size, the district is relatively big; this therefore makes the distribution of resources relatively difficult, and costly.

- **Relief:** The District is located in a hilly area; this makes road construction very difficult and expensive, however, the hilly nature promotes greenery environment due to frequent rainfalls and difficulty in farming on mountain tops.
- **Climate:** The District experiences a double maxima type of rainfall. This has made it possible for farmers to enjoy two cropping seasons, the major and minor cropping seasons in one year. This is good to keep farmers in business throughout the year.
- **Geology and Minerals:** Most parts of the District lie within gold and sand belts. Unfortunately, no meaningful mining or extraction activities have taken place in the district.
- **Soil type and Agricultural Land use:** The major soil type in the district is forest ochrosols which is rich in humus content. This is a very good ingredient for Agricultural development, considering the fact that Agriculture employs about 77% of the total work force in the district.

1.13 Demographic Characteristics

Demographic data gives an important tool for the development and evaluation of policies that shapes the overall development agenda of every community.

Human resource development is the pivot of Development Planning and Management. There is therefore the need to consider the dynamics of population growth, basic demographic characteristics like the population size, structure, growth rate, labour force including the problem of child labour in the galamsey activities at some mining areas in the District and their implications on development. The rapid growth of population and its youthfulness are matters of great concern which need to be tackled especially, when varied in relation to the performance of the District economy, education, health needs, water and sanitation and its impact on environment and human development. The population analysis will be used as a yard stick to assess the threshold of population and service provision such as health and education to population ratio.

1.14.1 Population

Population refers to the total number of people living in geographical defined area or location at a given point intime. Generally, demograhers seek to know the levels and trends in population size and its components. This section of gthe report focuses on all issues relating

to population and characteristics that is the growth rate of the population. It also analyse population densities, dependency ratios, rural-urban split and the implications of these demographic characteristic to development planning.

1.14.1.1 Population Size and Distribution

The population of the district in 2010, according to the Ghana Statistical Service was 64,211, out of this figure 31,785 are males and 32,427 are females representing 1.34% of Ashanti Region’s total population of 4,780,380. The current projected population of the District for 2018 is 75,826 with 37,534 Males and 38,292 Females using a growth rate of 2.1% in 2018.

Table1.10 Popolation by sex in Adansi Asokwa

| Composition of Population by sex | Both sexes | Total | % |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------|
| | | 64,211 | 100 |
| | Male | 31,784.45 | 49.5 |
| | Female | 32,426.56 | 50.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistica Service, Asokwa-July 2018

1.14.2 Population Density

Population density is the measurement of people per unit area. Thus, the population devided by the total land area. The population density based on the land surface of 713.30 (321.12) km² with a projected population of 75,826. The population density stands at 106.2 persons per square kilometer.

Using the 2010 population as the base, the projected population for the District is calculated using gthe geometric method.it is assumed that the growth rate of 2.1% would be held constant gthrough out the plan period (2018-2021).

The Geometric ethod of calculating population growth was used.

The formula is indicated below:

P1 is the population for planned year (future)

P0 is the present (base) population

l= is constant factor

t= time period (years) between present and the future

r=Rate of growth

Table 1.11 Population projections (2018-2021)

| Year | Projected Population |
|------|----------------------|
| 2010 | 64,211 |
| 2018 | 75,826 |
| 2019 | 77418 |
| 2020 | 79044 |
| 2021 | 80,704 |

1.15 Household Sizes and Characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, a household is defined as a person or group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house keeping arrangements. In general, a household consist of a man, wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them.

In the district, the male household constitute 30.2% and female 15.2% of the household population. The 2010 population housing and census reveals that the district household headship is dominated by male. This implies that since the male are mostly the heads of the households in the district, the views of the females are less likely to be heard in the decision making proess. Hence affirmative actions and interactions with identifiable women groups are needed to elicit the perspectives of the women in the development processes. Vigorous educational campaign is also needed to abolish completely or mitigate the social effects of terrible traditional practices that violate the fundamental human rights and liberties of women. However, the total number of child (son/daughter) headed households is Male in this category which represents (47.4%) as against the female category of (44.1%).

1.15.1 Age and Sex Structure

The population of the District could be categorized into three main age groups with 0-14 constituting children being about 42.2% of the population, 15-64 constituting the active working population being about 53.0% and the 65+ constituting the aged being about 4.8% of the population. **Table 1.11** depicts the age and sex distribution of the District in 2010.

Table 1.11 Age and Sex Distribution in Adansi Asokwa District

| AGE COHORT | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | % | SEX RATIO |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 0-4 | 5535 | 5417 | 10952 | 14.4 | 102.2 |
| 5-9 | 5327 | 5125 | 10452 | 13.8 | 103.9 |
| 10-14 | 5509 | 4942 | 10445 | 13.8 | 111.5 |
| 15-19 | 4338 | 3964 | 8302 | 10.9 | 109.4 |
| 20-24 | 2751 | 3168 | 5919 | 7.8 | 86.8 |
| 25-29 | 2235 | 2788 | 5023 | 6.6 | 80.2 |
| 30-34 | 1907 | 2231 | 4138 | 5.5 | 85.5 |
| 35-39 | 1925 | 2172 | 4097 | 5.4 | 88.6 |
| 40-44 | 1738 | 1885 | 3623 | 4.8 | 92.2 |
| 45-49 | 1519 | 1562 | 3081 | 4.1 | 97.2 |
| 50-54 | 1390 | 1486 | 2876 | 3.8 | 93.5 |
| 55-59 | 903 | 792 | 1695 | 2.2 | 114 |
| 60-64 | 766 | 711 | 1477 | 1.9 | 707.7 |
| 65-69 | 435 | 420 | 855 | 1.1 | 103.6 |
| 70-74 | 602 | 658 | 1260 | 1.7 | 91.5 |
| 75-79 | 253 | 345 | 598 | 0.8 | 73.3 |
| 80-84 | 174 | 318 | 492 | 0.7 | 54.7 |
| 85-89 | 121 | 145 | 266 | 0.4 | 83.5 |
| 90-94 | 79 | 119 | 198 | 0.3 | 66.4 |
| 95+ | 27 | 44 | 71 | 0.1 | 61.4 |
| TOTAL | 37,534 | 38,292 | 75,826 | 100.00 | 94.5 |

Table 1.12 Broad Age-Sex Structure of Ashanti Region and Adansi Asokwa District

| AGE GROUP | Ashanti Region | | | | | | Adansi Asokwa | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| | Male | % | Female | % | Total | % | Male | % | Female | % | Total | % |
| 0-14 | 911,066 | 19.06 | 892,852 | 18.68 | 1,803,918 | 37.74 | 14,112 | 18.61 | 12,832 | 16.92 | 26,944 | 35.53 |
| 15-64 | 1,320,116 | 27.62 | 1,451,885 | 30.37 | 2,772,001 | 57.99 | 21,340 | 28.14 | 21,782 | 28.73 | 43,122 | 56.87 |
| 65+ | 84,870 | 1.77 | 119,591 | 2.50 | 204,461 | 4.27 | 1,922 | 2.53 | 3,838 | 5.06 | 5,760 | 7.59 |
| TOTAL | 2,316,052 | 48.45 | 2,464,328 | 51.55 | 4,780,380 | 100 | 37,374 | 49.2 | 38,452 | 50.6 | 75,826 | 100 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service July 2018

The age structure of the district is skewed towards the youth. The highest proportions of the population are in the age cohorts; 15-64 (56.87%). Cumulatively, 35.53% of the population in the District is below 15 years which is lower than the regional figure.

The implication for development planning is that there must be adequate provision of social amenities such as education, health, water and sanitation, recreational centres and other needs for these children. It also calls for increasing demand for social facilities such as schools and health. The youthful population promises potential labour force if properly managed. Another implication of the youthful population is its potential to grow rapidly. It is therefore

recommended that employment opportunities should be available to utilize the youthful population.

1.15.2 Population Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part that is the ratio of the elderly (65 and above) plus the young (0-14) to the population in the 'working ages' (15-64). Age dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the persons in the ages defined as dependent (0-14 and 65+) to the persons in the ages defined as economically active (15-64) in a population. It is assessed to find the hypothetically ideal situation that should exist for finding the proportion of a population that is dependent. The dependent population conceptually, is made up of age groups 0-14 years (child dependency) and 65 years and older (older age dependency) divided by the working population (15-64). In the Adansi Asokwa District about 56.87% of the population is in the economically active labour force (43,122), whilst 43.12% are classified as inactive.

The District has a total age dependency ratio of 75.84. This means that a hundred persons in the working age group (15-64) cater for about 70 persons in the dependent age groups (0-14 and 65 years and older). Age dependency ratio is lower in urban areas than in rural areas which mean that the age dependency burden is heavier in the rural than urban areas.

This further raise the level of economic dependency which has a negative impact on the local economic development. The effect of this is the break of social cohesion and support for the family since the little income earned is not able to support nuclear family let alone the extended family. Within the planned period therefore measures like improving Agriculture Service Sectors would be taken to address the problem of unemployment and underemployment.

Mathematically, dependency ratio is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Child Dependency (0-14)+Older Dependency (65+)}}{\text{Working Population (15-64)}}$$

$$\frac{26,944+5,760}{43,122}$$

$$\frac{32,704}{43,122}$$

$$0.7584$$

$$\text{Dependency Population} = 0.7584$$

$$\text{Therefore, the Dependency Ratio} = 75.84$$

The dependent population is the proportion of people catered for by the working population or those in the employable age bracket (15-64). The structure or composition of the broad age cohort above indicates that majority (56.87%) of the population are in the working age group, which is a resource potential for the District. Again, 35.53% of the district's population is children below 15 years as shown in table above.

The dependency ratio for Adansi Asokwa District is 75.84. This implies that 75.84 are dependent on one employable person with a dependency ratio of 0.7584:1. The real dependency burden may be higher since the employable ages include a greater proportion of the unemployed and those in school or acquiring some skills.

Measures are therefore required to increase employment avenues so as to be able to support and cater for the dependent population. There is therefore the need for the creation of employment opportunities so that the active working population could cater for their dependents. The youthful nature of the population (56.87%) is a good source of labour supply in the district. However, this also calls for improving the quality of life of the people and human development and other interventions geared towards improving the quality of life of the people and human development in the district. This also implies that alternative jobs must be created to absorb the youthful population while those with no skills are given suitable employable skills to make them productive to the local economy.

1.16 Spatial Distribution

SETTLEMENT PATTERN

There are about 94 communities in the District after the splitting of Adansi Asokwa from Adansi North in 2018. However, only four (4) of them have urban characteristics with population of 5000+. The Table below depicts some of these communities and their population as at the year 2010 when the Population census was conducted

Table 1.13 Showing Ten (10) Communities and their Projected Populations (2018-2021)

| LOCALITY | YEARS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|------------|-------|------|------------|--------------|----------|------------|--------------|------|------------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|
| | 2010 | | | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | |
| | MALE | FEMAL E | TOTAL | MALE | FEMAL E | TOTA L | MAL E | FEMAL E | TOTA L | MALE | FEMAL E | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| FUMSO | 2,800 | 2,927 | 5,727 | 3193 | 3338 | 6,531 | 3269 | 3417 | 6,686 | 3345 | 3497 | 6,842 | 3423 | 3578 | 7,001 |
| AOKWA | 1,719 | 1,887 | 3,606 | 1960 | 2152 | 4,112 | 2007 | 2203 | 4,210 | 2054 | 2255 | 4,309 | 2101 | 2307 | 4,408 |
| BODWESANGO | 1,667 | 1,694 | 3,361 | 1901 | 1932 | 3,833 | 1946 | 1978 | 3,924 | 1992 | 2024 | 4,016 | 2038 | 2071 | 4,109 |
| ANHWIASO | 1,557 | 1,709 | 3,266 | 1775 | 1949 | 3,724 | 1818 | 1995 | 3,813 | 1860 | 2042 | 3,902 | 1903 | 2089 | 3,992 |
| ABOABO 2 | 1,507 | 1,539 | 3,046 | 1718 | 1755 | 3,473 | 1759 | 1797 | 3,556 | 1801 | 1839 | 3,640 | 1842 | 1881 | 3,723 |
| BROFOYEDRU | 1,253 | 1,362 | 2,615 | 1429 | 1553 | 2,982 | 1463 | 1590 | 3,053 | 1497 | 1627 | 3,124 | 1532 | 1665 | 3,197 |
| AKWANSREM | 1,243 | 1,291 | 2,534 | 1417 | 1472 | 2,889 | 1451 | 1507 | 2,958 | 1485 | 1542 | 3,027 | 1520 | 1578 | 3,098 |
| PIPISO | 1,166 | 1,248 | 2,414 | 1330 | 1423 | 2,753 | 1361 | 1457 | 2,818 | 1393 | 1491 | 2,884 | 1425 | 1526 | 2,951 |
| NEW AKROFUOM | 1,061 | 1,123 | 2,184 | 1210 | 1281 | 2,491 | 1239 | 1311 | 2,550 | 1268 | 1342 | 2,610 | 1297 | 1373 | 2,670 |
| ANWONA | 731 | 749 | 1480 | 834 | 854 | 1,682 | 853 | 874 | 1,727 | 873 | 895 | 1,768 | 894 | 916 | 1,810 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2018

Figure 1.8: Spatial Distribution of population

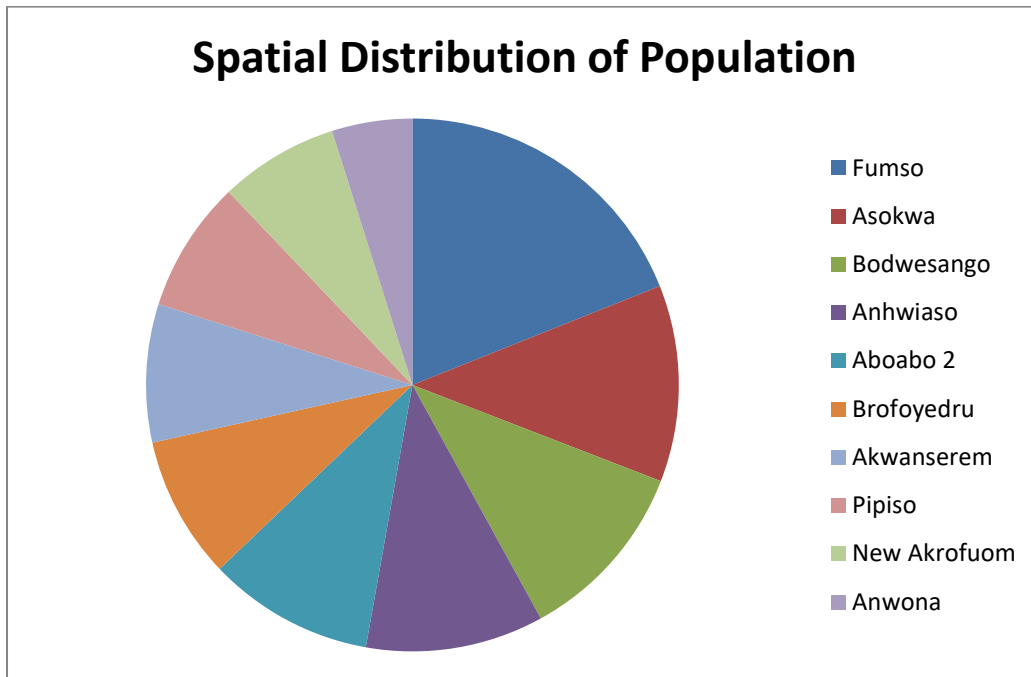
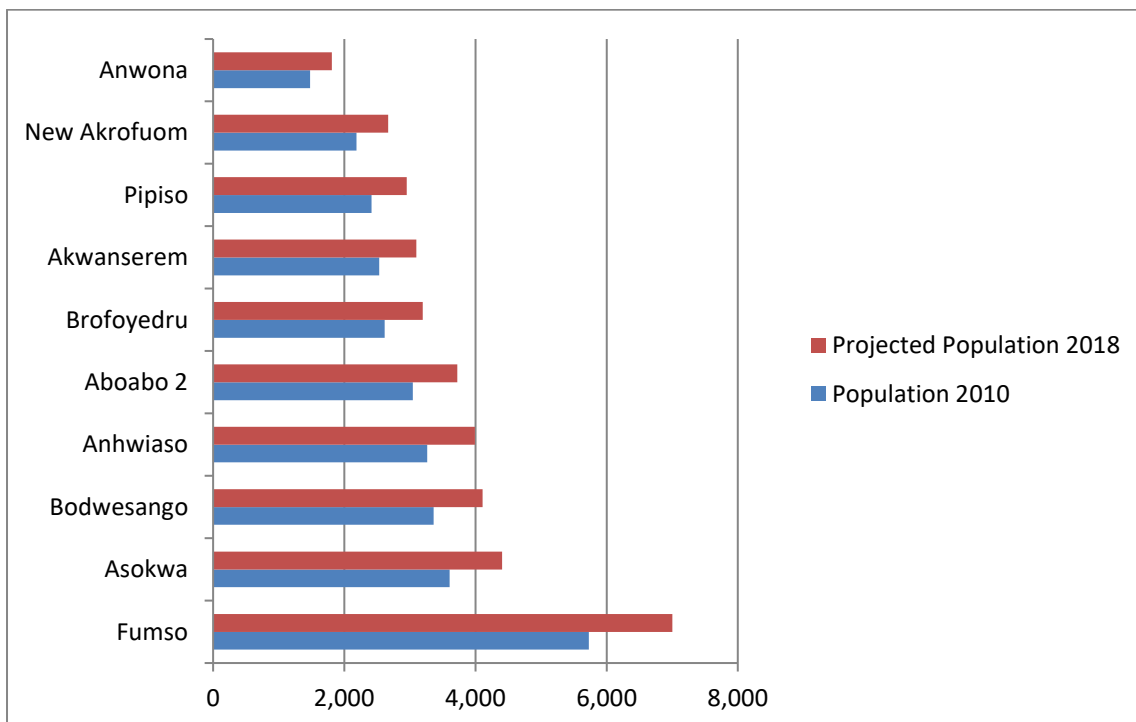


FIG. 1.9



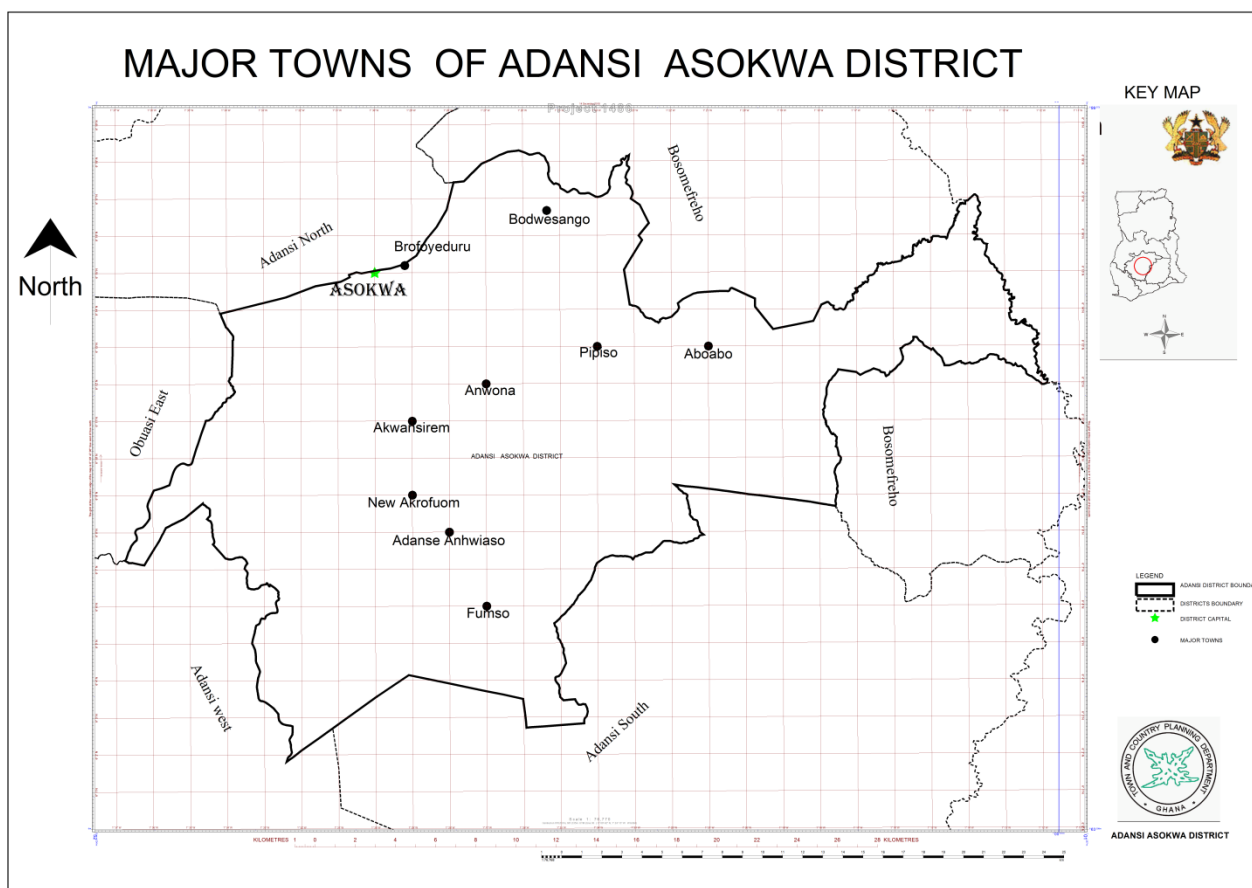


Figure 1.10 Major Towns of Adansi Asokwa District Map

1.17 Rural - Urban Split

Looking at the District set up, rural dwellers constitute about 52,168 which is 68.8% as against urban dweller who also constitutes about 23,658 which is 31.2%. Thus, the district is unable to attract high level investment and infrastructure like banking, second cycle institution, market centres etc. Rural-urban migration is very high in the district due to its proximity to Obuasi, Bekwai and Kumasi. This therefore negatively affects agricultural development in the District as the young and energetic people migrate to the urban centers leaving the weak and the aged back to engage in agriculture in the District.

Table 1.14 Rural-Urban Split

| Type of Population | Total Figure | Percentage % |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Rural | 52,168 | 68.8% |
| Urban | 23,658 | 31.2% |
| Totals | 75,826 | 100.0 |

Source: DPCU 2018

1.18 Implication of Population Characteristics for Development

The Adansi Asokwa District Assembly Population characteristic, to a large extent influences the extent to which social and economic infrastructure in district economy could be provided. The increase in the size of the population creates a social burden to service providers such as the district Assembly, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs to channel their scarce resource to provision of infrastructure such as schools, expansion of health infrastructure and recreational centres which will support the youth and children.

Again the need to adopt policies to create wealth and job opportunities for the unemployed and the underemployed youth must be tackled with all seriousness it deserves. Furthermore, as the aged population increases there is the need to come out with policies geared towards the improvement in the lives of the aged. Government policies such as exemption packages for the aged in the premium payment of the health insurance scheme support as care for the aged should be vigorously implemented. In the case of the women, the maternal health which is one of the Sustainable Development Goals which Ghana is investing towards its achievement by 2030.

Furthermore, population density and migration pattern will affect access and provision of housing in the district. There is therefore the need to encourage the use of local materials in the housing industry as well as enhance people's access to facilities such as potable water, electricity, telecommunication facilities in the district.

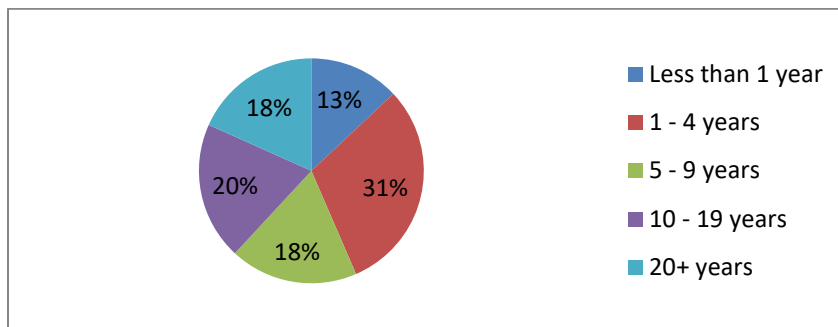
1.19 Migration

Migrants are defined as persons who were enumerated in a place different from where they were born during the last census night. The 2010 PHC sought to find out the place of birth and the number of years a person had lived in a particular place. This section of the plan provides information on the people of Adansi Asokwa District born elsewhere in Ashanti region, or in another region outside Ashanti and birth place outside Ghana in relation to their duration of residence in the district.

Migrants born elsewhere in Ashanti region

As shown in figure 2.3, about 30.5 percent immigrants born elsewhere in Ashanti region have stayed between (1-4) years in the district as the highest percentage, followed by 19.8 percent of immigrants who have stayed between 10 to 19 years and 18.3 percent of immigrants have also stayed between 5 to 9 years for 5-9 years.

Figure 1.11: Duration of residence of immigrants in Adansi Asokwa District born elsewhere in Ashanti region



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

Fertility

Fertility is an important component of population change and it is a determinant of the size and structure of the population. Out of the total number of population 64,211, 18,740 were identified as the number of women in their child bearing age between (15-49 years). Within this age group, the total number of live births in the last 12 months before the census night was recorded as 1,736.

The total fertility rate which is referred to as the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year was (3.93%). Thus in 2010, the total fertility rate for Adansi Asokwa District was 3.93 births per woman (ie, 18,740 births per 1000 women). Therefore, if 2010 age-specific rates continues unchanged, women in Adansi Asokwa District would have average of 4 children each during their childbearing years. The general fertility rate (also called the fertility rate) is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages between 15-49 in a given year. The birth rate (also called the crude birth rate) indicates the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year.

Mortality

Mortality, is one of the three components of population growth, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Crude Death Rate refers to the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year (“crude” because, although deaths occur in the entire population the rate of occurrence is not uniform or evenly distributed among all ages).

The computed crude death rate for the District is 7.82 deaths per 1,000 population, using the reported deaths in the year preceding the census as numerator and the total population of the district as denominator. According to the 2010 census, the rate is higher than the regional death rate of 5.85 deaths per 1,000 population.

The probability of dying depends on many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation and social class. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care (Haupt and Kane, 1991). Even though under 5 mortality is relatively high for both sexes, the mortality rate steadily declines and rises among the various age cohorts. In all these instances, males suffer more deaths than females. There is a sharp increase in the number of deaths among the elderly (70 years and older) according to the 2010 census. But the situation changed from the table below.

| Variable | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ages under five mortality rate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maternal mortality rate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ages under five malaria cases fatality rate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Health Directorate Asokwa 2018

1.20 Gender Equality

Gender issues relate to how men and women in the society are given the chance to take part in decision making and power sharing. Gender equality is an important human right. It is central to economic and human development in a country and therefore very essential in the district where our traditional values have in way marginalized women and does not easily give room for gender equality. Removing inequalities gives societies a better chance to develop and the district intends to do so with its available resources. Gender analysis refers to the relationship between the male and female sexes and how this relationship affects their rights, responsibilities, opportunities, power relations, access and control of resources as well as decision making. 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. The Gender profile has been prepared primarily to focus on how the District Assembly can optimize benefits from its human resources through the creation of a level playing field for the sexes to contribute to the development of the district. It is also to help the district Assembly to achieve a number of purposes including the following;

To formulate policies through evidence based information and to demonstrate how the policies are achieving the gender expected effects, outcomes and are positive transforming the

lives of beneficiaries. Provide stakeholders and Assembly authorities, development partners and government with systematic means of gender appreciation.

Improve service delivery and to influence resource allocation.

When women and men have relative equality, economies grow faster, children's health improves and there is less corruption.

Men own most of the 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 other hand are traditionally responsible for the upkeep of the house by performing all the household chores and caring for the children. 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 infirmity and physiological circumstance, as well as hateful cultural practices such as widowhood rights and inheritance.

While gains have been made, gender inequalities are still striking given that:

- Female population constitute **50.5%** of the entire population of the district
- Women are not actually well involved as men in almost all issues relating to development of the communities in the district. For example, the current membership of the District Assembly attests to this fact. The number of Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are twenty seven (27) and the Government Appointees constitute twelve (12) members. Women constitute three ((3) of the total thirty nine (39) Assembly Members representing **7.69%** of the total Assembly Members.
- A number of women die each year from difficulties during pregnancy even though case of maternal are not reported to health facilities in the District (patient migrate to the higher order health facility-Fomena Government hospital, but the people testify that case of maternal mortality during child birth do occur in their various towns/communities).

In our quest ensure gender equity in decision making of the Assembly the following should be considered;

To bridge the gap between male and female and to ensure the speedy development of the district, it is very crucial that the Assembly promotes gender balance in the service which is currently skewed in favour of males by adopting gender sensitive pragmatic programmes like

the need to promote girl-child education. Participation of women in decision making in the district is very low. However, there is the need to sensitise the women to participate in the decision making process since they are key stakeholders in the development planning process. In an effort to ensure gender equity in decision making in the District, women should be educated on the need to take part in decision making in their various communities. Other affirmative action should be put in place to encourage women to participate in the local decision making process by involving them in decision making bodies like WATSAN, Unit committees, Area Councils and the Assembly. This is to ensure that larger numbers of the Assembly members are women; which will also help increase voting powers especially with issues affecting women in the District.

In addition to the above 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. The District's goal for women is to help promote gender equality and empower women in towns/communities under its jurisdiction. Investments in women and girl's education and health could lead to a reduced rate of maternal mortality, better educated and healthier children increased household income.

The District's approach in achieving gender equality extends beyond improving female health and education. It means access to economic resources, participation and leadership in decision making and respect for the human rights of women, including the right to a life free of violence.

1.21 Labour Force

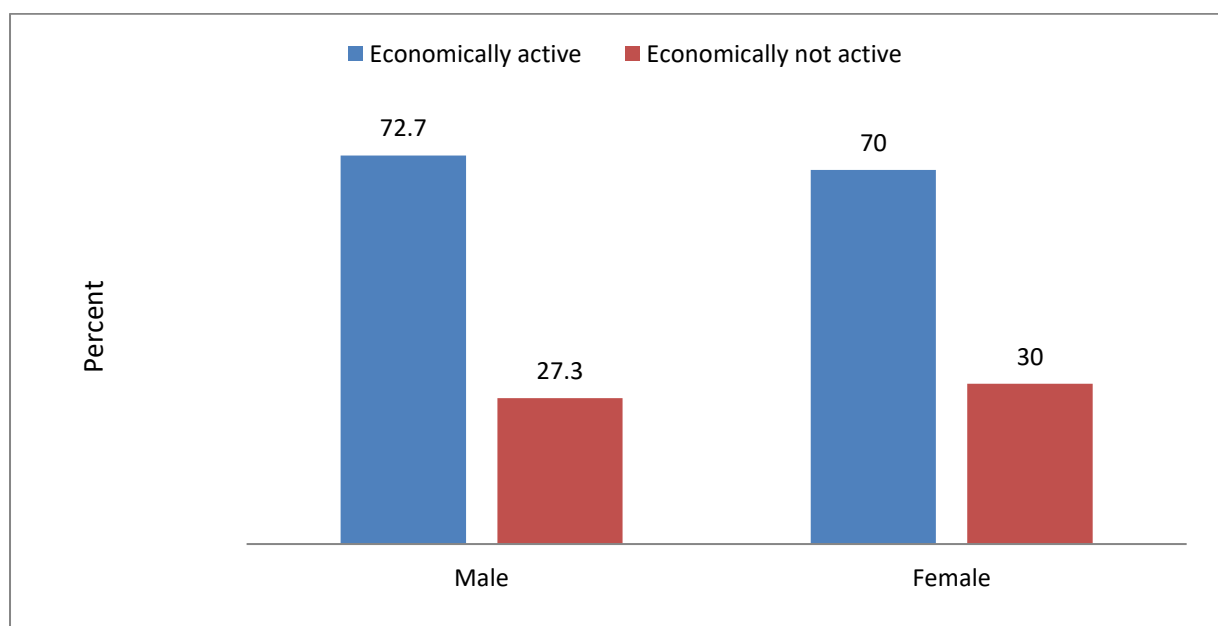
The 2010 Population and Housing Census Report show that over 71.3% of the population is in the economically active labour force, whilst the 28.7% are classified as inactive. The district has about 95.7 percent of its economically active population employed while only 4.3 percent are unemployed with regard to sex/gender variation.

According to 2010 PHC report, unemployed 15 years and older recorded the percentage 3.9 and 4.6 for both sexes while population 15 years and older who are economically not active constitute about 27.7 percent respectively for both sexes and this represent a slight increase which needs intervention by planners in the district.

1.21.1 Economic Activity Status

Among the working age population, the economically active population constitutes (71.3%) while the remaining (28.7%) are economically not active. The district has about 95.7 percent of its economically active population employed while only 4.3 percent are unemployed with regard to sex/gender variation. Also the unemployed 15 years and older recorded the percentage 3.9 and 4.6 for both sexes whiles population 15 years and older who are economically not active constitute about 27.7 percent respectively for both sexes and this represent a slight increase which needs intervention by planners in the district.

Figure 1.12: Activity Status of Population 15 years and older in Adansi Asokwa District. Population 15 years and older by Activity Status and Sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 PHC

1.21.2 Occupational Distribution

The 2010 PHC data shows that majority (65%) of the workforce was engaged in skilled agriculture including forestry and fishery work followed by (10.8%) of the population who are craft and related trades workers for the male categories. The workforce for the females which accounted for the highest percentage is skilled agriculture forestry and fishery workers (58.7%) as against Service and sales workers (18.5%) and Craft and related trades workers (12.4%). Occupation like the Clerical Support constituted less than one percent for both sexes in the district, and this indicates the dominancy of agriculture in Adansi Asokwa district as a source of occupation for the populace.

Table 1.15: Occupational Distribution according to Sectors

| Sector | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Agriculture | 44352 | 77 |
| Commerce | 5760 | 10 |
| Service | 4032 | 7 |
| Industry | 3456 | 6 |
| Total | 57600 | 100 |

Source: DPCU Construct, 2018

Table 1.16: Occupational Distribution according to Age and Sex

| | Agriculture | | Commerce | | Service | | Industry | |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 0 – 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 – 60 | 26234 (65%) | 14126 (35%) | 1071 (20%) | 4286 (80%) | 1450 (58%) | 1050 (42%) | 2799 (90%) | 311(10%) |
| 60+ | 2794 (70%) | 1198 (30%) | 60 (15%) | 343 (85%) | 383 (25%) | 1149 (75%) | 329 (95%) | 17 (5%) |
| Total | 29028 (65.4%) | 15324 (34.6%) | 1131 (19.6%) | 4629 (80.4%) | 1833 (45.5%) | 2199 (54.5) | 3128 (90.5) | 328 (9.5) |

Source: DPCU Construct, 2018

1.22 Policy Implications of Population Characteristics for Development

The characteristics of the population of the Adansi Asokwa District as observed at the Ghana 2010 Population and Housing Census have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the district, first and foremost. They also suggest that policies are required to manage the population to ensure that its human resource potentials can be fully realized for the economic progress of the entire nation. The goals of any such policies must therefore be within the general human development agenda of Ghana.

In terms of realizing the wellbeing of the people, the objectives of the revised 1994 Population Policy of Ghana must be considered. The general objective of the policy is to ensure that rapid population growth does not constrain economic progress of the nation. The population of the Adansi Asokwa District has grown very fast over the past five decades. The

human resource potential has not been realized since the educational and other socioeconomic characteristics that are indicators of human resource quality are generally low. Since the district has considerable natural resources that can be tapped for development, investment in education and other basic needs, including housing, amenities and facilities for the benefit of the population will eventually lead to economic progress in the district.

The pursuit of goals such as generation of employment for the youth can meet the needs of the youth more appropriately. On the other hand, the higher unemployment levels in the urban population suggest that serious consideration of adverse conditions in urban areas also receive the attention of policy makers in the district. In this regards specific categories must be targeted.

The population characteristics of the district have implications for the human development agenda of the country and of the Adansi Asokwa District for that matter. Today, it is generally prudent for any nation to have such an agenda and fit the needs of its population into it. Generally, the approach is the adoption of one policy- a straight jacket- that must fit all. The districts and the population present some characteristics that require careful policy measures that can meet peculiar needs of the various population subgroups. Generally gender dimensions of policies must not be underestimated. Secondly, investment in the education of young people must be emphasized as a key policy as is already being done but with a long-term plan that ensures their employment as well. These are necessary for the young female population whose age at child bearing is reduced to even below 15 years. Reproductive health programmes have to be components of the educational programme. The 2000 Adolescent Reproductive Health Policy will have to be implemented as a component of the educational curricula.

1.23 Culture

1.23.1 Traditional Set-Up

The Adansi traditional set up is made up of seven divisional chiefs. The divisions are Ayaase, Edubiase, Dompouse and Bodwesango forming the NIFA division and Akrofuom and Akrokerrifie forming the BENKUM division. Fomena is the seat of the Paramount Chief of the Adansi Traditional area. The Adansi People have seven stools with Fomena being the seat of the paramount chief. This serves as a unifying factor to make the people united for development.

1.23.2 Ethnic Diversity

The population is predominantly Akan with Adansis forming the greater majority. However other ethnic groups are also found; notable among them are the Ewes, the Krobos and Fantes. The minor ethnic groups are mostly settler farmers. The entire Adansi Asokwa is made up of about 80% Akans and 20% made up of varied and numerous tribes in the country, who are scattered throughout the district as settler farmers. Ethnic conflict is therefore almost non-existent in the district.

1.23.3 Communal Spirit

Communal spirit in the district is very low. This is due to the fact that only two out of the seven divisions of the Adansi stools have chiefs. Majority of the stools are without chiefs, as a result, the people lack leadership at the grassroots to move them to assist in developmental efforts. This has affected and continues to affect development negatively in the district.

1.23.4 Traditional Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices

The people in the district still maintain the traditional taboo days. Tuesdays are observed as taboo days in most parts of the district. Some rivers and streams also forbid farmers from crossing or working around them. Other taboo days are Akwasidae and Awukudae which occur every forty days.

Majority of the people are Christians and a sizeable number of the people are Muslims. Others also practice the African traditional religion.

1.23.5 Festivals

The chiefs and people of the Adansi traditional area celebrate YAM FESTIVAL as the main festival of the area. To climax the festival, two rituals are performed namely Ntaatoso and Odwira. It is believed that, traditionally BONSAM, a local idol, is supposed to eat yam before everybody. The Akrokerrihene therefore performs the Ntaatoso ritual on Bonsam. Odwira is also performed one week after the Ntaatoso by the paramount Chief. All the divisional chiefs and their subjects celebrate the YAM FESTIVAL. Yam festival is celebrated every year by the chiefs and the people of Adansi. This attracts so many people of Adansi origin from far and near to Fomena as a result, projects are initiated and resources mobilized for development.

The significance of the festival is that, it unites the people. During the festival, sons and daughters of Adansi traditional area use that opportunity to return to their roots to contribute to development projects initiated by the various communities. The settler ethnic groups co-exist with the Adansis and chieftaincy disputes in some communities have never resulted into any conflict. The people are therefore living in harmony.

1.23.6 Participation

The involvement of the people in local social activities is really encouraging. Attending funerals is one aspect of life that the people participate without reservation. Besides funerals, there are some other socio-cultural activities that the people involve themselves a lot. Festivals, naming and traditional wedding ceremonies just to list a few are some of the socio-cultural activities that demand the involvement of the people. The people also participate in Assembly's programmes and projects such as Town Hall Meetings where the Annual Action Plan and Budgets are presented for transparency and accountability, fee-fixing resolutions and Ghana Social Accountability Mechanism (GSAM) meetings to enhance social accountability. During site meetings of a particular project, people participate to ensure value for money. Some of the stakeholders who participate during site meetings include: Chiefs, Queen-mothers, Assembly members, Unit Committee members, opinion leaders, teachers, nurses, traders, etc.

1.23.7 Chieftaincy Disputes

There are chieftaincy conflicts emanating from the traditional areas themselves e.g. during the installation of a new chief. In this case, it takes a very long time to fill a vacant stool. A clear example is the Akrofuom and Old Edubiase stools which have not been occupied since the demise of the former chiefs. Another area is where two paramount chiefs have disputes about their traditional boundary demarcations. However these have not escalated into Communal Violence.

1.23.8 Implications of Cultural Practices for Development

The implications for development can be broadly grouped under positive and negative implications. The positive cultural practices are the closeness and harmony in the traditional set-up which are a healthy sign for traditional development. The common lineage of the Traditional Authorities has greatly reduced the chieftaincy disputes in the area as the paramount chiefs see themselves as brothers. In this case when a chieftaincy dispute arises,

they team up and solve the problem amicably without resorting to arbitration from the Otumfour's Palace.

The high level of participation of the people in local traditional activities like festivals has been used as advantage by the traditional authorities to organize annual durbar where funds are mobilized for development. The festival serves as a home-coming event for the citizens living outside their communities to contribute towards the development of their towns.

1.24 Spatial Analysis

1.24.1 Settlement Systems and Linkages

The Adansi Asokwa District now has 94 settlements after the splitting of Adansi Asokwa from Adansi North. Asokwa, the capital has a very low concentration of commercial and other economic activities. It also has a population of 3,606 according to 2010 PHC. The highest populated settlement in the district is Fumso (6,038), followed by Asokwa (3,606), Bodwesango (3,361), Anhwiaso (3,266), Aboabo 2 (3046), Brofoyedru (2,615), Akwanserem (2,534) Pipiso (2,414) and New Akrofuom (2,184). The remaining settlements have low population figures below 2,000. Some of the settlements can at best be described as hamlets as some have merely about one person living in them. Due to the low population of the capital Asokwa, it has few technical and infrastructural services, leaving the other communities less developed. Most of the communities in the district are not more than 28 kilometers from Asokwa the District capital. Due to the low population threshold for communities in the district, the rate of infrastructural development is very low as the required threshold population to make them viable are lacking. Asokwa, Hwiremoase, Fumso, etc. are more accessible, located along the Kumasi – Cape Coast asphalted road and the rest Brofoyeduru, Bodwesango and Aboabo also sited along the Asokwa Bosome Freho second class road. Some of the settlements have accessibility problems with road network almost impassable during the rainy season. Most of the 94 settlements in the District are nucleated, linear or scattered which are accessible.

1.24.2 Settlement Functional Matrix Analysis (Scalogram Analysis)

To identify the presence or absence of services and facilities within the District. The Settlement Functional Matrix (Scalogram) was used. This is non-statistical tool that arrays facilities and services by their ubiquity and rank settlements by functional complexity on a matrix.

From the reconnaissance survey and responses received from base line data collected from these communities, the various services and facilities present at some towns in the District were identified. The projected population figure for 2018 were taken and using the Ghana Statistical Projections, the settlements were rank –ordered. Facilities and services available in selected communities were identified and weighted. The total centrality for each settlement was calculated by adding all the weighted centrality indices (which is the total centrality divided by the number of functions) applicable to each settlement.

Table 1.17: Scalogram Analysis for Adansi Asokwa District based on Ten (10) Larger Communities as at 2018

| SERVICES SETTLEMENTS | POPULATION AS AT 2010 | EDUCATION | | | | ECONOMY | | | INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | GOVERNANCE | | | | | HEALTH | | | | | WATER AND SANITATION | | | | TOTAL SERVICES | RANK | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|------|---------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------------|--------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|------------|----------|----------------|------|---------------|
| | | SHS | VOCTECHSCH. | JHS | PRIMARY | FINANCIAL INST. | DAILY MARKET | WEEKLY MARKET | ELECTRICITY | LORRY STATION | FILING STATION | GUEST HOUSE/HOTEL | POSTAL SERVICE | DISTRICT ASSEMBLY | TOWN COUNCIL | COURT | FIRE SERVICE | POLICE STATION | HOSPITAL | HEALTH CENTER | MATERNITY HOME | CLINIC | CHIPS COMPOUND | CHEMICAL SHOP | SMALL TOWN WATER | PIPE BORNE | BOREHOLE | | | PUBLIC TOILET |
| WEIGHTS (W) | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Asokwa | 4,112 | - | - | X | X | X | X | - | X | X | X | X | - | X | X | - | - | - | X | X | - | - | X | - | - | X | X | 15 | 1st | |
| Bodwesango | 3,833 | X | - | X | X | X | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | X | - | - | X | X | - | - | - | X | - | - | X | X | 13 | 3rd | |
| Fumso | 6,531 | X | - | X | X | - | X | X | - | X | X | - | - | X | - | - | X | - | X | - | - | - | X | - | - | X | X | 14 | 2nd | |
| Anhwiaso | 3,724 | - | - | X | X | - | X | - | X | - | X | - | - | - | X | - | - | X | X | - | - | X | X | - | - | X | X | 12 | 4th | |
| Brofoyedru | 2,982 | - | - | X | X | - | X | - | X | X | - | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | X | - | - | X | X | 9 | 6th | |
| Akwanserem | 2,889 | - | - | X | X | - | X | - | X | - | - | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | X | - | - | X | X | 8 | 7th | |
| Pipiso | 2,753 | - | - | X | X | - | - | - | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | X | - | - | X | X | 6 | 10th | |
| Anwona | 1,682 | - | - | X | X | - | - | - | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | X | X | - | - | X | X | 7 | 8th | |
| Aboabo No. 2 | 3,473 | - | - | X | X | - | - | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | X | - | X | - | - | X | X | - | - | X | X | 10 | 5th | |
| New Akrofrom | 2,491 | - | - | X | X | - | - | - | X | - | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | X | - | - | X | X | 7 | 8th | |
| TOTAL NO. OF FUNCTIONS (N) | | 2 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | | |
| CENTRALITY INDEX (C) | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | |
| WEIGHTED CENTRALITY (WxC) N | | 150 | 0 | 13.3 | 5.9 | 11.1 | 20 | 0 | 5.0 | 0 | 11.1 | 10 | 0 | 400 | 100 | 0 | 200 | 100 | 75 | 0 | 50 | 66.7 | 14.3 | 5.9 | 0 | 11.1 | 7.1 | 5.5 | | |

Source: AADA–DPCU, 2018Y X: Available - : Not Available

1.24.3 Analysis of the Scalogram

The District plan preparation team selected 10 communities in the district and also selected a basic facilities and infrastructure to determine the functional hierarchy of settlements in the district. After critical analysis to determine the availability of these facilities in the selected communities, it was realized that, the District capital Asokwa came first followed by Bodwesango and Fumso while Brofoyedru also came fourth. One outstanding feature of these 3 communities is that they are all Area Council capitals and two have population threshold less than 5000, only Fumso has a population threshold 5000+. This shows that area council capital have more basic infrastructure and basic facilities than the remote parts of the district. The conclusion is that the efforts of the district should be geared towards the remote parts for equitable distribution of resources

To break the monopoly of over concentration of functions in one community at the detriment of others, policy directions of the plan (2018-2021) would focus on developing other parts of the District to control the migration pattern and serve as growth pole areas thereby attracting the needed investment, making life worth living and minimize the rural-urban drift.

The 2018-2021 Development Plan is expected to improve infrastructural facilities and promote programmes that would facilitate poverty reduction in the lower level towns.

1.24.4 Surface Accessibility to Services

Surface accessibility is the availability of services and infrastructure in a geographical area and the ease with which people from different locations can enjoy facilities and services in other areas in the District. The level of accessibility is measured in terms of proximity, convenience and economy. This analysis is done to determine whether the services and facilities available are over-utilized or under-utilized. For the purpose of this analysis, the under-listed services which are of much importance and thereby meet the basic needs of the people in the District were selected. They are:

1. Health Services
2. Education Facilities
3. Road
4. Police Services
5. Production and Marketing Centers
6. Post and Telecommunication Services
7. Agricultural Extension Services

8. Banking Services

9. Security Services

1.24.4.1 ACCESSIBILITY TO POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

The District has no post office but has a number of petrol and gas filling station located on the Cape Coast Kumasi Highway which serve Asokwa, Fumso and other communities under it. The District can now boast of several telecommunication masts because of the hilly nature of the topography. Apart from the revenue to be accrued from the mast in the form of permit and property rate, the people now enjoy better telecommunication services namely, VODAFON, MTN, TIGO, AIRTEL and GLO. Electricity and water (Boreholes) can be found in almost all the major settlements. The provision of more potable water in the smaller communities is ongoing. whilst Fumso has mechanized water system under the management of Water Boards for these facilities.

1.24.4.2 ACCESSIBILITY TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Adansi Asokwa District Assembly is endowed with schools providing education up to Senior High level. Educational facilities are evenly distributed within the District. The district has 58 Kindergarten (KG), 60 Primary schools, 50 Junior High Schools, 1 Senior High School in public schools. Private individuals have established a total of 18 Kindergarten (KG), 17 Primary Schools, 8 Junior High Schools, 1 Senior High School in Private Schools to complement government effort in making education accessible to Adansiman. Basic Education in the District could therefore be seen and described as evenly distributed and accessible as all the major towns such as Asokwa, Fumso, Bodwesango, Brofoyeduru, Aboabo No.2 have schools. The only Public Senior High School in the district is located at Bodwesango which has a total student's population of 1160 with 612 males and 548 females. The number of students admitted to the private senior high school is not encouraging which can be attributed to the introduction of the "Free Senior High School Education". There are enough teachers at all level of education in the district to meet students demand.

1.24.4.3 ACCESSIBILITY TO HEALTH FACILITIES

There are nine (9) health facilities in the district. Thus, five (5) Health Centres and four (4) CHPs Compound. There are five (5) additional CHPs compound under construction which when completed would increase the number to fourteen (14). There is no medical Doctor in the district; two (2) Medical Assisstants (Physician Assistant) in the district, eighteen (18) midwives and eight (8) General nurses in the district.

Table 1.18: Health Facilities in the District

| Name of Facility | Type of Ownership (Public, Private or Mission) | Location |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Asokwa Health Centre | GHS | Asokwa |
| 2. Anhwiaso Health Center | GHS | Anhwiaso |
| 3. Anwona CHPS Compound | GHS | Anwona |
| 4. Fumso Health Center | GHS | Fumso |
| 5. Aboabo Health Center | GHS | Aboabo |
| 6. St. Louis Health Center | CHAG | Bodwesango |
| 7. Fomso Ketewa CHPS | GHS | Fumso Ketewa |
| 8. Anomabo CHPS | GHS | Anomabo |
| 9. Nyankomase | GHS | Nyankomase |

Table 1.19 List of communities with urgent need of health facilities

| No. | Name of community | Type of Health Facility needed eg. Hospital, Health center, CHPS Compound | Remarks |
|------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Konsimua | CHPS Compound | Under construction Urgent need for coplet |
| 2 | Pippiso | CHPS Compound | Urgent need to complete construction |
| 3 | Nyamekrom | CHPS Compound | Urgent need to complete construction |
| 4 | Fumso Ketewa | CHPS Compound | Accommodation for staff |
| 5 | Nyankomase | CHPS Compound | Abandon project |

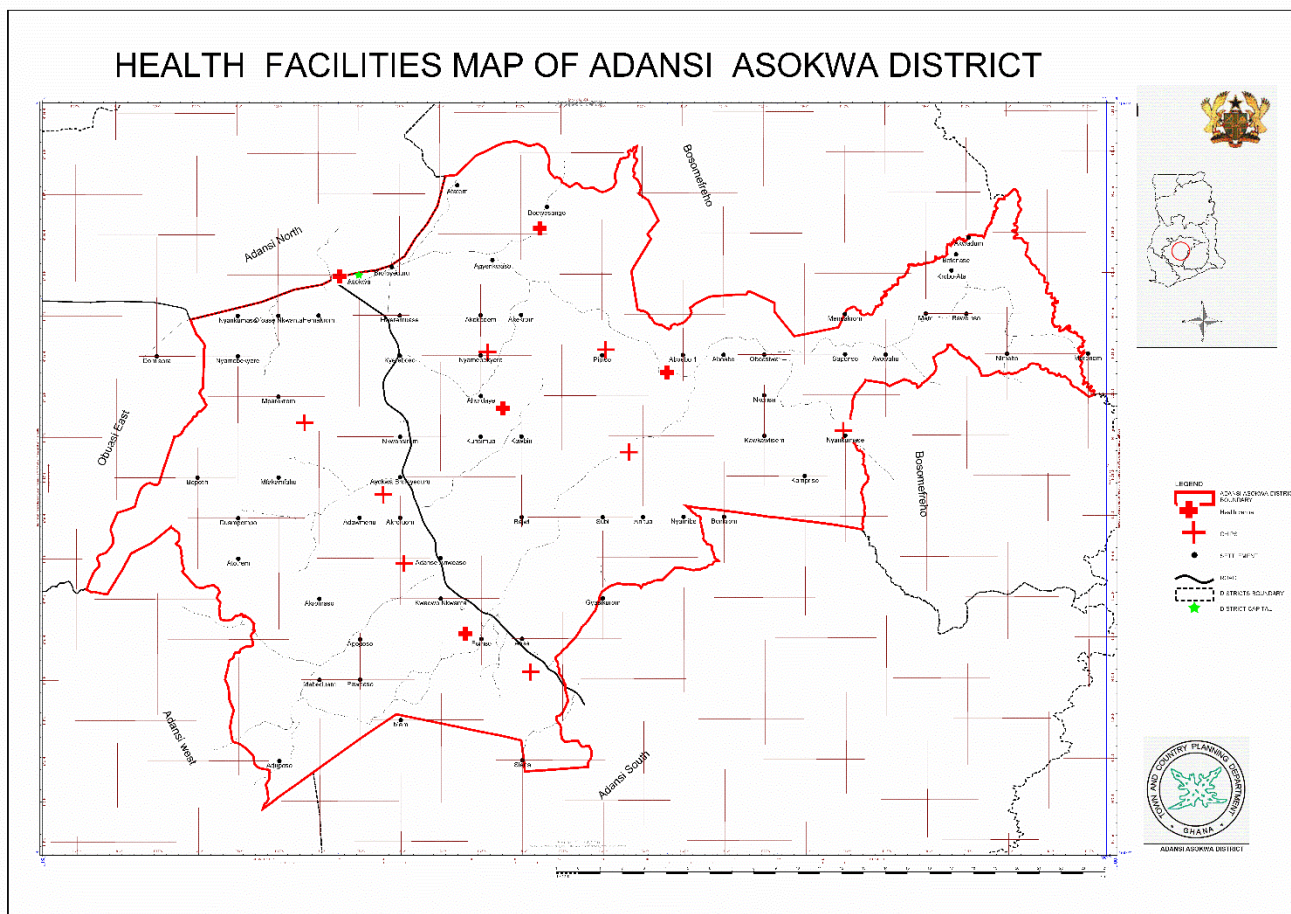


Fig 1.12 Health Facility Map of Adansi Asokwa District

1.24.4.4 Accessibility to District Police Services

Fumso, Hwiremoase, Anhwiaso, Bodwesango and Aboabo are the only settlement that boast of Police Stations. Asokwa the district capital can only boast of Police post at Hwiremoase. Adansi North is seeing oversight responsibility. There is the need to provide Police Posts in some of the settlements to ensure peace and order. There are fourteen (14) police personnel in the District. The Police-Citizen ratio stands at 1:5,416.

1.24.4.5 Accessibility to Agricultural Extension Services

The important role that Agricultural Extension Officers play in the dissemination of information to farmers and the promotion of innovative ways of agricultural production cannot be over emphasized. The introduction of new breeds of animals to farmers, for increased production, extension services to improve crop yield and technical advice offered to these farmers have contributed to increases in crop and food production. The diversification from the mono-crop farming to non-traditional crops such as sunflower,

vegetables which have ready market is geared towards improving farmers' income and soil fertility. All these have been possible as a result of the help of these extension services.

The problem inherent in this service is the inadequacy of Extension Officers to assist the farmers in the District. Currently, the District has only thirteen (13) Extension Officers which makes it difficult to offer efficient and effective services. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) has identified this human resource gap which is affecting agricultural productivity in the District. The few officers left also face the problem of inadequate logistics such as motor bikes to go for regular field inspection and visits. The need to increase the staff strength would be considered and their logistical support provided.

1.24.4.6 Accessibility to Banking Services

Banking and non banking financial services are available in the District. The major Banks in the District are Adansiman Rural Bank. The district also has U Trak Savings and Loans and MGI Savings and Loans. Other banks such as Ghana Commercial Bank and Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) are found at Obuasi and Bekwai Municipalities. These banks offer financial assistance to farmers, workers and businessmen in the District.

1.24.4.7 Accessibility to Production and Marketing Centres

The District economy is basically agrarian with agricultural activities undertaken in the rural areas where the soils are conducive for food and cash crops production. Major cash crops grown in the District are cocoa, oil palm and citrus. Major food crops grown are maize, rice, cocoyam, plantain, cassava and yam. Cocoa grown areas in the District are Koben Tawiakrom, Duapompo, Mfakanfahu, Nyamekrom, Anitoa, Bokuruwaso, Konsiwaa, Asilivikrom, Boasewa, Anunu.

1.24.4.8 Production Centres in Adansi Asokwa District

The District now has three (3) major marketing centres located at Fumso, Asokwa and Bodwesango. The Assembly's Internally Generated Fund (IGF) is mainly generated from these markets. Fumso market is the most vibrant market within the district. The rest of the markets are not performing enough in terms of revenue generation which makes it difficult for the Assembly to achieve its revenue target. The Assembly must therefore strategize means of revamping these markets to contribute their expected revenue quota for the district development.

1.24.4.8.1 Market flows

The Market flow analysis was used to determine the volume, kind and direction of flow of trade. Fumso, Bodwesango and Nsokote markets which are the only functioning market in the District were used for the analysis.

Asokwa, Anhwiaso, Akrofuom, Akwansrem and Aboabo markets are daily markets and have Thursday as weekly market days. A market survey was conducted for one of the market days to determine the in- flows and out-flows of goods. The analysis was used to determine the volume of commodities that enter and leave the various routes into the market.

Table 1.20 Market flows

| | In-flows | | | Out-flows | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------|-----|--|-------------------------|-----|
| | Commodities | Amount | % | Commodities | Amount | % |
| Endogenous | Maize, plantain, Cocoyam, garden Eggs, pepper, okro, Oil palm, cassava, Cassava dough, Corn dough Gari, yam | 20,650.00 (A) | 22 | Salt, detergents, sugar, Kerosene, fish, cooking oil, clothing and textiles, hoes, cutlasses | 15,230.00 (B) | 16 |
| Exogenous | Second hand clothing, cooking utensils, cooking oil, salt, sugar, rice, milk, beverages, fish, detergents | 49,520.00 (C) | 78 | Fish, gari, cassava, plantain, maize, oil palm, cocoyam, garden eggs | 35,800.00 (D) | 84 |
| Total | | | 100 | | | 100 |

Market Survey, 2018

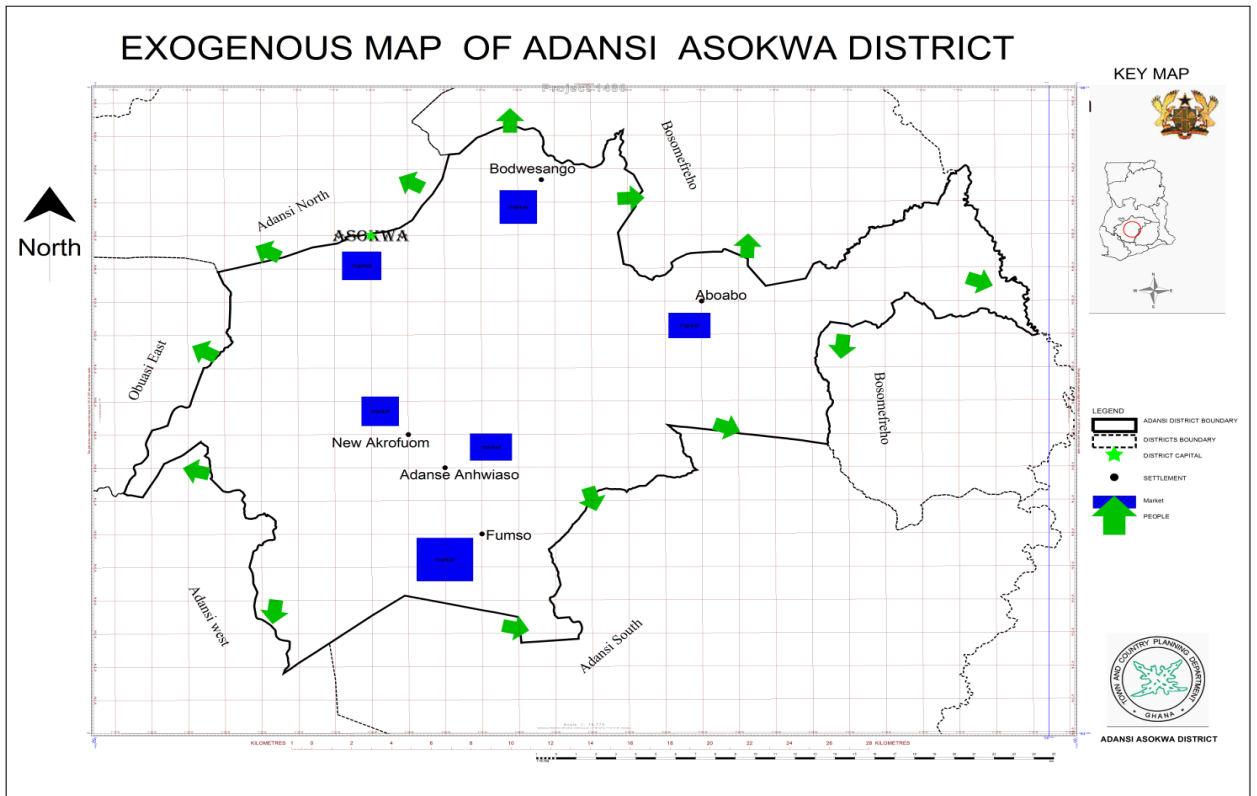


Fig. 1.13 Exogenous Map of Adansi Asokwa District

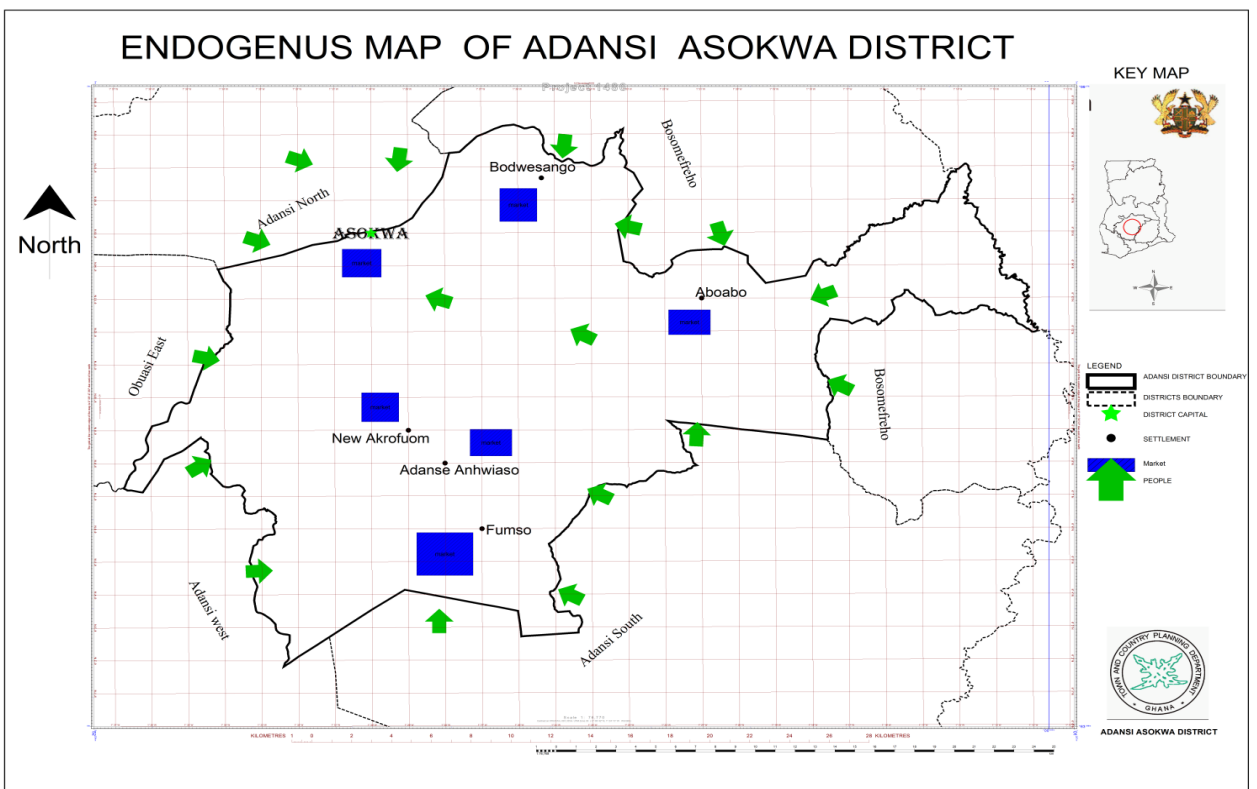


Fig. 1.14 Endogenous Map of Adansi Asokwa District

From the table, it was observed that the goods which come into the Fumso and Bodwesango markets from within the District are agricultural products while those coming in from outside the District are manufactured goods.

Further analysis revealed that most of the goods leaving the market to settlements within the District are manufactured goods whilst those leaving beyond the District are agricultural commodities which are perishable.

The terms of trade from the table favours the District since the monetary value of the goods leaving the District is more than those coming in.

A characteristic of the trade is that it favours the itinerant buyers (middlemen/woman) who offer low prices to the farmers for their produce. Thus, a lot of the money realised are not kept in the District for development but are repatriated by the traders from Obuasi, Bekwai, New Edubiase, Cape Coast, Tarkoradi and Kumasi to boost their activities.

1.24.4.9 Accessibility to Road Network

Roads within the District economy are measured to ensure well-functioning and Communication network, which is important for improving the living conditions of the people. A number of roads traverse the district, linking up the district capital with all parts and other areas of the country. These include the 23 km of asphalted portion between Medoma Ansa.

A number of second class and feeder roads traverse the length and breadth of the district making all areas accessible. The degree to which transport system exerts spatial influence on the district, particularly to economic activities and services cannot be over emphasized. This serves as a stimulus to the improvement and expansion of agricultural production. Table 1.20 show the major road network and their classification in the district.

Table 1.21: MAJOR ROAD NETWORK

| NO | | DESTINATION | LENGTH(KM) |
|----|--------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | ASOKWA | FUMSO | 10 |
| 2 | ASOKWA | BODWESANGO | 16 |
| 3 | ASOKWA | BROFOYEDRU | 6 |
| 4 | ASOKWA | AYOKOA | 16 |
| 5 | ASOKWA | SIKAMAN | 47 |
| 6 | ASOKWA | ANOMABO | 56 |
| 7 | FUMSO | ABOABO 1 | 17 |
| 8 | FUMSO | ANHWEAM | 9 |
| 9 | ASOKWA | YAW DANKWAH | 17 |
| 10 | ASOKWA | FOMENA | 5 |

Source : Feeder Roads Department 2018.

Table 1.22 CLASSIFICATION OF ROAD NETWORK

| NO. | CLASSIFICATION | LENGTH (KMS) | STRETCH |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. | Asphalt | 23 km | Asokwa – Ansa |
| 2. | Bitumen (Doubled surface) | 10 Km | Asokwa – Fumso |
| 3. | Feeder Roads | | District wide |

SOURCE: Feeder Roads Department 2018.

Most of the road networks in the district are made up of third class roads which link most of the settlements. Owing to the fact that the third class roads have no bitumen surface, there is the need for regular maintenance.

1.25 Spatial Development

Physical development and control in the District poses problems for development. Most of the settlements are not planned and do not have proper settlement layouts. The uncontrolled nature of some settlements always creates land disputes and litigations between the traditional authorities involved.

In the urban and peri-urban towns such as Asokwa, Brofoyedru, Fumso, Anhwiaso and Bodwesango, the competing nature of demand for land for agriculture and housing development have led to rapid increases in land prices. With respect to towns along the

Kumasi-Obuasi road a linear form of settlement development is emanating to take advantage of the growing trade and other businesses along the road. This, people do by creating satellite markets, building fuel stations and food joints etc. along the sides of the road.

Almost all communities in the district are developing and growing without planning schemes.

The district is therefore characterized with haphazard development patterns such as improper sitting of buildings and other facilities. Buildings are sited in most communities without access roads, and sanitation facilities.

The District faces a lot of problems with the preparation of town planning schemes in the sense that, the chiefs and elders of the various communities always complain of lack of funds for the preparation of the schemes. The District Assembly on the other hand sees the preparation of planning schemes for the various communities as the responsibility of the chiefs since they are the owners of the land and therefore, they are those who sell land or plots to prospective developers. As a result of this controversy the communities are left without planning schemes which negatively affect the development and growth of the communities.

However, some of the major settlements have no layouts and have the characteristics of slum development. The main settlements in the District which need to be planned can be found underneath.

Table 1.23: TOWNS IN THE DISTRICT WHICH NEED PLANNING SCHEMES

| NO. | TOWN | NO. OF SCHEMES | NEW SCHEMES NEEDED | TOTAL |
|-----|------------|----------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1. | ASOKWA | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 2. | FUMSO | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| 3. | BODWESANGO | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 5. | ANHWIASO | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 6. | BROFOYEDRU | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 7. | ABOABO 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

SOURCE: District Town and Country Planning Department, Asokwa August 2018.

1.26 Linkage with other Districts

The District is centrally located within the region. It shares boundaries with other Districts such as Adansi Asokwa, Obuasi, Bekwai, Bosome Freho and Amansie Central. This puts the

District in an advantageous position to share facilities and promotes areas such as road development, tourism development, trade and commerce and information dissemination. By virtue of the location of the district, it has both positive and negative linkages with the other districts. On the positive side, the farming communities trade some of their farming commodities in the nearby market centres such as Obuasi, and Bekwai. Some of the inhabitants also attend hospital in places like Obuasi and Bekwai because of their proximity. On the other hand, negative impact has also been felt by the district. For instance owing to the sharing of boundaries, most energetic youth are attracted to Obuasi to find non-existent jobs, thus creating low productivity in the district. This is because only the aged and the minors are left behind to undertake the farming activities in the district.

Collaboarion with nearby District Assemblies would be pursued in the area of sanitation, waste management and industrial development. A strong linkage could be established in the area of tourism as the District shares the Nyankamasu Waterfall with Adansi Asokwa District. The Two District Assemblies could pull resources together to provide comm The District is centrally located within the region. It shares boundaries with other Districts such as Bosome Freho, Obuasi East, Adansi North and Adansi South. This puts the District in an advantageous position to share facilities and promotes areas such as road development, tourism development, trade and commerce and information dissemination. By virtue of the location of the district, it has both positive and negative linkages with the other districts. On the positive side, the farming communities trade some of their farming commodities in the nearby market centres such as Obuasi, and Dompouse. Some of the inhabitants also attend hospital in places like Obuasi and Bekwai because of their proximity. On the other hand, negative impact has also been felt by the district. For instance owing to the sharing of boundaries, most energetic youth are attracted to Obuasi to find non-existent jobs, thus creating low productivity in the district. This is because only the aged and the minors are left behind to undertake the farming activities in the district.

Collaboarion with nearby District Assemblies would be pursued in the area of sanitation, waste management and industrial development. A strong linkage could be established in the area of tourism as the District shares the Kusa scarp with Adansi North District. The Two District Assemblies could pull resources together to provide common facility and share the benefits accruing from the scarp.

1.27 Manifestation of Levels and Locations of the Poor and Functional Regions.

Most of the Communities in the District exhibits some characteristics of poverty either in the form of lack or inadequacy of social amenities such as schools, health facilities, potable water, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), banking, and telephone facilities.

The key poverty indicators in the District are poor food and nutritional status, poor infrastructural facilities and low enrolment rates in these areas, inadequate access to health facilities despite the health insurance policy, inadequate employment opportunities, inadequate access to potable water and sanitation issues which affects the quality of life of the people.

1.27.2 Tentative Poverty Pockets Description Based on Area Councils

Adansi Asokwa District has four (4) Area Councils after the carving out of it from Adansi North District. The capitals of each of these four area councils have facilities that the people in the capital can take advantage of. For instance Area Council Capitals are endowed with social infrastructure such as market centres, schools, etc. Thus, poverty levels around these areas are not well manifested as seen in the remote parts of the areas or the hinterland of the area council. Within the remote parts of the area councils, owing to bad nature of the roads, people find it difficult to transport their food stuffs to market centres for sale. Thus their income levels are very low. Besides, family planning methods are not adopted giving way to so many births and their attendant problems.

Table 1.24 Poverty Pockets Description Based on Area Councils

| AREA COUNCILS | POVERTY STATUS/RANK | CHARACTERISTICS (FACILITIES AVAILABLE AND THOSE LACKING) |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Asokwa Council | 4 th Most Poverty Stricken Area in the District. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High access to electricity • Improved access to education • Improved road network and conditions • Improved access to health care • Access to banking services • Improved access to water • Access to ICT facility • High traditional values • Unkempt housing condition • Unemployment • Inadequate farm lands |
| Bodwesango Area Council | 3 rd Most Poverty Stricken Area in the District. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of land along the road. • Improved access to education • Improved access to health care • Access to banking services • High access to electricity • High traditional values • Improved road conditions • Improved access to water • Improved sanitary conditions • Adequate access to farmlands • Unemployment • Inadequate access to ICT |
| Fumso Area Council | 2 nd Most Poverty Stricken Area in the District. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium access to road network • Improved access to education • Unemployment problems • Medium access to portable water • Medium access to improved sanitation • Lack of access to ICT facility • Lack of credit facilities • Satellite markets along the road • Medium Traditional values |
| Anhwiaso Area Council | 1 st Most Poverty Stricken Area in the District. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium access to road network • Improved access to education • Unemployment problems • Medium access to portable water • Medium access to improved sanitation • Lack of access to ICT facility • Lack of credit facilities |

1.28 Functional Regions

They are areas where there are strong social cohesion and interaction. The functional regions are the areas where most socio-economic activities are concentrated and thus attracting a lot of people. The determining factors of functional regions are:

- Existence and the vibrancy of economic activities
- Existence and vibrancy of social activities

The District can be categorized into four (4) functional regions and these are indicated in table 1.24

Table 1.25: Functional Regions

| FUNCTIONAL REGION | LEVEL OF FUNCTIONALITY | GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Region One | Highly Functional | Asokwa, Fumso |
| Region Two | Functional | Bodwesango, Brofoyedru, |
| Region Three | Medium Functionality | Nsokote, Aboabo |
| Region Four | Low Functionality | Akwansrem, Anwona |

Source: DPCU construct 2018

1.29 Key Development Issues and their Implications

As a result of poor spatial development planning in most communities and because planning schemes have not been prepared to spearhead development planning processes, especially Aboabo/Anwona and other communities, boundary disputes usually arise and threaten peace in the local economy. To forestall boundary disputes between communities, there is the need for enforcement of legal framework to ensure strict adherence to layout preparation by chiefs to avert possible breach of law by recalcitrant developers. Rampant cases of land disputes and litigation often render many good agricultural lands idle and unproductive. Under the circumstance, there is the need on the part of the District Assembly to access potential sources of funding to undertake cadastral survey of land in the district to ensure spatial development.

There is the need also to strengthen collaborating agencies like the Building Inspectorate, Physical Planning Department, Development Planning and Environmental Health Unit to effectively discharge their assigned responsibilities.

To facilitate orderly and planned development in the district it is suggested that with the collaborative endeavours of the Traditional Councils and the District Assembly, there should be established land banks to enable prospective developers and investors gain easy access to land.

1.29.1 Implications for Development

- **Settlement Systems and Linkages:** communities are scattered throughout the district. However since the district is a relatively small one with about 92 accessible communities which are not too far from the district capital Asokwa, majority of the people have access to basic infrastructure for development. Services like bank, police station, electricity, markets etc. are accessible to many of the communities, and this puts the district on a spring board for accelerated development. Some of the communities in the district have access to asphalt roads since the Kumasi-Cape Coast road, passes through some of the communities in the district.
- **Commodity Flow:** The weekly market at Fumso in the district is a major marketing centre where commodities produced in the district are sent to, for export to other districts and regions. Again, Fumso market in the district is a centre where commodities produced outside the district are imported into the district.
The market at Fumso therefore has a huge potential which when harnessed properly can help immensely in the revenue mobilization effort of the district to create jobs and wealth and to accelerate the development of the district.
- **Problems of Physical planning:** None of the communities in the District has any modern and functional town planning scheme. Asokwa, Bodwesango and few others which have planning schemes cannot use them since the schemes are too old and are very difficult to enforce their implementation.

The result is that, there is uncontrolled development in most of the communities, which have resulted in slum development. Houses are haphazardly built in most communities without permit. The Assembly therefore loses revenue for development since valuation of the houses is very difficult.

1.30 District Economy

1.30.1 The Structure of the Local Economy

a) **Primary Production:** The District Economy is predominantly an agrarian one with 77% of the inhabitants being farmers majority of whom engaged in subsistence farming in crop production and

Livestock keeping.

b) **Services:** Services also employ about 15% of the people in the District. Some of the main component of the services provided include, buying and selling, tourism, banking, communication, dressmaking, hairdressing, operation of private schools etc.

c) **Manufacturing:** Manufacturing employs about 8% of the working population in the district. Some of the manufacturing activities include production of bricks and tiles, extraction of palm oil and palm kernel, processing of cassava into gari, etc. These activities are scattered throughout the district. This also includes mining and quarrying.

1.30.2 Agriculture

Agriculture which is the mainstay of the district economy employs about 77% of the labour force. The active male and female population percentage engaged in farming stand at 55 male and 45 female. There is however, no clear-cut distinction between farmers who produce either cash or food crops and farmers engaged in the production of food crops and rearing of livestock, poultry and fish farming.

There are four (4) operational zones with regard to Agricultural Extension work. There are only five (5) Extension Officers in the District. This gives an extension officer farmer ratio of 1:10,127 compared with an ideal national standard of 1:300 which militates against good agricultural practices.

There are four main ways of land acquisition identified in the District, namely; Individual, family means, outright purchase and abunu or abusa. The average farm size in the district is estimated at 5.3 acres. The district does well in food crops like cassava, cocoyam, maize, plantain, yam and vegetables. Production of cash crops such as cocoa citrus and oil palm is dominant.

COCOA

Production of cocoa is dominant in the district. It substantially employs greater number of people in the district. Cocoa grown areas in the District are Koben, Boasewa, Anunu, Asilivikrom, Bukuruwaso, Duapompo. Intensification of the cocoa mass spraying exercise will help improve cocoa yield which would go a long way to help achieve the national target of 1million tonnes in 2018.

OIL PALM

Oil palm production is also carried out by most farmers and serves as food and cash crops. Oil palm production in the District is high and in an investment potential for the government's flagship programme of One District, One Factory (IDIF). Production is done on large scale in the District and that raw materials are readily available to supply palm oil extraction or soap making factory investments in the District

CASSAVA

It is widely grown and it has comparative advantage over other food crops. It is sold in its raw form or processed into gari. The Department of Food and Agriculture has introduced the high yielding varieties like Afisiafi, Abasafita and Tecbankye through the efforts of the P.S.I on cassava. Areas where cassava is grown in the District include Bokor, Dasubinmadweni, Ansa, Anitoa, Anhwiam.

CITRUS

Most farmers around Akromaso, Nyamekrom, Pewodie, are well known in citrus production. The name 'Obuasi Ankaa woo', is associated with oranges from these communities. About 70% of oranges produced in the district are from these areas. Efforts are being made by the District Directorate of Agriculture to bring the farmers together under one umbrella. The farmers could source for funds to establish an orange processing plant, to produce fresh juice for sale. It is envisaged that patronage will be very good as the area is already known for its sweet and good quality oranges. This will also go a long way in creating employment and reducing poverty.

MAIZE

Production of maize is not being fully exploited. Farmers prefer the cultivation of local varieties to the improved varieties like obaatampa and mamaba which yield higher and have

high protein content than the local varieties. Maize production has seen a tremendous boost with the inception of the ‘Planting for Food and Jobs programme’. In 2017, the total area cropped under the ‘Planting for Food and Jobs programme’ is 790 hectares with an average yield of 2.5mt/ha and an estimated production of 1,975 metric tonnes. Areas where maize is grown on a large scale include Akwansrem, Pipiiso, Konsa, Nyamkomase.

PLANTAIN

Production of the crop is on the increase due to high demand and ready market. Apem, Oniaba, Asamienu and Apantu are the Common varieties produced by farmers. Communities where plantain is widely grown include Appiah Nkwanta, Kwabena Fante, Saponso, Sakete, Nyamenaose.

VEGETABLES

Vegetables are mostly grown during the dry season (Nov – March) Farmers, however, face water problems since there are no irrigation facilities, even though some rivers in the district are perennial. Some vegetables grown in the District are cabbage, tomatoes, pepper, garden eggs and okro.

Table 1.26 MAJOR CROPS and Production levels, 2014-2017 for Adansi Asokwa

| CROPS | PRODUCTION LEVEL (Mt) | | ANNUAL INCREASE RATE (%) | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| | 2016 | 2017 | 2015/2016 | 2016/2017 |
| Yam | 4618.8 | 4884 | | 5.74 |
| Maize | 2523.6 | 2710.2 | | 7.39 |
| Cassava | 89367.0 | 90461.4 | | 1.22 |
| Cocoyam | 3382.8 | 3656.4 | | 8.35 |
| Plantain | 3777.2 | 37193.4 | | 6.94 |
| Rice | 598.2 | 622.2 | | 4.01 |

SOURCE: District Agric. Office, Asokwa 2018

Table 1.27: Major food Crops and area under cultivation, 2014-2017 for Adansi Asokwa

| CROPS | PRODUCTION LEVEL (Mt) | | ANNUAL INCREASE RATE (%) | |
|----------|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | 2016 | 2017 | 2015/2016 | 2016/2017 |
| Maize | 1800 | 1869 | | 3.83 |
| Cassava | 4314.6 | 43555.4 | | 0.94 |
| Yam | 368.4 | 379.2 | | 2.93 |
| Cocoyam | 658.2 | 662.4 | | 0.63 |
| Plantain | 2645.4 | 2703.0 | | 2.17 |
| Rice | 247.2 | 250.8 | | 1.45 |

SOURCE: District Agric. Office, Asokwa 2018

Table 1.28: Annual average livestock production

| <i>SPECIES</i> | <i>TOTAL STOCK</i> |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Sheep | 9,770 |
| Goat | 12,650 |
| Poultry | 28,500 |
| Cattle | 250 |
| Rabbit | 500 |
| Grass cutter | 200 |
| Snail | |

SOURCE: District Agric. Office, Asokwa 2018

AGRO – CHEMICAL SHOPS (BANNED CHEMICALS)

Currently agro – chemical shops are being opened in Asokwa and Fumso to boost agricultural activities. This is due to the fact that farmers are catching up with the education on NO-TILLAGE by the District Directorate of Agriculture. Due to the high cost of farm labour, farmers now use these chemicals (weedicide) as an alternative for weed control. The District Directorate of Agriculture also makes regular checks, so that all banned chemicals are not sold to farmers.

Some Banned chemicals are;

- D.D.T
- All types of urden
- P.P. Kumakate
- Phiostexin for maize storage

F O R E S T R Y

The district has some forest reserves namely Fum headwaters, Dampayaw forest reserve which are rich in timber and other forest resources, especially medicinal plants. Besides these forest reserves, large portions of the secondary forest in the district are being cultivated into teak and rubber plantations.

L I V E S T O C K

Majority of the total farming population are engaged in crop production to the detriment of livestock farming which is poorly patronized. It is estimated that about 15 percent of the farming population are into livestock production. The farm animals mainly cattle, sheep, goat and grasscutter are produced in small scale levels.

The average stock of sheep and goats per household is between 10 – 20.

P O U L T R Y

Commercial poultry farming is on the increase. The commercial poultry farmers use deep litter system technology, whilst the local birds and small ruminants are on the free range. Low level in the livestock production is due to high incidence of diseases and pest associated with the rain forest ecology coupled with the fact that there is only one Veterinary Technical Officer in the district.

Diseases such as Rabies, worm infestation, PPR and CBPP in cats, dogs, sheep, goats and cattle and poultry diseases need the attention of qualified veterinary surgeon and laboratory.

F I S H I N G

The low supply of fish in the district is due to lack of inland fishing. MOFA is however, making efforts to encourage farmers to establish fish ponds to boost fish production in the district.

1.30.3 Special/Flagship Programmes

Planting for Food and Jobs Programme

It was launched on Wednesday, 19th April 2017 at Goaso in Brong-Ahafo Region. The programme seeks to increase the production of maize by 30%, rice by 49%, soyabean by 25% and sorghum by 28% from current production levels nation-wide. It also seeks to encourage the youth to desist from migrating to urban centers in search of non-existent jobs. The Government of Ghana has reduced the prices of fertilizer by 50% to ensure the success of the programme.

The Government of Ghana intends to construct 1,000 metric ton capacity warehouse in each District to store the surpluses under the ‘Planting for Food and Jobs’ programme.

The crops and vegetables grown under the ‘Planting for Food and Jobs programme’ in the District are maize, rice (paddy), tomatoes, pepper and cabbage. In 2017, a total of 1,097.2 hectares of land were cropped under the programme with an average yield of 95.5mt/ha and an estimated production of 6,689metric tonnes. Maize had cropped area of 790ha with an average yield of 2.5mt/ha and an estimated production of 1,975metric tonnes. Rice (paddy) had cropped area of 180ha with an average yield of 5.0mt/ha and an estimated production of 900metric tonnes. Tomatoes also had cropped area of 66ha with an average yield of 37mt/ha and an estimated production of 2,242metric tonnes. Pepper had a total cropped area of 30ha with an average yield of 16mt/ha and an estimated production of 480metric tonnes. Moreover, cabbage had cropped area of 31.2ha with an average yield of 35mt/ha and an estimated production of 1,092metric tonnes.

The District Agricultural Directorate (DAD) received 2,810 fertilizers with NPK fertilizer being 1,550 and Urea 1,260 in 2017 under the programme and distributed 1,540 fertilizers with NPK fertilizer being 998 and Urea 542 to three Hundred and ten (310) beneficiary farmers with 288 males and 22 females. Table 1.27 Shows performance of Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) in 2017.

Table 1.29 Performance of PFJ and Fertilizer Distribution 2017

| Crops | Area cropped (Ha) | Average yield (MT/Ha) | Estimated Production (MT) | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------|--------|
| Maize | 790 | 2.5 | 1,975 | | |
| Rice (paddy) | 180 | 5.0 | 900 | | |
| Tomatoes | 66 | 37 | 2,242 | | |
| Pepper | 30 | 16 | 480 | | |
| Cabbage | 31.2 | 35 | 1,092 | | |
| Fertilizer Distribution | | | | | |
| Type of Fertilizer | Quantity | | No. of beneficiaries | | |
| | Received | Distributed | Total | Male | Female |
| NPK | 1,550 | 998 | 310 | 288 | 22 |
| Urea | 1,260 | 542 | 310 | 288 | 22 |
| Sulphate of Ammonia | - | - | - | - | - |

Source: DADU, 2018

1.31 Key Development Problems in the Agricultural Sector in spite of the contribution of Agriculture to the Local Economic Development (LED) are:

- ❖ Inadequate land for large scale production
- ❖ Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture
- ❖ Inadequate extension services
- ❖ Inadequate logistics for Extension Staff at post
- ❖ High illiteracy rate among farmers leading to misuse of Agricultural Chemicals on vegetables which are injurious to human health
- ❖ Inadequate access to micro-credit schemes for farmers
- ❖ Farmer's unwillingness to payback for loans granted them which are to serve as a revolving fund hence depriving others to access such funds

To address these problems and make agriculture the hub of the District economy, the following policy interventions would be taken:

- In collaboration with the traditional authorities, land banks would be created and set aside for prospective youth interested in large scale farming.
- To reduce over dependence on rain fed agriculture, and encourage the construction of small scale irrigation dams within the District, a number of hand-dug wells have been constructed to serve as a source of water for irrigation. Other irrigation equipment such as pumping machines would be provided to facilitate all year round agriculture.

In addition to this, the number of Extension Officers would be increased and resourced with logistics to enable them perform efficiently and effectively

1.32 Manufacturing Industries

The processing of palm fruits into palm oil and palm kernel as well as gari processing industries are scattered all over the district especially in places like Akromaso, Nyamekrom, Bukuruwaso and others. The Business Advisory Center (BAC) wing of the Assembly offer technical, apprenticeship and managerial training for soap makers, bakers, palm oil extractors, beauticians and hairdressers and other service providers such as beads makers, carpenters and wood carvers, artisans, auto mobile and electrical repairers for effective and efficient service delivery to boost the Local economy in terms of revenue generation.

1.32.1 Services

T O U R I S M

Tourism is not fully developed in the district. For this reason, though, today Tourism is the third largest foreign exchange earner in the country, Adansi Asokwa gets virtually nothing in terms of revenue from Tourism.

Despite the poor performance of the District in Tourism development, the district has some potential. For instance, there are about four (4) Tourists Attraction sites in the District which can be developed to boost tourism. They are as follows:

- The Prempeh II Stone at Brofoyedru;
- The SasabonsamKye at Bodwesango
- The Tewobaabi Waterfalls at Tewobaabi
- The Nyankumasu Waterfalls at Nyankumasu

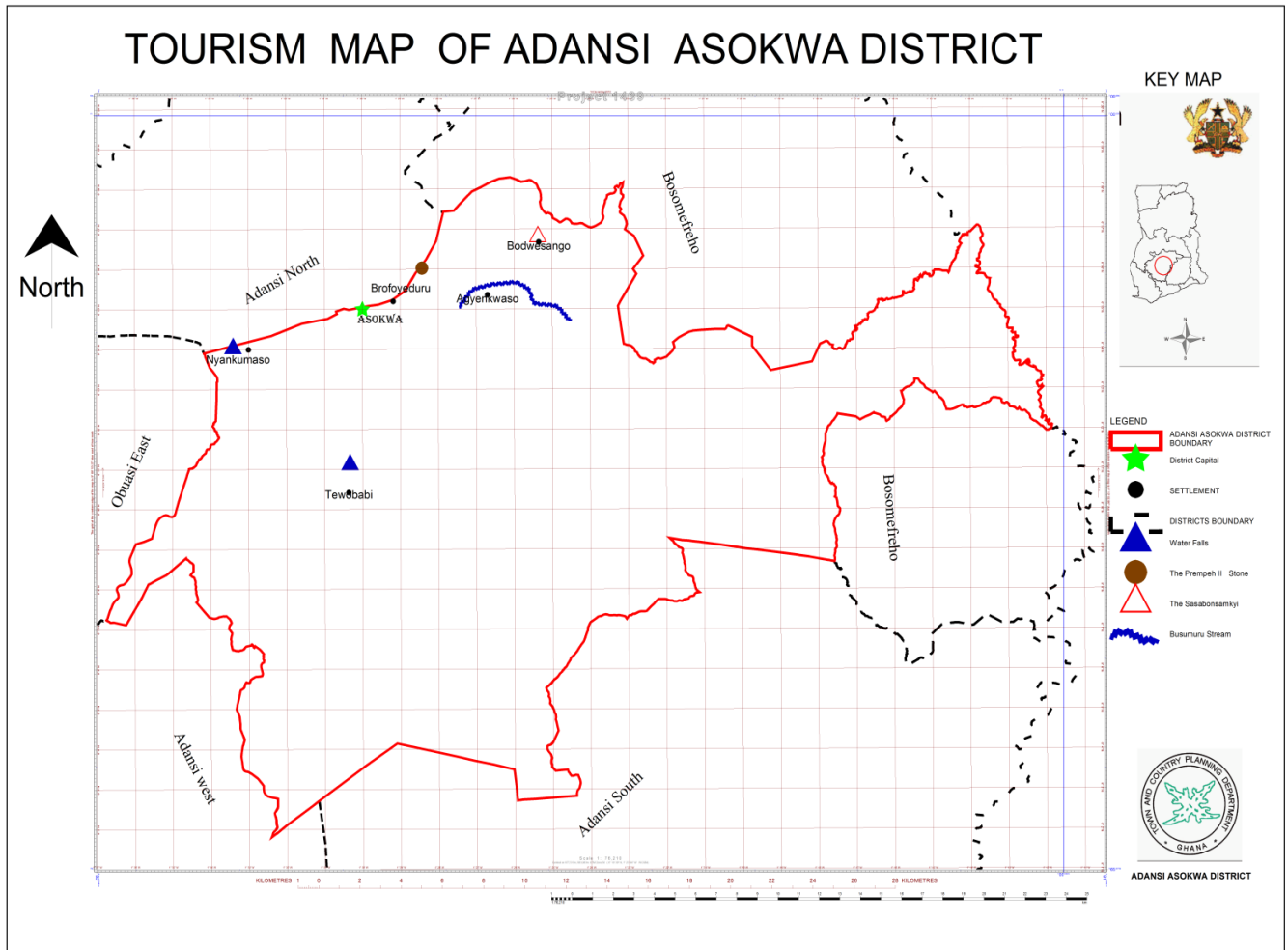


Fig. 1.15 Tourism Map

1.32.2 Key Development Issues/Problems Relating to Tourism

- *Undeveloped tourist sites*

Most of the tourist sites identified have not been developed. This is mainly due to failure to attract Private Sector involvement in the development. It would therefore be necessary that the enabling environment be created to make the sub-sector attractive for private investors. Hence, the Assembly would provide the needed infrastructure like good roads and electricity to facilitate safe and effective transportation for tourist and investors.

- *Poor road network to tourist sites*

The nature of some roads do not make it attractive for tourists to visit the tourist sites. Poor roads especially feeder roads leading to rural areas are quite unpleasant to ply during some seasons of the year. It therefore defeats the purpose of visiting a place as a tourist. Roads with

deep gullies during the rainy season and huge dust during the dry season do not attract people to ply on them just for tourism purposes as it is their safety that is paramount.

- *Inadequate tourism infrastructure*

Adequate tourism infrastructure has not been provided to make tourism attractive to locals and the outside world.

BANKING

In recent past, the Banking industry in Ghana has witnessed a lot of transformation which include the introduction of electronic banking among others into the industry. Despite the fact that running and maintaining such facilities are very expensive, banks keep investing more resources into this area even in time of recession.

In the wake of this development, some of the banks are still operating with the manual system; thus making it difficult to provide better services. The District has a Rural Bank, Adansi Rural Bank, Bosome Freho Rural Bank, UTrak Savings and Loans and MGI Savings and Loans. Banks such as Ghana Commercial Bank, Agricultural Development Bank (ADB), etc, are non existent in the District. One has to travel to Bekwai and Obuasi in order to have access to these banks which has made non-banking population in the District higher which does not auger well for socio-economic development.

COMMUNICATION

TELECOMMUNICATION

In terms of communication, the district can be said to have a little below average in the distribution of the national cake. The following are some of the services provided in the district:

POSTAL SERVICES

The District has no post office which forces the populace within the district to rely on the one at Fomena.

MOBILE TELECOMUNICATION

With the introduction of technology into communication in the country, there has been the emergence of some Telecommunication networks such as MTN, VODAFONE, AIRTEL-

TIGO and GLO. However, the District is yet to enjoy all these facilities fully even though, the services of Tigo, MTN, Vodafone and Airtel are being enjoyed by some of the communities like Asokwa, Bodwesango, Fumso etc.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

On the whole, household incomes in the District are very low. This is reflected in the fact that the output of the people who are mainly subsistence farmers, small scale manufacturers and limited services providers are very low and do not bring sufficient incomes to the various households in the district.

As a result of this, low standard of living of the people is reflected in the lives of the people. The evidence of which is found in the dilapidated buildings that the majority of the people occupy, the inability of majority of the people to send their children to good schools due to their inability to pay school fees, leading to high school dropout rate in the district, inability of majority of household to afford balanced diets, etc

1.33 Poverty Levels

The Ghana Living Standard Survey defines poverty as subsistence on an income that is less than two-thirds of the national per capital income. The definition reveals two types of poverty levels in the District.

- i. The poverty line which defines population earning less than two-thirds of the average national incomes; and
- ii. The hard core line which consists of the population living on less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the income.

1.33.1 Poverty Indicators

The manifestation of poverty in the District is depicted by symptoms inherent in any agricultural economy. Despite the poverty levels, as shown by these indicators of poverty, they have coping mechanism that helps them to sustain. These mechanisms may be current or future. Current Coping Mechanism includes:

- Mixed farming
- Reliance on family and relatives
- Borrowing from friends
- Engaging in illegal activities such as illegal falling of trees and surface mining.

To improve incomes and raise their status certain future coping mechanisms are anticipated:

- i. Training in employable skills
- ii. Improved market prices for farm produce
- iii. Increased access to markets and roads
- iv. More support from the government (Micro-Credit Schemes)
- v. Promote the development of alternative sources of livelihood

The Areas of Poverty Indication are:

A. BASIC NEEDS

- i. Inadequate housing
- ii. Poor Nutrition/Food
- iii. Poor educational Attainment
- iv. Inadequate access to health care

B. HOUSEHOLD

- No savings for investments
- Lack of non-farm employment
- Peasant farming

C. RESOURCES/VULNERABILITY

- Food insecurity
- Low employable skills
- Inadequate credit facilities
- Low access to economic infrastructure and services (e.g. roads, market, health, education)

D. POLITICAL DEPRIVATION

- Low level of participation in local level governance
- inadequate access to information
- No influence on local decision-making
- Low self esteem

In view of the effect of poverty on the socio-economic development of the District, the Assembly is implementing pro-poor programmes to mitigate the impact of poverty. The Assembly is currently embarking on the Youth Employment Programme to provide employable skills and jobs to the youth. In the District under the programme, certain modules have been selected by the Assembly during the previous plan period (2014-2017) to train the

youth in these modules and after that offer them jobs. In 2018, Government of Ghana has introduced the Nation Builders Corp (NABCO) as part of efforts to reduce unemployment through job creation. The initiative has the following modules that would employ the teeming unemployed graduates in Ghana:

- Heal Ghana
- Clean Ghana
- Civic Ghana
- Educate Ghana
- Revenue Ghana

The Heal Ghana module seeks to employ unemployed graduate Nurses in the Health sector; the Clean Ghana module seeks to employ Graduates in the Environmental sector; the Civic Ghana module also seeks to employ Graduates in the Local Government Service to enhance local governance; Educate Ghana Module would employ teachers into the Ghana Education Service and Revenue Ghana would employ graduates to help in revenue generation. The programme according to Government of Ghana would last for three (3) years by which Graduates would be equipped with requisite technical know-how and tools for nation building and would be considered for permanent employment in the public sector.

The project aims at training the youth to acquire the necessary skills and after that integrate them into mainstream professions selected. The purpose of the programme is to provide additional employment opportunities for the youth for their economic empowerment. Micro-credit facilities by the government would be accessed in the District to reduce poverty. The Assembly also has an objective to reduce extreme hunger and poverty by working towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on poverty reduction on the proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day and having malnutrition.

AREA COUNCILS

The Adansi Asokwa District has 4 Area Councils. They are:

| S/N | AREA COUNCIL | CAPITAL |
|------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Asokwa | Asokwa |
| 2 | Bodwesango | Bodwesango |
| 3 | Fumso | Fumso |
| 4 | Anhwiaso | Anhwiaso |

All the Area Councils have permanent Area Council buildings. Asokwa Area Council structure is also occupied by the District Agricultural Department due to inadequate office accommodation.

All the area councils have clerk of councils that are manning them. However, the other staff who are supposed to support the clerk of councils are not in place. This is because they are paid from revenue items that have been ceded to them. Thus most of them who are qualified to do the job are not attracted enough. At best, they are taken on for two to three months and they tender in their resignation for better job. For personnel to be attracted to the job, the central government should take up their salaries. Besides, the personnel problem, the councils do not have the necessary logistics to work with. For instance, at this computer age, almost all the area councils are without computers. None of them has any means of transport and telephone facilities.

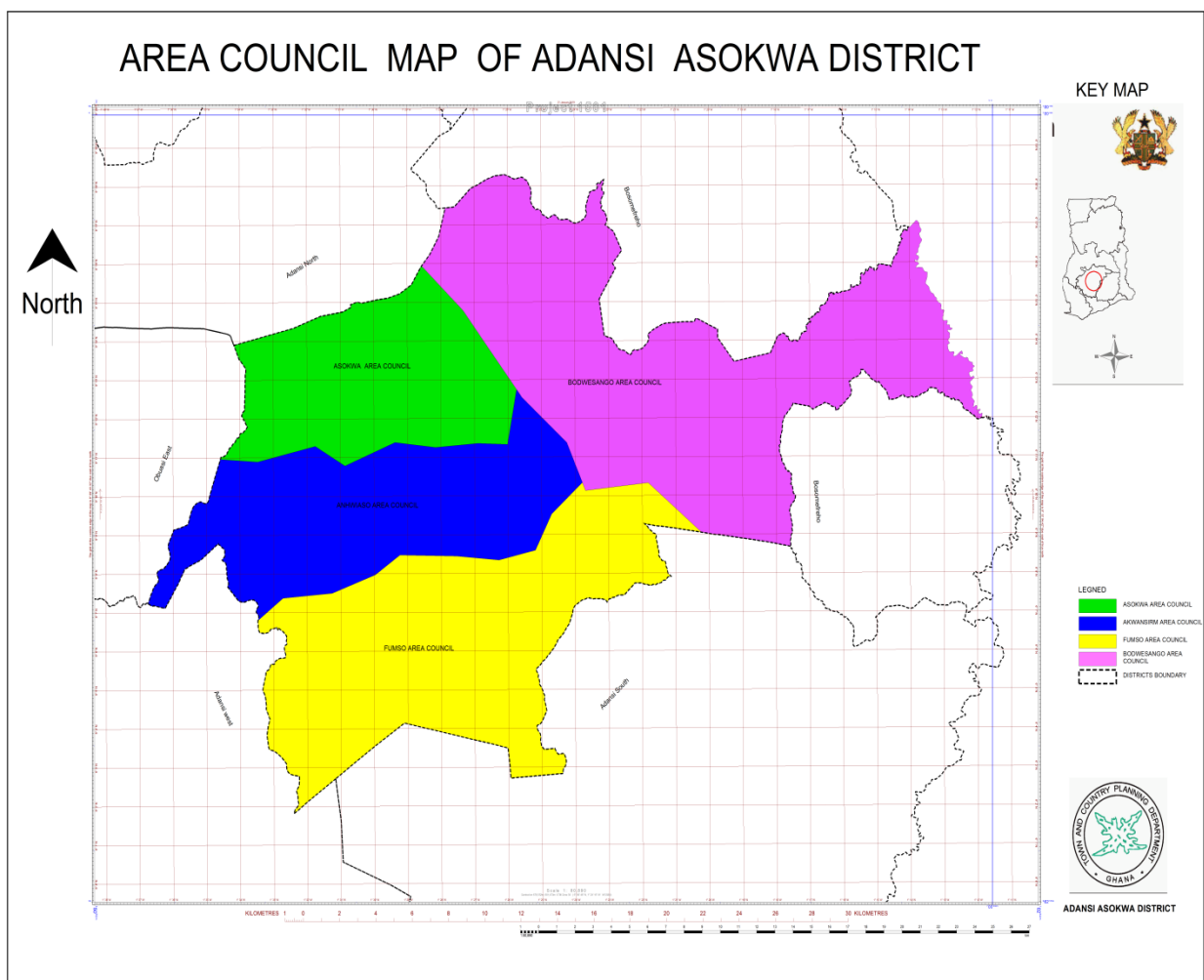


Fig.1.16 Area Council Map

TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

The whole district falls in the Adansi Traditional Area with their headquarters as the District capital, Fomena. Adansihene is the final traditional authority on the land. Under him are the

various divisional chiefs and sub-chiefs. The chiefs adjudicate on family disputes and also mobilize the citizenry for communal labour.

ACCOUNTABILITY

The District Chief Executive is the Administrative and Political head of the Assembly and he is accountable to the General Assembly, the Regional Minister, the Minister of Local Government, Rural Development and to the President of the Republic of Ghana.

The D.C.E. is supposed to sign performance agreement periodically with the Regional Minister. He is also accountable to the General Assembly by the delivery of sessional address. The sessional address is discussed thoroughly by the General Assembly before consideration and acceptance.

The D.C.E meets the citizenry periodically to defend the policies and initiatives of the Assembly through questions and answers during the Town Hall meeting.

The D.C.E is under the scrutiny of the media daily on his decisions and utterances.

The Internal Auditor of the District Assembly and external Auditors are always scrutinizing the final performances of the District Assembly and the financial culpability of the D.C.E.

The D.C.E is responsible to the communities by accepting their invitation to ceremonies, durbars and inaugurations.

The District Coordinating Director on the other hand is the head of the bureaucracy in the district. He is in charge of the day to day administration of the Assembly and he coordinates all departments and sees to their effective performance.

He is responsible to the Regional Coordinating Director, the Regional Minister, the Minister of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment and the Head of Civil Service through the submission of quarterly reports, situation reports and any other assignment given for response.

Finally, the D.C.E and the D.C.D are under the eagle eye of the Finance and Administration sub-committee for effective financial and administration performance in the district.

PARTICIPATION OF THE CITIZENRY

COMMUNITIES

The communities operate around the Unit committees through to the Assembly members, the Area Councils to the District Assembly.

The chiefs are also a major rallying force within the communities and there is the need for collaboration between these institutions for effective mobilization of the citizenry for communal work. It is noted that areas in the District where there is absence of such collaboration between the unit committees and the chiefs always brings about apathy and total breakdown of communal cooperation.

COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS (CBO^S)

Community Based Organizations abound in the district with the majority formed around HIV/AIDS but they are not well structured and formally organized. The other CBOS are formed around Farmers' Associations, Hair Dressers' and Dress Makers' Associations.

PRIVATE SECTOR INSTITUTIONS

Adansi Asokwa District is predominantly an agricultural economy. However, private farmland holdings are relatively small in size and the average farm holding size is below 1 hectare. At best there are only pockets of farmers who could be described as medium scale farmers. Small-scale commercial farm owners dominate the private sector.

There exist private purchasing companies whose operations are of immense importance to farmers and the economy in general. The following private purchasing companies exist in the district. Kuapa, Fedco, Adwumapa, Produce Buying Company, etc. Other Private sector Institutions are millers (rice, maize, cassava, palm oil) timber merchants, processors and a medium scale wooden processing industry.

The predominance of agriculture in the district and the high output in agricultural raw materials, make the district a potential force to reckon with in the establishment of processing industries. Thus, the One District, One Factory (1D1F) initiative of government would thrive well in the area of oil palm processing in the District. It is also a potential for the majority of the youth to be trained in non-traditional agricultural production. The Assembly has taken the lead and has started gradually in the training of the youth in snail rearing, bee-keeping and mushroom production.

The District has a rural bank, Adansi Rural Bank Ltd and Bosome Freho. Contractors, the garages, welders, plumbers, dressmakers, hair dressers, carpenters and masons are the main

nucleus of substantial employment for our stream of J.S.S. and S.S.S students that come yearly.

NON – GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGO’s)

NGOs do not operate extensively in the district. This means, there is no NGO in the District. However, the District collaborates with NGO’s in Obuasi and Bekwai such as Social Support Foundation (SSF) and ABAK Foundation on matters of local governance, social and public accountability.

SECURITY

The security situation in the District has remained relatively calm. Due to the peculiar situation in the district, the security situation can be grouped into four areas namely; Community unrest, Chieftaincy unrest, Activities of Armed robbers and Road Safety.

COMMUNITY UNREST

There is no unrest in the various communities in the District with regards to creed, sex, tribe, ethnic or political affiliations. Our communities co-exist in peace with one another.

CHIEFTAINCY UNREST

Despite various protracted chieftaincy situations in the District, none has resulted into any violent outrage threatening life and property.

ARMED ROBBERY ACTIVITIES

The district is prone to Armed Robbery activities. There is reliable information that the armed robbers use the scarp between Fomena and Asokwa as their operational zone. Unfortunately, Police strength in the district is low and therefore relies on the adjoining Districts for reinforcement to be able to combat highway robberies.

POLICE

The Police personnel strength in the district is woefully inadequate. The district capital cannot even boast of (15) fifteen Police Officers whilst the major communities in the District namely; Aboabo, Fumso have less than five (5) Police personnel or none at post. Police patrol is also irregular due to lack of patrol vehicles and personnel. With the introduction of the community policing under the youth and employment programme in the district, there is hope that the armed robbery situation will be brought under control.

BUSH FIRE

Bush fires caused by individuals have been on the low side. This would be attributed to the intensive educational campaign mounted by NADMO in conjunction with the National Fire Service and Agricultural Extension Agents. Communities are always advised to grow green belts to protect their settlements.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Management of disasters in the district is very effective. They are managed based on the kind of disaster that occurs at a particular location. The disasters which normally occur in the district include domestic/bushfire outbreaks, rainstorms, epidemics and so on.

When communities in the district are hit by rainstorms, the District Directorate of NADMO liaises with the District Assembly, the Regional Directorate of NADMO and the National Headquarters of NADMO for a befitting relief package to be sent to the affected community

If there is a fire outbreak, both domestic and bushfires alike, the District Directorate of NADMO in collaboration with the outfit of the District Fire Service and the District Directorate of MOFA to bring all fire outbreaks under control, after which the necessary relief packages are given to the victims.

If an epidemic breaks out, the District Directorate of NADMO liaises with the District Directorate of Health Services to bring the situation under control.

1.34 Direction of Growth

Communities in the District along the Asokwa-Cape Coast road. This has called for the putting up of infrastructure along the road such as satellite markets, schools and health centres towards this direction to attract people. The major problem of land in the District is that most plots are not serviced and lack social amenities such as water, electricity, telecommunication facilities, toilets and waste management facilities. This makes it difficult to open-up these areas for development

SOCIAL SERVICES

In line with one of the Development of the current National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), 'Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All', the Assembly hopes to ensure the development of a knowledgeable, well trained, disciplined and healthy human resource in the District with the capacity to drive

and sustain both the Public and Private Sector to grow. The key areas of focus as major components under this development dimension are:

- i. Education
- ii. Health Care
- iii. Youth and Sport Development
- iv. Manpower Development
- v. Population Management
- vi. Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation
- vii. Decent Housing
- viii. The protection of the right of the vulnerable , especially Women and Children
- ix. People with disability and the elderly
- x. HIV/AIDS
- xi. Skills and entrepreneurial development.

1.35 Education

1.35.1 Distribution and Location of Schools

Adansi Aokwa District is a rural district with most of the communities situated in the hinterland. The number of communities along the major road is far less than those in the hinterlands.

Most of the Basic Schools are public whilst few are private. The rest of the institutions are public. Most of the pre-schools, primary and J.H.S are located in the rural circuits. Over 70% of the schools in the circuits are in the hinterland.

1.35.2 Physical Facilities

The District area has seventy-six (76) Kindergartens, seventy-seven (77) Primary Schools, fifty-eight (58) Junior High Schools and two (2) Senior High Schools. Over 80% of the post Junior High School institutions are evenly distributed within the District. Despite the numerous educational facilities in the District area, the standard of education is not encouraging due to financial constraints. About 39% of pupils of school going age are out of school. Most of the Basic School buildings are in deplorable state with cracked walls, rotten

windows and door frames, rusting and leaking roofs. The situation is more pronounced in the remote areas.

Teachers' Bungalows, pupils' furniture, teachers' tables and chairs, library and J.H.S workshops are also lacking in most of the schools in the District.

Table 1.30 NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND ENROLLMENT IN THE VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 2018

| PUBLIC SCHOOLS | | | | | PRIVATE SCHOOLS | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------|---------|-------|-----------------|-----|-------|---------|-------|
| Level | No. | Males | Females | Total | Level | No. | Males | Females | Total |
| KG | 58 | 2117 | 2054 | 4171 | KG | 18 | 827 | 821 | 1648 |
| Primary | 60 | 5917 | 5353 | 11270 | Primary | 17 | 288 | 306 | 594 |
| JHS | 50 | 2831 | 2456 | 5287 | JHS | 8 | 177 | 131 | 308 |
| SHS | 1 | 612 | 548 | 1160 | SHS | 1 | 33 | 28 | 61 |
| Vocational/ Technical | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2018

Table 1.31 Qualification of Teachers

| Category | Level | Trained teachers | | | Untrained teachers | | | Total |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|--------|-----------|--------------------|--------|-----------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | Sub-total | Male | Female | Sub-total | |
| Public | KG | 22 | 117 | 139 | 8 | 39 | 47 | 186 |
| | Primary | 255 | 175 | 480 | 26 | 14 | 40 | 470 |
| | JHS | 328 | 94 | 422 | 20 | 8 | 28 | 450 |
| | SHS | 47 | 11 | 58 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 60 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Private | KG | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 22 | 28 | 29 |
| | Primary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 26 | 26 |
| | JHS | 5 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 25 |
| | SHS | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2018

The above table shows that the district is endowed with more qualified trained teachers as compared to the untrained teachers. About 95% of untrained teachers are found in the District private schools while almost all the trained teachers are at the public schools.

Table 1.33 Classroom Pupil Ratio in Public School in Adansi Asokwa District

| Levels | Pupils | Classroom | Classroom-Pupil ratio | |
|---------|--------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | | District | National standard |
| KG | 4171 | 107 | 39:1 | 35:1 |
| Primary | 11270 | 332 | 34:1 | 45:1 |
| JHS | 5287 | 113 | 47:1 | 35:1 |
| SHS | 1160 | 29 | 40:1 | 35:1 |

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2018

From the above table it depicts that the classroom pupil ratio in Adansi Asokwa is on the high compared to the classroom pupil ratio in public schools the National standard

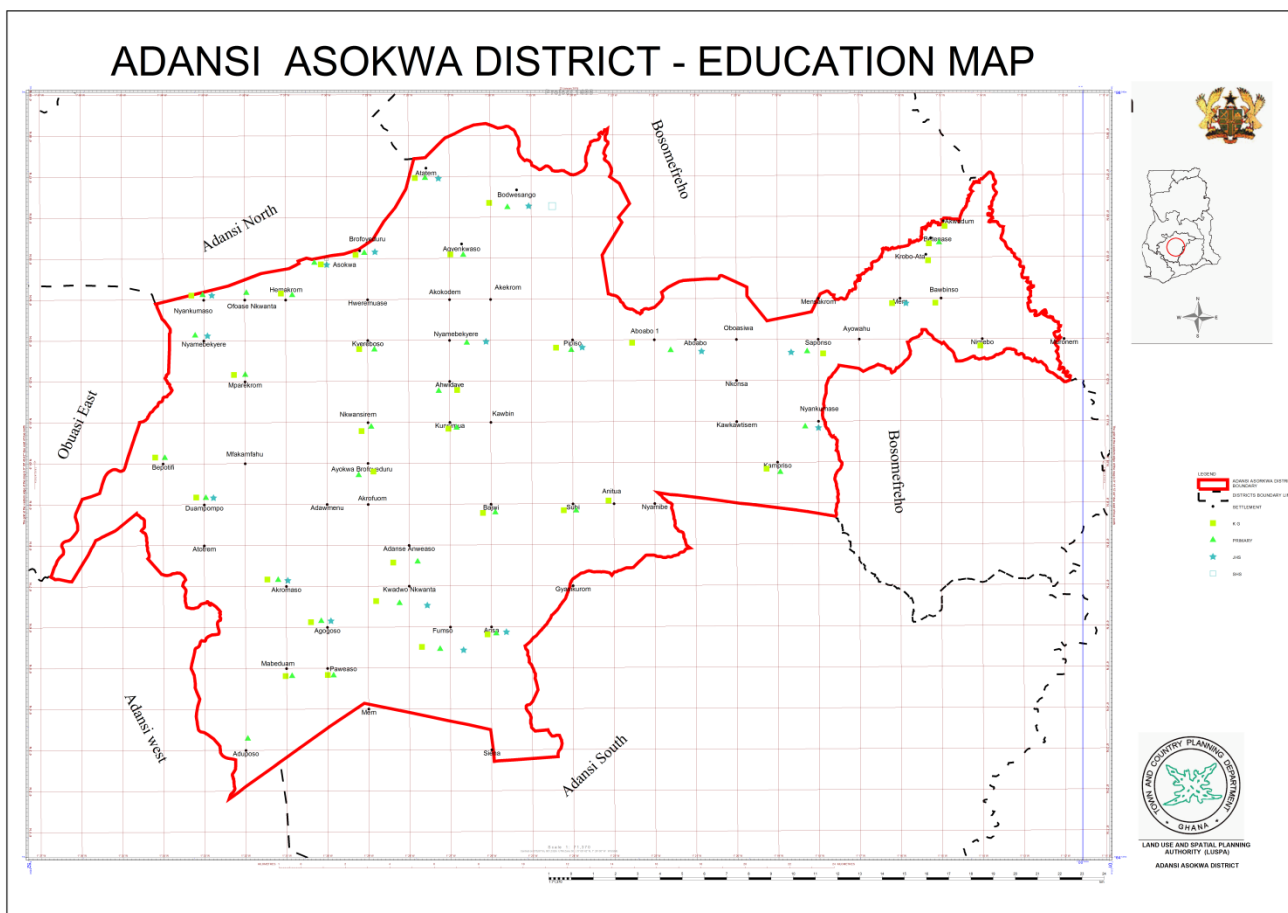


Fig 1.16.1 Educational Facility Map of Adansi Asokwa District

1.35.3 Pupils/Students Population

There were 5,819 pupils in Pre-school as at April, 2018; 11,864 in Primary School, 5,595 in J.H.S and 1,221 in S.H.S. This is made up of 52.3% boys and 47.7% girls. Private school enrolment at the Pre-school level was 1,648, Primary school, 594 JHS, 308 and SHS 61.

Table 1.34 SCHOOLS ENROLMENT AT THE VARIOUS LEVELS 2018

| PUBLIC SCHOOLS | | | | | PRIVATE SCHOOLS | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-------|---------|-------|-----------------|-----|-------|---------|-------|
| Level | No. | Males | Females | Total | Level | No. | Males | Females | Total |
| KG | 58 | 2117 | 2054 | 4171 | KG | 18 | 827 | 821 | 1648 |
| Primary | 60 | 5917 | 5353 | 11270 | Primary | 17 | 288 | 306 | 594 |
| JHS | 50 | 2831 | 2456 | 5287 | JHS | 8 | 177 | 131 | 308 |
| SHS | 1 | 612 | 548 | 1160 | SHS | 1 | 33 | 28 | 61 |
| Vocational/ Technical | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2018

1.35.4 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

This refers to the number of teachers to take care of a certain number of pupils over a given period of time. The pre-school teacher-pupil ratio in the District is 1:22 as compared to the regional of 1:24. The teacher-pupil ratio for primary school in the district is 1:24 as compared to the regional and national ratios of 1:26 and 1:29 respectively. At the JHS level, the teacher pupil ratio is 1:12 as compared to the regional ratio of 1:13 and the national of 1: 14. At the S.H.S the teacher pupil ratio is 1:19 regional 1:23 and national 1:22

Table 1.35 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

| Level | District | Regional Standard | National standard |
|---------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| KG | 22:1 | 24:1 | 29:1 |
| Primary | 24:1 | 26:1 | 29:1 |
| JHS | 12:1 | 13:1 | 14:1 |
| SHS | 19:1 | 23:1 | 22:1 |

Table 1.36 Public schools by religious Denominations

| Category | KG No. | Prim.No. | JHS No. | SHS No. | Voc. No. | Tech No. | College of Education |
|--------------|--------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| Catholic | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Methodist | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Presbyterian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Islamic | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SDA | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anglican | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Specify | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 15 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2018

The District Director is responsible for the management of education in the District. However, individuals and groups, especially Religious bodies, have established educational management units to be responsible for the schools they have established.

Though the faith-based organizations assign their unit heads specific responsibilities which have great influence on the day-to-day running of their establishment, those schools are still considered to be public. This is because these schools have been absorbed by the government and thus provides all the necessary logistics and material resources to the schools

1.35.5 Teacher Profile

Due to the fact that the District is rural and deprived, it has never had the full complement of teaching personnel since its creation. Teachers posted to the District for reposting in most cases refuse to accept posting to the rural schools.

Current teacher populations in the District reveals that Two-thirds (2/3) of the teachers in the District are pupil teachers. There are 607 trained teachers in Basic Schools as against 81 untrained teachers. Trained Teachers in SHS stand at 185 and untrained, 15. Out of a total of 997 teachers in Basic Schools, 610 are males whilst 387 are females. There are 56 male teachers and 14 female teachers in the SHS schools.

The District Assembly is assisting UTDTBE students to enable them become professional teachers for the District.

Table 1.37 TEACHER POPULATION BY SEX AND QUALIFICATION

| Level of educ. | male | female | Total | trained | untrained |
|----------------|------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|
| Basic | 610 | 387 | 997 | 997 | 115 |
| S.H.S | 56 | 14 | 70 | 70 | 2 |

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2018

1.35.5.1 Teacher Distribution

Obviously, untrained teachers are not ranked according to GES rules due to the fact that they are not professional. In all, there are 997 trained teachers in basic schools and 70 in the two S.H.S in the District.

Though some schools have very high population most of the remaining schools are sparsely populated..

1.35.6 District Performance in BECE

Trend analysis of BECE pass rate from 2014-2017 reveals percentage pass rate has been increasing but 2016 there was a decrease in the percentage pass but bounce back with 99.2% indicating that there was an increase in the percentage pass. This is illustrated by table 1:43

Table 1.38 District Performance in BECE-2014-2017

| Category | No. of pupils presented in 2014 | | % Pass | No. of pupils presented in 2015 | | % Pass | No. of pupils presented in 2016 | | % Pass | No. of pupils presented in 2017 | | % Pass |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Boys | Girls | | Boys | Girls | | Boys | Girls | | Boys | Girls | |
| Both Private and Public | 957 | 563 | 93.2 | 919 | 665 | 98.4 | 787 | 648 | 91.9 | 950 | 733 | 99.2 |

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2018

1.35.7 Senior High School (SHS) Education

There is (1) Public Senior High Schools and one (1) Private Senior High School in the District. These Public SHS are Bodwesango Senior High School and Christian faith High School at Hwiremoase. Facilities in the schools need to be upgraded to appreciable standards in terms of provision of classrooms, laboratories, Assembly Halls, Libraries, Dormitories for Boys and Girls and Staff Accommodation.

This is as a result of the introduction of the 'Free SHS' in September, 2017 which absorbed majority of JHS leavers who hitherto could not gain access to SHS due to non payment of academic user fees. This has brought excessive pressure on infrastructure in SHS and therefore, there is the need to address the infrastructural deficit to meet the growing student population.

1.35.8 Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant was introduced in the District in 2006. The total release of funds since 2013/2014/2015/2016/2016/2017 academic years was GH¢ 382,910.12. The details are:

| Academic Year | GH¢ |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 2013/2014 | 142,925.50 |
| 2015/2016 | 110,587.97 |
| 2016/2017 | <u>129,397.65</u> |
| TOTAL | <u>382,910.12</u> |

Highlights of expenditure include:

- Minor repairs
- Sanitation in schools
- Teaching/learning materials
- Sports and culture
- Support for needy children
- School management

The programme is bedevilled with a number of challenges which are;

- Delay in the release of Grant
- Insufficient grant to schools with low enrolment

- Deduction of COT by banks

1.35.9 Ghana School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme like in many other districts started in Adansi North District Assembly in 2006.

Currently, the District has Sixteen (16) schools under the Ghana School Feeding programme with total enrolment of 4,723. The total number of males and females in various beneficiary schools under the program is 2,444 and 2,279 respectively.

The basic concept of the programme is to provide children in public primary schools and kindergartens with one hot adequately nutritious meal, prepared from locally grown foodstuffs on every school going day. The decentralized nature of the programme requires the involvement of local actors in the implementation. The mainline actors are the Ministry in charge, the Ghana School Feeding Programme National Secretariat, District Assemblies, District Implementation Committees (DICs), School Implementation Committees (SICs), Schools and Caterers/matrons. The table below indicates the names of beneficiary schools and their enrolments.

Table 1.39 Beneficiary Schools of the Ghana School Feeding Programme (2018)

| NO | NAME OF SCHOOLS | KG | | PRIMARY | | OVERALL TOTAL |
|----|--------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | BOYS | GIRLS | BOYS | GIRLS | |
| 1 | Ahinsan D/A Basic | 22 | 29 | 57 | 56 | 164 |
| 2 | Kwapia R/C Basic | 52 | 73 | 95 | 85 | 305 |
| 3 | Kwapia D/A Basic | - | - | 53 | 59 | 112 |
| 4 | Ayaase R/C Primary | 62 | 53 | 133 | 97 | 345 |
| 5 | Old Edubiase Primary Methodist | 35 | 34 | 81 | 80 | 230 |
| 6 | Patakro D/A Prprimary | 31 | 22 | 106 | 76 | 235 |
| 7 | Adomanu R/C Primary | 41 | 39 | 83 | 86 | 249 |
| 8 | Abu Bonsra D/A Basic | 40 | 35 | 163 | 168 | 406 |
| 9 | Akrokerrri Practice Basic | 38 | 25 | 173 | 140 | 376 |
| 10 | Buabin D/A KG/Primary | 27 | 23 | 122 | 115 | 287 |
| 11 | Kusa Methodist KG/Primary | 35 | 42 | 96 | 95 | 268 |
| 12 | Medoma R/C KG/Primary | 49 | 48 | 152 | 108 | 357 |
| 13 | ST. Hubert R/C Basic | 50 | 40 | 159 | 141 | 390 |
| 14 | Akrokerrri D/A KG/Primary | 21 | 27 | 48 | 45 | 141 |
| 15 | Bobriase D/A Primary | 33 | 35 | 68 | 75 | 211 |
| 16 | Dadwen D/A Primary | 53 | 55 | 266 | 273 | 647 |
| | Total Enrolment | 589 | 580 | 1,855 | 1,699 | 4,723 |

Source: GES, Fomena GSFP 2018

Central Government Releases

Currently, it has become difficult to track the total amount of money that the central government released as transfer to the caterers because of the e-zwich system of payment of which caterers receive money direct from the central government in their individual accounts.

Challenges

- ❖ Increase in enrolment. There has been increase in enrolment since the inception of the programme. The Caterers use the monies which have been allocated based on the approved number to feed all the children and this affects the quality and quantity of the food served.
- ❖ Late release of funds. The Caterers use their own monies to feed the children and they are reimbursed by the School Feeding Secretariat after one or two months. It therefore puts a lot of financial burden on the Caterers.
- ❖ Inadequate Logistics. The programme relies on the Assembly for logistics and since the Assembly does not have adequate logistics, it hinders efficient running of the programme. For example cooking utensils, bowls, cups, etc.
- ❖ Lack of motivation for Desk Officers. The Desk officers do not receive allowances and this serve as disincentive to work.
- ❖ Data on school enrolments not updated regularly to ensure that monies released corresponds to the number of pupils to be fed.

1.35.10 Benefits of the Ghana School Feeding Programme

- i. Offered jobs to 16 caterers and cooks
- ii. Increase in enrolment
- iii. Offered ready market for farmers in the beneficiary schools
- iv. Enhanced attendance and retention of pupils
- v. Improved academic performance
- vi. Improved the nutritional status of children in the beneficiary schools

To address the poor quality of education delivery in the District, the following measures have been put in place:

- ❖ District Level Examination has been introduced based on the Ghana Education Service approved syllabus and the first papers are written at the end of the first term.
- ❖ The District Assembly has passed Truancy Free bye-law designed to encourage all school-going children to be in school during school hours.

❖ The Assembly will support about 40 needy students annually from its budget.

Table 1.39i List of Public Schools with or without the following ancillary facilities in Adansi Asokwa District

| No | Name of school | Type of facility | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Toilet (tick where appropriate) | | Water (Tick where appropriate) | |
| | | With Toilet | Without Toilet | With Water | Without Water |
| 1 | ABOABO II SDA KG/ PRIMARY | √ | | √ | |
| 2 | ABOABO NO. I D/A KG/PRIMARY/JHS | | √ | √ | |
| 3 | ABOABO NO II D/A J.H.S | | √ | √ | |
| 4 | ABOABO NO 2 METH. KG/PRI./J.H.S | √ | | √ | |
| 5 | ADIEMBRA D/A KG/ PRI. /JHS 'A' | √ | | √ | |
| 6 | ADIEMBRA D/A / PRI. /JHS 'B' | √ | | √ | |
| 7 | ADUPOSO D/A KG/ PRIMARY | | √ | √ | |
| 8 | AKWANSREM D/A KG/ PRIM. JUR SCH | √ | | √ | |
| 9 | AKWANSREM R/C KG/ PRIMARY JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 10 | AMANORKROM D/A KG/ PRI. SCHOOL | | √ | | √ |
| 11 | ANHWIAM D/A KG/ PRIMARY | | √ | | √ |
| 12 | ANHWIASO D/A JHS | √ | | | √ |
| 13 | ANHWIASO METH. KG/ PRIMARY | √ | | √ | |
| 14 | ANSA D/A/KG / PRIMARY AND JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 15 | ANWONA D/A JHS | | √ | √ | |
| 16 | ANWONA D/A /KG / PRIMARY | √ | | | √ |
| 17 | ASIRIFIKROM D/A JHS | | √ | √ | |
| 18 | ASIRIFIKROM D/A /KG/ PRIMARY | √ | | √ | |
| 19 | ASOKWA D/A JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 20 | ASOKWA D/A /KG/ PRIMARY | √ | | √ | |
| 21 | AYOKOA D/A /KG/ PRIMARY SCHOOL | √ | | √ | |
| 22 | AYOKOA D/A JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 23 | BADWE D/A /KG/ PRIMARY | √ | | √ | |
| 24 | BIAKWASO D/A /KG/ PRIMARY/ JHS | | √ | | √ |
| 25 | BOKO D/A /KG/ PRIMARY /JHS | | √ | √ | |
| 26 | BUKURUWASO D/A/ KG/ PRIMARY/JHS | √ | | | √ |
| 27 | CHIREBROSO D/A JHS | | √ | √ | |
| 28 | CHIREBROSO D/A /KG/ PRIMARY | | √ | √ | |
| 29 | DASUBIMADWEN D/A KG/ PRI./JHS | | √ | √ | |
| 30 | DUAMPOMPO D/A BASIC SCHOOL | √ | | √ | |
| 31 | FUMSO D/A PRIMARY / JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 32 | FUMSO R/C /KG/PRIMARY /JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 33 | FUMSO-KETEWA D/A KG/ PRI./JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 34 | HWIREMOASE D/A JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 35 | HWIREMOASE METHODIST /KG/PRI. | √ | | √ | |
| 36 | KOBIN AFRICAN FAITH KG/PRI./JHS | | √ | √ | |
| 37 | KOJO NKWANTA D/A KG/ PRI./JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 38 | KONSIMWA D/A JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 39 | KONSIMWA D/A KG/ PRIMARY | √ | | √ | |
| 40 | MENSAKROM D/A KG/ PRI./ JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 41 | MOSIKROM D/A KG/ PRIMARY | √ | | √ | |
| 42 | NEW AKROFOUM D/A KG/ PRIMARY | √ | | √ | |
| 43 | NEW AKROFOUM D/A /JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 44 | NKONSA D/A KG/ PRIMARY /JHS | | √ | √ | |
| 45 | NKWANTENSO D/A KG/ PRIMARY | √ | | | √ |
| 46 | NSOKOTE ANOMABO D/A BASIC | √ | | √ | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | NSOKOTE D/A KG/ PRIMARY /JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 48 | NYAMENAOSE D/A KG/ PRIMARY/JHS | | √ | √ | |
| 49 | NYAMEBEKYERE D/A KG/ PRIMARY | √ | | | √ |
| 50 | NYAMEKROM D/A KG/ PRIMARY/JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 51 | NYANKOMASE D/A KG/ PRI./ JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 52 | NYANKOMASU D/A /JHS | | √ | √ | |
| 53 | NYANKOMASU R/C KG/ PRIMARY | √ | | √ | |
| 54 | ODEM KG/ PRIMARY | | √ | | √ |
| 55 | PEWODIE D/A /JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 56 | PEWODIE D/A KG/ PRIMARY | √ | | √ | |
| 57 | SAPONSO D/A CRECHE /KG/PRIMARY | | √ | √ | |
| 58 | SAPONSO-MEM D/A KG/PRI./JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 59 | TEWOBAABI D/A KG/ PRIMARY/JHS | √ | | √ | |
| 60 | SARPONSO D/A / JHS | | √ | | √ |
| 61 | SACKITEY D/A KG/ PRIMARY SCHOOL | | √ | √ | |
| 62 | FUMSO ISLAMIC KG/ PRIMARY SCH | √ | | √ | |

1.35.11 Key Development Problems Relating to Education

1. Inadequate accommodation for teachers;
2. Overcrowding of the pupils due to high enrolment rate caused by the policy of the capitation grant, Free SHS and the school feeding programme;
3. Poor school infrastructure in some schools;
4. Absenteeism and lateness to schools by teachers especially by those who commute from towns to the rural areas to teach; and
5. Poor school results by schools in the District.

1.36 Health

There are nine (9) health facilities in the district. Thus, One (1) mission, four (4) health centres and four (4) CHPs Compound. There are two (5) additional CHPs compound under construction which when completed would increase the number to fourteen (14). two (2) Medical Assistants, one Dentist Assistant, two (2) pharmacists, one (1) Dispensary Technicians/Assistants, eighteen (18) Midwives, eight (8) Clinical nurses and SRN, forty (40) community Health Nurses, seventy five (75) CBSV, three (3) Para, Technical and other staff (F.T) and fifty (50) Enrolled Nurses.

Table 1.40 Health Facilities in the District

| No. | Name of Health Facility | Type of Ownership (Public, Private Or Mission) | Location |
|-----|----------------------------|--|--------------|
| 1. | asokwaHealth Centre | GHS | Asokwa |
| 2 | Anhwiaso Health Centre | GHS | Anhwiaso |
| 3 | Anwona CHPS Compoun | GHS | Anwona |
| 4 | Fumso Health Centre | GHS | Fumso |
| 5 | Aboabo Health Centre | GHS | Aboabo |
| 6 | St. Louis Health Centre | CHAG | Bodwesango |
| 7 | Fumso Ketewa CHPS Compound | GHS | Fumso Ketewa |
| 8 | Anomabo CHPS Compound | GHS | Anomabo |
| 9 | Nyankomase CHPS Compound | GHS | Nyankomase |

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

Table 1.41 Staff capacity in Public and Private Health facilities in Adansi Asokwa

| Category | Number | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|---------|
| | Public | CHAG | Private |
| Medical Doctors | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Assistants | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Nurses/Midwives | - | - | - |
| Pharmacist | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disp. Technicians | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Midwives | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Clinical nurses, SRN | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Comm. Health Nurses | 35 | 5 | 0 |
| Public Health Nurses | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CBSV | 74 | 1 | 0 |
| Para, Technical and other Staff (F.T) | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Enrolled Nurses | 39 | 11 | 0 |

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

INCIDENCE OF DISEASES;

HIV/AIDS “know your status”

In 2017, 1,849 people were tested and 19 were reactive and 1,830 were non reactive and those reactive cases were referred to ART centre. Laboratory test were also carried out in Fumso Health Centre and Asokwa Health Centre and 19 people tested positive.

Malaria still tops the list of top ten (10) diseases in the District despite the on-going MDH/BMA malaria control programme. Other top diseases include URTI, Anaemia, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Hypertension, etc.

Table 1. 42 DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT

| No. | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | |
|-----|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | Top Ten Diseases | No. Of Reported Cases | Top Ten Diseases | No. Of Reported Cases | Top Ten Diseases | No. Of Reported Cases | Top Ten Diseases | No. Of Reported Cases |
| 1. | Malaria | 9225 | Malaria | 11129 | Malaria | 15126 | Malaria | 13254 |
| 2. | URTI | 3581 | URTI | 6351 | URTI | 6946 | URTI | 4205 |
| 3. | Intestinal worms | 2599 | Intestinal worms | 3564 | Intestinal worms | 3768 | Intestinal worms | 2075 |
| 4. | Skin Diseases | 1766 | Diarrhoea | 2748 | Anaemia | 2666 | Anaemia | 1769 |
| 5. | Diarrhoea | 1733 | Anaemia | 2440 | Diarrhoea | 2581 | Diarrhoea | 1706 |
| 6. | Anaemia | 15448 | Skin Diseases | 1718 | Skin Diseases | 1916 | Skin Diseases | 1603 |
| 7. | Urinal infection | 937 | Rheumatism | 1168 | Rheumatism | 1264 | Rheumatism | 969 |
| 8. | Rheumatism | 788 | Urinal infection | 457 | Urinal infection | 699 | Urinal infection | 246 |
| 9. | Home Injuries | 168 | Eye Infection | 331 | Eye Infection | 416 | Eye Infection | 214 |
| 10. | Septicaemia | 160 | Hypertension | 212 | Hypertension | 122 | Hypertension | 132 |

SOURCE: HEALTH DIRECTORATE

The total number of people tested for HIV as at the end of 2017 were One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Forty-nine (1,849). Out of this total, Nineteen (19) persons had tested positive representing 1.2 percent. All the Nineteen (19) of the patients representing 100% who tested positive were kept on Anti Retroviral Drugs (ARVs). Proportion of babies born to HIV mothers being negative after 18mths in 2017 was 19%. This shows that the disease is increasing compared to the 2015 and 2016 with 4% and 11% respectively. Table 1.34 shows summary of Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) from 2014-2017.

Table 1.43 PMTCT-Summary 2014-2017

| INDICATORS | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| No. Of ANC Registrants | 2,102 | 1,714 | 1,883 | 1,871 |
| No. Tested | 1,229 (58.4%) | 1,714 (100%) | 1,883 (100%) | 1,849 (98.8%) |
| No. Positive | 13 (1.1%) | 22 (1.3%) | 15 (0.8%) | 19 (1.2%) |
| No. Given ARVs | 2 (15.3%) | 4 (18.2%) | 12 (80.0%) | 19 (100%) |
| No. Of Babies Born to HIV Positive Mothers | 13 | 22 | 15 | 19 |
| No. Of Babies Receiving ARVs | 1 | 1 | 4 | 19 |
| No. Of Infants Tested | - | - | - | 6 |
| No. Of Infants Tested Positive | - | - | - | 0 |
| No. Tested for Syphilis | 625 | 1,252 | 1,617 | 946 |
| No. Tested Positive for Syphilis | 29 (4.6%) | 55 (4.4%) | 41 (2.5%) | 49 (5.2%) |
| Proportion of HIV+ pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT | 2% | 4% | 11% | 19% |
| Proportion of babies born to HIV mothers being negative after 18mths | - | - | - | - |

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

Table 1.44 Available Health Professionals

The district has the following health professionals;

Staff capacity in Public and Private Health facilities in Adansi Asokwa

| Category | Number | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|---------|
| | Public | CHAG | Private |
| Medical Doctors | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Assistants | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Nurses/Midwives | - | - | - |
| Pharmacist | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disp. Technicians | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Midwives | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Clinical nurses, SRN | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Comm. Health Nurses | 35 | 5 | 0 |
| Public Health Nurses | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CBSV | 74 | 1 | 0 |
| Para, Technical and other Staff (F.T) | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Enrolled Nurses | 39 | 11 | 0 |

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

Table 1.45 Sex Distribution of Health Personnel in the District

| STAFF | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2017 | | |
|----------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Doctors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PA | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Midwives | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 18 | 18 |
| General Nurses | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 8 |

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

Table 1.46 Doctor-Patient/Nurse-Patient Ratios in Adansi Asokwa

| Doctor/Nurse | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Doctor-Patient Ratio | | | | |
| Nurse-Patient Ratio | 1:629 | 1:683 | 1:786 | 1:592 |

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

Table 1.47 Mortality rate in Adansi Asokwa

| Variable | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| Ages under five mortality rate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maternal mortality rate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ages under five Malaria cases fatality rate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

Table 1.48 Number of Health Facilities in the District

| Ownership | Type/Number of facility | | | | | TOTAL |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------|----------------|---------------|-------|
| | Hospital | Health Centre | Clinic | Maternity Home | CHPS Compound | |
| Government | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Mission | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Private | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 |

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

Key Health Problems

- Presence of endemic diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, bilharzias;
- Inadequate health infrastructure;
- Inadequate office and financial accommodation for health staff;
- Poor sanitation and bad environment practices leading to malaria and cholera;
- Inadequate staff (doctors, professional nurses and paramedics); and
- Financial inaccessibility of health care delivery due to poverty.

1.37 Water & Sanitation

WATER SUPPLY

The Adansi Asokwa District has had 57.4% of its perennial water problems solved. However, considering the population of some of the communities like; Asokwa, Brofoyedru, Fumso, Bodwesango, New Akrofuom etc; these communities need to have Small Town Water Supply Project yet they are being served with boreholes, which is inadequate.

The 2010 PHC reveals that the number of households using borehole (55.6 %) as the main source of drinking water is higher than the regional record of 30.9 percent and the national record of 23.2 percent. In rural areas, inhabitants depend much on bore-hole water. Furthermore, in urban localities, less than five percent (4.0%) use sachet and bottled water as the main source of drinking water, as against less than (1.5%) percent in rural localities. The disparity in the urban and rural in terms of sachet water usage is similar in the case of the national record. At the national level, 13.9 percent use sachet water as the main source of drinking water in urban localities as against (1.5%) percent in rural localities.

The world through the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of which Ghana is a signatory, has committed itself to attaining universal coverage by 2030. **Goal 6** of the SDGs seek to 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all'. With the advent of this commitment, strenuous efforts have been made by the Government to achieve the set target of 75% water coverage.

KFW (RWSP IV)

Under the Rural Water Supply Project IV, the District benefited from the construction of 91 number boreholes in 42 selected communities. The project had improved water supply situation in the district tremendously.

RWSP IV EXTENSION

Under this project the district is benefitting from 25 number additional boreholes to be distributed in 17 selected communities. Siting had been completed and drilling would soon commence. After completion, the total number of boreholes under RWSP IV to 116 boreholes in 59 communities.

1.38 Key Development Problems

- Difficulty in accessing the facility due to distance

- Poor maintenance culture of water facilities
- Inability of the community to pay the matching fund
- Ineffective WATSANS and Water Boards

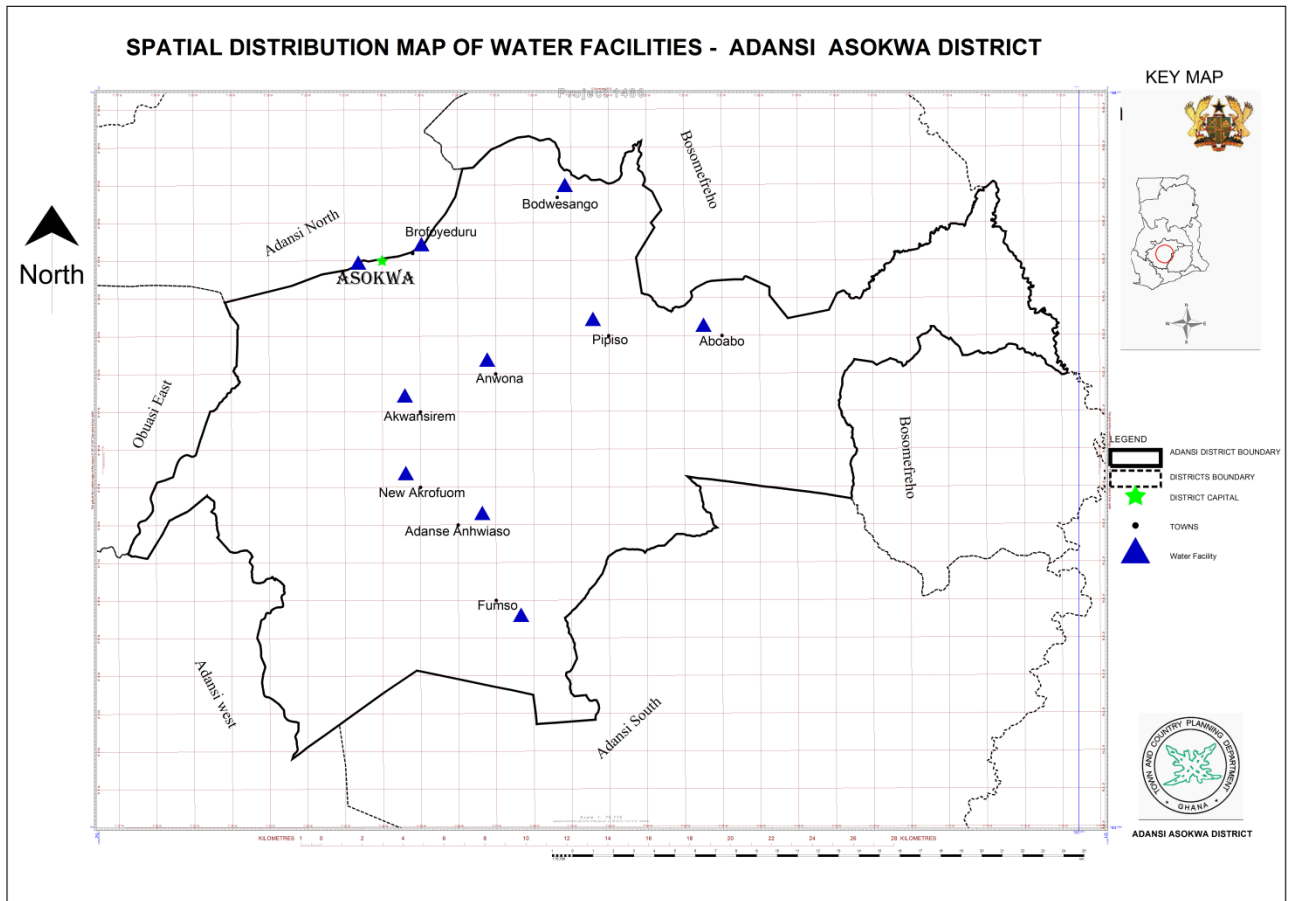


Fig 1.17 Map Spatial Distribution of Water Facilities

1.39 Sanitation Situation (Waste Management SYSTEM)

1.39.1 Liquid and Solid Waste

i) LIQUID WASTE

2010 PHC shows that four main types of toilet facilities were reported in the Adansi North District, namely KVIP, Pit latrine, water closet and public toilet.. The highest reported facilities is public toilet which is nearly half (48.3%), pit latrine recorded 30.7 percent, water closet (4.8%), and Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) recorded 4.8 percent.

This follows a similar trend in the order of highest of the usage of toilet facilities at the national level. At the national level, 34.6 percent use public toilet, pit latrine (19.0%), water closet (WC) (15.4%) and KVIP (10.5%).

ii) SOLID WASTE

This area was also a big challenge to the district in terms of its management. There were piles of refuse throughout the district especially in the bigger communities like., Asokwa, etc. Presumably, the volume of refuse estimated was about 8 tonnes.

WASTE MANAGEMENT –TREATMENT

Waste management or waste disposal is the activity and actions required to manage waste from its inception to final disposal. This includes among other things collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste together with monitoring and regulation. DPCU and the environmental health officer have tasked Nananom to allocate plots of land at their various communities to be used as sanitation sites.

LANDFILL MANAGEMENT

A landfill site, also known as dumping ground is a site for the disposal of waste materials by burial with a thin layer of soil. This is the ideal and hygienic way of treating waste. Waste collection is a part of the waste management process and involves the transfer of solid waste from the point of use and disposal to the point of treatment or landfill site.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The District can only boast of very limited drainage system, located in some few communities like: Asokwa, Brofoyedru and Fumso. With the absence of these systems, erosions are formed and finally created gulleys in-between houses. Poor drainage system can cause the following:

- Disease(s) out break
- Flooding
- Damage to property (eg. Premises)

It is therefore the responsibility of the District Assembly to construct more drains in order to alleviate some of these disasters.

Key Development Problems

- Inadequate toilet facilities and sanitary facilities

- Indiscriminate defecation and throwing of refuse
- Non-acceptance of communities on modern toilet facilities.

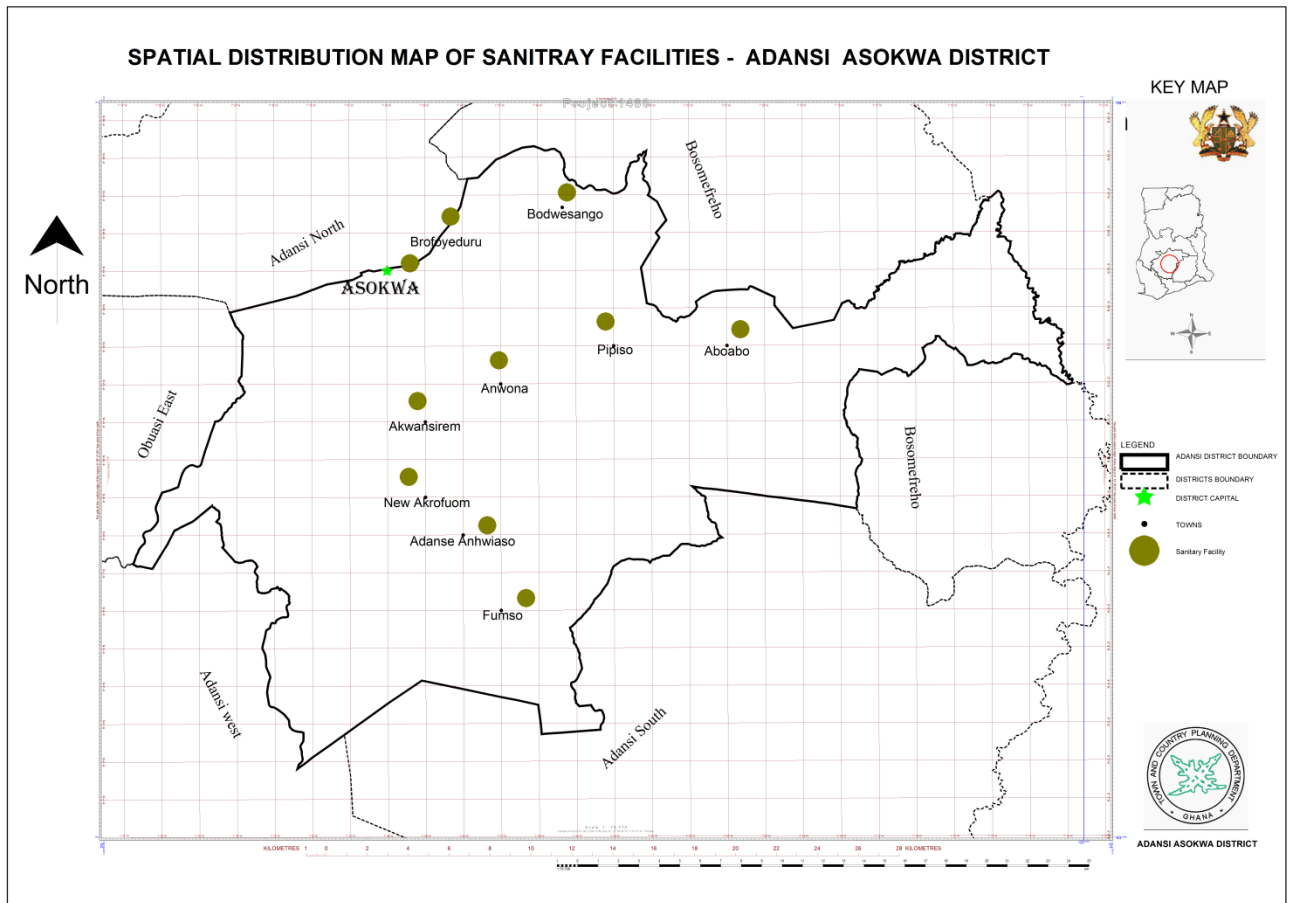


Fig. 1.18 Map Spatial Distribution of Sanitary Facilities

1.14.5 Environmental Health

The environment within the District has been characterized by poor sanitary management and air and water pollution as a result of the ongoing human activities for several years. Activities such as charcoal burning, sand winning, unorthodox means of fishing by using chemicals and its attendant health hazard have contributed immensely to air and water pollution. In this regard an Environmental Management Plan needs to be prepared to tackle the problems.

Again, the inadequate staff, logistics and low motivation of workers and poor working environment have affected the performance of the environmental health staff in the discharge of their duties. This has resulted in filth in households, towns and streets.

To salvage this situation and create a clean District, programmes such as the institution of monthly clean-up exercises in all the communities by central government would be vigorously pursued. Also, organisation of communal labour in various communities during the taboo days needs to be re-visited to put a facelift in our communities as far as cleanliness is concerned.

MARKETS

Adansi Asokwa District has five (5) markets situated at Fumso, Asokwa, Bodwesango, Aboabo and Nsokote. The Assembly labourers take charge of cleaning the market whilst staff of Zoomlion clean the streets.

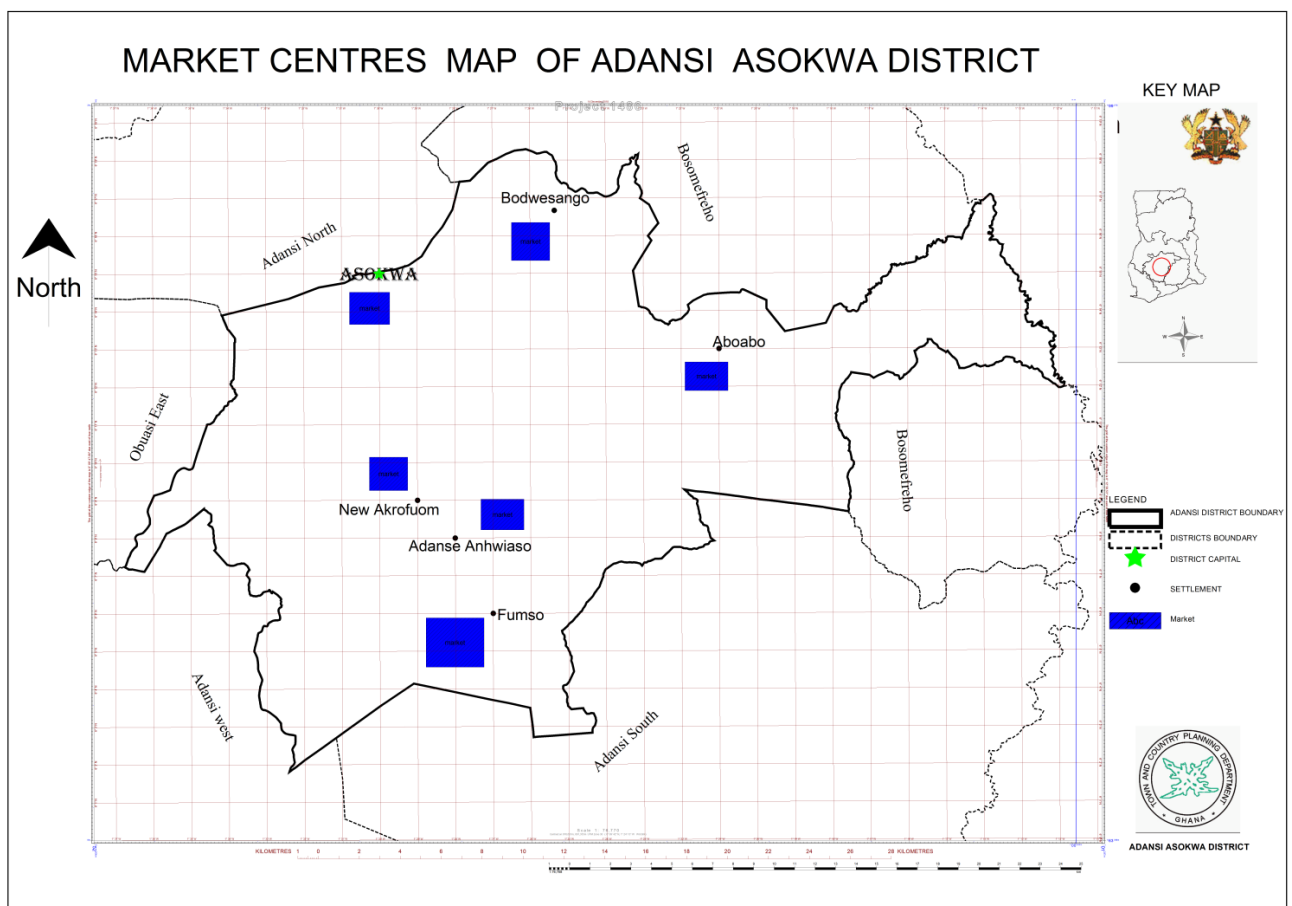


Figure 1.19 Market centres map of Adansi Asokwa District

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Hygiene education has been instituted for vendors. Some of the specific food hygiene practices include fly proofing of the food, preparing and selling at hygienic environment, practicing of proper hand washing with soap.

Annual medical screening of food vendors are also conducted. The aim is to control or reduce the incidence of communicable diseases like Typhoid, Dysentery, Hepatitis “B/A” etc. infections through food or drink. The second aim is to generate revenue to the Assembly.

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

A significant proportion of the people in the District including women, unemployed youth, people with disabilities and the aged are not able to tap their full potentials due to vulnerability and exclusion. Although there are some form of child abuse like child labour in some parts of the District especially in areas where small scale mining is rife. The cases of child labour have been observed in the areas where parents engage the service of their children to “carry sand with gold deposits” at the mining site either after school or during holidays. Majority of the people practice subsistence farming. They hardly get credit facilities to expand their farms. This situation predisposes them to poverty. As a result they find it difficult to meet their social obligations like payment of taxes and school fees. Poverty is therefore wide spread in the district.

In view of the high illiteracy rate among farmers, agricultural research findings cannot be utilized to their advantage. The ratio of farmers to extension officers is high, therefore rendering farmers inaccessible to extension services.

The district faces a threat of HIV/AIDS infection because of its proximity to Obuasi, an area known to have high prevalence rate of 4.0% as against national prevalence rate of 3.1%. An association of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAS) known as PRECIOUS LIFE has been formed at Asokwa. It is therefore a manifestation that, some communities like Asokwa and Fumso are threatened with the pandemic. The district could therefore be at risk. The District Assembly would conduct a baseline survey on HIV/AIDS and step up a Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) as a strategy to control the spread of the disease.

Physical developments in the district did not make room for disability issues. Artificial barriers have inadvertently been created in the communities which impede movement of persons with disabilities (PWDS). PWDS are technically prevented from using public facilities like toilets and school buildings. The district will ensure that such artificial barriers

are removed to allow easy movement. In line with the Disability Law, the new District Assembly block has the necessary provisions that would facilitate easy movement by PWDS.

Indiscriminate felling of trees for lumber also poses a serious threat to the environment. The District Assembly would form a task force to clamp down chain saw operators in order to prevent further degradation of the environment.

Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

The Adansi Asokwa District is among the sixty-thousand (60,000) households that have been added to the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme. It is a social protection programme meant to give a short-term plan for reducing poverty and encourage long-term human capital development. The trial phase started in March 2008 and has gradually expanded since then. As at December 2017, communities such as Tewobaabi, Old Pippiiso, Adansi Asokwa, Fumso, Aboabo, Brofoyeduru, Nyamebekyere, Denyase, Nyankomasu, Tasilma, Adokwai, Bodwesango, Agyenkwaso, Atetam, Hwiremoase, Adansi Adiembra, New Ayaase, Bobriase, New Akrofuom, Akwanserem, Ayokwa, Sarponso, Sodua, Sackitey, Kyereburoso, Nsokote, Adansi Anomabo, Akrofuom and Appiankwanta had been to benefiting from the Leap programme within the District.

Gender Issues

Hindrances to progress in the fight against gender discrimination include, lack of reliable data disaggregated by sex, the scarcity of financial and technical resources for women's programmes and lack of representation in the political arena. Gender discrimination in the District will be addressed as stated in the Sustainable Development Goals of 'Achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls' (GOAL 5) within the plan period. The District seeks to reduce by 15% disparity in primary and secondary schooling for the girl child.

Programmes such as economic empowerment in agriculture sector through credit facilities for women farmers, sensitization of women on domestic violence bills, disability bills and encouraging the women to accept public office in our local government structures would be pursued. More girl-child enrolment in second cycle and possibly third cycle schools/colleges would be pursued for them to serve as role models.

The Assembly is not doing badly at all on the ratio between boys' and girls' enrolment in schools (GPI) from KG-Primary levels in the District. A critical issue which needs attention

is the drop-out rate of both boys and girls as they move up the educational ladder from Primary level to Junior High School level. For instance, between the years 2013/2014, percentage of boys and girls moving from Primary to JHS dropped by 44.7% .Again, percentages in 2016/2017 academic year also dropped by 45% when boys and girls were moving from Primary school to JHS. Conscious efforts should be made by the Assembly and other stakeholders to address drop-out rate from primary to JHS in the District.

It is the hope of the Assembly that, government policy of re-defining basic education to include SHS if when implemented could reverse the trend to have a fairly balanced situation where more boys nd girls would move from Primary level-SHS level in their numbers.

GENDER EQUALITY

The issue of gender profiling is very important in the development planning process at the District level. It enables the planning authorities to make conscious efforts to take steps to bridge the gap in societal roles between men and women, boys and girls. It is against this background that the Sekyere Central District Assembly prepared this plan based on the gender profile of the District. This will help the District to formulate and implement programmes to bridge the gender gap.

Gender Profiling

The gender profile of the District covers the areas of Education, Health, Local Governance, and Culture. It relates to how to access and control resources such as land, credit, technology, access to time, markets and information.

Table 1.49 Programme of Action for Gender Development, 2018-2021

| ACTIVITIES | IMPLEMENTATION AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES | TIME FRAME, 2018-2021 | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| 1. Support the training of female and male artisans by 2021 | District assembly DSW & CD, BAC and Ashanti Development | | | | → |
| 2. Provide scholarship and bursary to brilliant but needy girls. | District Assembly, GES | | | | → |
| 3. Support female farmers, traders and artisans to access credit and inputs | District Assembly, Financial Institution | | | | → |
| 4. Involve more women in WATSAN Committees | District Assembly and DWSTs | | | | → |
| 5. Organize and support STMIE Programmes | District Assembly, GES | | | | → |
| 6. Support the Implementation of Family Planning Programme for women | District Health Directorate and District Assembly | | | | → |
| 7. Implementation of LEAP Programme | Ministry of Women and Gender Department of Community Development and Social Welfare | | | | → |

Source: DPCU, 2018

Information, Communication and Technology (ICT)

Adansi Asokwa District Assembly is making progress in the Development of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) and is ensuring that information technology gets to all facets of the District development especially in education and health.

In the light of the above, adequate infrastructure will be provided to both basic and the second-cycle schools within the District. Currently the two senior high school in the District both the public and private have ICT centre with internet connected. ICT has the capacity to inform majority of the rural populace who are farmers on improved agricultural technology, health, gender education and security issues.

The current trend of the concentration of ICT centers in the urban centres will be improved with the establishment of information centres in the rural areas to disseminate information on government programmes and governance issues.

Child Labour

Child Labour is rife in mining and cocoa areas in the District. Some of the mining and cocoa communities where children are used in activities that are seem to be detrimental to the welfare and rights of children. Additionally, it is not uncommon to see school children selling on the street after school hours, and during holidays and on market days.

1.40 Summary of key development issues

The key development issues were obtained through the community needs and aspirations.

It was done through a meeting with assembly members, town and area council members and all stakeholders, review of the performance of the DMTDP 2014 - 2017, situational analysis reflecting the spatial dimension of development, the profile and other interventions. Below is a table depicting the summary of key development issues.

Table 1.50 Summary of Key Development Problems/Gaps identified During The Performance Review And Update Of District Profile

| THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA II | Key Identified Issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations. |
|---|---|
| Ensuring and sustaining macro-economic stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue generation by Assembly • Inadequate database system |
| Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate market centres • Inadequate managerial and entrepreneurial skills • Weak development of tourism infrastructure |
| Accelerated Agriculture, Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate credit to farmers especially women • Low accessibility to farm inputs • Low coverage of Agriculture extension services • High rate of deforestation • Rampant bushfires • Forest degradation • Low adoption of technologies by farmers |
| Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haphazard and uncontrolled development • Inadequate toilet facilities • Geographical disparities in access to transport services • Poor sanitation • Poor road network • Inadequate electricity coverage • Inadequate supply of potable water |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Development, Productivity and Employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High poverty level • Inadequate CHPS Compound • High prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS • Lack of accommodation for teachers and health workers • Low standard in education |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment level • High incidence of malaria • Inadequate school infrastructure • Inadequate funding for social protection interventions |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent and Accountable Governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of women in decision making • Inadequate office accommodation for Area and Town councils. • Inadequate office and residential accommodation for Decentralised Departments and District Assembly staff. • Inadequate logistics for departments • Inadequate office accommodation for Area and Town councils |

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES 2018-2021

2.1 Introduction

From the Performance Review and the Development Profile/current situation of the Adansi Asokwa District as presented in chapter one, it is very apparent that a lot needs to be done to match up the development status of the District with the desired situation as set in the GSGDA II (2014-2017). This chapter therefore deals with the harmonized development issues under the GSGDA II linked to the GOALS of the government Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policy (CPESDP), 'Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunitis for All'. The chapter is concluded with a thorough analysis of the development potentials, opportunities as well as constraints and challenges identified in the District.

2.2 Identification of Development Issues with Implication for 2018-2021

Through participatory data collection, the DPCU collated the Community Development Plans (CDPs) of all the 94 communities in the District through the 4 Area Councils. This was done by inviting the Assembly Member, Unit Committee Members and other key stakeholders from each community to the Area Council level for consultative meeting. Each community, henceforth, presented its CDP where the community needs and aspirations were therefore captured in the form of development issues.

After collating the needs and aspirations from the various Area Councils, it was realized that some of the development issues were similar to almost all the Area Councils. Therefore, in order to avoid duplication of issues, all the community needs and aspirations were summarised to represent the needs and aspirations for the entire District.

Table 2.1: Summary of District Development Issues from Performance Review and Profiling

| Thematic Areas of GSGDA II, 2014-2017 | Performance Review, District Profiling and Departmental Issues |
|---|--|
| 1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability | 1. Weak financial base and management capacity of the DA |
| 2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | 2. Limited access to finance under LED |
| | 3. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector |
| 3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | 4. Uncongenial environment for trading in local market |
| | 5. Inadequate access to appropriate financial products in Agriculture |
| | 6. Increasing incidence of surface mining |
| | 7. Inadequate support for Climate Change and Green Economy activities |
| | 8. Lack of investment in the utilisation of Natural Resources |
| | 9. Forest destruction by chainsaw operators |
| | 10. Over dependence on wood fuel |
| 4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements | 11. Poor quality of rural housing |
| | 12. Early deterioration of road networks |
| | 13. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water |
| | 14. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities |
| | 15. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services |
| | 16. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country |
| 5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment | 17. Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs |
| | 18. Poor quality of teaching and learning (Basic Level) |
| | 19. High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs |
| | 20. Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care |
| | 21. Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality |
| | 22. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups |
| | 23. High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups |
| | 24. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL) |
| 6. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance | 25. Non-functioning Sub-district structures |
| | 26. Unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers |
| | 27. Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas for special development |
| | 28. Inadequate human and institutional capacity in public safety and security |

Source: DPCU/AADA, 2018

2.3 Harmonisation of Development Issues

2.3.1 Harmonisation of Community and Area Council Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Performance Review and District Profile Development Issues

To ensure harmony, each community's issue was matched against the key development issues identified from the performance review and profile and scored. Three rates are used in the scoring processes. Table 2.3 shows the scoring for the harmonisation.

Table 2.2: Scoring for Harmonisation

| Definition | Score |
|---------------------|-------|
| Strong Relationship | 2 |
| Weak Relationship | 1 |
| No Relationship | 0 |

Source: NDPC Guidelines 2018-2021, 2017

Table 2.3: Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Key Development Issues from Performance Review and Profiling

| Community Needs and Aspirations | Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (from the Performance Review and Profile) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | 1. Markets facilities | 2. Financial mobilization | 3. Limited Finance (LED) | 4. Low tourism sites | 5. Agriculture Finance | 6. Natural Resource Invest | 7. Chainsaw& illegal Farming | 8. Illegal mining | 9. Climate Change | 10. Wood fuel | 11. Deplorable road | 12. Electricity supply | 13. Water facilities | 14. Sanitation facilities | 15. ICT facilities | 16. Housing Conditions | 17. Poor Quality Teaching | 18. Educational | 19. HIV, STIs &TB | 20. Maternal Mortality | 21. Health infrastructure | 22 Child labour | 23. Unemployment | 24. Poverty (Vulnerable) | 25. Security facilities | 26. Community Support | 27 Substructure | 28. Working Conditions | Total Score | Average Score | Rank | |
| 1. Inadequate educational infrastructure and lack of ICT centres and library in schools | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 36 | 2.25 | 2 nd |
| 2. Inadequate electricity coverage | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 34 | 2.13 | 4 th | |
| 3. Poor sanitary and environmental conditions | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 1.19 | 12 th | |
| 4. Deterioration of roads and poor drainage systems | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 44 | 2.75 | 1 st | |
| 5. Inadequate water facilities | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 1.38 | 9 th |
| 6. Inadequate market and sanitary facilities | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 1.56 | 7 th | |
| 7. Inadequate health facilities | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 1.38 | 9 th | |
| 8. High rate of youth unemployment and inadequate access to handy craft jobs | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 2.06 | 5 th | |
| 9. Inadequate farm inputs and mass spraying guards of cocoa farms | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 1.38 | 9 th | |
| 10. Lack of community centre and recreational centre | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 1.94 | 6 th | |
| 11. Weak functioning of Area Councils | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 1.19 | 12 th | |
| 12. Inadequate security facilities | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1.06 | 16 th | |
| 13. Inadequate sporting facilities | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 25 | 1.56 | 7 th | |
| 14. Inadequate access to credit facilities and financial institutions | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 1.19 | 12 th | |
| 15. Inadequate financial support for the needy, vulnerable and aged | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 2.25 | 2 nd | |
| 16. Poor Housing Conditions | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 1.19 | 12 th | |

Source: DPCU/AADA, 2018

2.3.2 List of Harmonised Key Development Problems under the Community Needs and Aspirations, and Key Development Issues from Performance Review and Profile

From Table 2.4, the list of community needs and aspirations were proven to have strong relationship with the key development issues identified from the performance review and profiling, hence, Table 2.5 shows the list of the harmonised key development problems facing the District under the Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017.

Table 2.4: Harmonised Development Problems under Thematic Areas of GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021

| Thematic Areas of GSGDA II, 2014-2017 | Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021 |
|---|--|
| 1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability | 1. Weak financial base and management capacity of the DA |
| 2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | 2. Limited access to finance under LED and Public Financial Institutions |
| | 3. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector |
| 3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | 4. Uncongenial environment for trading in local market |
| | 5. Inadequate access to appropriate financial products in Agriculture |
| | 6. Increasing incidence of surface mining |
| | 7. Inadequate support for Climate Change and Green Economy activities |
| | 8. Lack of investment in the utilisation of Natural Resources |
| | 9. Forest destruction by chainsaw operators and illegal farming |
| | 10. Over dependence on wood fuel |
| 4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements | 11. Poor quality of rural housing |
| | 12. Early deterioration of road networks |
| | 13. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water |
| | 14. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities and slaughter slabs |
| | 15. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services |
| | 16. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country |
| 5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment | 17. Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs |
| | 18. Poor quality of teaching and learning (Basic Level) |
| | 19. Lack of Sports and Recreational Facilities |
| | 20. High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs |
| | 21. Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care |
| | 22. Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality |
| | 23. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups |
| | 24. High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups |
| | 25. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL) |
| | 26. Non-functioning Sub-district structures |
| 6. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance | 27. Unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers |
| | 28. Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas for special development |
| | 29. Inadequate human and institutional capacity in public safety and security |

Source: DPCU/AADA, 2018

2.4 District Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2018-2021 Linked to District Harmonised Issues of GSGDA II 2014-2017

2.4.1 List of District Development Issues Adopted from NMTDPF 2018-2021

For continuity of relevant on-going programmes and in accordance with Chapter 6, Article 35 Clause 7 of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the issues associated with the programmes and projects commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017, have been harmonised with the issues of the NMTDPF 2018-2021. Table 2.6 presents the harmonised development issues facing the District from the GSGDA II, 2014-2017 and that of the NMTDPF, 2018-2021.

Table 2.5: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

| GSGDA II, 2014-2017 | | NMTDPF, 2018-2021 | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Thematic Areas | Issues | Goal | Issues |
| 1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability | 1. Weak financial base and management capacity of the DA | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | 1. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation |
| 2. Enhance competitiveness of Ghana's private firms | 2. Limited access to finance | Build a Prosperous Society | 2. Limited access to credit by SMEs |
| | 3. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector | Build a Prosperous Society | 3. Poor tourism infrastructure and service |
| 3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | 4. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets | Build a Prosperous Society | 4. Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market Facilities) |
| | 5. Inadequate access to appropriate financial products in Agriculture | Build a Prosperous Society | 5. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields |
| | 6. Increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 6. Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as "galamsey" |
| | 7. Inadequate support for Climate Change and Green Economy activities | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 7. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions |
| | 8. Lack of investment in the utilisation of Natural Resources | Build a Prosperous Society | 8. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition |
| | 9. Forest destruction by chainsaw operators | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 9. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources |
| | 10. Over dependence on wood fuel | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 10. High dependence on wood fuel |
| 4. Infrastructure and Human Settlement | 11. Poor quality of rural housing | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 11. Inadequate housing infrastructure services |
| | 12. Early deterioration of road networks | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 12. Rapid deterioration of roads |
| | 13. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water | Create opportunities for all | 13. Increasing demand for household water supply |
| | 14. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities | Create opportunities for all | 14. Poor sanitation and waste management |
| | 15. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 15. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services |
| | 16. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a | 16. Poor quality ICT services |

| | | resilient built environment | |
|---|--|--|--|
| GSGDA II, 2014-2017 | | NMTDPF, 2018-2021 | |
| Thematic Areas | Issues | Goal | Issues |
| 5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment | 17. Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for person with special needs | Create opportunities for all | 17. Poor quality of education at all levels |
| | 18. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level | Create opportunities for all | 18. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations |
| | 19. High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical, vocational skills | Create opportunities for all | 19. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth |
| | 20. Lack of Sports and recreational facilities | Create opportunities for all | 20. Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities |
| | 21. Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care | Create opportunities for all | 21. Gaps in physical access to quality health care |
| | 22. Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality | Create opportunities for all | 22. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases |
| | 23. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups | Create opportunities for all | 23. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups |
| | 24. High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups | Create opportunities for all | 24. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups |
| 6. Transparent and Accountable Governance | 25. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and other worst forms of child labour | Create opportunities for all | 25. Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour |
| | 26. Non-functioning sub-district structures | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | 26. Ineffective sub-district structures |
| | 27. Unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | 27. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans |
| | 28. Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas | Create opportunities for all | 28. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas |
| | 29. Inadequate human and institutional capacity/inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety and security | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | 29. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure |

Source: DPCU/AADA, 2018 and NDPC-NMTDPF 2018-2021, 2017

2.4.2 District Adopted Goals, Focus Areas and Issues of NMTDPF, 2018-2021

From Table 2.6, there is a strong positive correlation between the issues under the GSGDA II, 2014-2017 and that of development issues adopted from the NMTDPF, 2018-2021. Table 2.7 therefore presents the adopted issues from the NMTDPF, 2018-2021 together with their corresponding goals and focus areas.

Table 2.6: Adopted Goals, Focus Areas and Issues of DMTDP 2018-2021 from NMTDPF, 2018-2021

| NMTDPF Pillars | Adopted Goals | Focus Areas | Adopted Issues, 2018-2021 |
|---|--|---|--|
| Economic Development | Build a Prosperous Society | 1. Private Sector Development | 1. Limited access to credit by SMEs |
| | | 2. Tourism and Creative Arts Development | 2. Poor tourism infrastructure and service |
| | | 3. Private Sector Development | 3. Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market Facilities) |
| | | 4. Agriculture and Rural Development | 4. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields |
| | | 5. Agriculture and Rural Development | 5. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition |
| Social Development | Create opportunities for all | 6. Water and Sanitation | 6. Increasing demand for household water supply |
| | | 7. Water and Sanitation | 7. Poor sanitation and waste management |
| | | 8. Education and Training | 8. Poor quality of education at all levels |
| | | 9. Education and Training | 9. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations |
| | | 10. Youth Development | 10. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth |
| | | 11. Sports and Recreation | 11. Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities |
| | | 12. Health and Health Services | 12. Gaps in physical access to quality health care |
| | | 13. Health and Health Services | 13. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases |
| | | 14. Health and Health Services | 14. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups |
| | | 15. Social Protection | 15. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups |
| | | 16. Child and Family Welfare | 16. Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour |
| | | 17. Poverty and Inequality | 17. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 18. Mineral Extraction | 18. Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as "galamsey" |
| | | 19. Climate Variability and Change | 19. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions |
| | | 20. Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion | 20. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources |
| | | 21. Energy and Petroleum | 21. High dependence on wood fuel |
| | | 22. Human Settlements and Housing | 22. Inadequate housing infrastructure services |
| | | 23. Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air | 23. Rapid deterioration of roads |
| | | 24. Energy and Petroleum | 24. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services |
| | | 25. Information and Communications Technology | 25. Poor quality ICT services |
| Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | 26. Local Governance and Decentralisation | 26. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation |
| | | 27. Local Governance and Decentralisation | 27. Ineffective sub-district structures |
| | | 28. Public Policy Management | 28. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans |
| | | 29. Human Security and Public Safety | 29. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure |

Source: DPCU/AADA, 2018 and NDPC-NMTDPF 2018-2021, 2017

2.5 Prioritisation of Development Issues

2.5.1 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges Analysis

This section deals with an analysis of the adopted prioritised issues based on the District's Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC). In solving the various development issues, the potentials and constraints as well as opportunities and challenges concerning the issues were identified. Therefore, with respect to the DMTDP 2018-2021, the following definitions are given:

- **Potentials** are the factors, advantages and resources within the District which when utilized can enable the District overcome its constraints and enhance its development.
- **Opportunities** are the external factors that can positively influence the development efforts of the District.
- **Constraints** are the internal impeding factors that can hinder the District's ability to enhance its development.
- **Challenges** are the external factors that obstruct the development efforts of the District.

Table 2.7 shows the application of POCC analysis on the adopted prioritised issues of the District. The output of the analysis refined the adopted prioritised issues of the District.

Table 2.7: Application of POCC Analysis on Adopted Prioritised Issues of the District

| S/N | Adopted Priority Issues | Potentials (Strength) | Opportunities | Constraints (Weakness) | Challenges (Threats) |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| 1 | Rapid deterioration of roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of constructional materials - Presence of Feeder Roads Unit - Availability of skilled and unskilled labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political will and government policy - Proximity to Regional Department of Feeder Roads - Presence of Cocoa Roads policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance culture - Development of unauthorized structure - Lumbering activities - Low level of IGF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - High pressure on DACF |
| <p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of early deterioration of road networks in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges could be minimised through policy formulation and programme designs. The Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs should be contacted in order to fund road projects which is very expensive to construct.</p> | | | | | |
| 2 | Poor sanitation and waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of DEHU - Availability of lands for sanitation facilities - Communities' willingness to support sanitation facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor support towards sanitation problems - Existence of CWSA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate dumping sites - Improper management of disposal sites - Low level of IGF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular flow of funds - General poor sanitation habit - Ending of Donor Funding Projects - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF |
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the problem of inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities in the District. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and policy formulation.</p> | | | | | |
| 3 | Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of financial institutions - Willingness of the people to access credit - Existence of Rural Enterprise Project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NBSSI - Availability of NGOs (ICI, VSO) - Existence of MASLOC - Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of collateral security for credit - Past experience about credit disbursement - High interest rates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness of the available financial institutions to provide credit to SMEs - Low recovery of loans |
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to enhance adequate access to appropriate financial products to farmers in the District. However, policies should be put in place to minimise identified constraints and to reduce identified challenges.</p> | | | | | |
| 4 | Inadequate housing infrastructure services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land - Existence of well-marked layout of settlements - Existence of Physical Planning Department (Town and Country Planning Unit) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of government policy on housing - Existence of Estate Developers - Existence of Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance culture - Poor materials used for construction of houses - Low income levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness in support of housing policies - Lack of political will |
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce poor quality of rural housing in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges should be curbed to improve housing conditions in the District.</p> | | | | | |
| 5 | Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of Agriculture Department - Willingness of farmers/community members to adopt climate change mitigation measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of staff and extension officers - Existence of climate change policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor farming practices - Poor access to modern farming technologies - Low level of household incomes - High use of wood as fuel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF - Insufficient and untimely release of Decentralised Funds |

| Conclusion: The low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change can be reduced through the utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Workshops should be organised build the capacities of staff and farmers on climate change. | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| 6 | Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Readiness of staff to work in the District - Availability of Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal backing of Act 936 - Support from Central Government - Support from DPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds and logistics - Inadequate IGF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Untimely release of funds from DPs |
| Conclusion: There are enough potentials and opportunities which when realized, would help eliminate the problem of unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers in the District. However, the internal as well as the external impeding factors pertaining to the issue should be minimised through policy formulation. | | | | | |
| S/N | Adopted Priority Issues | Potentials (Strength) | Opportunities | Constraints (Weakness) | Challenges (Threats) |
| 7 | Ineffective sub-district structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land, labour, stones, timber - Existence of established sub-structures - Local political commitment - Availability of school leavers to work - Budget line for sub-structures with ceded revenues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal backing of Act 936 - Support from Central Government - Support from DPs - Availability of NGOs and CBOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staff - Inadequate funds and logistics - Unwillingness to dissolve power to sub-structures - Inadequate IGF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Untimely release of funds from DPs - Untimely releases of funds to support government policies |
| Conclusion: There are rich potentials and opportunities adequate enough to strengthen the capacity of the District's non-functioning sub-substructures so as to implement the decentralisation policy of the country. Moreover, there are enough potentials and opportunities which when realized, would help eliminate the problem of unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers in the District. | | | | | |
| 8 | Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Police Headquarters - Availability of land for the construction of Police Stations - Presence of population threshold | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of National Police Headquarters - Availability of Police Stations in nearby towns like Fomena and Edubiase. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate number of police personnel - Inadequate logistics - Inadequate accommodation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness of Police Personnel to accept posting to remote areas - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF |
| Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to strengthen the District's security force. The constraints on the other hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimisation of the identified challenges. | | | | | |
| 9 | Limited access to credit by SMEs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of financial institution - Willingness of the people to access credit - Existence of Rural Enterprise Project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NBSSI - Availability of NGOs - Existence of MASLOC - Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of collateral security for the credit - Past experience about credit disbursement - High interest rates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness of the available financial institutions to provide credit to SMEs - Low recovery of loans |
| Conclusion: There are enough and strong potentials and opportunities which when utilized will help eliminate the issue of limited access to finance (SMEs) whiles the few identified constraints and challenges can be reduced through effective policy and programme designs in the District. | | | | | |
| 10 | Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of natural resources - Availability of Forestry Department - Existence of Rural Enterprise Project - Willingness to develop the natural resource | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Forestry Commission - Existence of One District, One Factory Policy - Existence of NBSSI - Availability of NGOs - Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of capital to develop natural resources - Low technical know--how | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of appropriate investors - Unwillingness of the private organisation to invest in natural resource |

| Conclusion: There are enough and strong potentials and opportunities which when utilize will help develop the natural resources with modern technologies while the few identified constraints and challenges can be reduced through effective policy and program designs in the District. | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| 11 | Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of communities to start projects - Presence of religious bodies - Availability of Community Fund - Availability of constructional materials - Availability of labour - High communal spirit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of DACF - Existence of NGO and Donor Agencies - Availability of MP Common Fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High pressure on IGF - Low level of households' income - Presence of political indifference | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High pressure on DACF - Untimely release of funds from the Donor Agencies - Political influence - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF |
| Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to minimise the issue of inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas in the District. The identified constraints are therefore to be reduced through programme design and policy formulation. | | | | | |
| S/N | Adopted Priority Issues | Potentials (Strength) | Opportunities | Constraints (Weakness) | Challenges (Threats) |
| 12 | Increasing demand for household water supply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly willingness to pay its counterpart funding toward capital cost - Communities' willingness to support financially and donate lands - Presence of District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) - Existence of Unit Committees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from DPs such as Safe Water etc. - Existence of Ministry of Water and Sanitation - Existence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income levels of communities - Inadequate financial support locally - Inadequate logistics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular release of funds from DPs - High cost of maintenance - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Ending of Donor Funding Projects |
| Conclusion: Adequate opportunities and potentials exist to tackle the issue of inadequate access to quality and affordable water in the District. Poor management of constraints can jeopardize the sustainability of gains after the project. Environmental concerns should be taken care of in project design and implementation. | | | | | |
| 13 | Gaps in physical access to quality health care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic access to land - Existence of health related NGOs - DACF allocation - Communities' willingness to help - Existence of AASMHIS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of health related NGO's (CHAG) - Available national funds allocation for Health Services - Existence of government policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF - Low level of household income - Long distance in accessing health facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low budgetary allocation - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Superstition beliefs of health issues - Untimely release of funds from NGOs |
| Conclusion: There are potentials and opportunities which are adequate enough to eliminate the issue of huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges should be minimized through policy formulations and programme designs. The DPs and other health related NGOs should be contacted regularly in fulfilling their obligations. | | | | | |
| 14 | Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of health facilities - Availability of health officers - Existence of AASMHIS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of government policies to reduce maternal and child mortality - Existence of NGOs programmes on child and maternal health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate information on child and maternal mortality - Low level of household's income | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Lack of adequate support from NGOs and DPs |
| Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities will enhance the reduction of persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality in the District. Policies and programmes should be organised to educate the public on child and maternal mortality and measures should also be put in place to reduce the challenge identified. | | | | | |

| 15 | Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of health facilities - Existence of Information Service Unit - Availability of contraceptives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of national programs on HIV and TB -Existence of NGOs and DPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High desires (lusts) on the part of the people especially among the youth - People show unconcern to the national programs on HIV and TB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak awareness creation system - Unreliable source of funds for HIV/AIDS activities |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| Conclusion: The design of policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials and opportunities will be utilised to revitalize the issue of lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups. | | | | | |
| 16 | Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market Facilities) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic accessibility to land - Presence of population threshold - Communities' willingness to support local markets - Availability of local markets - Existence of market days | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of external demand from Kumasi -Existence of market days at Abofour, Ejura, Techiman and Mampong | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF - Poor road networks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - High competitiveness of markets in Nkawie, Abofour and Tapa |
| Conclusion: There exist sufficient potentials and opportunities to address the issue of uncongenial environment for trading in local markets in the District. However, constraints and challenges should be solved through programme design and policy directions. | | | | | |
| 17 | Poor quality of education at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the Education Department - Conduct of District Mock Examinations - Existence of DEOC - Presence of PTAs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from the GES and MoE - Donor support towards education - Political will and government policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor support from the parents - Low level of households' income - Low level of IGF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High competition among other external schools - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF |
| Conclusion: Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level in the District can be improved through the realization of the listed potentials and opportunities. However, the constraints should be minimised as such and competitive activities in the academic field should be organised among external schools to enhance quality of teaching and learning. | | | | | |
| S/N | Adopted Priority Issues | Potentials (Strength) | Opportunities | Constraints (Weakness) | Challenges (Threats) |
| 18 | Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the Education Department - Conduct of District Mock Examinations - Existence of District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) - Presence of PTAs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from the GES and MoE - Donor support towards education - Free SHS Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor support from the parents - Low level of households' income - Low level of IGF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High competition among other external schools - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF |
| Conclusion: Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level in the District can be improved through the realization of the listed potentials and opportunities. However, the constraints should be minimised as such and competitive activities in the academic field should be organised among external schools to enhance quality of teaching and learning. | | | | | |
| 19 | Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of open spaces for football pitches - Availability of labour force - Availability of sports' talent | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of the National Sports Secretariat and MoS - Availability of Football Clubs - Existence of various National Teams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low participation of stakeholders - Low level of IGF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low investment in sport development - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF |
| Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate for resolving the issue of inappropriate and poor maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities in communities and schools. The constraints and challenges should be harnessed for the provision of sporting development in the District. | | | | | |

| 20 | Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Social Welfare Unit of DSWCD - Existence of the Disability Fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NGOs and DPs - Availability of government policies on the disadvantaged groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High demand on the Disability Fund - Inadequate support for the disadvantaged groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Inadequate and untimely releases of Disability Fund |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to enhance the support to vulnerable and marginalized people in the District in reducing high incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups. The high demand on the Disability Fund should be reduced to the number of registered disables and policies should be put in place to minimise the identified challenges.</p> | | | | | |
| 21 | Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of qualified staff - Existence of strict financial procedures and budgetary provisions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence on legal framework that supports the DA to expend - Existence of RCC monitoring team | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-existence of up-to-date data on taxable individuals, organisations and businesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of Property Valuation - Generally low tax education - Lack adequate support from DPs |
| <p>Conclusion: The design policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials as well and the opportunities will be adhered to for the revitalization of the issue of weak financial base and management capacity of the District.</p> | | | | | |
| 22 | Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of employable skills among youths - Existence of District Assembly - Existence of NGOs - Vast fertile lands available in the District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of YEA in the country - Presence of training institutes to train youths - Presence of ICCES to train the youth for employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited employable skills among the youth - Low levels of income among people in the District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of government and policies - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF and Disability Fund |
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce high levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills in the District. The stated constraints however should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimisation of the identified challenges.</p> | | | | | |
| 23 | Poor tourism infrastructure and service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of tourist sites - Existence of Economic Development Planning Sub-committee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of the Tourist Board - Availability of government policies on tourism - Large size of market | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate knowledge on tourist development - Low level of IGF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Inadequate investors in the Tourism Sector |
| <p>Conclusion: The inadequate investment in the tourism sector can be reduced through the utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Workshops should be organised to relay information on tourist development and policies to reduce the challenges and constraints identified.</p> | | | | | |
| S/N | Adopted Priority Issues | Potentials (Strength) | Opportunities | Constraints (Weakness) | Challenges (Threats) |
| 24 | Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of indigenes and the Assembly to pay their counterpart funding toward capital cost - Communities willingness to support energy programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the Rural Electrification Project (RuEP) - Existence of Ministry of Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF to undertake electrification projects - High poverty level of communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF - Inadequate logistics on the part of ECG - Poor maintenance culture |
| <p>Conclusion: For effective tackling of the issue, the potentials and opportunities must be taken advantage of in addressing the inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services in the District. However, steps must be taken to solve the constraints and to reduce the level of the challenges. Therefore, program design must be directed towards the solution of the constraints and the challenges</p> | | | | | |
| 25 | Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Social Welfare Unit of DSWCD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NGOs - Presence of government strategies to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ignorance on the part of parents - Low participation of guardians | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate support to Social Welfare Unit |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | - Existence of Policies on WFCL | reduce child labour | in child education | - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF |
| Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce the problem of prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in the District. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and effective implementation. | | | | | |
| 26 | Poor quality ICT services | - Availability of electricity - Awareness of the merits of ICT by indigenes - Economic accessibility of land | - Existence of proactive policy on ICT - Availability of Telecommunication networks - Availability of ICT accessories | - Low level of IGF - Inadequate qualified personnel to teach ICT - Poor quality services of telecommunication | - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Delay in implementing government policy on ICT |
| Conclusion: There are enough potentials and opportunities to address the problem of inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country. The constraints should be addressed through programmes design. Institutions such as DA should lobby to top national/regional officials to reduce challenges. Sustainability tools should be used to design programmes to ensure effectiveness. | | | | | |
| 27 | Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources | - Availability of land owners - Availability of security services - Existence of Forestry Department - Availability of Forest Guards | - Presence of Forestry Commission - Existence of laws on illegal chain saw operation | - General poverty issue in the District - Lack of alternative source building materials | - Weak institutional capacity to enforce existing laws |
| Conclusion: The over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources in the District can be checked through the efficient utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Policies and programmes design should be directed to the minimisation of the identified constraints and challenges. | | | | | |
| 28 | High dependence on wood fuel | - Availability of Forest Guards - Presence of alternative source of fuel - Existence of Forestry Department | - Existence of laws on illegal cutting of trees - Availability of LPG Stations | - General poverty issue in the District | - Weak institutional capacity to enforce existing laws |
| Conclusion: The over dependence on wood fuel can be reduced through the utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Policies and programmes design should be directed to the minimisation of the identified constraints and challenge | | | | | |
| 29 | Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” | - Existence of the DA and other substructures - Availability of security services | - Existence of policies guiding mining in the country - Availability of companies in legal mining activities | - High poverty levels in the District - Uncover mining pits | - Ineffectiveness of policies on mining activities |
| Conclusion: The identified potential and the opportunity are strong enough to revitalize the increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining in the District. The constraints and challenges are however minimised through policy formulation. | | | | | |

Source: DPCU/AADA, 2018

2.5.2 Sustainability Analysis of the Adopted Issues of the District

The compatibility matrix was used to compare the way in which the adopted issues of the District interact with each other in addressing the environmental concerns issues and how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP 2018-2021. This was for the Internal Consistency assessment of the prioritised adopted issues of the District. Table 2.11 shows the compatibility matrix on the sustainability analysis of the adopted issues of the District in relation to the goals and the focus areas.

The matrix is created by:

- Listing all the 29 Adopted Issues of the District in the first column of Table 2.11.
- Listing the same Adopted Issues across the columns in the top row of Table 2.11.

Scale for Scoring:

- ✓ - Where two issues are mutually supportive with each other (Positive Relationship).
- X - Where two issues have the potential to conflict with each other (Negative Relationship).
- O - If there is no significant interaction (Neutral Relationship).

Table 2.8: Sustainability Analysis (Strategic Environment Analysis) of the Adopted Issues of the District

| Adopted Issues of the District | 1. Road Networks | 2. Sanitation Management | 3. Farming Technology | 4. Housing Infrastructure | 5. Climate Change | 6. Development Policies | 7. Ineffective Sub-structures | 8. Security Infrastructure | 9. Access to Credit | 10. Inadequate Processing | 11. Rising Inequality | 12. Water Supply | 13. Quality Healthcare | 14. Increasing Mortality | 15. HIV and AIDS/STIs | 16. Access to Credit (Markets) | 17. Education | 18. T Schools' Operations | 19. Sporting and Recreational | 20. Social Protection | 21. Revenue Mobilisation | 22. Youth Unemployment | 23. Tourism Infrastructure | 24. Energy Infrastructure | 25. Child Labour | 26. ICT Services | 27. Forest Resources | 28. Wood Fuel | 29. Illegal Mining |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Road Networks | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2. Sanitation Management | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3. Farming Technology | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4. Housing Infrastructure | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5. Climate Change | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 6. Development Policies | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 7. Ineffective Sub-structures | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 8. Security Infrastructure | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 9. Access to Credit | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10. Inadequate Processing Investment | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 11. Rising Inequality | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 12. Water Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 13. Quality Healthcare | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 14. Increasing Mortality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 15. HIV and AIDS/STIs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 16. Access to Credit (Markets) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 17. Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 18. Schools' Operations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 19. Sporting and Recreational | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 20. Social Protection | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 21. Revenue Mobilisation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 22. Youth Unemployment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 23. Tourism Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 24. Energy Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 25. Child Labour | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 26. ICT Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 27. Forest Resources | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 28. Wood Fuel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 29. Illegal Mining | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |

Source: DPCU/AADA, 2018 and NDPC-NMTDPF 2018-2021, 2017

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

District Development Planning comprises the solution to local problems to help improve the welfare of the local people at the local level. Therefore, development planning can be defined as the definition of the expected future coupled with laid down patterns and procedures to achieve this. However, goals are formulated based on Prioritized Needs and Aspirations of the District. Change is inevitable in Human societies but the pattern and manner of change can be controlled to cause the kind of change that we predict. It is in line with this that one scholar defined development as creating the desired future.

Prior to this chapter, Adansi Asokwa District development Problems were identified by the populaces through data collection. This was done in order to know the problems the inhabitants really face and to engage them in their own development. Out of these problems their development needs were identified. In an attempt to satisfy the District needs, there is the need to align their development needs and aspirations with the National goals which would facilitate the drive towards the achievement of the desired state.

The Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) is a National document that states the Government's focus in its quest to move the country forward. This chapter focuses on definition of the development path or focus, goals and objectives of the District for the MMTDPF 2018-2021.

3.2 Development Projections for 2018-2021

In Development Planning, population and other variables play a very key role. This is because planning is meant to improve the well-being of beneficiaries. Population and Infrastructure projection is very important in directing development changes towards meeting the felt needs of the people. This will help in planning to reduce poverty, improve living conditions through sustainable intervention that are predetermined. With the current population growth rate of about 2.1%, policies such as the capitation grant, School feeding

programme, free school uniforms and exercise books, youth and employment and other health insurance scheme, will help improve living standard. Besides, the increase in infrastructure provision is anticipated to improve service delivery that facilitates human resource development through the provision of quality education, health care, potable water, sanitation and housing.

3.2.1 District Population Projections from 2018-2021

The District's population has therefore been projected over the plan period so that accurate provision could be made in respect of economic and social services for the benefit of the entire population.

The 2010 population and Housing Census puts the District population at 64,211 representing 1.34% of Ashanti Region's total population of 4,780,380. The current population growth rate of the District is 2.1%. It is assumed that the growth rate of 2.1 would be held constant through out the plan period (2018-2021)

Using the 2010 population as the base, the projected population for the district is calculated using the geometric method.

The Geometric method of calculating population growth was used.

The formula as indicated below;

$$P_1 = P_0 (1+r)^t.$$

Where,

P_1 is the population for planned year (future)

P_0 is the present (base) population

$1+r$ is constant factor

t = time period (years) between present and the future

r = Rate of growth

Table 3.1 population projections (2018-2021)

| Year | Projected Population |
|------|----------------------|
| 2010 | 64,211 |
| 2018 | 75,826 |
| 2019 | 77418 |
| 2020 | 79044 |
| 2021 | 80,704 |

Source: AADA-DPCU, Sept. 2018

The data above shows the population projections for the four years ending 2021. The high population growth rate has implications on population dynamics, the District development, food production and security, environment and socio-economic needs among others. There is therefore the need to make realistic forecast so as to be able to meet future developmental needs towards promoting sustainable development in the District.

3.2.2 Development Projections of Basic Needs Assessment and Requirement

Table 3.2 presents the basic needs assessment and requirement for the medium-term of 2018 to 2021. The basic needs that were assessed include education, health, water, sanitation, road, electricity, housing, security, market, agricultural and recreational. The National Development Planning Standard of Ghana and UN Standard served as the bases for the threshold measurements, which determine the number of requirement of each basic need.

3.3 Adoption of NMTDPF Goals

A development goal, which measures the impact of an activity, is an anticipated desired state, which reflects a general improvement from a weak or poor state to a better one in the medium to long-term. Hence, the development goals adopted from the NMTDPF for the District from 2018 to 2021 are presented in Table 3.3. These goals reflect the District development aspirations of the people. In achieving the development goals, policy objectives and strategies have also been adopted from the NMTDPF, 2018-2021 for implementation.

3.4 Adoption of NMTDPF Objectives and Strategies

3.4.1 District Policy Objectives Adopted from NMTDPF 2018-2021

An objective, which measures the outcome of an activity, is the specific aim intended to be achieved within a specified timeframe or the immediate future. In order to realize the adopted development goals; specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound (SMART) objectives are to be adopted to help work towards the attainment of the adopted goals of the

District. The Adopted Policy Objectives of the District from the NMTDPF 2018-2021 are shown in Table 3.2.

3.4.2 District Strategies Adopted from NMTDPF 2018-2021

A strategy in this context is broad approach, means, way or method to be used to achieve the expected objective, output or desired results, thus a breakdown of the objective into broad executable actions. The strategies are adopted from the NMTDPF 2018-2021 to achieve the adopted objectives of the District. These strategies are the systematic approach to achieving the adopted objectives of the District. The adopted strategies under the various objectives are presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.2: Adopted Development Issues, Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021 of the District

| Sustainable Prioritised Adopted Issues | Pillars 2018-2021 | Adopted Goals 2018-2021 | Adopted Policy Objectives 2018-2021 | Adopted Strategies 2018-2021 |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| 1. Rapid deterioration of roads | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and maintain the national road network Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links |
| 2. Poor sanitation and waste management | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | 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 |
| 3. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | Economic Development | Build a Prosperous Society | Improve production efficiency and yield | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts |
| 4. Inadequate housing infrastructure services | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of the national housing policy Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes |
| 5. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Enhance climate change resilience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models |
| 6. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process Strengthen the implementation of development plans Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting |
| 7. Ineffective sub-district structures | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Deepen political and administrative decentralization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen sub-district structures |
| 8. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Enhance security service delivery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry |

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|
| 9. Limited access to credit by SMEs | Economic Development | Build a Prosperous Society | Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs • Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements |
| 10. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition | Economic Development | Build a Prosperous Society | Ensure improved Public Investment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level • Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district • Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support |
| Sustainable Prioritised Adopted Issues | Pillars 2018-2021 | Adopted Goals 2018-2021 | Adopted Policy Objectives 2018-2021 | Adopted Strategies 2018-2021 |
| 11. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs • Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life |
| 12. Increasing demand for household water supply | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | 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 |
| 13. Gaps in physical access to quality health care | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and equip health facilities • Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care |
| 14. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services • Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) • Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy |
| 15. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | 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 |
| 16. Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market Facilities) | Economic Development | Build a Prosperous Society | Enhance Domestic Trade | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade • Accelerate the implementation of the National Trade Policy |
| 17. Poor quality of education at all levels | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs |
| 18. Poor linkage between management processes | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Strengthen school | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance quality of teaching and learning |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| and schools' operations skills at the basic level | | | management systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials |
| 19. Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure • Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities |
| 20. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups • Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable |
| 21. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Strengthen fiscal decentralization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs • Improve service delivery at the MMDA level |
| Sustainable Prioritised Adopted Issues | Pillars 2018-2021 | Adopted Goals 2018-2021 | Adopted Policy Objectives 2018-2021 | Adopted Strategies 2018-2021 |
| 22. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities • Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates • Facilitate access to credit for the youth |
| 23. Poor tourism infrastructure and service | Economic Development | Build a Prosperous Society | Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards • Mainstream tourism development in district development plans |
| 24. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings |
| 25. Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Ensure the rights and entitlements of children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child • Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs |
| 26. Poor quality ICT services | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Enhance application of ICT in national development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure • Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony • Improve telecommunications accessibility |
| 27. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves • Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public |
| 28. High dependence on | Environment, | Safeguard the natural | Ensure availability of, clean, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| wood fuel | Infrastructure and Human Settlements | environment and ensure a resilient built environment | affordable and accessible energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide incentives for the aggressive development of natural gas potential |
| 29. Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner • Ensure land restoration after mining operations |

Source: DPCU/AADA, 2018 and NDPC-NMTDPF 2018-2021, 2017

3.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Adopted Policy Objectives of the District

3.5.1 Environmental Impact Assessment of DMTDP 2018-2021

The compound matrix is used to evaluate individual objectives against a range of criteria, which serve as indicators of the conditions affecting generally poverty and environmental dimensions. These criteria relate to livelihood, health, vulnerability and institutional constraints. Each individual adopted policy objective was assessed in turn, using one matrix and one record sheet per objective.

The way in which the policy objectives would interact with each criterion in the matrix was discussed by the DPCU and a view was taken as to whether or not the policy objective was likely to alleviate the conditions positively, result in negative effects or be largely neutral or uncertain. The following scores of rating were used to record the judgement.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Conditions are likely to be Positive | - | + |
| Conditions are likely to be Negative | - | - |
| Conditions are likely to be Neutral | - | o |
| Conditions are Uncertain | - | ? |

Table 3.4: Compound Matrix for Analysis of Adopted Policy Objectives against Major Environmental Concerns of the District

| Adopted Policy Objectives | Major Environmental Concerns | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Natural Resources | | | | | Socio-cultural Issues | | | | | | | | Economic Issues | | | Institutional | | | | | |
| | Protected Areas and Wildlife | Degraded Land | Energy | Pollution | Use of Raw Materials | Rivers and Water Bodies | Local Character | Health and Well-being | Gender | Work for Local People | Participation | Access to Water, Land and Transport | Sanitation | Equity | Vulnerability and Risk | Growth | Local Materials and Services | Local Investment of Capital | Adherence to Democratic Principles | Human Rights | Access to Information | Regulation/Compliance |
| 1. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | + | - | + | - | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 2. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 3. Improve production efficiency and yield | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 4. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 5. Enhance climate change resilience | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 6. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 7. Deepen political and administrative decentralisation | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 8. Enhance security service delivery | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 9. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development | 0 | + | + | ? | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 10. Ensure improved Public Investment | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 11. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 12. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 13. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 14. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

| Adopted Policy Objectives | Natural Resources | | | | | | Socio-cultural Issues | | | | | | | | | Economic Issues | | | Institutional | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Protected Areas and Wildlife | Degraded Land | Energy | Pollution | Use of Raw Materials | Rivers and Water Bodies | Local Character | Health and Well-being | Gender | Work for Local People | Participation | Access to Water, Land and Tenure | Sanitation | Equity | Vulnerability and Risk | Growth | Local Materials and Services | Local Investment of Capital | Adherence to Democratic Principles | Human Rights | Access to Information | Regulation/Compliance |
| 15. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 16. Enhance Domestic Trade | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 17. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 18. Strengthen school management systems | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 19. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure | + | + | 0 | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 20. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 21. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 22. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 23. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | - | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 24. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 25. Enhance application of ICT in national development | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 26. Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 27. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 28. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | - | - | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

3.5.2 Service Projections

There is strong linkage between population growth and demand for basic social services and amenities. For development planning to be an effective tool in addressing problems, future demand for social services and amenities should be determined and proper strategies developed to achieve these demands

3.5.2.1 Education needs Assessment

The role of education in the socio-economic development of the Adansi Asokwa District Assembly can not be over emphasized. Human resource constitutes the key production factor in national and District development, which needs to be tapped and ensure the development of the district.

Projections of educational needs have been necessitated by the increase in the government educational policy towards promoting equal and easy access to education for all through implementation of the 'Free Senior High School programme, free core text books for Senior High Schools, capitation grant and school feeding programme will improve enrolment in the primary schools, J.H.S and S.H.S

The expected increase in enrolment therefore calls for the need to make projections within the plan period to expand the school infrastructure, teacher accommodation, furniture, exercise and text books for the pupils.

The main architects and beneficiaries of development interventions are people. Plans are prepared and implemented by people who are also the expected beneficiaries. The know-how of the local populace goes a long way to influence the achievement of set targets of development plans. Plans which are meant to enhance the livelihood of the people are also expected to be implemented by these same people.

This therefore means that efforts should be made to enhance the development of the human resources in the district. Currently fifty eight (58) public KGs, sixty (60) Primary schools, fifty (50) J.H.S and one (1) S.H.S. in the Adansi Asokwa District which are expected to be increased with respect to the projected population over the plan period. There is no tertiary institution in the district.

The tables below show the projected needs of the educational sector at the various stages over the plan period.

Table 3.5.1 projected needs at the Kindergarten (KG) level

| Type of facility/sector | standard | Existing No. of facilities/ Personnel | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|------|------|-----------|------|------|-----------|------|------|-----------|------|------|-----------|
| | | | Pop | Req | Bac kl og | Pop | Req | Bac kl og | Pop | Req | Bac kl og | Pop | Req | Bac kl og |
| Kindergarten | 1:50 | 58 | 4171 | 83 | 25 | 4259 | 85 | 27 | 4348 | 87 | 29 | 4439 | 89 | 31 |
| No. of Classrooms | 1:40 | 176 | 4171 | 104 | (72) | 4259 | 107 | (69) | 4348 | 109 | (67) | 4439 | 111 | (65) |
| No. of Teachers | 2per class | 221 | 4171 | 2086 | 1865 | 4259 | 2130 | 1909 | 4348 | 2174 | 1953 | 4439 | 2220 | 1999 |

Source:AADA-DPCU, 2018

Table 3.5.2 Projected needs of Primary Schools

| Type of facility/sector | standard | Existing No. of facilities/ personnel | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | |
|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|------|------|-----------|------|------|-----------|------|------|-----------|------|------|-----------|
| | | | Po p | Re q | Bac kl og | Po p | Re q | Bac kl og | Po p | Re q | Bac kl og | Po p | Re q | Bac kl og |
| No. of Classrooms | 1:34 | 60 | 4171 | 123 | 63 | 4259 | 126 | 66 | 4348 | 128 | 68 | 4439 | 131 | 71 |
| No. of Teachers | 1:24 | 480 | 4171 | 174 | (306) | 4259 | 177 | (303) | 4348 | 181 | (299) | 4439 | 185 | (295) |

Source:AADA-DPCU, 2018

Table 3.5.3 Projected needs of Junior High Schools

| Type of facility/sector | stand ard | Existi ng No. of facili ties/ person nel | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|---|----------|---------|-----------------|----------|---------|-----------------|----------|---------|-----------------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| | | | Po p | Re q | Bac kl og | Po p | Re q | Bac kl og | Po p | Re q | Bac kl og | Po p | Re q | Bac kl og |
| No. of Classrooms | 1:12 | 50 | 41 71 | 34 8 | 298 | 42 59 | 35 5 | 305 | 43 48 | 36 2 | 312 | 44 39 | 37 0 | 320 |
| No. of Teachers | 1:47 | 422 | 41 71 | 89 | (33 3) | 42 59 | 91 | (33 1) | 43 48 | 93 | (32 9) | 44 39 | 94 | (32 8) |

Source:AADA-DPCU, 2018

Projected needs in Senior High Schools

There is one (1) public senior High School in the district. Namely, Bodwesango Senior High School at Bodwesango. This school needs to be upgraded to appreciable standard in terms of provision of classrooms, laboratories, assembly halls and staff accommodation and teachers bungalow, in view of the increase in enrolment as a result of the Government Free Senior High School policy.

There is also one (1) private Senior High School. Enrolment in the school is encouraging due to facilities they have.

3.5.2.2 Health Needs Assessment

The number health facilities in the district represent relatively high coverage but spatial accessibility analysis proves otherwise. For instance, there are currently five (5) health centres and four CHPS compound currently in the district with additional five CHPS compound almost completed. Efforts should be made to upgrade the Asokwa Health Centre to a poly clinic or Hospital since Asokwa is the District capital and the district can not boast of a Poly clinic. Again efforts should also be made to ensure lower order facilities provided at the periphery of the district.

The table below shows the health facility and personnel demand over the planned period.

Table 3.6 projected Health needs

| Type of facility | standard | No. Available | No. Required | Backlog | Baseline 2014-2017 | Projection for 2018-2021 |
|------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Hospital | 1/75,000 | 0 | 2 | 2 (100%) | - | 2 |
| Health Centre | 1/10,000 | 5 | 13 | 8 (61.5%) | 4 | 2 |
| CHPS Compound | 1/5,000 | 4 | 26 | 22 (84.6%) | 4 | 8 |
| Doctors | 1/20,000 | 0 | 6 | 6 (100%) | 1 | 2 |
| Medical Assistant (PA) | 1/10,000 | 2 | 16 | 14(87.5) | 2 | 4 |
| Nurses | 1/500 | 112 | 262 | 150 (57.3%) | 30 | 35 |

Source: AADA-DPCU, 2018

There are no Medical Doctors in the district, efforts should be made for Medical Doctors by the end of the plan period and also ensure adequate availability of subsidiary personnel to ensure effective and efficient health delivery.

3.5.2.3 Water Needs Assessment

The district is underlain by the lower Birimain formation with the Meta sediments-phylites and schist as the main rock types. As is common in the Birimain, the phylites are cut in several places by granites. Weathering in the Adansi Asokwa District is quite deep. The Birimain phylites are among the most highly yielding formation in Ghana in terms of groundwater exploration. The water quality is commonly high in iron content and the water may also be murky especially if the borehole construction is not properly done. However, the water is generally good for potable use. From the hydrology, it appears both resistivity and electromagnetic methods would be needed for groundwater exploration in the district

Efforts should be made to increase number of boreholes to enhance potable water coverage in the district.

3.5.2.4 Sanitation Needs Assessment

In assessing the sanitation over the planned period, the components that would be considered include:

Solid waste management

These are mainly from households, markets, chop bars, slaughter house, institutions, companies, health facilities, shops and others. Solid waste in the district is mostly generated in places where about 90% of the population is concentrated. These are the areas where there are the residential facilities, lorry stations, educational institutions and other commercial and financial institutions.

Currently, the district generates about fifty (50) metric tonnes of solid waste daily which is beyond the available solid waste management facilities at hand. The District Assembly has tasked Naananom to provide dumping sites at their various communities to make dumping easier.

Liquid waste

Liquid management is grouped into two major facets thus sewage and toilet. The most important toilet facilities considered are the latrine and water closet. They are either for public use or private use (household toilets).

Currently, there are 16,782 households' water closets (WCs) and other private or household facilities which include Ventilated Improved Toilets (VIP), Septic Tank Latrine (STL) and vault chamber. In considering the coverage of the household facilities, the average district household size of approximately six (6) people per household is used. Pit and Pan Latrine are not considered since they are sub-standard facilities. The table below shows household sanitation coverage in the district.

Table 3.7: Analysis of Existing Private Toilet Facilities

| Zonal council | population | Existing facilities (WC) | Population Covered | Existing facilities (others) | Population Covered | Total Private coverage | Percentage coverage (%) | Population Uncovered (backlog) |
|---------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Total | 75,826 | 16,782 | 115,432 | 543 | 5342 | 37312 | 49.21% | 87543 |

Source: AADA-DPCU, Sept. 2018

From the above table, it can be deduced that the total household (private) sanitation coverage is 37,312 making 49.21%. the remaining population of 38,514 which makes 50.79% of the district population will therefore be considered for public coverage.

Table 3.8 Projected Water Needs

| Type of Facility | Standard | No. Available | No. Required | Backlog | Baseline 2014-2017 | Projection for 2018-2021 |
|-------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Water Needs | | | | | | |
| Small Town Water System | 1/2,000 | 3 | 38 | 35 (92.1%) | 1 | 2 |
| Borehole | 1/300 | 145 | 260 | 115 (44.2%) | 20 | 25 |
| Hand Dug Well | 1/75 | 25 | 122 | 97 (79.5%) | 3 | 5 |

Table 3.9 Projected Sanitation Needs

| Type of Facility | Standard | No. Available | No. Required | Backlog | Baseline 2014-2017 | Projection for 2018-2021 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Sanitation Needs | | | | | | |
| Final Disposal Sites/Refuse Depot | 1/10,000 (12.5 Acres) | 2 | 13 | 11 (84.6%) | 2 | 1 |

Table 3.10 Projected Electricity Needs

| Type of Facility | Standard | No. Available | No. Required | Backlog | Baseline 2014-2017 | Projection for 2018-2021 |
|--|----------|---------------|--------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Electricity Needs | | | | | | |
| Communities connected to National Grid | 100% | 55.2% | 100% | 44.8% | - | 10.0% |

3.6 Adoption of NMTDPF Goals

A development goal, which measures the impact of an activity, is an anticipated desired state, which reflects a general improvement from a weak or poor state to a better one in the medium to long-term. Hence, the development goals adopted from the NMTDPF for the District from 2018 to 2021 are presented in Table 3.3. These goals reflect the District development aspirations of the people. In achieving the development goals, policy objectives and strategies have also been adopted from the NMTDPF, 2018-2021 for implementation

3.7 Adoption of NMTDPF Objectives and Strategies

3.7.1 District Policy Objectives Adopted from NMTDPF 2018-2021

An objective, which measures the outcome of an activity, is the specific aim intended to be achieved within a specified timeframe or the immediate future. In order to realize the adopted development goals; specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound (SMART) objectives are to be adopted to help work towards the attainment of the adopted goals of the

District. The Adopted Policy Objectives of the District from the NMTDPF 2018-2021 are shown in Table 3.3.

3.7.2 District Strategies Adopted from NMTDPF 2018-2021

A strategy in this context is broad approach, means, way or method to be used to achieve the expected objective, output or desired results, thus a breakdown of the objective into broad executable actions. The strategies are adopted from the NMTDPF 2018-2021 to achieve the adopted objectives of the District. These strategies are the systematic approach to achieving the adopted objectives of the District. The adopted strategies under the various objectives are presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.11: Adopted Development Issues, Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021 of the District

| Sustainable Prioritised Adopted Issues | Pillars 2018-2021 | Adopted Goals 2018-2021 | Adopted Policy Objectives 2018-2021 | Adopted Strategies 2018-2021 |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| 30. Rapid deterioration of roads | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and maintain the national road network Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links |
| 31. Poor sanitation and waste management | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | 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 |
| 32. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | Economic Development | Build a Prosperous Society | Improve production efficiency and yield | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts |
| 33. Inadequate housing infrastructure services | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of the national housing policy Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes |
| 34. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Enhance climate change resilience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models |
| 35. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process Strengthen the implementation of development plans Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting |
| 36. Ineffective sub-district structures | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Deepen political and administrative decentralization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen sub-district structures |
| 37. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Enhance security service delivery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry |

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|
| 38. Limited access to credit by SMEs | Economic Development | Build a Prosperous Society | Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs • Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements |
| 39. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition | Economic Development | Build a Prosperous Society | Ensure improved Public Investment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level • Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district • Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support |
| Sustainable Prioritised Adopted Issues | Pillars 2018-2021 | Adopted Goals 2018-2021 | Adopted Policy Objectives 2018-2021 | Adopted Strategies 2018-2021 |
| 40. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs • Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life |
| 41. Increasing demand for household water supply | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | 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 |
| 42. Gaps in physical access to quality health care | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and equip health facilities • Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care |
| 43. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services • Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) • Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy |
| 44. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | 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 |
| 45. Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market Facilities) | Economic Development | Build a Prosperous Society | Enhance Domestic Trade | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade • Accelerate the implementation of the National Trade Policy |
| 46. Poor quality of education at all levels | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| 47. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations skills at the basic level | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Strengthen school management systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials |
| 48. Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities |
| 49. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable |
| 50. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Strengthen fiscal decentralization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs Improve service delivery at the MMDA level |
| Sustainable Prioritised Adopted Issues | Pillars 2018-2021 | Adopted Goals 2018-2021 | Adopted Policy Objectives 2018-2021 | Adopted Strategies 2018-2021 |
| 51. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates Facilitate access to credit for the youth |
| 52. Poor tourism infrastructure and service | Economic Development | Build a Prosperous Society | Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards Mainstream tourism development in district development plans |
| 53. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings |
| 54. Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour | Social Development | Create opportunities for all | Ensure the rights and entitlements of children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs |
| 55. Poor quality ICT services | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Enhance application of ICT in national development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony Improve telecommunications accessibility |
| 56. Over exploitation | Environment, | Safeguard the natural | Combat deforestation, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| and inefficient use of forest resources | Infrastructure and Human Settlements | environment and ensure a resilient built environment | desertification and Soil erosion | degraded areas within and outside forest reserves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public |
| 57. High dependence on wood fuel | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation • Provide incentives for the aggressive development of natural gas potential |
| 58. Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner • Ensure land restoration after mining operations |

Source: DPCU/AADA, 2018 and NDPC-NMTDPF 2018-2021, 2018

3.8 Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Adopted Policy Objectives of the District

3.8.1 Environmental Impact Assessment of DMTDP 2018-2021

The compound matrix is used to evaluate individual objectives against a range of criteria, which serve as indicators of the conditions affecting generally poverty and environmental dimensions. These criteria relate to livelihood, health, vulnerability and institutional constraints. Each individual adopted policy objective was assessed in turn, using one matrix and one record sheet per objective.

The way in which the policy objectives would interact with each criterion in the matrix was discussed by the DPCU and a view was taken as to whether or not the policy objective was likely to alleviate the conditions positively, result in negative effects or be largely neutral or uncertain. The following scores of rating were used to record the judgement.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Conditions are likely to be Positive | - | + |
| Conditions are likely to be Negative | - | - |
| Conditions are likely to be Neutral | - | o |
| Conditions are Uncertain | - | ? |

Table 3.12: Compound Matrix for Analysis of Adopted Policy Objectives against Major Environmental Concerns of the District

| Adopted Policy Objectives | Major Environmental Concerns | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Natural Resources | | | | | Socio-cultural Issues | | | | | | | Economic Issues | | | Institutional | | | | | | |
| | Protected Areas and Wildlife | Degraded Land | Energy | Pollution | Use of Raw Materials | Rivers and Water Bodies | Local Character | Health and Well-being | Gender | Work for Local People | Participation | Access to Water, Land and Transport | Sanitation | Equity | Vulnerability and Risk | Growth | Local Materials and Services | Local Investment of Capital | Adherence to Democratic Principles | Human Rights | Access to Information | Regulation/Compliance |
| 29. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | + | - | + | - | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 30. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 31. Improve production efficiency and yield | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 32. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 33. Enhance climate change resilience | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 34. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 35. Deepen political and administrative decentralisation | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 36. Enhance security service delivery | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 37. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development | 0 | + | + | ? | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 38. Ensure improved Public Investment | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 39. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 40. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 41. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 42. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

| Adopted Policy Objectives | Natural Resources | | | | | | Socio-cultural Issues | | | | | | | | Economic Issues | | | Institutional | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------|------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Protected Areas and Wildlife | Degraded Land | Energy | Pollution | Use of Raw Materials | Rivers and Water Bodies | Local Character | Health and Well-being | Gender | Work for Local People | Participation | Access to Water, Land and Transport | Sanitation | Equity | Vulnerability and Risk | Growth | Local Materials and Services | Local Investment of Capital | Adherence to Democratic Principles | Human Rights | Access to Information | Regulation/Compliance |
| 43. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 44. Enhance Domestic Trade | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 45. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 46. Strengthen school management systems | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 47. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure | + | + | 0 | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 48. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 49. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 50. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 51. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | - | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 52. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 53. Enhance application of ICT in national development | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 54. Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 55. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 56. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | - | - | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

Source: DPCU/AADA, 2018

CHAPTER FOUR

DISTRICT COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the identification of development programmes and activities that will help realize the desired end of the District. The main aim of the District is to improve the overall standard of living of the people through increasing employment opportunities, access to basic social, economic and technical infrastructures and steady reduction of general poverty level.

4.2 District Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes for 2018-2021

Programmes are set of projects, whilst projects are set of inter-related activities intended to achieve a particular objective(s). In relation to the adopted issues, goals, policy objectives and strategies, it is required that the District reviews and formulates programmes and sub-programmes, based on its functions to improve the living standard of the people. The programmes and the sub-programmes are presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: District Development Programmes and Sub-programmes for 2018-2021

| Adopted Goals | Adopted Policy Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| Maintain a stable, united and safe society | 1. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process 2. Strengthen the implementation of development plans 3. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting | 1. Improving public service delivery in the implementation of development policies and plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring quality delivery of administrative services, office and residential accommodation 2. Ensuring adequate support for Planning, Budgeting, Implementation, Dissemination and M&E 3. Developing the human resource capacity |
| Create opportunities for all | 2. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs 5. Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life | 2. Providing adequate support for community initiated infrastructural projects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Expanding Community Initiated Projects 5. Ensuring adequate supply of building materials |
| Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 3. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner 7. Ensure land restoration after mining operations | 3. Reducing the activities of illegal small scale mining | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Minimizing the activities of illegal small scale mining 7. Pursuing reclamation and afforestation of mining areas |
| Maintain a stable, united and safe society | 4. Deepen political and administrative decentralization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Strengthen sub-district structures | 4. Improving substructure infrastructure and functionality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Developing infrastructure base for Substructures 9. Ensuring the functionality of Substructures |
| Maintain a stable, united and safe society | 5. Strengthen fiscal decentralization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs 10. Improve service delivery at the MMDA level | 5. Strengthening financial resources mobilisation and public expenditure management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Increasing financial resources mobilisation management 11. Improving public expenditure management |
| Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 6. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes 12. Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations | 6. Increasing access to quality housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Preparing settlement layouts for proper Land Use and Spatial Planning 13. Ensuring the provision of basic facilities in housing construction |
| Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 7. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Expand and maintain the national road network 14. Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links | 7. Improving accessibility of road networks to all communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Ensuring adequate provision for maintenance of feeder road networks |
| Create opportunities for all | 8. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Improve water production and distribution systems 16. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems 17. Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems | 8. Improving access to potable water facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Increasing the supply of potable water facilities |
| Create opportunities for all | 9. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector | 9. Improving access to improved sanitation facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Increasing access to improved toilet facilities (liquid waste management) 17. Increasing access to improved sanitation facilities |

| Adopted Goals | Adopted Policy Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 10. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19. 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) 20. Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings | 10. Improving access to power generation capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Increasing access to electricity power generation 19. Intensifying the usage of solar lamps |
| Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 11. Enhance application of ICT in national development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure 22. Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony 23. Improve telecommunications accessibility | 11. Developing opportunities to promote the mass use of ICT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20. Creating an enabling environment for ICT Infrastructure, telecommunication and internet services |
| Create opportunities for all | 12. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 25. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs | 12. Improving access to education at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Increasing access to educational infrastructure and programmes at all levels |
| Create opportunities for all | 13. Strengthen school management systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26. Enhance quality of teaching and learning 27. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials | 13. Improving the environment for teaching and learning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22. Increasing the educational performance of pupils at all levels |
| Create opportunities for all | 14. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28. Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities 29. Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates 30. Facilitate access to credit for the youth | 14. Increasing access to employment and trading skills especially among youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23. Creating public awareness on employment opportunities 24. Establishing Youth Revolving Fund for youth-in-trading skills |
| Create opportunities for all | 15. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31. Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure 32. Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities | 15. Improving sporting and recreational projects and programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Ensuring adequate support to sporting facilities and activities 26. Developing recreational and community centers |
| Create opportunities for all | 16. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33. Expand and equip health facilities 34. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care 35. Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) | 16. Improving access to all level of quality healthcare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27. Ensuring adequate provision of health equipment, infrastructure and personnel 28. Increasing the coverage of NHIS |
| Create opportunities for all | 17. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services 37. Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) 38. Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases | 17. Minimizing the incidence of diseases, maternal and under-five mortality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29. Intensifying public education on healthy living, maternal and under-five mortality 30. Ensuring clean and tidy environment |

| Adopted Goals | Adopted Policy Objectives | (NCDs) control strategy Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| Create opportunities for all | 18. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes • 40. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization | 18. Reducing the incidence of HIV, other STIs and improving the health of victims | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31. Intensifying public education on HIV/AIDS • 32. Ensuring adequate support for PLWHIV/AIDS |
| Create opportunities for all | 19. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41. Strengthen and progressively expand existing Social Protection Interventions to cover all vulnerable groups • 42. Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable | 19. Providing the adequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33. Increasing access to Social Welfare programmes for vulnerable groups • 34. Empowering vulnerable groups under community development programmes |
| Create opportunities for all | 20. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43. Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child • 44. Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs | 20. Reducing the incidence of child labour especially in cocoa growing areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35. Creating public awareness of child labour especially in cocoa growing areas |
| Build a Prosperous Society | 21. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45. Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs • 46. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements | 21. Improving productivity of SMEs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36. Increasing access to adequate financing and training for SMEs |
| Build a Prosperous Society | 22. Enhance Domestic Trade | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 47. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade • 48. Accelerate the implementation of the National Trade Policy | 22. Improving market infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37. Increasing access to modern market facilities • 38. Creating an enabling environment for the development of local markets |
| Build a Prosperous Society | 23. Ensure improved Public Investment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 49. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district • 50. Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support | 23. Creating opportunities to attract appropriate investment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39. Implementing the 'One District, One Factory Policy' and attract appropriate investment |
| Build a Prosperous Society | 24. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51. Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards | 24. Developing the tourism potentials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40. Increasing access and investment in the tourism sector |
| Build a Prosperous Society | 25. Improve production efficiency and yield | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52. Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts • 53. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme | 25. Improving agricultural productivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41. Ensuring adequate financing and training for farmers • 42. Reducing the incidence of pests and diseases affecting especially cocoa farms |
| Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built | 26. Enhance climate change resilience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54. Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge • 55. Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including | 26. Improving climate change and green economy activities through best farming practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43. Increasing the services of AEOs in the implementation of climate change and green economy activities |

| environment | | application of climate models | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Adopted Goals | Adopted Policy Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes |
| Maintain a stable, united and safe society | 27. Enhance security service delivery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56. Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure • 57. Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry | 27. Providing adequate security facilities and safety assurance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44. Improving security infrastructure and personnel • 45. Ensuring adequate support for Disaster Prevention and Management |
| Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 28. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58. Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation | 28. Reducing over dependence on wood fuel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46. Creating enabling environment for the usage of LPG and other non-wood fuel |
| Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 29. Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 59. Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves • 60. Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public | 29. Reducing the exploitation of forest resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 47. Promoting the principle of green economy in forest resource management • 48. Minimizing the activities of illegal chainsaw operators and illegal farmers |

4.3 Formulation of Programmes of Action (PoA)

4.3.1 District Programmes of Action for 2018-2021

The Composite Programme of Action of the DMTDP under the NMTDPF, 2018-2021 consists of a prioritised set of activities for the achievement of the goals and objectives. This consists of the adopted goals, adopted policy objectives, strategies, programmes and sub-programmes. It also includes the set of projects or activities to address the adopted issues, outcome/impact indicators, timeframe, indicative budget and implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating). This covers the 4-year planning period which is disaggregated into departments/sectors as presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: District Programmes of Action for 2018-2021

| Budget Prog. | 1. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------------|----------------|--|---------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Goals – Pillars | Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society - Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Timeframe | | | | Indicative Budget GHe | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | Central Administration Department | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 Construct DCE bungalows at Asokwa | | | | | | 230,000 | - | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |
| | | | | 2. Construct 3No. Staff bungalows at Asokwa | | | | | | 600,000 | - | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |
| | | | | 3. Construct 1No. Office Administration Block at Asokwa | | | | | | 1,400,000 | - | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |
| | | | | 4. Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of equipment, machinery and vehicles annually | | | | | | 200,000 | 80,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |
| | | | | 5. Provide for minor maintenance of offices, office buildings, official bungalows, office equipment, furniture and fittings annually | | | | | | 50,000 | 10,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |
| | | | | 6. Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges annually | | | | | | - | 100,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |
| | | | | 7. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District annually | | | | | | - | 30,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Finance Dept |
| | | | | 8. Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments annually | | | | | | - | 80,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Finance Dept |
| | | | | 9. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round | | | | | | 100,000 | 20,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Procurement |
| | | | | 10. Provide support to National Celebrations annually (6 th March, Religious Festivities etc.) | | | | | | 100,000 | - | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |
| | | | | 11. Organise Annual Senior Citizens' Day for the Aged annually (1 st July) | | | | | | 20,000 | - | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |

| | | | | 12. Provide funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects in the District annually (contingency and other unseen expenses) | | | | | | 800,000 | 100,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|-----------|------|------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | 13. Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions annually | | | | | | 120,000 | 40,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Finance Dept |
| | | | | 14. Provide support to Other Units of the Central Administration Department | | | | | | 100,000 | 80,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Finance Dept |
| | | | | 15. Provide support for the activities of Internal Audit, External Audit and Audit Committee annually | | | | | | 20,000 | 10,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Internal Audit, External Audit |
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Timeframe | | | | Indicative Budget GH¢ | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | Central Administration Department | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination | 2. Strengthen the implementation of development plans | 1. Improving public service delivery in the implementation of development policies and plans | 2. Ensuring adequate support for Planning, Budgeting, Implementation, Dissemination and M&E | 16. Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of all programmes, projects and activities quarterly | 1. Staff accommodation and service delivery efficiency improved | | | | | 100,000 | 10,000 | - | Plg & Bgt | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 17. Prepare DMTDP, Composite Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets and Other Plans and Reports | | | | | | 50,000 | 10,000 | - | Plg & Bgt | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 18. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly | | | | | | - | 20,000 | - | Plg & Bgt | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 19. Organise Social Accountability, Public Financial Management, Popular Participation, Communication Dissemination Programmes and Other Town Hall meetings quarterly | | | | | | 20,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 | Plg & Bgt | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 20. Monitor, evaluate, report and disseminate the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 (M&E Plan activities) | | | | | | 100,000 | 22,000 | - | Plg & Bgt | Central Adm. Dept |
| | 3. Developing the human resource capacity | | 21. Provide support to Capacity Building Programmes of the Assembly under DACF and IGF annually | | | | | | 110,000 | 20,000 | - | Human Resource | Central Adm. Dept | |
| | | | 22. Organise 4 Capacity Building Programmes and procure Office Equipment under DDF and other interventions annually | | | | | | 150,000 | - | 100,000 | Human Resource | Central Adm. Dept | |
| | | | 23. Prepare Capacity Building Development Plans, Annual Action Plans and Reports | | | | | | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | Human Resource | Central Adm. Dept | |
| | | | 24. Organise women empowerment programmes annually | | | | | | 10,000 | - | - | Human Resource | Central Adm. Dept | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions | 4. Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs | 2. Providing adequate support for community initiated infrastructural projects | 4. Expanding Community Initiated Projects | 25. Implement Constituency Infrastructure Projects under One Million, One Constituency Project | 2. Adequate support for community initiated infrastructural projects provided | | | | | 4,200,000 | - | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |
| | | | | 26. Implement Zongo Development Infrastructure Projects under Zongo Development Policy | | | | | | 800,000 | - | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |
| | | | | 27. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions annually | | | | | | 800,000 | - | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept, Finance Dept |
| | | | | 28. Implement constituency programmes and projects for bursaries, building materials, LED empowerment, relief items and other interventions in the District annually | | | | | | 1,000,000 | - | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept, Finance Dept |
| | | | | 29. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects, Local Economic Development, Relief Items and other interventions annually | | | | | | 300,000 | - | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept, Finance Dept |
| | | | | 30. Facilitate the drawing and designing of Self-help Building Projects | | | | | | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept, Physical Plg Dept |
| | 5. Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life | | 5. Ensuring adequate supply of building materials | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Timeframe | | | | Indicative Budget GHc | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | Central Administration Department | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | 6. Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner | 3. Reducing the activities of illegal small scale mining | 6. Minimizing the activities of illegal small scale mining | 31. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora for mining communities | 3. Degraded mining lands restored | | | | | - | 4,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | DISEC |
| | | | | 32. Monitor and evaluate the operations of Small Scale Mining Companies annually | | | | | | 5,000 | 10,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | DISEC |
| | | | | 7. Pursuing reclamation and afforestation of mining areas | | 33. Facilitate the reclaiming of mining pit sites in the District | | | | | - | 10,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept |
| 4. Deepen political and administrative decentralization | 8. Strengthen sub-district structures | 4. Improving substructure infrastructure and | 8. Developing infrastructure base for Substructures | 34. Construct and furnish 2No. Area Council Offices at Fumso and Anhwiaso | 4. Functionality of substructure enhanced | | | | | 280,000 | - | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |
| | | | | 35. Rehabilitate and furnish 4No. Area Council Offices at Asokwa, Bodwesango, Fumso and | | | | | | 30,000 | - | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | functionality | | ANhwiaso | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 9. Ensuring the functionality of Substructures | 36. Procure 39 No. motor bikes for all Assembly Members | | | | | | - | 195,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |
| | | | | 37. Provide support to strengthen the 4 Area Councils annually | | | | | | 40,000 | 20,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |
| | | | | 38. Organise 4No. training programmes for Area Council Members, Assembly and Unit Committee Members | | | | | | 20,000 | 10,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Human Resource |
| | | | | 39. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings of the Assembly annually | | | | | | - | 100,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept |
| | | | | 40. Organise 4No. Public Education on 2019 Assembly Elections and 2020 General Elections | | | | | | - | 6,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | NCCE |
| | | | | 41. Facilitate the creation of New Electoral Areas and District | | | | | | - | 5,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Electoral Commission |
| | | | | 42. Engage the services of retainer annually | | | | | | 10,000 | 5,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Finance Dept |
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Timeframe | | | | Indicative Budget GH¢ | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | Finance Department | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 43. Prepare and implement 4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans | | | | | | - | 4,000 | - | Finance Dept/ Budget | Central Adm. Dept, |
| | | | | 44. Gazette 4 Fee-Fixing Resolutions in the National Dailies | | | | | | - | 20,000 | - | Finance Dept/ Budget | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 45. Compile and update District Revenue Database annually | | | | | | 15,000 | 5,000 | - | Finance Dept/ Budget | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 46. Provide Value Books and logistics (Raincoats, Wellington boots, Torchlight and other incentives) for revenue mobilization annually | | | | | | - | 40,000 | - | Finance Dept/ Budget | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 47. Organise training programmes for Revenue Staff annually | | | | | | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | Finance Dept/ Budget | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 48. Organise 8 sensitization programmes for Rate Payers in the District | | | | | | - | 12,000 | - | Finance Dept/ Budget | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 49. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions | | | | | | - | 10,000 | - | Finance Dept/ Budget | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 50. Provide support to Revenue Improvement Taskforce annually | | | | | | - | 10,000 | - | Finance Dept/ Budget | Central Adm. Dept |
| | 10. Improve service delivery at the MMDA level | | 11. Improving public expenditure management | 51. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure annually | | | | | | - | 20,000 | - | Finance Dept/ Budget | Central Adm. Dept, F&A |
| | | | | 52. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post annually | | | | | | 8,500,000 | 60,000 | - | Finance Dept | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 53. Facilitate the establishment of Public Financial Institution (GCB) at Asokwa | | | | | | - | 5,000 | - | Finance Dept | Central Adm. Dept |
| Budget Prog. | 2. INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goals – Pillars | Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|------|------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Timeframe | | | | Indicative Budget GH¢ | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| Physical Planning Department | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing | 11. Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes | 6. Increasing access to quality housing | 12. Preparing settlement layouts for proper Land Use and Spatial Planning | 54. Provide street names and Addressing system at Asokwa, Hwiremoase, Brofoyedru, Fumso, Anhweaso, Bodwesango and Akwanserem | 6. Access to quality housing improved | | | | | 140,000 | - | - | Physical Planning (TCP) | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 55. Organise 4 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land in the District | | | | | | 10,000 | - | - | Physical Planning | Central Adm. Dept |
| | 56. Prepare settlement layouts for the 4 Area Council Headquarters | | | | | | | - | 10,000 | 40,000 | Physical Planning | Central Adm. Dept | | |
| | 13. Ensuring the provision of basic facilities in housing construction | | 57. Provide support for the Physical Planning Department and Works Department annually to promote housing standards, design and construction | | | | | | 8,000 | 5,000 | - | Physical Planning/ Works Dept | Central Adm. Dept | |
| Works Department | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | 13. Expand and maintain the national road network | 7. Improving accessibility of road networks to all communities | 14. Ensuring adequate provision for maintenance of feeder road networks | 58. Reshape/ Rehabilitate 200km feeder roads | 7. Access to road networks improved | | | | | 400,000 | - | - | Works Dept | Central Adm |
| | | | | 59. Tar the road (town roads) | | | | | | 1,000,000 | - | - | Works Dept | Central Adm. Dept |
| | 60. Construct bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps in selected communities | | | | | | | | 80,000 | 2,000 | - | Works Dept | Central Adm. Dept | |
| | 61. Provide support to Feeder Road Unit operation and maintenance activities annually | | | | | | | | 20,000 | - | - | Works Dept | Central Adm. Dept | |
| | 62. Construct 22No. Boreholes in the District | | | | | | | | 100,000 | - | 500,000 | Works Dept | Central Adm., DWST | |
| | 63. Rehabilitate 20No. Boreholes in the District | | | | | | | | 40,000 | 5,000 | - | Works Dept | Central Adm., DWST | |
| | 64. Construct 5No. Hand-dug Wells in the District | | | | | | | | 15,000 | - | - | Works Dept | Central Adm., DWST | |
| | 65. Mechanise 8No. Boreholes in the District | | | | | | | | 200,000 | 10,000 | - | Works | Central, DWST | |
| | 66. Construct 2No. Small Town Water Systems in the District | | | | | | | | 80,000 | - | 400,000 | Works Dept | Central Adm., DWST | |
| | 16. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Ensure | | | | | | | | | - | 10,000 | - | Works | Central | |

| | sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems | | | WATSAN Committees quarterly in the District | | | | | | | | | Dept | Adm. Dept, DWST |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|-----------|------|------|--------|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 9. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | 18. Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector | 9. Improving access to improved sanitation facilities | 16. Increasing access to improved toilet facilities (liquid waste management) | 68. Construct 15No. Public Toilets | 9. Access to improved sanitation facilities enhanced | | | | | 300,000 | - | 800,000 | Works Dept | Central Adm., EHU |
| | | | | 69. Rehabilitate 10No. Public Toilets in the District | | | | | | 130,000 | 20,000 | - | Works Dept | Central Adm., EHU |
| 10. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy | 19. Prioritise expansion of power generation in relation to least-cost environmentally friendly technologies in line with CDM of the UNFCCC | 10. Improving access to power generation capacity | 18. Increasing access to electricity power generation | 70. Procure 100No. Electricity Poles for Rural Electrification Project under Electricity Expansion | 10. Access to power/ energy generation capacity expanded | | | | | 100,000 | - | - | Works Dept | Central Adm., ECG |
| | | | | 71. Facilitate the expansion of electricity to communities not connected to the national grid | | | | | | 15,000 | 10,000 | - | Works Dept | Central Adm., ECG |
| | | | | 72. Provide 400 street light bulbs in the District | | | | | | 200,000 | - | - | Works Dept | Central, ECG |
| | 20. Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings | | 73. Facilitate the supply of 300 solar lamps in the District | | | | | - | 10,000 | - | Works Dept | Central Adm., ECG | | |
| 11. Enhance application of ICT in national development | 21. Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure | 11. Developing opportunities to promote the mass use of ICT | 20. Creating an enabling environment for ICT Infrastructure, telecommunication and internet services | 74. Construct and furnish 2No. Community Information Centre (CIC) | 11. Access to ICT and Telecommunication services improved | | | | | 100,000 | - | 300,000 | Works Dept | Central Adm. Dept |
| | 22. Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony | | | 75. Establish Internet Connectivity Facility at Asokwa | | | | | | - | 5,000 | - | Works Dept | Central Adm. Dept |
| | 23. Improve telecommunication accessibility | | | 76. Facilitate the expansion of Telecommunication services | | | | | | - | 5,000 | - | Works Dept | Central Adm. Dept |
| Budget Prog. | 3. SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goals – Pillars | Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Timeframe | | | | Indicative Budget GH¢ | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| Education, Youth & Sports Department | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | 24. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels | 12. Improving access to education at all levels | 21. Increasing access to educational infrastructure and programmes at all levels | 77. Completion of D/A JHS B Classroom Block | 12. Access to basic and secondary education improved | | | | | 20,000 | - | 400,000 | Education, Youth and Sports | Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 78. Construct 20No. Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities and green the environment | | | | | | 3,000,000 | - | 1,100,000 | Education, Youth | Works Dept, Central Adm. |
| | | | | 79. Rehabilitate 6No. Classroom Blocks for schools in the District | | | | | | 100,000 | 50,000 | - | Education, Youth | Works Dept, Central Adm. |
| | | | | 80. Construct 5No. Teachers' Quarters with | | | | | | 600,000 | - | - | Education, Youth | Works Dept, Central Adm. |

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|---|--|---|--|--|---|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | ancillary facilities for schools in the District | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 81. Provide 8,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District | | | | | 1,000,000 | - | - | Education, Youth | Works Dept, Central Adm. | | | | | | |
| | | | | 82. Expand the infrastructure needs of Bodwesango Senior High School | | | | | 800,000 | - | - | Education, Youth | Works Dept, Central Adm. | | | | | | |
| | 25. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs | | 21. Increasing access to basic educational infrastructure and programmes at all levels | 83. Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme annually | 12. Access to basic and secondary education improved | | | | - | 10,000 | - | Education, Youth | Central Adm. Dept | | | | | | |
| | | | | 84. Organise My First Day at Schools annually | | | | | 40,000 | - | - | Education | Central Adm. | | | | | | |
| | | | | 85. Facilitate the enrolment of 70% of JHS Leavers to SHS annually under the Free Senior High School Policy | | | | | 20,000 | - | - | Education, Youth and Sports | Central Adm. Dept | | | | | | |
| 13. Strengthen school management systems | 26. Enhance quality of teaching and learning | 13. Improving the environment for teaching and learning | 22. Increasing the educational performance of pupils at all levels | 86. Conduct 8 District Mock Examinations for JHS Candidates | 13. Environment for teaching and learning enhanced | | | | 40,000 | - | - | Education, Youth | Central Adm. Dept | | | | | | |
| | | | | 87. Facilitate the organisation of academic performance programmes (Quizzes, Reading Competition, Girl Child Education Week etc.) for schools annually | | | | | 10,000 | - | - | Education, Youth | Central Adm. Dept | | | | | | |
| | | | | 88. Provide bursary and support to 400 Needy Students to promote Girl Child Education | | | | | 100,000 | - | - | Education, Youth | Central Adm. Dept | | | | | | |
| | | | | 89. Provide quarterly support to District Education Fund / District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)/SPAM/STMIE Clinic | | | | | 20,000 | 10,000 | - | Education, Youth and Sports | Central Adm. Dept | | | | | | |
| | 27. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials | | | 90. Provide support for teachers at remote areas | | | | | 10,000 | - | - | Education, Youth | Central Adm. Dept | | | | | | |
| 14. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | 28. Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities | 14. Increasing access to employment and trading skills especially among youth | 23. Creating public awareness on employment opportunities | 91. Facilitate the employment of youths under Youth Employment Agency (YEA) and Others | 14. Access to employment and trading skills especially among youth enhanced | | | | - | 10,000 | - | YEA | Central Adm. Dept | | | | | | |
| | 29. Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates | | | 92. Provide trading, vocational and employable skills to the youth annually under Youth Enterprise Support (YES) and Others | | | | | - | 10,000 | - | YEA | Central Adm. Dept | | | | | | |
| | 30. Facilitate access to credit for the youth | | 24. Establishing Youth Revolving Fund for youth-in-trading skills | 93. Organise training workshops for Non-Formal Education Unit (NFEU) Facilitators, National Service Personnel (NSP) and Trainees annually | | | | | - | 10,000 | - | Education, Youth | NSS, Centr Adm | | | | | | |
| | | | | 94. Establish District Youth Employment Revolving Fund in the District | | | | | 50,000 | - | - | Finance Dept | Central Adm. Dept | | | | | | |
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Timeframe | | | | Indicative Budget GH¢ | | | Implementing Agencies | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating | | | | | |
| | | | | Education, Youth & Sports Department | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure | 31. Develop and maintain sports and recreationa | 15. Improving sporting and recreational projects and programmes | 25. Ensuring adequate support to sporting facilities and activities | 95. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities annually in the District | 15. Sports, Community Centres and recreational facilities developed | | | | | - | 10,000 | - | Education, Youth | Central Adm. Dept | | | | | |

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|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | 1 infrastructure | | 26. Developing recreational and community centers | 96. Facilitate the construction of 3No. Community Centres at Asokwa, Brofoyedru, and Bodwesango | | | | | | 20,000 | - | 40,000 | Education, Youth and Sports | Central Adm./ Works Dept | | |
| | | | | Health Department | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | 33. Expand and equip health facilities | 16. Improving access to all level of quality healthcare | 27. Ensuring adequate provision of health equipment, infrastructure and personnel | 97. Complete the construction of 1No. Paediatric Ward at Mankranso District Hospital | 16. Access to quality healthcare improved | | | | | 150,000 | - | - | Health Dept | Central Adm. Works Dept | | |
| | | | | 98. Expand the infrastructure needs of Asokwa Health centre and Other Health Facilities (Emergency, Maternity) | | | | | | 500,000 | - | - | Health Dept | Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept | | |
| | | | | 99. Rehabilitate 2No. CHPS Compounds | | | | | | 20,000 | - | - | Health Dept | Works Dept Central Adm. | | |
| | | | | 100. Construct 2No. Nurses' Quarters | | | | | | 300,000 | - | - | Health Dept | Works | | |
| | | | | 101. Procure Equipment and Tools for Health Facilities in the District annually | | | | | | 100,000 | - | 400,000 | Health Dept | Works Dept Central Adm. | | |
| | 35. Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme | | 28. Increasing the coverage of NHIS | 102. Facilitate the expansion of the active membership of NHIS annually | | | | | | - | 8,000 | - | Health Dept | NHIS, Central Adm. | | |
| 17. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | 36. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services | 17. Minimizing the incidence of diseases, maternal and under-five mortality | 29. Intensifying public education on healthy living, maternal and under-five mortality | 103. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and child health programmes annually in the District | 17. Incidence of Maternal and Infant mortality, Malaria and other diseases reduced | | | | | 10,000 | - | 90,000 | Health Dept | Central Adm. Dept | | |
| | | | | 104. Facilitate the promotion of Family Planning Services and Facilities annually | | | | | | - | 8,000 | - | Health Dept | Central Adm. Dept | | |
| | | | | 105. Provide support for Health Nutritional Programmes annually | | | | | | - | 8,000 | - | Health Dept | Central Adm. Dept | | |
| | | | | 106. Organise medical screening for food sellers and safe handling of food annually | | | | | | - | 8,000 | - | EHU | Central Adm. Dept | | |
| | 37. Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) | | 38. Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy | 30. Ensuring clean and tidy environment | | 107. Provide support for roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) annually in the District | | | | | | 40,000 | - | - | Health Dept | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | | | 108. Acquire 2No. Final Disposal Sites in District | | | | | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | EHU | Central Adm. Works Dept | |
| | | | | | | 109. Evacuate 5No. Refuse Dump Sites in the District | | | | | 80,000 | 10,000 | - | EHU | Central Adm. Works Dept | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Timeframe | | | | Indicative Budget GHc | | | Implementing Agencies | | | |
| | | | | Health Department | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating | | |
| 17. Reduce disability morbidity, and | 38. Implement the Non- | 17. Minimizing the incidence of diseases, | 30. Ensuring clean and tidy environment | 110. Organise 8 educational campaigns on safe sanitation | 17. Incidence of Maternal and Infant mortality, Malaria | | | | | - | 4,000 | - | EHU | Central Adm. Dept | | |
| | | | | 111. Fumigate the District against diseases | | | | | | 560,000 | - | - | EHU | Central | | |

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|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| mortality | Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy | maternal and under-five mortality | | annually | and other diseases reduced | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Adm. Dept | | | | |
| | | | | 112. Implement Community Led Total Sanitation activities – (Sanitation Improvement Package) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 192,000 | - | - | EHU | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 113. Organise monthly National Sanitation Day in the District | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | 24,000 | - | EHU | Central Adm. Dept |
| 18. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | 39. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes | 18. Reducing the incidence of HIV, other STIs and improving the health of victims | 31. Intensifying public education on HIV/AIDS | 114. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District | 18. Incidence of HIV and other STIs reduced | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Health Dept | Central Adm. Dept | | | |
| | | | | 115. Organise 8 Educational Campaigns on HIV Testing, causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50,000 | - | - | Health Dept | Central Adm. Dept |
| | 40. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization | | 32. Ensuring adequate support for PLWHIV/AIDS | 116. Provide all year round support for PLWHIV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50,000 | - | - | Health Dept | Central Adm. Dept |
| | Social Welfare & Community Devt Dept | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | 41. Strengthen and progressively expand existing Social Protection Interventions to cover all vulnerable groups | 19. Providing the adequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people | 33. Increasing access to Social Welfare programmes for vulnerable groups | 117. Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund) annually | 19. Adequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people provided | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Social Welfare Unit | Central Adm. Dept | | | |
| | | | | 118. Provide support and monitor progress of vulnerable and marginalised persons under LEAP annually | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16,000 | 4,000 | - | Social Welfare Unit | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 119. Provide support services for CSOs/NGOs and other Donor Funded programmes and projects annually | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10,000 | 4,000 | - | Social Welfare Unit | Central Adm. Dept |
| | 42. Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable | | 34. Empowering vulnerable groups under community development programmes | 120. Organise 8 Stakeholders' Meeting to discuss Community Participation in development programmes and projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20,000 | 10,000 | - | Comm. Devt Unit | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 121. Sensitise 50 Communities to undertake Self-Initiated Projects in the District | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10,000 | 4,000 | - | Comm. Devt Unit | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 122. Organise women empowerment and sensitisation programmes (income generating activities) annually | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10,000 | 5,000 | - | Comm. Devt Unit | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 20. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children | 43. Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child 44. Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs | 20. Reducing the incidence of child labour especially in cocoa growing areas | 35. Creating public awareness of child labour especially in cocoa growing areas | 123. Sensitise 5 Communities on the dangers and effects of Child Labour especially in cocoa growing areas 124. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres annually | 20. Adequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people provided | | | | | 20,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 | Social Welfare Unit | Central Adm. Dept |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|-----------|------|------|------|-----------------------|--------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Budget Prog. | 4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goals – Pillars | Goal: Build a Prosperous Society – Economic Development Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Timeframe | | | | Indicative Budget GH¢ | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| Trade, Industry & Tourism Department | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development | 45. Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs 46. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all PPPs and local content arrangements | 21. Improving productivity of SMEs | 36. Increasing access to adequate financing and training for SMEs | 125. Establish LED Fund for local businesses in the District | 21. Local Economic Development productivity improved | | | | | 50,000 | - | - | Trade and Industry | Finance Dept |
| | | | | 126. Organise 20 Training Programmes for women and other SMEs under LED | | | | | | 60,000 | 4,000 | - | Trade and Industry | Finance Dept |
| | | | | 126. Intensify savings culture education for SMEs annually | | | | | | 20,000 | 5,000 | - | Trade and Industry | Finance Dept |
| | | | | 127. Organise 4 training workshops for Co-operative/ Producer/Farmer Based Organisations | | | | | | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | Trade and Industry | Central Adm. Dept |
| 22. Enhance Domestic Trade | 47. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance | 22. Improving market infrastructure | 37. Increasing access to modern market facilities | 128. Renovate 2No. Ultra Modern Market Facility Fumso and; Asokwa as Commercial Hubs | 22. Local Economic Development productivity and IGF improved | | | | | 1,000,000 | - | - | Trade and Industry Dept | Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 129. Construct 2No. Ultra Modern Market Facility at Pippiiso and Aboabo as Commercial Hubs | | | | | | 200,000 | - | 20,000 | Trade and Industry | Works Dept, Central Adm. |
| | | | | 130. Construct Lorry Park at Fumso | | | | | | 50,000 | - | 50,000 | Trade and Industry | Works Dept, Central Adm. |

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|--|--|--|--|--|---|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| | domestic trade | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 48. Accelerate the implementation of the National Trade Policy | | 38. Creating an enabling environment for the development of local markets | 131. Facilitate the provision of 100 Litre Bins at Market Centres | | | | | 10,000 | - | - | Trade and Industry | EHU, Central Adm. | |
| | | | | 132. Organise market fora for market users in the District annually | | | | | - | 4,000 | - | Trade and Industry | EHU, Central Adm. | |
| 23. Ensure improved Public Investment | 49. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district | 23. Creating opportunities to attract appropriate investment | 39. Implementing the 'One District, One Factory Policy' and attract appropriate investment | 133. Construct 3No. Factories (Bricks, Maize, Oil Palm) in the District under "One District, One Factory Policy" | 23. Local resources and raw materials enhancement established | | | | 5,000,000 | - | - | Trade and Industry Dept | Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept | |
| | 50. Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support | | | 133. Attend 4 Trade Shows and Exhibitions | | | | | 10,000 | - | - | Trade and Industry | Central Adm. Dept | |
| 24. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | 51. Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards | 24. Developing the tourism potentials | 40. Increasing access and investment in the tourism sector | 134. Develop 2 tourist sites in the District | 24. Tourist site potentials developed | | | | 20,000 | - | - | Cultural Unit | Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept | |
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Timeframe | | | | Indicative Budget GH¢ | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | Agriculture Department | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Improve production efficiency and yield | 52. Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts | 25. Improving agricultural productivity | 41. Ensuring adequate financing and training for farmers | 135. Construct 2No. Irrigation Dams under "One Village, One Dam Policy" | 25. Agricultural productivity improved | | | | | 100,000 | - | - | Agriculture Dept | Central Adm./Works |
| | 53. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improve | | | 136. Conduct Annual Famer's Day in the District | | | | | | 200,000 | - | 100,000 | Agriculture Dept | Central Adm./Works |
| | | | | 137. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment in the District | | | | | | 30,000 | - | 50,000 | Agriculture Dept | Central Adm./Works |
| | | | | 138. Facilitate the establishment of Farmers' Funds for credit/loan | | | | | | 50,000 | - | 50,000 | Agriculture Dept | Central Adm. Finance |

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|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | nt programme | | | 139. Facilitate the supply of 2,000,000 Cocoa Seedlings and Fertilizers to Farmers | | | | | | - | 10,000 | - | Agriculture Dept | Central Adm. COCOBOD |
| | | | 42. Reducing the incidence of pests and diseases affecting especially cocoa farms | 140. Facilitate the spraying of cocoa farms against pests and diseases annually | | | | | | - | 10,000 | - | Agriculture Dept | Central Adm. COCOBOD |
| | | | | 141. Organise training programmes for farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology annually | | | | | | 10,000 | - | - | Agriculture Dept | Central Adm. Dept |
| 26. Enhance climate change resilience | 54. Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge | 26. Improving climate change and green economy activities through best farming practices | 43. Increasing the services of AEOs in the implementation of climate change and green economy activities | 142. Conduct 4 capacity building exercises for farmers and staff on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices | 26. Adaptation of Climate Change practices enhanced | | | | | 10,000 | - | - | Agriculture Dept | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 143. Organise 4 training programmes to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs | | | | | | 10,000 | - | - | Agriculture Dept | Central Adm. Dept |
| | 55. Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models | | | 144. Provide support to Agriculture Extension Officers to undertake farm visits to train farmers on Climate Change and Green Economy annually | | | | | | 20,000 | - | - | Agriculture Dept | Central Adm. Dept |
| Budget Prog. | 5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goals – Pillars | Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society - Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Disaster Prevention Department | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. Enhance security service delivery | 56. Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure | 27. Providing adequate security facilities and safety assurance | 44. Improving security infrastructure and personnel | 145. Complete the construction of 4No. Police Posts with ancillary facilities at Adugyama, Kunsu, Achiase and Sabronum | 27. Adequate security facilities and safety assurance provided | | | | | 100,000 | - | 400,000 | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept/ Police Service |
| | | | | 146. Construct 1No. Police Post with ancillary facilities at Asuodei | | | | | | 50,000 | - | 100,000 | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept/ Police Serv |
| | | | | 147. Rehabilitate 2No. Police Post at Mpasaso and Wioso | | | | | | 80,000 | - | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept/ Police Serv |
| | | | | 148. Construct 1No. Fire Station with mechanised borehole at Mankranso | | | | | | 300,000 | - | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept/ Fire Service |
| | | | | 149. Provide support to Security Services annually | | | | | | 40,000 | 40,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Security Service |
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Timeframe | | | | Indicative Budget GH¢ | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | Disaster Prevention Department | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. Enhance security service delivery | 57. Improve relations | 27. Providing adequate security | 45. Ensuring adequate support for Disaster Prevention | 150. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities in the District annually | 27. Adequate security facilities and safety | | | | | 50,000 | - | - | NADMO | Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | 151. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims | | | | | | 100,000 | - | - | NADMO | Central |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--------|-------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry | facilities and safety assurance | and Management | in the District annually 152. Organise 16 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management | assurance provided | | | | | 10,000 | 6,000 | - | NADMO | Adm. Dept Central Adm. Dept |
| | | | | Forestry Department | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy | 58. Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation | 28. Reducing over dependence on wood fuel | 46. Creating enabling environment for the usage of LPG and other non-wood fuel | 153. Facilitate the construction LPG stations at | 28. LPG and other non-wood fuel usage enhanced | | | | | - | 2,000 | - | Central Adm. Dept | Works Dept/ Forestry Dept |
| 29. Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion | 59. Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves | 29. Reducing the exploitation of forest resources | 47. Promoting the principle of green economy in forest resource management | 154. Facilitate the planting of trees on degraded areas at forest reserves and along river banks in the District | 29. Degraded forest reserves and other areas restored | | | | | 30,000 | - | - | Forestry Dept | NADMO, Agricultural Dept |
| | 60. Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public | | 48. Minimizing the activities of illegal chainsaw operators and illegal farmers | 155. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators | | | | | | 20,000 | - | - | Forestry Dept | NADMO, Agricultural Dept |

Source: DPCU/AADA, 2018

4.3.2 Prioritisation of District Programmes of Action for 2018-2021

The broad projects (programmes) were prioritised by the DPCU members through consensus guided by the following criteria:

- a. National Impact (Economic, Social, Environment)
- b. Spatial Impact (Nationwide/Selected Regions)
- c. Reliable Source of Funding
- d. Identified Target Group(s)

Table 4.3: Definition of Score

| Definition | Score |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Very strong results or impact | 3 |
| Average results | 2 |
| Weak results | 1 |
| No results | 0 |

Source: NDPC Guidelines, 2018-2021

Table 4.4: Prioritisation of District Composite Programmes of Action for 2018-2021

| Programme | Criteria | | | | Total Score | Average Score |
|--|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Social Impact | Economic Impact | Environmental Impact | Spatial Impact | | |
| 1. Improving public service delivery in the implementation of development policies and plans | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2.75 |
| 2. Providing adequate support for community initiated infrastructural projects | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2.75 |
| 3. Reducing the activities of illegal small scale mining | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 4. Improving substructure infrastructure and functionality | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 5. Strengthening financial resources mobilisation and public expenditure management | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 6. Increasing access to quality housing | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2.75 |
| 7. Improving accessibility of road networks to all communities | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2.75 |
| 8. Improving access to potable water facilities | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 9. Improving access to improved sanitation facilities | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2.75 |
| 10. Improving access to power generation capacity | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 11. Creating opportunities to promote the mass use of ICT | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 12. Improving access to education at all levels | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 13. Improving the environment for teaching and learning | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 14. Increasing access to employment and trading skills especially among youth | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 15. Improving sporting and recreational projects and programmes | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2.75 |
| 16. Improving access to all level of quality healthcare | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 17. Minimizing the incidence of diseases, maternal and under-five mortality | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 2.50 |
| 18. Reducing the incidence of HIV, other STIs and improving the health of victims | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 2.50 |
| 19. Providing the adequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2.75 |
| 20. Reducing the incidence of child labour especially in cocoa growing areas | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2.75 |
| 21. Improving productivity of SMEs | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 22. Improving market infrastructure | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 23. Creating opportunities to attract appropriate investment | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2.75 |
| 24. Developing the tourism potentials | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 25. Improving agricultural productivity | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|----|------|
| 26. Improving climate change and green economy activities through best farming practices | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 27. Providing adequate security facilities and safety assurance | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2.75 |
| 28. Reducing over dependence on wood fuel | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |
| 29. Reducing the exploitation of forest resources | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3.00 |

4.3.3 Desired Future State of the District’s Spatial Development for 2018-2021

During the Second Public Hearing, the DPCU, in collaboration with the Spatial Planning Committee (SPC) and key stakeholders, desired to develop spatially the District for 2018-2021. However, the number of priorities identified from each Area Council served as the basis for determining the future state of the District. In summary, all the 155 programmes, projects and activities are intended to improve infrastructural development, income generation and job creation in the District.

4.4 Indicative Composite Financial Strategy for DMTDP 2018-2021

From NDPC Guidelines, an Indicative Financial Plan deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilise and utilise financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP. Hence, this section consists of the overall cost of the DMTDP 2018-2021 as well as the estimated revenues that would be accrued for the financing of the plan. The estimated cost has been made to cover all mitigation measures that would be adopted to ensure sustainability of the plan including M&E activities and, Dissemination and Communication activities.

The success of every plan implementation depends highly on the ability to finance it. For a plan to be effective, its finance should have a reliable source. The estimated revenue needed to successfully implement the DMTDP 2018-2021 is **Forty Six Million, Two Hundred and Twenty Eight Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢46,228,000.00)** from which **2.9 percent (GH¢1,324,882.74)** would be mobilised from the District and the remaining **97.1 percent (GH¢44,903,117.26)** from outside the District as shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Indicative Composite Financial Strategy for DMTDP 2018-2021

| Budget Programme | Total Cost | | Expected Revenue | | | | | | Resource Gap (Donor/Others) | |
|--|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | 2018-2021 | | GOG | | IGF | | Total Revenue | | Amount (GH¢) | % |
| | Amount (GH¢) | % | Amount (GH¢) | % | Amount (GH¢) | % | Amount (GH¢) | % | | |
| 1. Management and Administration | 21,703,000.00 | 47 | 5,625,569.11 | 28.35 | 1,240,834.47 | 93.66 | 6,866,403.58 | 32.44 | | |
| 2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management | 4,989,000.00 | 11 | 4,338,602.27 | 21.87 | 17,195.35 | 1.30 | 4,355,797.62 | 20.58 | | |
| 3. Social Services Delivery | 11,055,000.00 | 24 | 7,523,727.56 | 37.92 | 58,058.27 | 4.38 | 7,581,785.84 | 35.82 | | |
| 4. Economic Development | 7,173,000.00 | 16 | 2,209,538.41 | 11.14 | 8,794.64 | 0.66 | 2,218,333.05 | 10.48 | | |
| 5. Environmental and Sanitation Management | 1,308,000.00 | 3 | 143,223.91 | 0.72 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 143,223.91 | 0.68 | | |
| Total | 46,228,000.00 | 100 | 19,840,661.25 | 100 | 1,324,882.74 | 100 | 21,165,543.99 | 100 | | |

4.5 Financing the GAP

The District Assembly would have to mobilise additional resources to make up the financial shortfall. The following are some of the strategies the Assembly would adopt to make up the shortfall.

- The Assembly should double its efforts in the collection of Internally Generated Funds by intensifying tax education, widening the tax net to cover all aspects of the informal sector and creating of database on all revenue items in the district. It should also block all revenue leakages.
- An investment proposal and business plans needs to be prepared to attract investors into the district as well as seek funding for some proposed projects in the areas of roads, water and sanitation etc.
- In the areas of environmental sanitation, the Assembly should go into public-private-partnership with prospective private
- developers. Interested private developers would be allowed to build and operate public toilets for some agreed specific time before the Assembly takes over.
- Constant organization and education of community members on high communal spirit. This would encourage them to actively contribute towards development projects in their respective communities as well as attend communal labour in their numbers.

4.6 Application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Tools to the Programmes/ Projects

Preparation of Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) in Ghana according to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) requires that such plans are subjected to Strategic

Environmental Assessment (SEA). Strategic Environmental Assessment is the process of predicting and evaluating the impact of a strategic action on the environment and using that information in decision- making. The four-year Development Plan include programmes and projects which entails the construction of developmental projects like school blocks, office and residential accommodation, toilets, roads, drilling of boreholes and others. In the process, large tracks of land and vegetation cover would have to be cleared, thus causing

destruction to the environment within the plan period and some measures would have to be put in place.

4.6.1 Sustainability Test

The purpose of the Sustainability Test is to subject each activity to a simple test of the overall sustainability of the policy, plan or programme. This test provides a simple technique that can be used by all stakeholders without the need for specialist knowledge to analyze activities and their effect on natural resources, effect on social and cultural conditions and the effect on the economy. The criteria have various components which could either be favoured or not favoured. The tool is designed to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular activity or project is capable of providing sustainable growth and development.

The purpose of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is to provide a mechanism to contribute to sustainable development in the district through better mainstreaming environmental issues in the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). Practically, SEA is seen as a participative, open and transparent, possibly non-EIA-based process, applied in a more flexible manner to policies, prepared by public planning authorities. Essentially, it is an evidence-based instrument, aiming to add scientific rigor to policies and programmes making. The tool takes into consideration not only the environmental factors but also the social, cultural, economic, political and institutional factors.

The section highlights the various steps adopted in carrying out the SEA. The proposed projects/activities in the MTDP for Adansi Asokwa District 2018-2021 are all subjected to SEA. In carrying out the assessment, a Likert scale, with a score of 0 to 5, is defined to aid the scoring. For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports the aim, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour code are as follows:

Table 4.5.1: Scale for SEA

| Scale | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|---------------------------|
| Effects | Not Relevant | Works strongly against the aim | Works against the aim | On balance / has neutral effects on the aim | Supports the aim | Strongly supports the aim |
| Color | Black | Red | Red | Yellow | Green | Green |

Source: NDPC Guidelines for **preparation of DMTDP (2018-2021)**

Table 4.5.2: Sustainability Test Sustainability Test

| Activity Statement: Construction of Market at Ppiiso and Aboabo | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | Quantity and type of materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | Minimum flows of water | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | Financial or other contributions | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | Number of women empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | Number of people employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | Description of proposal to meet this aim | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to land should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to water should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to transport should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation : should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | Environmental Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | Occurrence Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 1

| Activity Statement: Construction of Market at | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | 3 | The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with protected areas and wildlife |
| Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | 3 | The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not cost degradation |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | 3 | The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not cause energy loss |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | 2 | The activity works against the aim since the market activities will generate pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | 4 | The activity works to support the aims and objectives through the use of local materials like sand, stone, wood and water |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | 0 | The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives since the project does not affect water bodies |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | 5 | The activity strongly supports the aims and objective as the existence of market promotes trade and local cohesion among communities a tool of transforming communities |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | 5 | The activity supports the aim and objective as the market would provide ready market for produces to enable the people to generate income and access good health and improve on their well being. |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | 5 | It would help empower women as it would provide jobs for majority of the women |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | 5 | The activity strongly supports the aim and objective as it would provide jobs for majority of the local people |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | 4 | The activity supports the aim as the community members would participate and as the activity would promote inter and intra trading activities among communities. |
| Access: to land should be improved | 4 | The activity works to support the aims and objectives |
| Access: to water should be improved | 3 | The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with access to water |
| Access: to transport should be improved | 4 | The activity would help improve upon the transportation system |
| Sanitation : should be improved | 2 | The activity strongly works against the aims and objectives |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | 5 | The activity does not discriminate against group |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | 3 | The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with vulnerability and risk |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | 4 | The activity would result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | | of economic growth since it will improve trade and commerce and increase income |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | 4 | During the construction stage water, wood, masons and carpenters would be obtained locally. The activity would serve as a point for the sale of raw materials. |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | 5 | The activity works to support the aims and objectives since the project will ensure establishment of local industries eg. Oil palm, cassava and result in retention of capital |




















Sustainability Test 2

| Activity Statement: Construction of Boreholes | | |
|--|--|---|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | Quantity and type of materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | Minimum flows of water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | Financial or other contributions | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | Number of women empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | Number of people employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | Description of proposal to meet this aim | (0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Access: to land should be improved | Number of people assisted | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to water should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Access: to transport should be improved | Number of people assisted | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation : should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | Environmental Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | Occurrence Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | Description of sources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | Description of investment strategy | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 2

| Activity Statement: Construction of Boreholes | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | 3 | The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not affect protected areas |
| Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | 0 | The project does not cause any land degradation |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | 0 | Project not related to energy use |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | 0 | Project does not produce pollutants |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | 0 | Project do not use any raw materials locally |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | 0 | Project does not affect water bodies |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | 4 | Locals converge to draw water from nearby communities |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | 5 | Project provides potable water for communities |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | 5 | Provides easy access to potable water |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | 3 | Does not create employment for the local people |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | 5 | The community owns and control water (WATSAN) |
| Access: to land should be improved | 0 | The project does not ensure access to land |
| Access: to water should be improved | 5 | The project provides access to portable water |
| Access: to transport should be improved | 0 | Project does not connect to access to transport |
| Sanitation : should be improved | 4 | WATSAN committee ensures environmental sanitation |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | 4 | The project is accessible to all groups |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | 3 | Project does not have any significant effect |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | 3 | Does not ensure any significant to economic growth |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | 0 | Project does not use local materials and services |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | 0 | Project does not provide development of down-stream industries |

Sustainability Test 3

| Activity Statement: Reshaping and Rehabilitation of Roads | | |
|--|--|---|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps | (0) 1 2  4 5 |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps | (0)  2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste | (0) 1  3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | Quantity and type of materials | (0) 1 2 3  5 |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | Minimum flows of water | (0)  2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas | (0) 1 2 3  5 |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | Financial or other contributions | (0) 1 2 3  5 |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | Number of women empowered |  1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | Number of people employed | (0) 1 2 3 4  5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | Description of proposal to meet this aim | (0) 1 2 3  5 |
| Access: to land should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0)  2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to water should be improved | Number of people assisted |  1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to transport should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4  5 |
| Sanitation : should be improved | Number of people assisted |  1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | Environmental Report | (0) 1 2 3  5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | Occurrence Report | (0)  2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring | (0) 1 2 3  5 |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3  5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3  5 |

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 3

| Activity Statement: Reshaping and Rehabilitation of Roads | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | 3 | Project has no significant effect on protected areas |
| Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | 1 | Removal of top soils of lands around the project |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | 0 | The project does not influence energy use |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | 2 | Dust pollution into the atmosphere during construction |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | 4 | Filling materials such as sand to be excavated during around the project site |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | 1 | Interfere with flow of water bodies |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | 4 | Improvement and Accessibility to transport by communities |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | 4 | Reduction of travel time and transport fares |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | 0 | No direct response to particular gender |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | 5 | Communities will provide labour to the project |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | 4 | Communities provide unskilled labour |
| Access: to land should be improved | 1 | People will be deprived of land |
| Access: to water should be improved | 0 | Does not affect supply of water |
| Access: to transport should be improved | 5 | Transport will be made easier |
| Sanitation : should be improved | 0 | Project will not affect sanitation |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | 4 | Project is accessible to all |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | 1 | Over speeding in settlements |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | 4 | Transport will boost trading and reduce transportation cost |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | 4 | Laterite and top soil for filling of roads to be obtained locally |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | 4 | Promotion of commercial activities along the road |

Sustainability Test 4

| Activity Statement: Extension of Electricity to newly built up areas | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■ |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■ |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | Quantity and type of materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■ |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | Minimum flows of water | ■ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■ |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | Financial or other contributions | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■ |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | Number of women empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■ |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | Number of people employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■ |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | Description of proposal to meet this aim | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■ |
| Access: to land should be improved | Number of people assisted | ■ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to water should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■ |
| Access: to transport should be improved | Number of people assisted | ■ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation : should be improved | Number of people assisted | ■ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | Environmental Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■ |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | Occurrence Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■ |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■ |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■ |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■ |

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 4

| Activity Statement: Extension of Electricity to newly built up areas | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | 3 | No significant adverse effect on protected areas |
| Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | 0 | Project does not degrade land |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | 5 | Project produces electricity |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | 0 | Does not discharge pollutants |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | 3 | No significant effect on the use of raw materials |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | 0 | Does not affect water bodies |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | 4 | Project facilitate cohesion among local people |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | 4 | Promotes well-being of communities |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | 4 | Provides services easier |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | 4 | Project provides jobs for the local people |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | 4 | Communities involvement by provision of employment |
| Access: to land should be improved | 0 | Does not ensure land distribution |
| Access: to water should be improved | 3 | No significant effect in the provision of water |
| Access: to transport should be improved | 0 | Does not provide access to transport |
| Sanitation : should be improved | 0 | Project does not affect sanitation |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | 4 | Project does not discriminate against any particular group |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | 1 | Project can cause fire disaster |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | 4 | Project facilitates job creation thus promotes growth |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | 4 | Projects ensures provision of services to locals |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | 5 | Project will enhance job creation hence retention of capital |

Sustainability Test 5

| Activity Statement: Construction of Classroom Blocks | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | Quantity and type of materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | Minimum flows of water | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | Financial or other contributions | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | Number of women empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | Number of people employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | Description of proposal to meet this aim | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to land should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to water should be improved | Number of people assisted | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to transport should be improved | Number of people assisted | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation : should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | Environmental Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | Occurrence Report | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 5

| Activity Statement: Construction of Classroom Blocks | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | 0 | Project not within protected areas |
| Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | 3 | No significant effect |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | 3 | No significant effect |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | 3 | No effect on pollution |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | 4 | Use of local materials for construction |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | 0 | Does not affect water bodies |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | 4 | Locals involved in project site selection and construction |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | 4 | Project would enhance access to education |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | 3 | Project is for general improvement and not selective |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | 4 | Provision of local labour for women and local people |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | 4 | Locals contribute labour |
| Access: to land should be improved | 3 | Does not affect access to land |
| Access: to water should be improved | 0 | Does not affect access to water |
| Access: to transport should be improved | 0 | Does not affect access to transport |
| Sanitation : should be improved | 4 | Replaces old and dilapidated structures |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | 5 | Project is open to all groups |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | 0 | Does not cause any risks |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | 4 | Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | 4 | Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | 3 | Project has no significant effect on capital investment |

Sustainability Test 6

| Activity Statement: Construction of Teachers Bungalows | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps | ■ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | Quantity and type of materials | (0) 1 2 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | Minimum flows of water | ■ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | Financial or other contributions | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | Number of women empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | Number of people employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | Description of proposal to meet this aim | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to land should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to water should be improved | Number of people assisted | ■ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to transport should be improved | Number of people assisted | ■ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation : should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | Environmental Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | Occurrence Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

Sustainability Test 6

| Activity Statement: Supply of Classroom Furniture | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | Quantity and type of materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | Minimum flows of water | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | Financial or other contributions | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | Number of women empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | Number of people employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | Description of proposal to meet this aim | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to land should be improved | Number of people assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to water should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to transport should be improved | Number of people assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation : should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | Environmental Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | Occurrence Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 7

| Activity Statement: Supply of Classroom Furniture | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | 2 | Project would intensify chainsaw activities in forest reserve |
| Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | 2 | Activity would create deforestation |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | 4 | Wood off cuts would be used for charcoal and saw dust used for cooking |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | 1 | Project would pollute water bodies |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | 4 | Wood off cuts would be used for charcoal and saw dust used for cooking |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | 2 | Felling of trees at sources of rivers |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | 2 | Project does not seek opinion of communities |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | 4 | Furniture would ensure good posture for studies |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | 3 | Not women focused |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | 4 | Project provide jobs for the local people |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | 3 | Communities not involved project formulation and implementation |
| Access: to land should be improved | 0 | Project does not distribute land |
| Access: to water should be improved | 2 | Felling of trees could cause drying streams |
| Access: to transport should be improved | 0 | Project does not improved access to transport |
| Sanitation : should be improved | 2 | Projects works against the aim as a lot of saw dust are generated |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | 4 | Schools without adequate furniture would benefit from the supply of furniture |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | 3 | No significant effect |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | 4 | Activity provides employment for the people |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | 4 | Wood can be acquire locally for the furniture |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | 4 | Local people get employment and increase in income |

Sustainability Test 8

| Activity Statement: Construction of Administration Block | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps | ■ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps | ■ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required | ■ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | Quantity and type of materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | Minimum flows of water | ■ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | Financial or other contributions | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | Number of women empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | Number of people employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | Description of proposal to meet this aim | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to land should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to water should be improved | Number of people assisted | ■ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to transport should be improved | Number of people assisted | ■ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation : should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | Environmental Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | Occurrence Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 8

| Activity Statement: Construction of Administration Block | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | 0 | Does not affect protected areas |
| Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | 0 | Does not affect land degradation |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | 0 | Project does not ensure energy use |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | 3 | No significant effect on pollution |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | 4 | Local raw materials like sand, wood, stone would be used |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | 0 | Does not affect rivers and water bodies |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | 3 | No significant effect |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | 3 | No significant effect |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | 3 | No significant effect on empowering women |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | 4 | Local labour is provided during construction |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | 4 | Communities involved in site selection and construction |
| Access: to land should be improved | 3 | No significant effect |
| Access: to water should be improved | 0 | Does not ensure access to water |
| Access: to transport should be improved | 0 | Does not provide access to transport |
| Sanitation : should be improved | 3 | No significant effect |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | 3 | No significant effect |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | 3 | Project would not cause any risk |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | 4 | Projects provides employment for the locals to earn income |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | 4 | Local materials like sand, stones, wood water would be used during construction |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | 4 | Local materials and labour are used during construction |

Sustainability Test 9

| Activity Statement: Construction of Bungalows for DA Staff | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | Quantity and type of materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | Minimum flows of water | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | Financial or other contributions | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | Number of women empowered | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | Number of people employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | Description of proposal to meet this aim | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to land should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to water should be improved | Number of people assisted | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to transport should be improved | Number of people assisted | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation : should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | Environmental Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | Occurrence Report | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 9

| Activity Statement: Construction of Bungalows for DA Staff | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | 1 | Farming land and trees would be destroyed |
| Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | 3 | No significant effect on land degradation |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | 3 | No significant effect |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized | 3 | No significant effect |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | 4 | Local raw materials like sand, stone and wood would be used |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | 0 | Not relevant to basic aims and objectives |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | 4 | Project offers employment for the local people |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | 4 | Projects ensures benefit to the work force (DA workers) |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | 0 | Projects does not have bearing on gender |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | 4 | Local employment creation |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | 4 | Community involved in site selection and project implementation |
| Access: to land should be improved | 1 | Farmers are deprived of land |
| Access: to water should be improved | 0 | Does not affect access to water |
| Access: to transport should be improved | 0 | Does not ensure access to transport |
| Sanitation : should be improved | 3 | No effect on sanitation |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | 3 | No significant effect |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | 0 | Not relevant to the basic aims and objectives |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | 4 | Employment generated during construction would improve upon economic growth |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | 4 | Local raw materials like wood, sand and labour would be used |

| | | |
|---|----------|--|
| <p>Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour</p> | <p>4</p> | <p>Skills training is imparted to the local people during construction</p> |
|---|----------|--|

Sustainability Test 10

| Activity Statement: Construction of Water Closet | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | Quantity and type of materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | Minimum flows of water | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | Financial or other contributions | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | Number of women empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | Number of people employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | Description of proposal to meet this aim | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to land should be improved | Number of people assisted | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to water should be improved | Number of people assisted | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: to transport should be improved | Number of people assisted | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation : should be improved | Number of people assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | Environmental Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | Occurrence Report | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 10

| Activity Statement: Construction of Water Closet | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical | 0 | Does not affect any protected land |
| Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced | 0 | Does not cause any degradation on land |
| Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels | 0 | Does not produce any effect on energy |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised | 1 | General volume of waste and odour discharged into the atmosphere |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical | 4 | Local raw materials and stones, wood judiciously used |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character | 3 | Do not affect water bodies |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical | 4 | Community uses project effectively |
| Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression | 4 | Project ensures good health and well being |
| Gender: The activity should empower women | 3 | The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not empower women |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | 4 | Jobs are created, care takers and cleaners are employed |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections) | 4 | WASTAN control over the toilet facility |
| Access: to land should be improved | 0 | Project not relevant to the aims and objectives |
| Access: to water should be improved | 0 | Project not relevant to the aims and objectives |
| Access: to transport should be improved | 0 | Project not relevant to the aims and objectives |
| Sanitation : should be improved | 5 | Ensure improved environmental sanitation |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people | 4 | Project does not restrict any group |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced | 3 | The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with vulnerability and risk |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth | 4 | Employment generated during construction will improve economic growth |
| Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | 4 | Local materials, sand, stone, wood and water used during construction |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour | 4 | Skills training is impacted to the local people |

4.6.2 Mitigation Measures on Physical Projects

The Sustainability Test has exposed some adverse effects on sustainable development in the district. The table below shows the mitigation measures:

Table 4.11: Mitigation Measures on Physical Projects for Adansi Asokwa District

| S/N | Activity | Adverse Effects | Mitigation Measures |
|-----|--|--|---|
| 1. | Construction of Market | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land pollution through solid waste generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of Refuse and Skip containers |
| 2. | Construction of Boreholes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depletion of the ozone layer | |
| 3. | Construction of Water closet | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of volume of waste and odour in the environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of solid waste disposal Regular spraying of toilet facility |
| 4. | Reshaping and Rehabilitation of Roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water bodies and land. This leads to dust emission into the atmosphere during construction Land Degradation through the removal of top soil during construction Destruction of trees and vegetation Over speeding of Vehicles Blocking of rivers and Subways Deprivation of houses, stores and farm lands and crops along roads. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular spraying of water on the road during construction Replacement of top soil and replanting of trees Construction of speed ramps Construction of Culverts Financial compensation |
| 5. | Extension of Electricity to newly built up areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential fire disaster | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of fire Tender Formation and training of fire volunteers |
| 6. | Construction of Classroom Blocks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felling of trees at project site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree planting |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| 7. | Supply of Classroom Furniture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive felling of tree in forest reserves | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting • Formation of community volunteer groups |
| 8. | Construction of Bungalows for DA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling of trees at project site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting |

Source: AADA- DPCU, 2018

Using the sustainability tools and marching the activities against the criteria it will involve a series of practical measures or interventions to address the impacts.

They include;

- In construction of school blocks, office and residential accommodation, some trees would be planted to replace those ones destroyed. Grass would also be grown around the structures to protect the building and the open spaces from erosion. Pavements would be provided as walkways to the structures.
- In the case of increase in the yield of food crops, adoption of sound agricultural practices to minimize the negative environmental impact would be ensured.
- Landfill sites and treatment plants would be managed such that environmental pollution in the surrounding areas would be minimized or completely avoided. As frequently as possible, the solid and liquid waste would be sprayed with chemicals to kill or eliminate all harmful infectious bacteria. Sites that would become full and filled would be covered completely with sand, and trees would be grown there to generate some vegetation cover.
- Site (cadestal) plans would be prepared for projects in settlements that lack development planning schemes. Where there are development planning schemes, site and building plans would be prepared in relation to the schemes to ensure that structures are well distributed over space in order to avoid haphazard development. The schemes would make adequate provision for sanitary areas, open space, education, residential areas, lorry parks, markets and industrial village.
- Construction of public water closet would be done in a way to avoid slopes so that water bodies downstream do not get contaminated. When full, the materials would be drawn and deposited in trenches purposely prepared for that and treated with chemicals to avoid environmental pollution.

- During the reshaping and construction of roads and drains, some vegetation cover, including big and small trees would be destroyed. After the completion of the roads, some trees would be planted along the roads and site to replace those ones destroyed in course of the construction. In areas where drains would be constructed, care would be taken to ensure that sewerage from houses along the drains are connected to the main drains.
- With regards to the construction of markets, supply of refuse and skip containers would be provided to ensure environmental cleanliness.

In the implementation of the programmes and projects, efforts will be made to manage resources efficiently in order to minimize the negative environmental impact. Consequently, the district goal of improving the well-being of the people would be achieved.

CHAPTER FIVE

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Introduction

The Composite Programme of Action which is designed to cover a period of four years (2018-2021) must be further simplified into various years to specify the activities that will be undertaken within each year of the plan period. This helps the Planner, the implementing agencies and other stakeholders to know what is happening at each point in the planning cycle. It also serves as a guide for monitoring the progress of the Medium term Development Plan. Annual Action Plans are annual breakdown of the Medium Term Development Plan. The rationale behind this is to identify which activities must be implemented before others especially on-going programmes and projects so that the overall impact of the plan can be felt. This is also necessary since resources are scarce and not all the proposed activities can be undertaken at the same time. It is also worth noting that some activities serve as inputs for other activities while others provide the basis for implementation of others. These reasons among others justify the preparation of Annual Action Plans.

5.2 Implementation Schedules for the District Composite Annual Action Plans

The Annual Plan Implementation schedules are divided into four (4) quarters from January to December in each year. It indicates the various activities and project location to be undertaken in each year of the plan period (2018-2021), the time frame with respect to quarters, the annual budget and implementing agencies. The table below represents the District Composite Annual Action Plans for the various years of the plan period.

5.3 District Composite Annual Action Plans

Table 5.1 District Composite Annual Action Plan for 2018

| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|----------|--|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Programme/ Sub Programme | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | 1ST | 2ND | 3RD | 4TH | GOG GHC | IGF GHC | Donor GHC | Lead | Collabo rating |
| Financial Sector | Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors and accounts staff (Training and Capacity Building) | Asokwa | | Revenue Collectors trained | → | | | | | 8,000 (IGF) | | Finance | Cent. Admin |
| Financial Sector | Organise Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings) | The four Area Councils | | Social Accountability Forum Organised | → | | | | | 10,000 (IGF) | | Cent. Admin | Finance |
| Financial Sector | Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district | District Wide | | Revenue Database compiled and updated on Monthly basis | → | | | | 10,000 (DACF) | | | Cent. Admin | Finance |
| Financial Sector | Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff who meet their target. | District Wide | | Incentives packages provided and logistics procured | → | | | | | 4,000 (IGF) | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Financial Sector | Identify other forms of revenue sources | District Wide | | Other form of revenue sources identified | → | | | | | 1,000 (IGF) | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Financial Sector | Establish Revenue Task Force and assign | District Wide | | Task force | → | | | | | 4,000 | | Cent. | Finance |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|------------------|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | roles for effective and efficient revenue collection | | | established and functional | | | | | (IGF) | | Admin | |
| Financial Sector | Organize tax education programmes in the district annually | District Wide | | Quarterly tax education organised | → | | | | 3,000 (IGF) | | Finance Dept. | Revenue office Information Dept. |
| Financial Sector | Review District Assembly's bye-laws and gazette of fee-fixing resolution | District Wide | | Assembly's bye-laws reviewed and enforced | → | | | | 6,000 (IGF) | | Cent. Admin | Finance Dept. |
| Financial Sector | Cede some revenue items to the 4 Town councils for collection | District Wide | | No. of revenue items ceded to Town councils for collection | → | | | | 1,000 (IGF) | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin |
| | PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing) | District Wide | | Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing) | → | | | | 15,000 (DACF) | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Training in Bee Keeping and Auto Diagnostic | District Wide | | Training in Bee Keeping and Auto Diagnostic | → | | | | 15,000 (DACF) | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Apprenticeship training(Hands-On/Skills) of the youth and Women in the district | District Wide | | Unemployed youth and women in the | → | | | | 45,960 (DACF) | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|---------------|--------------|--|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | district trained | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Support to One District One Factory programme | District Wide | | One District One Factory programme supported | → | | | | 50,000 (DACF) | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| | AGRICULTURE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Provide extension services, conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DDOs and DDA annually and monitor planting for food and jobs beneficiaries. | District Wide | | Monitoring visit conducted by AEAs | → | | | | | 6,000 (MAG) | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Train and resource 22 extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies annually | District Wide | | 22 extension staff trained and resourced in post-harvest handling technologies | → | | | | | 2,000 (MAG) | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organize one (1) field day each in eight (8) operational areas for thirty(30) farmers each. | District Wide | | Field Day organized for 30 farmers | → | | | | | 8,000 (MAG) | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Support farmers with seedlings and fertilizers(Planting for food and jobs) | District Wide | | Farmers supported with seedlings and fertilizers | → | | | | 40,000 (DACF) | | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Train 30 maize farmers in crib construction and support 2 farmers to | District Wide | | 30 maize farmers trained in crib | → | | | | | 10,000 (MAG) | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |








| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | construct 2 cribs in 2 maize growing communities annually | | | construction | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Organize mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-50 small ruminants, RABIES 100 dogs and cats,NCD-500 birds in the District annually | District Wide | | Mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-50 small ruminants, RABIES 100 dogs and cats,NCD-500 birds in the municipality annually organized | → | | | | | | 6,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organize stakeholders forum for 25 actors in the value chain on the need for collaboration annually | District Wide | | Organize stakeholders forum for 25 actors in the value chain on the need for collaboration annually organized | → | | | | | | 2,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Train 12 technical staff on value chain concepts and its analysis annually | District Wide | | 12 technical staff trained on value chain concepts | → | | | | | | 2,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Sensitize 14 FBOs on the value chain concept by 14 AEAs annually. | District Wide | | 14 FBOs and 14 AEAs sensitized on value chain | → | | | | | | 3,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Train 30 livestock farmers in disease management annually | District Wide | | 30 livestock farmers trained in disease | → | | | | | | 3,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | management annually | | | | | | | Dept. | Admin. |
| Economic Development | Promote off farm income generation activities to generate more income for farm families during off season | District Wide | | Off farm income generation activities to generate more income for farm families during off season promoted | → | | | | | 2,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Train 50 vegetable farmers on attributes and safe use of agro chemicals. | District Wide | | 50 vegetable farmers on attributes and safe use of agro chemicals promoted | → | | | | | 4,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Train 30 okra, pepper and eggplant producers and marketers in post-harvest handling annually | District Wide | | 30 okra, pepper and eggplant producers and marketers in post-harvest handling trained | → | | | | | 3,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Identify and facilitate the linkage of 5 active FBOs to credit sources and industries annually | District Wide | | 5 FBOs identified and linked to credit sources | → | | | | | 2,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Promote the adoption of grading and standardization systems for rice, vegetables, plantain cocoyam and cassava for domestic market in 28 communities through form annually | District Wide | | Adoption of grading standardization systems for rice, vegetables, plantain cocoyam and cassava | → | | | | | 3,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|---------------|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | for domestic market in 28 communities promoted | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Conduct supervision, monitoring & Evaluation of projects and programmes by the DDA annual | District Wide | | Monitoring and evaluation conducted by DDA | → | | | | | 3,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Clampdown the activities of illegal miners | District Wide | | Activities of illegal miners clamp downed | → | | | | | 5,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organise and celebrate District Farmers Day | | | District Farmers day organised | → | | | 20,000 (DACF) | | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Conduct veterinary surveillance and monitoring | District Wide | | veterinary surveillance and monitoring organised | → | | | | | 2,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Strengthen 8 FBOs into active groups and introduce them to the DOC for registration | District Wide | | FBOs groups strengthen | → | | | | | 1,500 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organise educational forums to create awareness and register 500 farmers for the Planting for Food & Job (PFJ) programme | District Wide | | Educational forum organised | → | | | | | 1,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Conduct markets survey | District Wide | | Market surveys organised | → | | | | | 3,200 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic | Organise a training on Rapid plantain | District Wide | | 30 farmers trained on | → | | | | | 2,000 | Agric | Cent. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Development | multiplication for 30 farmers | | | rapid plantain multiplication | | | | | | (MAG) | Dept. | Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organise 4 educational forums on Post-harvest management of grains and tubers in farming communities | District Wide | | Education forum on post harvest management organised | → | | | | | 6,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Educate 400 farmers on the prevention and control of Fall Army Worm (FAW) and the handling and distribution of inputs | District Wide | | 400 farmers trained on Fall Army Worm | → | | | | | 1,500 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organize RELC planning session | District Wide | | Planning session organised | → | | | | | 9,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Establish 10 demonstrations and conduct 20 field days on PFJ crops (rice, maize, Eggplant, tomato and pepper) | District Wide | | 10 field demonstration organised | → | | | | | 2,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Conduct supervision Monitoring and Evaluation of field activities and programmes by DCE & DDA | District Wide | | Monitoring and Evaluation organised | → | | | | | 10,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Administration (Payment of utilities, maintenance and repair of vehicles, stationery, waste mgt. etc) | District Wide | | | → | | | | | 5,000 (MAG) | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Purchase of Desk Top computer, printer, Digital Camera and Steel cabinet for the offices | District Wide | | Office equipments procured | → | | | 10,000 (DAF) | | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Conduct two (2) sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart | District wide | | Farmers trained on climate change | → | | | | | 3,000 | Agric | Cent. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | agricultural technologies | | | adoption | | | | | | (MAG) | Dept. | Admin. |
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Construction of 1 No- 3 unit Classroom Block with office , store, mechanized Borehole and furniture | koben | | 1 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed | → | | | | | 300,000 (DA CF) | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |
| Social Service Delivery | Construction of 1 No- 3 unit Classroom Block with office , store, mechanized Borehole and furniture | Asokwa | | 1 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed | → | | | | | 300,000 (DA CF) | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |
| Social Service Delivery | Completion of D/A JHS B Classroom Block | Bodwesango | | D/A JHS B Classroom block completed | → | | | | | 60,000 | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |
| Social Service Delivery | Procure 1,200 Dual desk for schools | District Wide | | 1,200 dual desk procured | → | | | | | 146,000 (DA CF) | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Support for STME | District Wide | | STME supported. | → | | | | | 5,000 (IGF) | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Monitor the implementation of the School feeding programme | District Wide | | Implementation of the School feeding programme monitored | → | | | | | 2,000 (IGF) | GES | Cent. Admin. |

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| Social Service Delivery | Support the District Directorate of Education to acquire logistics to run the EMIS | District Wide | | Logistics acquired to run EMIS |  | 10,000 (DACF) | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to Sports Development | District Wide | | Sports Development supported |  | 20,000 (DACF) | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Expand non-formal education in partnership with the community groups, NGO's and private providers | District Wide | | Non Formal Education expanded |  | | 5,000 (IGF) | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school | District Wide | | SPAM meetings organised for teachers |  | | 3,000 (IGF) | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education | District Wide | | Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education organised |  | | 3,000 (IGF) | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships | District Wide | | Counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate organised |  | | 3,000 (IGF) | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to Polio and Rol Back | District Wide | | Reports on Polio and Roll Back |  | 5,000 (DACF) | | | GHS | Cent. Admin |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GHS |
| Social Service Delivery | Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning | District Wide | | Monitoring and supervision on family planning organised | → | | | | | 2,500 (IGF) | | | GHS | Cent. Admin. | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to Roll Back Malaria programme | District Wide | | Roll Back Malaria Programme implemented yearly | → | | | | | 5,000 (IGF) | | | GHS | Cent. Admin | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to district response initiative (0.5%) on HIV/AIDS | District Wide | | District Response initiative activities done | → | | | | 15,000 (DA CF) | | | | GHS | Cent. Admin | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to immunization programmes in the district | District Wide | | Immuization programmes supported in the district | → | | | | 10,000 (DA CF) | | | | GHS | Cent. Admin | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Organize Know Your Status campaign on HIV/AIDS | District Wide | | Know Your Status campaign organized on HIV/AIDS | → | | | | | 5,000 (IGF) | | | GHS | Cent. Admin | | | | |
| | WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Construction of 3No 10-Seater WC Toilet with mechanized Borehole in selected communities | Akrofuom Aboabo Fumso | | 3No. 10-Seater WC Toilet with mechanized Borehole constructed | → | | | | | | 500,000 (GOG) | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Construction of 3 No. Borehole in 3 selected communities | Betenase Ayokoa Akrofrom | | 3No.borehole constructed in selected communities | → | | | 40,000 (DAF) | | | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Management of final disposal sites | District wide | | Final disposal sites managed | → | | | 100,000 (DAF) | 10,000 (IGF) | | | Env'tal Health | Cent. Admin. |
| | SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Provide scholarship for brilliant but needy students | District Wide | | Scholarship for brilliant but needy students provided | → | | | 40,000 (DAF) | | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged | District Wide | | Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged conducted | → | | | 10,000 (DAF) | | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities | District Wide | | Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities | → | | | | 3,000 (IGF) | | | DSW/ CD | |

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| Social Service Delivery | Support to the LEAP programme | District Wide | | LEAP beneficiaries sensitized | → | | 2,000 (IGF) | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Educate the populace on issues of child labour, child neglect, child abuse and child trafficking on FM stations, Churches, Mosques and Communities | District Wide | | People of the district sensitized on effects of child related issues | → | | 1,000 (IGF) | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Equipment, tools and stationery for the Social welfare and community development office | Asokwa | | Procurement report | → | | 4,000 (IGF) | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Investigate the background of CBOs/NGOs and register them | District Wide | | Training report | → | | 1,000 (IGF) | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Organize 4 mass meetings in Rural communities | District Wide | | 500 adults educated on how to improve their living standards and child protection issues | → | 4,000 (DA CF) | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Sensitize 8 Public and Private schools on topics such as Teenage pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, Personal Hygiene and Child Labour | District Wide | | 1000 students sensitized on the various topics | → | 3,000 (DA CF) | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Visit 5 communities to Organize Communal Labour for Development Projects and keep good environmental sanitation | District Wide | | Communal labour in 5 communities organized | → | | 1,000 (IGF) | | DSW/ CD | |

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| Social Service Delivery | Organize 4 study groups in rural communities to help find solution to social/community problem | District Wide | | 4 Study groups organized to find solutions to identified community problems | → | | 2,000 (IGF) | | | DSW/ CD | |
| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Provide 100No. street bulbs and accessories for 19 electoral areas | District Wide | | list of beneficiary electoral areas | → | | 70,000 (DACF) | | | Cent. Admin. | ECG |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Support 5 rural communities that are not connected to the national grid to have access to electricity | District Wide | | Access to electricity enhanced | → | | 100,000 (DACF) | | | ECG | Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Extend electricity to newly developed areas in various communities | District Wide | | Report on beneficiary communities | → | | 40,000 (DACF) | | | ECG | Cent. Admin. |
| | DISASTER MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Planting of trees along river banks | District Wide | | Report on tree planting exercise | → | | 7,000 (DACF) | | | Forestry Commission | NADMO |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Conduct public education on dangers of bush fire | District Wide | | Public education report on bushfires | → | | 8,000 (DACF) | | | NADMO, GNFS | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Undertake afforestation programme (tree planting exercise) | District Wide | | Report on tree planting exercise | → | | 7,000 (DACF) | | | Forestry Commission | NADMO |

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| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Education on disaster risk reduction on the proper usage of LPG | District Wide | | Report on disaster risk reduction | → | 7,000 (DA CF) | | | NADMO | Cent. Admin. |
| | SPATIAL PLANNING | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Hazard mapping and Assessment | District Wide | | Report on Hazard mapping and assessment | → | 3,000 (DA CF) | | | NADMO | Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Support to Disaster victims | District Wide | | NADMO report | → | 100,000 (DA CF) | | | NADMO | Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Embark on Quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings | Asokwa | | Approval of layouts and development applications | → | | 2,500 (IGF) | | PPD | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Embark on Street Naming and Property Addressing System | District Wide | | Street Naming organised Property Addressing System | → | 50,000 (DA CF) | | | PPD | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Preparation and validation of the District Medium Term Development Plan | District wide | | DMTDP Prepared | → | 25,000 (DA CF) | | | DPCU | Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure | Prepare local plans for selected | Selected | | Layouts/Planning | → | 20,000 | | | PPD | Works |

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| Delivery and Management | communities | communities | | Schemes developed for communities without layouts | | | | | (DAF) | | | | Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Organize site meetings for project implementation | District Wide | | Site meetings for project implementation organised | → | | | | | 1,000 (IGF) | | | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Support to Community Initiated Projects | District Wide | | Community Initiated Projects supported by the DA | → | | | | 20,000 (DAF) | | | | Cent. Admin. Works Dept. |
| | ROADS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Reshaping of feeder roads in some selected areas in the district | 1.Fumso-Aboabo 2.Fumso market Par 3.Ansa-Desubimadwe ne | | Feeder roads in some selected areas reshaped | → | | | | | 150,000 (DAF) | | | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. Transport Dept. |
| | ENVIRONMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service | Support to Hygiene Education and Food | District Wide | | Hygiene Education | → | | | | | 2,500 | | | |

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| Delivery | vendor screening | | | organised | | | | | (DACF) | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Evacuation of refuse | District Wide | | Refuse Evacuated | → | | | | 100,000 (DACF) | | | Env. GHS | |
| Social Service Delivery | Support Zoomlion activities under the public –private partnership in Sanitation management (funds for fumigation and sanitation activities) | District Wide | | PPP in waste management implemented. | → | | | | 100,000 (DACF) | | | Zoomlion Company Ltd Env. | Env. |
| GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management and Administration | Support to 4 Sub District Structures | The 4 area councils | | Sub district supported | → | | | | 70,000 (DACF) | | | Cent. Admin. | |
| Management and Administration | Support to other departmental Activities | District Wide | | Departments supported | → | | | | 10,000 (DACF) | | | Cent. Admin. | |
| Management and Administration | Support to District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation | District Wide | | District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation organised | → | | | | 40,000 (DACF) | | | Cent. Admin. | |
| Management and Administration | Organise Capacity Building Training for DA Staff | District Wide | | Capacity Building Training for DA Staff organised | → | | | | 40,000 (DACF) | | | Cent. Admin. | |
| Management and Administration | Support the celebration of national programmes (6th March, 1st July, AU day etc.) | District Wide | | Celebration of National programmes supported | → | | | | 20,000 (DACF) | | | Cent. Admin. | |

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| Management and Administration | Procure Office logistics such computers, laptops, printers, Stationery and Equipment's | Adansi Asokwa District Assembly | | Office Stationery and Equipment procured | → | 50,000 (DA CF) | | | Cent. Admin. |
| Management and Administration | Procure Office Executive Tables for Heads of Departments | Adansi Asokwa District Assembly | | Office Executive Tables procured | → | 40,000 (DA CF) | | | Cent. Admin. |
| Management and Administration | Sitting Allowances to Hon. Assembly Members | Adansi Asokwa District Assembly | | Sitting Allowances paid to Hon. Assembly Members | → | | | | Cent. Admin. |
| | Provide end of year incentive packages to Hon. Assembly Members and Staff | Adansi Asokwa District Assembly | | | → | | | | Cent. Admin. |
| Management and Administration | Support to security services | District Wide | | | → | | 10,000 (IGF) | | Cent. Admin. |
| Management and Administration | Maintenance of District Assembly Official Vehicles | District Wide | | Official vehicle maintained | → | 30,000 (DA CF) | | | Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Maintenance of District Assembly Office buildings | Asokwa | | Office building maintained | → | 5,000 (DA CF) | | | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure | Conversion of Existing Building to | Asokwa | | Existing building | → | 100,000 | | | Works Cent. |

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| Delivery and Management | Departmental Offices | | | converted into departmental office | | | | | (DACF) | | | Dept. | Admin. |
| | GENDER EQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Equip women with entrepreneurial skills and link the up with start-up capital | District Wide | | 10 Women groups equipped with Entrepreneurial skills and linked with start-up capital | → | | | | 5,000 (DACF) | | | BAC | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Capacity building on Gender mainstreaming | District Wide | | Stakeholders trained on Gender mainstreaming | → | | | | 5,000 (DACF) | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Gender sensitization and awareness | District Wide | | Stakeholders sensitized on Gender | → | | | | | 1,000 (IGF) | | DSW/ CD | |
| Management and Administration | Education on Domestic Violence against Women | District Wide | | Education on Domestic Violence Against Women organised | → | | | | | 1,000 (IGF) | | DSW /CD | |

Source: AADA-DPCU 2018

Table 5.2 composite Annual Action Plan 2019

| Programme/ Sub Programme | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------|--|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | 1ST | 2ND | 3RD | 4TH | GOG GHC | IGF GHC | Donor GHC | Lead | Collaborating |
| Financial Sector | Organise Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings) | The four Town Council | | Social Accountability Forum Organised | → | | | | 30,000 | | | Cent. Admin | Finance |
| Financial Sector | Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors and accounts staff (Training and Capacity Building) | Asokwa | | Revenue Collectors trained | → | | | | | 8,000 | | Finance | Cent. Admin |
| Financial Sector | Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district | District Wide | | Revenue Database compiled and updated on Monthly basis | → | | | | 40,000 | | | Cent. Admin | Finance |
| Financial Sector | Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff who meet their target. | District Wide | | Incentives packages provided and logistics procured | → | | | | | 4,000 | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Financial Sector | Recruit additional revenue commission collectors | District Wide | | Additional revenue commission collectors recruited | → | | | | | 2,000 | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Financial Sector | Identify other forms of revenue sources | District Wide | | Other form of revenue sources identified | → | | | | | 1,000 | | Finance Dept. | Cent. |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Admin. | |
| Financial Sector | Establish Revenue Task Force and assign roles for effective and efficient revenue collection | District Wide | | Task force established | → | | | | | 4,000 | | | Cent. Admin | Finance |
| Financial Sector | Valuation of properties in additional communities and computerization of property rates data | District Wide | | Properties valued in additional communities | → | | | | | 50,000 | | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Financial Sector | Organize tax education programmes in the district annually | District Wide | | Quarterly tax education organised | → | | | | | 3,000 | | | Finance Dept. | Revenue office Information Dept. |
| Financial Sector | Review District Assembly's bye-laws and gazette of fee-fixing resolution | District Wide | | Assembly's bye-laws reviewed and enforced | → | | | | | 8,000 | | | Cent. Admin | Finance Dept. |
| Financial Sector | Cede some revenue items to the 4 Town councils for collection | District Wide | | No. of revenue items ceded to Town councils for collection | → | | | | | 1,000 | | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin |
| | PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Training in poultry farming ,fish farming and sheep and goat rearing | District Wide | | Farmers trained in poultry, fish, sheep and goat rearing | → | | | | | 10,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Community based training in Beads production, soap making, pomade, cosmetics, baking and confectionaries | District Wide | | Community based training in Beads production soap making, pomade, cosmetics, | → | | | | | 40,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |

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| | | | | baking and confectionaries carried out | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Training in Records Keeping, Marketing and Customer Care and Business Management | District Wide | | Training in Records Keeping, Marketing and Customer Care and Business Management carried out | → | | | | 10,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Occupational Safety and Environmental Health Training | District Wide | | Occupational Safety and Environmental Health Training conducted | → | | | | 5,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing) | District Wide | | Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing) | → | | | | 15,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Training in Automobile Diagnostic | District Wide | | Training in Automobile Diagnostic carried out | → | | | | 2,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Apprenticeship training for 100 unemployed youth in the district | District Wide | | 100 unemployed youth in the district trained | → | | | | 10,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Provision of start-up kits to 100 graduate apprentices | District Wide | | Start-up kits to 100 graduate apprentices provided | → | | | | 20,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Support to One District One Factory programme | District Wide | | One District One Factory programme supported | → | | | | 50,000 | | | BAC | Cent. |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Admin. |
| | AGRICULTURE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Provide extension services, conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DDOs and DDA annually and monitor planting for food and jobs beneficiaries. | District Wide | | Monitoring visit conducted by AEAs | → | | | | | | 6,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Train and resource 22 extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies annually | District Wide | | 22 extension staff trained and resourced in post-harvest handling technologies | → | | | | | | 4,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organize one (1) field day each in eight (8) operational areas for thirty(30) farmers each. | District Wide | | Field Day organized for 30 farmers | → | | | | | | 5,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Construct 2No. Ultra Modern Market Facility at Papiiso and Aboabo as Commercial Hubs | Papiiso, Aboabo | | Ultra modern market constructed at Papiiso and Aboabo | → | | | 200,000 | | | | Works Dpt | Cent. Admin |
| Economic Development | Organize mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-50 small ruminants, RABIES 100 dogs and cats,NCD-500 birds in the municipality annually | District Wide | | Mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-50 small ruminants, RABIES 100 dogs and cats,NCD-500 birds in the municipality annually organized | → | | | | | | 6,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |

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| Economic Development | Organize stakeholders forum for 25 actors in the value chain on the need for collaboration annually | District Wide | | Organize stakeholders forum for 25 actors in the value chain on the need for collaboration annually organized | → | | | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Train 12 technical staff on value chain concepts and its analysis annually | District Wide | | 12 technical staff trained on value chain concepts | → | | | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Sensitize 14 FBOs on the value chain concept by 14 AEAs annually. | District Wide | | 14 FBOs and 14 AEAs sensitized on value chain | → | | | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Train 30 livestock farmers in disease management annually | District Wide | | 30 livestock farmers trained in disease management annually | → | | | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Promote off farm income generation activities to generate more income for farm families during off season | District Wide | | Off farm income generation activities to generate more income for farm families during off season promoted | → | | | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Identify and facilitate the linkage of 5 active FBOs to credit sources and industries annually | District Wide | | 5 FBOs identified and linked to credit sources | → | | | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Promote the adoption of grading and standardization systems for rice, vegetables, plantain cocoyam and cassava for domestic market in 28 communities | District Wide | | Adoption of grading sources standardization systems for rice, vegetables, plantain | → | | | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |

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| | through form annually | | | cocoyam and cassava for domestic market in 28 communities promoted | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Conduct supervision, monitoring & Evaluation of projects and programmes by the DDA annual | District Wide | | Monitoring and evaluation conducted by DDA | → | | | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. | |
| Economic Development | Clampdown the activities of illegal miners | District Wide | | Activities of illegal miners clamp downed | → | | | | | 5,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. | |
| Economic Development | Organise and celebrate District Farmers Day | | | District Farmers day organised | → | | | 30,000 | | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. | |
| Economic Development | Conduct veterinary surveillance and monitoring | District Wide | | veterinary surveillance and monitoring organised | → | | | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. | |
| Economic Development | Strengthen 8 FBOs into active groups and introduce them to the DOC for registration | District Wide | | FBOs groups strengthen | → | | | | | 1,500 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. | |
| Economic Development | Supply of seed, fertilizers etc/Planting for Food and Jobs | District Wide | | seedlngs and fertilizers supplied to farmers | → | | | 70,000 | | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. | |
| Economic Development | Organise educational forums to create awareness and register 500 farmers for the Planting for Food & Job (PFJ) programme | District Wide | | Educational forum organised | → | | | | | 480 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. | |

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|----------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|--------|-------------|--------------|
| Economic Development | Conduct markets survey | District Wide | | Market surveys organised | → | | | | 3,200 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organise a training on Rapid plantain multiplication for 30 farmers | District Wide | | 30 farmers trained on rapid plantain multiplication | → | | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organise 4 educational forums on Post-harvest management of grains and tubers in farming communities | District Wide | | Education forum on post harvest management organised | → | | | | 6,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Educate 400 farmers on the prevention and control of Fall Army Worm (FAW) and the handling and distribution of inputs | District Wide | | 400 farmers trained on Fall Army Worm | → | | | | 1,500 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organize RELC planning session | District Wide | | Planning session organised | → | | | | 9,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Establish 10 demonstrations and conduct 20 field days on PFJ crops (rice, maize, tomato and pepper) | District Wide | | 10 field demonstration organised | → | | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Monitoring and backstopping of field activities by DAOs | District Wide | | Monitoring and backstopping organised | → | | | | 4,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Conduct supervision Monitoring and Evaluation of field activities and programmes by DCE & DDA | District Wide | | Monitoring and Evaluation organised | → | | | | 10,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Administration (Payment of utilities, maintenance and repair of vehicles, | District Wide | | | → | | | | 5,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |

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| | stationery, waste mgt. etc) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Conduct two (2) sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies | District wide | | Farmers trained on climate change adoption | → | | | | | 3,000 | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Construction of 2 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities | Aduposo, Amanokrom | | 2 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed | → | | | | | 500,000 | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |
| Social Service Delivery | Construction of 2 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities | Badwe, Nsokote Anomaabo | | 2 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed | → | | | | | 500,000 | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |
| Social Service Delivery | Supply 300No. mono and dual desk for pupils and 50No. Table and Chairs for Teachers | Selected Schools | | 300 Dual Desk and mono desk for pupils Supplied | → | | | | | 80,000 | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |
| Social Service Delivery | Support for STME | District Wide | | STME supported. | → | | | | | 10,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Monitor the implementation of the School feeding programme | District Wide | | Implementation of the School feeding programme monitored | → | | | | | 2,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |

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|-------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|--|--------|--------|--|-----|--------------|
| Social Service Delivery | Organize Best Teacher Award scheme | District Wide | | Best Teacher Award scheme organized | | | 20,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Support the Inspectorate Division to monitor various schools | District Wide | | Schools monitored | | | 3,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Organize workshop for Head teachers and class teachers to sharpen their skills | District Wide | | No. of Head teachers and class teachers trained | | | 8,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Support the District Directorate of Education to acquire logistics to run the EMIS | District Wide | | Logistics acquired to run EMIS | | 10,000 | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Support the Education Directorate to acquire stationery | Asokwa | | Stationery acquired | | | 3,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to Sports Development | District Wide | | Sports Development supported | | 20,000 | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Expand non-formal education in partnership with the community groups, NGO's and private providers | District Wide | | Non Formal Education expanded | | 5,000 | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school | District Wide | | SPAM meetings organised for teachers | | 3,000 | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education | District Wide | | Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education organised | | 3,000 | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |

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|-------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|-----------|-------|--|-----|--------------|
| Social Service Delivery | Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships | District Wide | | counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate organised | → | | | | 3,000 | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning | District Wide | | Monitoring and supervision on family planning organised | → | | | | | 2,500 | | GHS | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to Roll Back Malaria programme (0.5%) | District Wide | | Roll Back Malaria Programme implemented yearly | → | | | | 16,539.56 | | | GHS | Cent. Admin |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to district response initiative (0.5%) on HIV/AIDS | District Wide | | District Response initiative activities done | → | | | | 11,657.29 | | | GHS | Cent. Admin |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to immunization programmes in the district | District Wide | | Immuization programmes supported in the district | → | | | | 5,000 | | | GHS | Cent. Admin |
| Social Service Delivery | Organize Know Your Status campaign on HIV/AIDS | District Wide | | Know Your Status campaign organized on HIV/AIDS | → | | | | | 5,000 | | GHS | Cent. Admin |
| Social Service Delivery | Provide adequate health equipment, logistics in health delivery | District Wide | | Health equipment supplied | → | | | | 50,000 | | | GHS | Cent. Admin. |

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|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---------|-------|--|---------|--------------|
| Social Service Delivery | Carry out full Renovation works on some Health centres | Anhwiaso, Asokwa, Wioso, Aboabo | | Health centres renovated | → | 500,000 | | | GHS | Cent. Admin |
| | WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Construction of 2No. Mechanized Boreholes | Anitoa Aboankyewo nwe, New Atatem | | 2No. Mechanized Boreholes constructed | → | 40,000 | | | | Cent. Admin |
| Social Service Delivery | Construction of 5No. Mechanized Boreholes | District wide | | 5No. Mechanized Boreholes constructed | → | 70,000 | | | | Cent. Admin |
| | SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Provide scholarship for brilliant but needy students | District Wide | | Scholarship for brilliant but needy students provided | → | 40,000 | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged | District Wide | | Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged conducted | → | 10,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | | | | | → | 10,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Conduct quarterly inspection of Day Care Centres. | District Wide | | Quarterly inspection of Day Care Centres | → | | 2,000 | | DSW/ CD | |

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|-------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|-------|-------|--|--|------------|
| | | | | conducted | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities | District Wide | | Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities | → | | | | | 3,000 | | | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour | District Wide | | Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour | → | | | | 6,000 | | | | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to the LEAP programme | District Wide | | LEAP beneficiaries sensitized | → | | | | | 2,000 | | | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Educate the populace on issues of child labour, child neglect, child abuse and child trafficking on FM stations, Churches, Mosques and Communities | District Wide | | People of the district sensitized on effects of child related issues | → | | | | | 1,000 | | | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Equipment, tools and stationery for the Social welfare and community development office | | | Procurement report | → | | | | | 4,000 | | | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Offer support to indigents for free registration and renewal of National Health Insurance | District Wide | | 100 indigents assisted to register for NHIS | → | | | | | 1,000 | | | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Investigate the background of CBOs/NGOs and register them | District Wide | | Training report | → | | | | | 1,000 | | | DSW/ CD |

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|---|---|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|--------|-------|--|------------|--|
| Social Service Delivery | Register 100 people with disability with the NHIS | District Wide | | 100 people with disability registered | → | | | | 5,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Organize 4 mass meetings in Rural communities | District Wide | | 500 adults educated on how to improve their living standards and child protection issues | → | | | | 4,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Organize and form 8 new women's group and supervise the existing groups to empower them economically | District Wide | | 100 women in 8 groups trained in Home management and skills to improve their products | → | | | | 4,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Sensitize 8 Public and Private schools on topics such as Teenage pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, Personal Hygiene and Child Labour | District Wide | | 1000 students sensitized on the various topics | → | | | | 3,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Visit 5 communities to Organize Communal Labour for Development Projects and keep good environmental sanitation | District Wide | | Communal labour in 5 communities organized | → | | | | | 1,000 | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Organize 4 study groups in rural communities to help find solution to social/community problem | District Wide | | 4 Study groups organized to find solutions to identified community problems | → | | | | | 2,000 | | DSW/ CD | |
| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure | Procure 100 low tension poles for various | District Wide | | list of beneficiary | → | | | | 30,000 | | | ECG | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------|--|--|--|---------|--|--|---------------------|--------------|
| Delivery and Management | communities | | | communities | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Provide 100No. street bulbs and accessories for 19 electoral areas | District Wide | | list of beneficiary electoral areas | —————▶ | | | | 70,000 | | | Cent. Admin. | ECG |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Support 5 rural communities that are not connected to the national grid to have access to electricity | District Wide | | Access to electricity enhanced | —————▶ | | | | 100,000 | | | ECG Admin. | Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Extend electricity to newly developed areas in various communities | District Wide | | Report on beneficiary communities | —————▶ | | | | 40,000 | | | ECG Admin. | Cent. Admin. |
| | DISASTER MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Planting of trees along river banks | District Wide | | Report on tree planting exercise | —————▶ | | | | 7,000 | | | Forestry Commission | NADMO |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Conduct public education on dangers of bush fire | District Wide | | Public education report on bushfires | —————▶ | | | | 8,000 | | | NADMO, GNFS | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Undertake afforestation programme (tree planting exercise) | District Wide | | Report on tree planting exercise | —————▶ | | | | 7,000 | | | Forestry Commission | NADMO |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Education on disaster risk reduction on the proper usage of LPG | District Wide | | Report on disaster risk reduction | —————▶ | | | | 7,000 | | | NADMO | |

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|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|---|---------|-------|--|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Public education on flooding food safety after flood emergency | Flood Prone communities | | Public education report on flooding and food safety | → | 4,000 | | | NADMO | |
| | SPATIAL PLANNING | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Hazard mapping and Assessment | District Wide | | Report on Hazard mapping and assessment | → | 3,000 | | | NADMO | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Support to Disaster victims | District Wide | | NADMO report | → | 100,000 | | | NADMO | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Embark on Quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings | | | Approval of layouts and development applications | → | | 2,500 | | PPD | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Embark on Street Naming and Property Addressing System | District Wide | | Street Naming organised Property Addressing System | → | 50,000 | | | PPD | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Prepare local plans for selected communities | Selected communities | | Layouts/Planning Schemes developed for communities without layouts | → | 20,000 | | | PPD | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Organize site meetings for project implementation | District Wide | | site meetings for project implementation | → | | 1,000 | | Works Dept. | |

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|--|--|---------------|--|--|--------|--|--|--|---------|--|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Management | | | | organised | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Support to Community Initiated Projects | District Wide | | Community Initiated Projects supported by the DA | —————→ | | | | | | | Cent. Admin | Works Dept. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Embark on Development Control | District Wide | | Development Control embarked upon | —————→ | | | | 5,000 | | | Works Dept | |
| | ROADS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Construction of 1 No. culverts, U-drains | Brofoyeduru | | Drainage system and access to road network improved in the communities | —————→ | | | | 280,000 | | | Works Dept. | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Reshaping of all feeder roads in the district | District Wide | | All feeder roads in the district reshaped | —————→ | | | | 100,000 | | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. Transport Dept. |
| | ENVIRONMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening | District Wide | | Hygiene Education organised | —————→ | | | | 2,500 | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Evacuation of refuse | District Wide | | Refuse Evacuated | —————→ | | | | 100,000 | | | Env. GHS | |
| Social Service Delivery | Support Zoomlion activities under the public –private partnership in Sanitation management (funds for fumigation and | District Wide | | PPP in waste management implemented. | —————→ | | | | 100,000 | | | Zoom lion | Env. |

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|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--|------------------------|
| | sanitation activities) | | | | | | | | | | | | Company Ltd Env. |
| GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management and Administration | Support to 4 Sub District Structures | Town Council | | Sub district supported | | | | | | 70,000 | | | Cent. Admin. |
| Management and Administration | Support to other departmental Activities | District Wide | | Departments supported | | | | | | 10,000 | | | Cent. Admin. |
| Management and Administration | Support to District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation | District Wide | | District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation organised | | | | | | 40,000 | | | Cent. Admin. |
| Management and Administration | Organise Capacity Building Training for DA Staff | District Wide | | Capacity Building Training for DA Staff organised | | | | | | 40,000 | | | Cent. Admin. |
| Management and Administration | Support the celebration of national programmes (6th March, 1st July, AU day etc.) | District Wide | | Celebration of National programmes supported | | | | | | 20,000 | | | Cent. Admin. |
| Management and Administration | Procure Office logistics such computers, laptops, printers, Stationery and Equipment's | Adansi Asokwa District Assembly | | Office Stationery and Equipment procured | | | | | | 50,000 | | | Cent. Admin. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management and Administration | Procure Office Executive Tables for | Adansi | | Office Executive Tables | | | | | | 40,000 | | | Cent. |

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|--|--|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Administration | Heads of Departments | Asokwa District Assembly | | procured | | | | | | | | Admin. | |
| Management and Administration | Support to security services | District Wide | | | | | | | | 10,000 | | Cent. Admin. | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Maintenance of District Assembly Official Vehicles | District Wide | | Official vehicle maintained | | | | | | 30,000 | | Cent. Admin. | |
| | Maintenance of District Assembly Office buildings | Asokwa | | Office building maintained | | | | | | 5,000 | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Construction of District Assembly Administration Block | Asokwa | | District Assembly Administration Blocked Constructed | | | | | | | | GoG | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Construction of DCE bungalow | Asokwa | | DCE bungalow constructed | | | | | | 230,000 | | Works Dept. Cent. Admin | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Construction of 3 no. 2 bedroom Staff quarters | Asokwa | | Staff quarters constructed | | | | | | 600,000 | | Works Dept. | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Construction of Recreational/Durbar grounds | Brofoyeduru | | Recreational/Durbar grounds coonstructed | | | | | | 80,000 | | Works Dept. | |

| GENDER EQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--------|--|-------------------|
| Social Service Delivery | Equip women with entrepreneurial skills and link the up with start-up capital | District Wide | | 10 Women groups equipped with Entrepreneurial skills and linked with start-up capital | → | | | | | 50,000 | | BAC DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Capacity building on Gender mainstreaming | District Wide | | Stakeholders trained on Gender mainstreaming | → | | | | | 5,000 | | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Gender sensitization and awareness | District Wide | | Stakeholders sensitized on Gender | → | | | | | 1,000 | | DSW/ CD |
| Management and Administration | Education on Domestic Violence against Women | District Wide | | Education on Domestic Voilence Against Women organised | → | | | | | 1,000 | | DSW /CD |

Source: AADA- DPCU, July 2018

Table 5.3 composite Annual Action Plan 2020

| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------|--|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Programme/ Sub Programme | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | 1ST | 2ND | 3RD | 4TH | GOG GHC | IGF GHC | Donor GHC | Lead | Collaborating |
| Financial Sector | Organise Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings) | The four Town Council | | Social Accountability Forum Organised | → | | | | 30,000 | | | Cent. Admin | Finance |
| Financial Sector | Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors and accounts staff (Training and Capacity Building) | Asokwa | | Revenue Collectors trained | → | | | | | 8,000 | | Finance | Cent. Admin |
| Financial Sector | Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district | District Wide | | Revenue Database compiled and updated on Monthly basis | → | | | | 40,000 | | | Cent. Admin | Finance |
| Financial Sector | Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff who meet their target. | District Wide | | Incentives packages provided and logistics procured | → | | | | | 4,000 | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Financial Sector | Recruit additional revenue commission collectors | District Wide | | Additional revenue commission collectors recruited | → | | | | | 2,000 | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin. |

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|----------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|--------|--------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Financial Sector | Identify other forms of revenue sources | District Wide | | Other form of revenue sources identified | → | | 1,000 | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Financial Sector | Establish Revenue Task Force and assign roles for effective and efficient revenue collection | District Wide | | Task force established | → | | 4,000 | | Cent. Admin | Finance |
| Financial Sector | Valuation of properties in additional communities and computerization of property rates data | District Wide | | Properties valued in additional communities | → | | 50,000 | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Financial Sector | Organize tax education programmes in the district annually | District Wide | | Quarterly tax education organised | → | | 3,000 | | Finance Dept. | Revenue office Information Dept. |
| Financial Sector | Review District Assembly's bye-laws and gazette of fee-fixing resolution | District Wide | | Assembly's bye-laws reviewed and enforced | → | | 8,000 | | Cent. Admin | Finance Dept. |
| Financial Sector | Cede some revenue items to the 4 Town councils for collection | District Wide | | No. of revenue items ceded to Town councils for collection | → | | 1,000 | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin |
| | PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Training in poultry farming ,fish farming and sheep and goat rearing | District Wide | | Farmers trained in poultry, fish, sheep and goat rearing | → | 10,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |

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|----------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--------|--|--|-----|-----------------|
| Economic Development | Community based training in Beads production, soap making, pomade, cosmetics, baking and confectionaries | District Wide | | Community based training in Beads production soap making, pomade, cosmetics, baking and confectionaries carried out | → | 40,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Training in Records Keeping, Marketing and Customer Care and Business Management | District Wide | | Training in Records Keeping, Marketing and Customer Care and Business Management carried out | → | 10,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Occupational Safety and Environmental Health Training | District Wide | | Occupational Safety and Environmental Health Training conducted | → | 5,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing) | District Wide | | Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing) | → | 15,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Training in Automobile Diagnostic | District Wide | | Training in Automobile Diagnostic carried out | → | 2,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Apprenticeship training for 100 unemployed youth in the district | District Wide | | 100 unemployed youth in the district trained | → | 10,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic | Provision of start-up kits to 100 | District Wide | | Start-up kits to 100 | → | 20,000 | | | BAC | Cent. |

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|----------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|-----------|--|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| Development | graduate apprentices | | | graduate apprentices provided | | | | | | | | Admin. |
| Economic Development | Support to One District One Factory programme | District Wide | | One District One Factory programme supported | → | | | 50,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| | AGRICULTURE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Provide extension services, conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DDOs and DDA annually and monitor planting for food and jobs beneficiaries. | District Wide | | Monitoring visit conducted by AEAs | → | | | | | 6,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Rehabilitate Fumso Market | Fumso | | Fumso Market rehabilitated | → | | | 1,000,000 | | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Train and resource 22 extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies annually | District Wide | | 22 extension staff trained and resourced in post-harvest handling technologies | → | | | | | 4,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organize one (1) field day each in eight (8) operational areas for thirty(30) farmers each. | District Wide | | Field Day organized for 30 farmers | → | | | | | 5,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organize mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-50 small ruminants, RABIES 100 dogs and cats,NCD-500 birds in the District | District Wide | | Mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-50 small ruminants, RABIES 100 dogs and | → | | | | | 6,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |

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| | annually | | | cats,NCD-500 birds in the municipality annually organized | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Organize stakeholders forum for 25 actors in the value chain on the need for collaboration annually | District Wide | | Organize stakeholders forum for 25 actors in the value chain on the need for collaboration annually organized | → | | | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. | |
| Economic Development | Train 12 technical staff on value chain concepts and its analysis annually | District Wide | | 12 technical staff trained on value chain concepts | → | | | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. | |
| Economic Development | Sensitize 14 FBOs on the value chain concept by 14 AEAs annually. | District Wide | | 14 FBOs and 14 AEAs sensitized on value chain | → | | | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. | |
| Economic Development | Train 30 livestock farmers in disease management annually | District Wide | | 30 livestock farmers trained in disease management annually | → | | | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. | |
| Economic Development | Promote off farm income generation activities to generate more income for farm families during off season | District Wide | | Off farm income generation activities to generate more income for farm families during off season promoted | → | | | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. | |
| Economic Development | Identify and facilitate the linkage of 5 active FBOs to credit sources and industries annually | District Wide | | 5 FBOs identified and linked to credit sources | → | | | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. | |

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|----------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--------|--|--|--|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Economic Development | Promote the adoption of grading and standardization systems for rice, vegetables, plantain cocoyam and cassava for domestic market in 28 communities through form annually | District Wide | | Adoption of grading sources standardization systems for rice, vegetables, plantain cocoyam and cassava for domestic market in 28 communities promoted | → | | | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Conduct supervision, monitoring & Evaluation of projects and programmes by the DDA annual | District Wide | | Monitoring and evaluation conducted by DDA | → | | | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Clampdown the activities of illegal miners | District Wide | | Activities of illegal miners clamp downed | → | | | | | 5,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organise and celebrate District Farmers Day | | | District Farmers day organised | → | 30,000 | | | | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Conduct veterinary surveillance and monitoring | District Wide | | veterinary surveillance and monitoring organised | → | | | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Strengthen 8 FBOs into active groups and introduce them to the DOC for registration | District Wide | | FBOs groups strengthen | → | | | | | 1,500 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Supply of seed, fertilizers etc/Planting for Food and Jobs | District Wide | | seedlgs and fertilizers supplied to farmers | → | 70,000 | | | | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |

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|----------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Economic Development | Organise educational forums to create awareness and register 500 farmers for the Planting for Food & Job (PFJ) programme | District Wide | | Educational forum organised | → | | | 480 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Conduct markets survey | District Wide | | Market surveys organised | → | | | 3,200 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organise a training on Rapid plantain multiplication for 30 farmers | District Wide | | 30 farmers trained on rapid plantain multiplication | → | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organise 4 educational forums on Post-harvest management of grains and tubers in farming communities | District Wide | | Education forum on post-harvest management organised | → | | | 6,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Educate 400 farmers on the prevention and control of Fall Army Worm (FAW) and the handling and distribution of inputs | District Wide | | 400 farmers trained on Fall Army Worm | → | | | 1,500 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organize RELC planning session | District Wide | | Planning session organised | → | | | 9,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Establish 10 demonstrations and conduct 20 field days on PFJ crops (rice, maize, tomato and pepper) | District Wide | | 10 field demonstration organised | → | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Monitoring and backstopping of field activities by DAOs | District Wide | | Monitoring and backstopping organised | → | | | 4,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |

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|---------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|------------|-------------|------------------|
| Economic Development | Conduct supervision Monitoring and Evaluation of field activities and programmes by DCE & DDA | District Wide | | Monitoring and Evaluation organised | → | | | 10,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Administration (Payment of utilities, maintenance and repair of vehicles, stationery, waste mgt. etc) | District Wide | | | → | | | 5,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Conduct two (2) sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies | District wide | | Farmers trained on climate change adoption | → | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Construction of 6 No. 2-Unit classroom blocks | Old Akrofuom school, Anomaabo Kindergarten, Atatem Kindergarten, Akrofuom Kindergarten, Agogooso Kindergarten, Tasiliman | | 6 No 2 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed | → | | | 800,000.00 | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |
| Social Service Delivery | Construction of 2 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary | Badwe, Nsokote | | 2 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary | → | | | 500,000 | Works | Cent. |

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|-----------------|------------|---|------------------|--|---|--|--|--------|--------|--|-------------|---------------------|
| | facilities | Anomaabo | | facilities constructed | | | | | | | Dept. | Admin. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | GES |
| Social Delivery | Service | Supply 300No. mono and dual desk for pupils and 50No. Table and Chairs for Teachers | Selected Schools | 300 Dual Desk and mono desk for pupils Supplied | → | | | | 80,000 | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |
| Social Delivery | Service | Support for STME | District Wide | STME supported. | → | | | | 10,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Delivery | Service | Monitor the implementation of the School feeding programme | District Wide | Implementation of the School feeding programme monitored | → | | | | 2,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Delivery | Service | Organize Best Teacher Award scheme | District Wide | Best Teacher Award scheme organized | → | | | | 20,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Delivery | Service | Support the Inspectorate Division to monitor various schools | District Wide | Schools monitored | → | | | | 3,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Delivery | Service | Organize workshop for Head teachers and class teachers to sharpen their skills | District Wide | No. of Head teachers and class teachers trained | → | | | | 8,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Delivery | Service | Support the District Directorate of Education to acquire logistics to run the EMIS | District Wide | Logistics acquired to run EMIS | → | | | 10,000 | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Delivery | Service | Support the Education Directorate to | Asokwa | Stationery acquired | → | | | | 3,000 | | GES | Cent. |

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|-----------------|---------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|-----------|-------|--|--|------------------------|
| Delivery | | acquire stationery | | | | | | | | | | | Admin. |
| Social Delivery | Service | Support to Sports Development | District Wide | | Sports Development supported | → | | | 20,000 | | | | GES Cent. Admin. |
| Social Delivery | Service | Expand non-formal education in partnership with the community groups, NGO's and private providers | District Wide | | Non Formal Education expanded | → | | | 5,000 | | | | GES Cent. Admin. |
| Social Delivery | Service | Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school | District Wide | | SPAM meetings organised for teachers | → | | | 3,000 | | | | GES Cent. Admin. |
| Social Delivery | Service | Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education | District Wide | | Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education organised | → | | | 3,000 | | | | GES Cent. Admin. |
| Social Delivery | Service | Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships | District Wide | | counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate organised | → | | | 3,000 | | | | GES Cent. Admin. |
| | | HEALTH | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Delivery | Service | Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning | District Wide | | Monitoring and supervision on family planning organised | → | | | | 2,500 | | | GHS Cent. Admin. |
| Social Delivery | Service | Upgrade Asokwa Health Centre to Poly clinic | Asokwa | | Asokwa Health Centre upgraded to Poly Clinic | → | | | 2,000,000 | | | | GHS Cent. |

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|-----------------|---------|---|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|-----------|-------|--|--------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Admin. | |
| Social Delivery | Service | Support to Roll Back Malaria programme (0.5%) | District Wide | | Roll Back Malaria Programme implemented yearly | → | | | | 16,539.56 | | | GHS | Cent. Admin |
| Social Delivery | Service | Support to district response initiative (0.5%) on HIV/AIDS | District Wide | | District Response initiative activities done | → | | | | 11,657.29 | | | GHS | Cent. Admin |
| Social Delivery | Service | Support to immunization programmes in the district | District Wide | | Immuization programmes supported in the district | → | | | | 5,000 | | | GHS | Cent. Admin |
| Social Delivery | Service | Organize Know Your Status campaign on HIV/AIDS | District Wide | | Know Your Status campaign organized on HIV/AIDS | → | | | | | 5,000 | | GHS | Cent. Admin |
| Social Delivery | Service | Provide adequate health equipment, logistics in health delivery | District Wide | | Health equipment supplied | → | | | | 50,000 | | | GHS | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Delivery | Service | Carry out full Renovation works on some Health centres | Anhwiaso, Asokwa, Wioso, Aboabo | | Health centres renovated | → | | | | 500,000 | | | GHS | Cent. Admin |
| | | WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Delivery | Service | Construct 5 no. mechanized | Anwhiaso, | | 2No. Mechanized | → | | | | 40,000 | | | | Cent. |

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|--------------------|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|----------------|
| Delivery | boreholes in 5 selected communities | Ayokoa Bokuruwaso Kwabenafante Bodwesango | | Boreholes constructed | | | | | | | | Admin |
| Social Delivery | Service Rehabilitate 5NO. Public toilets | District wide | | 5 No Public toilets rehabilitated | | | | | 75,000 | | | Cent. Admin |
| Social Delivery | Service Construct 10 seater toilet facilities in 18 communities | Ayokoa Kojo Nkwanta Akrofuom Aduposo Kobin Bodwesango Aboabo No.2 Nsokote Anomabo Ansa Fumso Ketewa Hwiremoase | | 10 seater toilet facilities constructed in 18 communities | | | | | 820,000.00 | | | Cent. Admin |

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|--------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|--------|-------|--|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Tewobaabi, Aboaboso, Danyase, Pewodie, Mem, Nyamekrom | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Delivery | Service | Provide scholarship for brilliant but needy students | District Wide | | Scholarship for brilliant but needy students provided | → | | 40,000 | | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Delivery | Service | Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged | District Wide | | Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged conducted | → | | 10,000 | | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Delivery | Service | Conduct quarterly inspection of Day Care Centres. | District Wide | | Quarterly inspection of Day Care Centres conducted | → | | | 2,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Delivery | Service | Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities | District Wide | | Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities | → | | | 3,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |

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|-----------------|---------|--|---------------|--|--|---|-------|-------|--|------------|--|
| Social Delivery | Service | Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour | District Wide | | Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour | → | 6,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Delivery | Service | Support to the LEAP programme | District Wide | | LEAP beneficiaries sensitized | → | | 2,000 | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Delivery | Service | Educate the populace on issues of child labour, child neglect, child abuse and child trafficking on FM stations, Churches, Mosques and Communities | District Wide | | People of the district sensitized on effects of child related issues | → | | 1,000 | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Delivery | Service | Equipment, tools and stationery for the Social welfare and community development office | | | Procurement report | → | | 4,000 | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Delivery | Service | Offer support to indigents for free registration and renewal of National Health Insurance | District Wide | | 100 indigents assisted to register for NHIS | → | | 1,000 | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Delivery | Service | Investigate the background of CBOs/NGOs and register them | District Wide | | Training report | → | | 1,000 | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Delivery | Service | Register 100 people with disability with the NHIS | District Wide | | 100 people with disability registered | → | 5,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Delivery | Service | Organize 4 mass meetings in Rural communities | District Wide | | 500 adults educated on how to improve their living standards and child protection issues | → | 4,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |

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| Social Service Delivery | Organize and form 8 new women's group and supervise the existing groups to empower them economically | District Wide | | 100 women in 8 groups trained in Home management and skills to improve their products | → | 4,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Sensitize 8 Public and Private schools on topics such as Teenage pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, Personal Hygiene and Child Labour | District Wide | | 1000 students sensitized on the various topics | → | 3,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Visit 5 communities to Organize Communal Labour for Development Projects and keep good environmental sanitation | District Wide | | Communal labour in 5 communities organized | → | | 1,000 | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Organize 4 study groups in rural communities to help find solution to social/community problem | District Wide | | 4 Study groups organized to find solutions to identified community problems | → | | 2,000 | | DSW/ CD | |
| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Provide 100No. street bulbs and accessories for 19 electoral areas | District Wide | | list of beneficiary electoral areas | → | 70,000 | | | Cent. Admin. | ECG |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Support 5 rural communities that are not connected to the national grid to have access to electricity | District Wide | | Access to electricity enhanced | → | 100,000 | | | ECG | Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Extend electricity to newly developed areas in various | District Wide | | Report on beneficiary communities | → | 40,000 | | | ECG | Cent. |

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| Management | communities | | | | | | | | | | | | Admin. | |
| | DISASTER MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Planting of trees along river banks | District Wide | | Report on tree planting exercise | → | | | | 7,000 | | | | Forestry Commission | NADMO |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Conduct public education on dangers of bush fire | District Wide | | Public education report on bushfires | → | | | | 8,000 | | | | NADMO, GNFS | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Undertake afforestation programme (tree planting exercise) | District Wide | | Report on tree planting exercise | → | | | | 7,000 | | | | Forestry Commission | NADMO |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Education on disaster risk reduction on the proper usage of LPG | District Wide | | Report on disaster risk reduction | → | | | | 7,000 | | | | NADMO | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Public education on flooding food safety after flood emergency | Flood Prone communities | | Public education report on flooding and food safety | → | | | | 4,000 | | | | NADMO | |
| | SPATIAL PLANNING | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Hazard mapping and Assessment | District Wide | | Report on Hazard mapping and assessment | → | | | | 3,000 | | | | NADMO | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Support to Disaster victims | District Wide | | NADMO report | → | | | | 100,000 | | | | NADMO | |

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|--|---|----------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---------|-------|--|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Management | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Embark on Quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings | | | Approval of layouts and development applications | → | | | | 2,500 | | PPD | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Embark on Street Naming and Property Addressing System | District Wide | | Street Naming organised Property Addressing System | → | | | 50,000 | | | PPD | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Prepare local plans for selected communities | Selected communities | | Layouts/Planning Schemes developed for communities without layouts | → | | | 20,000 | | | PPD | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Organize site meetings for project implementation | District Wide | | site meetings for project implementation organised | → | | | 1,000 | | | Works Dept. | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Support to Community Initiated Projects | District Wide | | Community Initiated Projects supported by the DA | → | | | | | | Cent. Admin | Works Dept. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Embark on Development Control | District Wide | | Development Control embarked upon | → | | | 5,000 | | | Works Dept | |
| | ROADS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure | Sealing and Taring of town roads | District Wide | | access to road network | → | | | 280,000 | | | Works | |

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|---|---|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|---------|--|--|-------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Delivery and Management | | | | improved in the communities | | | | | | | | Dept. | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Reshaping of all feeder roads in the district | District Wide | | All feeder roads in the district reshaped | → | | | | 100,000 | | | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. Transport Dept. |
| ENVIRONMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening | District Wide | | Hygiene Education organised | → | | | | 2,500 | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Evacuation of refuse | District Wide | | Refuse Evacuated | → | | | | 100,000 | | | | Env. GHS | |
| Social Service Delivery | Support Zoomlion activities under the public –private partnership in Sanitation management (funds for fumigation and sanitation activities) | District Wide | | PPP in waste management implemented. | → | | | | 100,000 | | | | Zoomlion Company Ltd Env. | Env. |
| GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management and Administration | Support to 4 Sub District Structures | Town Council | | Sub district supported | → | | | | 70,000 | | | | Cent. Admin. | |
| Management and Administration | Support to other departmental Activities | District Wide | | Departments supported | → | | | | 10,000 | | | | Cent. Admin. | |
| Management and Administration | Support to District Wide Project | District Wide | | District Wide Project | → | | | | 40,000 | | | | Cent. | |

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|--|--|--|--|---|--------|--|--|--------|--------|--|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Administration | Monitoring and Evaluation | | | Monitoring and Evaluation organised | | | | | | | Admin. | |
| Management and Administration | Organise Capacity Building Training for DA Staff | District Wide | | Capacity Building Training for DA Staff organised | —————▶ | | | 40,000 | | | Cent. Admin. | |
| Management and Administration | Support the celebration of national programmes (6th March, 1st July, AU day etc.) | District Wide | | Celebration of National programmes supported | —————▶ | | | 20,000 | | | Cent. Admin. | |
| Management and Administration | Procure Office logistics such computers, laptops, printers, Stationery and Equipment's | Adansi Asokwa District Assembly | | Office Stationery and Equipment procured | —————▶ | | | 50,000 | | | Cent. Admin. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management and Administration | Procure Office Executive Tables for Heads of Departments | Adansi Asokwa District Assembly | | Office Executive Tables procured | —————▶ | | | 40,000 | | | Cent. Admin. | |
| Management and Administration | Support to security services | District Wide | | | —————▶ | | | | 10,000 | | Cent. Admin. | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Maintenance of District Assembly Official Vehicles | District Wide | | Official vehicle maintained | —————▶ | | | 30,000 | | | Cent. Admin. | |
| | Maintenance of District Assembly Office buildings | Asokwa | | Office building maintained | —————▶ | | | 5,000 | | | Works Dept. Admin. | Cent. Admin. |

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|--|---|-------------------|--|---|---|---------|-------|--|-------------|--------------|
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Construct Area Council building in the remaining 2 Area Council Capitals | Anhwiaso Fumso | | Area councils consttucted and in use | → | 230,000 | | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| GENDER EQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Equip women with entrepreneurial skills and link the up with start-up capital | District Wide | | 10 Women groups equipped with Entrepreneurial skills and linked with start-up capital | → | 50,000 | | | BAC | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Capacity building on Gender mainstreaming | District Wide | | Stakeholders trained on Gender mainstreaming | → | 5,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Gender sensitization and awareness | District Wide | | Stakeholders sensitized on Gender | → | | 1,000 | | DSW/ CD | |
| Management and Administration | Education on Domestic Violence against Women | District Wide | | Education on Domestic Voilence Against Women organised | → | | 1,000 | | DSW /CD | |

Source: AADA- DPCU, July 2018

Table 5.4 composite Annual Action Plan 2021

| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|----------|--|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Programme / Sub Programme | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | 1ST | 2ND | 3RD | 4TH | GOG GHC | IGF GHC | Donor GHC | Lead | Collaborating |
| Financial Sector | Organise Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings) | The four Town Council | | Social Accountability Forum Organised | → | | | | 30,000 | | | Cent. Admin | Finance |
| Financial Sector | Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors and accounts staff (Training and Capacity Building) | Asokwa | | Revenue Collectors trained | → | | | | | 8,000 | | Finance | Cent. Admin |
| Financial Sector | Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district | District Wide | | Revenue Database compiled and updated on Monthly basis | → | | | | 40,000 | | | Cent. Admin | Finance |
| Financial Sector | Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff who meet their target. | District Wide | | Incentives packages provided and logistics procured | → | | | | | 4,000 | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Financial Sector | Recruit additional revenue commission collectors | District Wide | | Additional revenue commission collectors recruited | → | | | | | 2,000 | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin. |

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|----------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|--|--------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Financial Sector | Identify other forms of revenue sources | District Wide | | Other form of revenue sources identified | → | | 1,000 | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Financial Sector | Establish Revenue Task Force and assign roles for effective and efficient revenue collection | District Wide | | Task force established | → | | 4,000 | | Cent. Admin | Finance |
| Financial Sector | Valuation of properties in additional communities and computerization of property rates data | District Wide | | Properties valued in additional communities | → | | 50,000 | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Financial Sector | Organize tax education programmes in the district annually | District Wide | | Quarterly tax education organised | → | | 3,000 | | Finance Dept. | Revenue office Information Dept. |
| Financial Sector | Review District Assembly's bye-laws and gazette of fee-fixing resolution | District Wide | | Assembly's bye-laws reviewed and enforced | → | | 8,000 | | Cent. Admin | Finance Dept. |
| Financial Sector | Cede some revenue items to the 4 Town councils for collection | District Wide | | No. of revenue items ceded to Town councils for collection | → | | 1,000 | | Finance Dept. | Cent. Admin |
| | PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Training in poultry farming ,fish farming and sheep and goat rearing | District Wide | | Farmers trained in poultry, fish, sheep and goat rearing | → | | 10,000 | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Community based training in Beads production, soap making, pomade, cosmetics, baking and confectionaries | District Wide | | Community based training in Beads production soap making, | → | | 40,000 | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |

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|----------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|--------|--|--|------------------------|
| | | | | pomade, cosmetics, baking and confectionaries carried out | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Training in Records Keeping, Marketing and Customer Care and Business Management | District Wide | | Training in Records Keeping, Marketing and Customer Care and Business Management carried out | → | | | | 10,000 | | | BAC Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Occupational Safety and Environmental Health Training | District Wide | | Occupational Safety and Environmental Health Training conducted | → | | | | 5,000 | | | BAC Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing) | District Wide | | Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing) | → | | | | 15,000 | | | BAC Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Training in Automobile Diagnostic | District Wide | | Training in Automobile Diagnostic carried out | → | | | | 2,000 | | | BAC Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Apprenticeship training for 100 unemployed youth in the district | District Wide | | 100 unemployed youth in the district trained | → | | | | 10,000 | | | BAC Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Provision of start-up kits to 100 graduate apprentices | District Wide | | Start-up kits to 100 graduate apprentices provided | → | | | | 20,000 | | | BAC Cent. Admin. |

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|----------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|------------|--|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| Economic Development | Support to One District One Factory programme | District Wide | | One District One Factory programme supported | → | 50,000 | | | BAC | Cent. Admin. |
| | AGRICULTURE | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Provide extension services, conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEs, DDOs and DDA annually and monitor planting for food and jobs beneficiaries. | District Wide | | Monitoring visit conducted by AEs | → | | | 6,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Undertake afforestation programme (Tree planting exercise) | District Wide | | Afforestation programme executed | → | 10,000,000 | | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Train and resource 22 extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies annually | District Wide | | 22 extension staff trained and resourced in post-harvest handling technologies | → | | | 4,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organize one (1) field day each in eight (8) operational areas for thirty(30) farmers each. | District Wide | | Field Day organized for 30 farmers | → | | | 5,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organize mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-50 small ruminants, RABIES 100 dogs and cats,NCD-500 birds in the District annually | District Wide | | Mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-50 small ruminants, RABIES 100 dogs and cats,NCD-500 birds in the municipality annually organized | → | | | 6,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |

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|----------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Economic Development | Organize stakeholders forum for 25 actors in the value chain on the need for collaboration annually | District Wide | | Organize stakeholders forum for 25 actors in the value chain on the need for collaboration annually organized | → | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Train 12 technical staff on value chain concepts and its analysis annually | District Wide | | 12 technical staff trained on value chain concepts | → | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Sensitize 14 FBOs on the value chain concept by 14 AEAs annually. | District Wide | | 14 FBOs and 14 AEAs sensitized on value chain | → | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Promote off farm income generation activities to generate more income for farm families during off season | District Wide | | Off farm income generation activities to generate more income for farm families during off season promoted | → | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Identify and facilitate the linkage of 5 active FBOs to credit sources and industries annually | District Wide | | 5 FBOs identified and linked to credit sources | → | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Promote the adoption of grading and standardization systems for rice, vegetables, plantain cocoyam and cassava for domestic market in 28 communities through form annually | District Wide | | Adoption of grading sources standardization systems for rice, vegetables, plantain cocoyam and cassava for domestic market in 28 communities promoted | → | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |

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|----------------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|--------|--|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Economic Development | Conduct supervision, monitoring & Evaluation of projects and programmes by the DDA annual | District Wide | | Monitoring and evaluation conducted by DDA | → | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Clampdown the activities of illegal miners | District Wide | | Activities of illegal miners clamp downed | → | | | 5,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organise and celebrate District Farmers Day | | | District Farmers day organised | → | 30,000 | | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Conduct veterinary surveillance and monitoring | District Wide | | veterinary surveillance and monitoring organised | → | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Strengthen 8 FBOs into active groups and introduce them to the DOC for registration | District Wide | | FBOs groups strengthen | → | | | 1,500 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Supply of seed, fertilizers etc/Planting for Food and Jobs | District Wide | | seedlings and fertilizers supplied to farmers | → | 70,000 | | | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organise educational forums to create awareness and register 500 farmers for the Planting for Food & Job (PFJ) programme | District Wide | | Educational forum organised | → | | | 480 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Conduct markets survey | District Wide | | Market surveys organised | → | | | 3,200 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organise a training on Rapid plantain | District Wide | | 30 farmers trained on rapid | → | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |

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|----------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--------|-------------|--------------|
| Development | multiplication for 30 farmers | | | plantain multiplication | | | | | | | | Dept. | Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organise 4 educational forums on Post-harvest management of grains and tubers in farming communities | District Wide | | Education forum on post harvest management organised | → | | | | | | 6,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Educate 400 farmers on the prevention and control of Fall Army Worm (FAW) and the handling and distribution of inputs | District Wide | | 400 farmers trained on Fall Army Worm | → | | | | | | 1,500 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Organize RELC planning session | District Wide | | Planning session organised | → | | | | | | 9,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Establish 10 demonstrations and conduct 20 field days on PFJ crops (rice, maize, tomato and pepper) | District Wide | | 10 field demonstrarion organised | → | | | | | | 2,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Monitoring and backstopping of field activities by DAOs | District Wide | | Monitrorring and backstopping organised | → | | | | | | 4,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Conduct supervision Monitoring and Evaluation of field activities and programmes by DCE & DDA | District Wide | | Monitrorring and Evaluation organised | → | | | | | | 10,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Administration (Payment of utilities, maintenance and repair of vehicles, stationery, waste mgt. etc) | District Wide | | | → | | | | | | 5,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| Economic Development | Conduct two (2) sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies | District wide | | Farmers trained on climate change adoption | → | | | | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | Cent. Admin. |

| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|-------------|------------------|
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Construction of 5NO. Teachers Bungalow | Sarponso, Aboabo No. 1, Brenya, Adiembra, Appiah Nkwanta | | Teachers bungalows constructed and use | | | | | | | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |
| Social Service Delivery | Construction of 4 No.2 Kindergarten (KG) block (mechanized borehole) | (Anwona), Sarponso, Boasiwa, Kwabena Fante, | | 4 No. 2 Kindergarten Block constructed | | | | | | | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |
| Social Service Delivery | Rehabilitate and renovation of three schools in three communities | Anhwiaso primary, Kojo Nkwanta KG, Akwansrem primary | | 3 schools in three communities rehabilitated | | | | | 150,000 | | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |
| Social Service Delivery | Monitoring of school feeding programme | Agogooso and Adokwai, Bodwesango, Nkwanta, Anwona, | | | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |

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| | Extension of school feeding programme | Selected schools | | | | | | | | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |
| Social Service Delivery | Construction of 2 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities | Badwe, Nsokote Anomaabo | | 2 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed | | | | 500,000 | | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |
| Social Service Delivery | Supply 1300No. mono and dual desk for pupils | Selected Schools | | 1,300 Dual Desk and mono desk for pupils Supplied | | | | | 110,000 | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. GES |
| Social Service Delivery | Support for STME | District Wide | | STME supported. | | | | | 10,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Monitor the implementation of the School feeding programme | District Wide | | Implementation of the School feeding programme monitored | | | | | 2,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Organize Mathematics and Science Quiz For SHS. | District Wide | | Mathematics and Science Quiz for SHS organized | | | | | 4,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Support the Inspectorate Division to monitor various schools | District Wide | | Schools monitored | | | | | 3,000 | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Organize workshop for Head teachers and class teachers to sharpen their skills | District Wide | | No. of Head teachers and class teachers trained | | | | | 8,000 | | GES | Cent. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|--------|--|--|--------|-------|--|--|-----|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Support the District Directorate of Education to acquire logistics to run the EMIS | District Wide | | Logistics acquired to run EMIS | —————▶ | | | 10,000 | | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Support the Education Directorate to acquire stationery | Asokwa | | Stationery acquired | —————▶ | | | | 3,000 | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to Sports Development | District Wide | | Sports Development supported | —————▶ | | | 20,000 | | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Expand non-formal education in partnership with the community groups, NGO's and private providers | District Wide | | Non Formal Education expanded | —————▶ | | | 5,000 | | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school | District Wide | | SPAM meetings organised for teachers | —————▶ | | | 3,000 | | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education | District Wide | | Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education organised | —————▶ | | | 3,000 | | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships | District Wide | | counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate organised | —————▶ | | | 3,000 | | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service | Carry out monitoring and supervision on | District Wide | | Monitoring and | —————▶ | | | | 2,50 | | | GHS | Cent. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--------|--|--|--|---------------|--|--|------------------------|
| Delivery | family planning | | | supervision on family planning organised | | | | | 0 | | | Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Construct 3 no. nurses quarters | Asokwa | | Asokwa Health Centre upgraded to Poly Clinic | —————→ | | | | 3,000,00 0 | | | GHS Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to Roll Back Malaria programme (0.5%) | District Wide | | Roll Back Malaria Programme implemented yearly | —————→ | | | | 16,539.56 | | | GHS Cent. Admin |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to district response initiative (0.5%) on HIV/AIDS | District Wide | | District Response initiative activities done | —————→ | | | | 11,657.29 | | | GHS Cent. Admin |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to immunization programmes in the district | District Wide | | Immuization programmes supported in the district | —————→ | | | | 5,000 | | | GHS Cent. Admin |
| Social Service Delivery | Organize Know Your Status campaign on HIV/AIDS | District Wide | | Know Your Status campaign organized on HIV/AIDS | —————→ | | | | 5,00 0 | | | GHS Cent. Admin |
| Social Service Delivery | Provide adequate health equipment, logistics in health delivery | District Wide | | Health equipment supplied | —————→ | | | | 50,000 | | | GHS Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Carry out full Renovation works on some Health centres | Anhwiaso, Asokwa, Wioso, | | Health centres renovated | —————→ | | | | 500,000 | | | GHS Cent. Admin |

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| | | Aboabo | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Construct 10 no. boreholes in ten (10) selected communities | Selected communities | | 10 boreholes drilled and in use | → | | | | 600,000 | | | | Cent. Admin |
| Social Service Delivery | Rehabilitate 5No. Public toilets | District wide | | 5 No Public toilets rehabilitated | → | | | | 75,000 | | | | Cent. Admin |
| Social Service Delivery | Construct 10 seater toilet facilities in 18 communities | Ayokoa Kojo Nkwanta Akrofuom Aduposo Kobin, Bodwesango Nyamekrom | | 10 seater toilet constructed | → | | | | 720,000.00 | | | | Cent. Admin |
| | SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Provide scholarship for brilliant but needy students | District Wide | | Scholarship for brilliant but needy students provided | → | | | | 40,000 | | | GES | Cent. Admin. |
| Social Service Delivery | Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged | District Wide | | Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged conducted | → | | | | 10,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Conduct quarterly inspection of Day Care Centres. | District Wide | | Quarterly inspection of Day Care Centres conducted | → | | | 2,000 | | | DSW/CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities | District Wide | | Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities | → | | | 3,000 | | | DSW/CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour | District Wide | | Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour | → | | | 6,000 | | | DSW/CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to the LEAP programme | District Wide | | LEAP beneficiaries sensitized | → | | | 2,000 | | | DSW/CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Educate the populace on issues of child labour, child neglect, child abuse and child trafficking on FM stations, Churches, Mosques and Communities | District Wide | | People of the district sensitized on effects of child related issues | → | | | 1,000 | | | DSW/CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Equipment, tools and stationery for the Social welfare and community development office | | | Procurement report | → | | | 4,000 | | | DSW/CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Offer support to indigents for free registration and renewal of National | District Wide | | 100 indigents assisted to register for NHIS | → | | | 1,000 | | | DSW/ | |

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|-------------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|-------|--|--|------------|
| | Health Insurance | | | | | | | | | | | | CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Investigate the background of CBOs/NGOs and register them | District Wide | | Training report | → | | | | | 1,000 | | | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Register 100 people with disability with the NHIS | District Wide | | 100 people with disability registered | → | | | | | 5,000 | | | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Organize 4 mass meetings in Rural communities | District Wide | | 500 adults educated on how to improve their living standards and child protection issues | → | | | | | 4,000 | | | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Organize and form 8 new women's group and supervise the existing groups to empower them economically | District Wide | | 100 women in 8 groups trained in Home management and skills to improve their products | → | | | | | 4,000 | | | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Sensitize 8 Public and Private schools on topics such as Teenage pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, Personal Hygiene and Child Labour | District Wide | | 1000 students sensitized on the various topics | → | | | | | 3,000 | | | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Visit 5 communities to Organize Communal Labour for Development Projects and keep good environmental sanitation | District Wide | | Communal labour in 5 communities organized | → | | | | | 1,000 | | | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Organize 4 study groups in rural communities to help find solution to social/community problem | District Wide | | 4 Study groups organized to find solutions to identified community | → | | | | | 2,000 | | | DSW/ CD |

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| | | | | problems | | | | | | | | |
| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Provide 100No. street bulbs and accessories for 19 electoral areas | District Wide | | list of beneficiary electoral areas | → | | | | 70,000 | | Cent. Admin. | ECG |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Support 5 rural communities that are not connected to the national grid to have access to electricity | District Wide | | Access to electricity enhanced | → | | | | 100,000 | | ECG Admin. | Cent. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Extend electricity to newly developed areas in various communities | District Wide | | Report on beneficiary communities | → | | | | 40,000 | | ECG Admin. | Cent. |
| | DISASTER MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Planting of trees along river banks | District Wide | | Report on tree planting exercise | → | | | | 7,000 | | Forestry Commission | NADMO |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Conduct public education on dangers of bush fire | District Wide | | Public education report on bushfires | → | | | | 8,000 | | NADMO, GNFS | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Undertake afforestation programme (tree planting exercise) | District Wide | | Report on tree planting exercise | → | | | | 7,000 | | Forestry Commission | NADMO |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Education on disaster risk reduction on the proper usage of LPG | District Wide | | Report on disaster risk reduction | → | | | | 7,000 | | NADMO | |

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|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|---|---------|-------|--|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Public education on flooding food safety after flood emergency | Flood Prone communities | | Public education report on flooding and food safety | → | 4,000 | | | NADMO | |
| | SPATIAL PLANNING | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Hazard mapping and Assessment | District Wide | | Report on Hazard mapping and assessment | → | 3,000 | | | NADMO | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Support to Disaster victims | District Wide | | NADMO report | → | 100,000 | | | NADMO | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Embark on Quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings | | | Approval of layouts and development applications | → | | 2,500 | | PPD | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Embark on Street Naming and Property Addressing System | District Wide | | Street Naming organised Property Addressing System | → | 50,000 | | | PPD | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Prepare local plans for selected communities | Selected communities | | Layouts/Planning Schemes developed for communities without layouts | → | 20,000 | | | PPD | Works Dept. Cent. Admin. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Organize site meetings for project implementation | District Wide | | site meetings for project implementation | → | | 1,000 | | Works Dept. | |

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|--|---|----------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|------------|--|--|--------------|----------------------------|
| Management | | | | organised | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Support to Community Initiated Projects | District Wide | | Community Initiated Projects supported by the DA | → | | | | | | | Cent. Admin | Works Dept. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Embark on Development Control | District Wide | | Development Control embarked upon | → | | | | 5,000 | | | Works Dept | |
| | ROADS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Sealing and Taring of town roads | District Wide | | access to road network improved in the communities | → | | | | 280,000 | | | Works Dept. | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Construction of culverts and U-drains | Selected communities | | Drainage system improved | → | | | | 150,000.00 | | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admi Transport Dept. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Gravelling and sealing of feeder road | Selected areas | | Access to road network improved | → | | | | 450,000.00 | | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admi Transport Dept. |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Construction of speed rumps | Selected areas | | Road accidents reduced and lives protected | → | | | | 50,000.00 | | | Feeder Roads | Cent. Admi Transport Dept |

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|---|---|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| | ENVIRONMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening | District Wide | | Hygiene Education organised | → | | | | 2,500 | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Evacuation of refuse | District Wide | | Refuse Evacuated | → | | | | 100,000 | | | Env. GHS |
| Social Service Delivery | Support Zoomlion activities under the public –private partnership in Sanitation management (funds for fumigation and sanitation activities) | District Wide | | PPP in waste management implemented. | → | | | | 100,000 | | | Zoomlion Company Ltd Env. Env. |
| GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management and Administration | Support to 4 Sub District Structures | Town Council | | Sub district supported | → | | | | 70,000 | | | Cent. Admin. |
| Management and Administration | Support to other departmental Activities | District Wide | | Departments supported | → | | | | 10,000 | | | Cent. Admin. |

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|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|---|---|--------|--------|--|--------------|
| Management and Administration | Support to District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation | District Wide | | District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation organised | → | 40,000 | | | Cent. Admin. |
| Management and Administration | Organise Capacity Building Training for DA Staff | District Wide | | Capacity Building Training for DA Staff organised | → | 40,000 | | | Cent. Admin. |
| Management and Administration | Support the celebration of national programmes (6th March, 1st July, AU day etc.) | District Wide | | Celebration of National programmes supported | → | 20,000 | | | Cent. Admin. |
| Management and Administration | Procure Office logistics such computers, laptops, printers, Stationery and Equipment's | Adansi Asokwa District Assembly | | Office Stationery and Equipment procured | → | 50,000 | | | Cent. Admin. |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Management and Administration | Procure Office Executive Tables for Heads of Departments | Adansi Asokwa District Assembly | | Office Executive Tables procured | → | 40,000 | | | Cent. Admin. |
| Management and Administration | Support to security services | District Wide | | | → | | 10,000 | | Cent. Admin. |

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|--|---|---------------|--|---|---|--------|-------|--|--------------|--------------|
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Maintenance of District Assembly Official Vehicles | District Wide | | Official vehicle maintained | → | 30,000 | | | Cent. Admin. | |
| | Maintenance of District Assembly Office buildings | Asokwa | | Office building maintained | → | 5,000 | | | Works Dept. | Cent. Admin. |
| | GENDER EQUALITY | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Service Delivery | Equip women with entrepreneurial skills and link the up with start-up capital | District Wide | | 10 Women groups equipped with Entrepreneurial skills and linked with start-up capital | → | 50,000 | | | BAC | DSW/ CD |
| Social Service Delivery | Capacity building on Gender mainstreaming | District Wide | | Stakeholders trained on Gender mainstreaming | → | 5,000 | | | DSW/ CD | |
| Social Service Delivery | Gender sensitization and awareness | District Wide | | Stakeholders sensitized on Gender | → | | 1,000 | | DSW/ CD | |
| Management and Administration | Education on Domestic Violence against Women | District Wide | | Education on Domestic Violence Against Women organised | → | | 1,000 | | DSW /CD | |

Source: AADA- DPCU, July 2018

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

In the implementation of the DMTDP, 2018-2021, Monitoring and Evaluation is regarded as vital to ensure transparency and accountability, and also to assess the extent of achievement of the plan objectives. Moreover, an effective M&E reporting practices will guide, facilitate and co-ordinate the execution of the projects and activities. This section of the report deals with the monitoring and evaluation of Adansi Asokwa District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). It is extremely important to institute measures to keep track of and assess the implementation and management of the development projects. Monitoring and Evaluation are critical component of the planning process and the last stage in the process. It also forms an integral part of management information system thereby making re-planning easier. Monitoring provides inputs into internal reporting systems with the aim of enhancing co-ordination, permitting problems to be anticipated at early stages and taking corrective actions and putting forward suggestions to eliminate problems and bottlenecks during project implementation.

In view of the above, the purpose of M&E is to:

- Provide a platform for all stakeholders to be actively involved in the development process
- Provide programme or project management staff and other stakeholders with information on whether progress is being made towards achieving a stated goal.
- Assist the DPCU to conduct quarterly performance reviews with other stakeholders
- Guide and regulate periodic project site inspections
- Define indicators for measuring change on livelihood patterns
- Collect and collate feedback from the sub-district levels for the preparation of Annual Progress Report (APR)
- Provide regular feedback to enhance learning and to improve the planning process and effectiveness of interventions.
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources and show results as part of Accountability and Transparency

- Determine the extent to which project interventions are successful in terms of their impact and sustainability of their results.

6.2 Monitoring

Monitoring is a valuable management and a learning tool for effective development of projects and programmes. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of a project and programme. It is based on targets set and activities planned during the planning phases of work. It is a control mechanism which limits the level of deviation and keeps the implementation of projects on track. It is concerned with ensuring that the implementation of the projects outlined in the plan is executed as planned. It involves checking to make sure that the work is progressing in a manner acceptable to all stakeholders involved in the implementation. Monitoring is a necessary component of plan implementation because unforeseen changes in the socio-economic- situation of the district, political situation of the country and international relation could enable the necessary adjustments to be made at the right time.

6.2.1 Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

A monitoring matrix is a table that links goals and objectives to indicators and targets. It also classifies the indicators types (input, output, outcome or impact) and shows baseline data for each indicator, the data sources and frequency of monitoring the indicators. It further shows who is responsible for collecting the monitoring data of each indicator.

Table 6.1: Monitoring Matrix for Indicators, Baselines and Targets

| ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline, 2017 | Target | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Adopted Objective 1: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount of LED Fund for local businesses established | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | | GHC25,000 | GHC25,000 | - | Males, Females | Quarterly | Trade and Industry Dept, Finance Dept |
| No. of Training Programmes organised for SMEs under LED | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Trade and Industry Dept, Finance Dept |
| No. of training workshops organised for Co-operative Societies | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Trade and Industry, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Savings culture education organised for SMEs | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Trade and Industry Dept, Finance Dept |
| Adopted Objective 2: Enhance Domestic Trade | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Ultra Modern Market Facilities constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | - | - | Males, Females | Quarterly | Trade and Industry, Works, Central Adm. |
| No. of Market Facilities/Sheds constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Trade and Industry, Works, Central Adm. |
| No. of Kente Weaving Sheds constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | - | - | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Trade & Industry, Works, Central |
| No. of Lorry Parks constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Trade & Industry, Works, Central |
| No. of Litre Bins provided | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | District wide | Quarterly | Trade & Industry, EHU, Central |
| No. of market fora organised for market users | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Trade & Industry, EHU, Central |
| Adopted Objective 3: Ensure improved Public Investment | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Factories (Citrus, Rice, Maize, Cassava, Oil Palm) constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Trade and Industry, Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Trade Shows and Exhibitions attended | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Trade & Industry, Central Adm. |
| Adopted Objective 4: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of tourist sites developed | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | - | - | - | 2 | Nyankomasu, Brofoyedru | Quarterly | Cultural Unit, Central Adm., Works Dept |
| Adopted Objective 5: Improve production efficiency and yield | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Irrigation Dams constructed under "One Village, One Dam Policy | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | District wide | Quarterly | Agriculture Dept, Central, Works |
| No. of Dams rehabilitated | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Selected Communities | Quarterly | Agriculture Dept, Central, Works |
| No. of Famer's Day conducted | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Agriculture Dept, Central, Works |
| No. Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment activities supported | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Agriculture Dept, Central, Works |
| Farmers' Funds established | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | - | - | GHC50,000 | GHC50,000 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Agriculture Dept, Central, Finance |
| No. of Cocoa Seedlings supplied to farmers | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Agriculture Dept, Central Adm., COCOBOD |
| No. of cocoa farms sprayed | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Agriculture Dept, Central Adm., COCOBOD |
| No. of training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Agriculture Dept, Central Adm. Dept |
| ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL – SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline, 2017 | Target | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |

| Adopted Objective 6: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| No. of Projects implemented under One Constituency, One Million Dollars Policy | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Dept | Adm. Works |
| Amount of Counterpart Funding paid | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | GH¢20 0,000 | GH¢20 0,000 | GH¢200, 000 | GH¢20 0, 000 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Works, Finance | Adm. |
| No. of MPs Constituencies programmes and projects implemented | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Dept, Finance Dept | Adm. Works |
| No. of Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Dept, Finance | Adm. Works |
| No. of Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects provided with drawings and designs | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | District wide | Quarterly | Central Dept, Physical Plg Dept | Adm. Works |
| Adopted Objective 7: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Boreholes constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Central, DWST | Dept. |
| No. of Boreholes rehabilitated | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Central, DWST | Dept. |
| No. of Boreholes mechanized | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Central, DWST | Dept. |
| No. of Community Water System constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 1 | - | - | - | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Central, DWST | Dept. |
| No. of Small Town Water Systems constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Central, DWST | Dept. |
| No. of Hand-dug Wells constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Central, DWST | Dept. |
| No. of Monitoring of WATSAN Committees organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Central, DWST | Dept. Adm. |
| Adopted Objective 8: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Public Toilets and Household Toilets constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Central, EHU | Dept. Adm. |
| No. of Public Toilets rehabilitated | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Central, EHU | Dept. |
| Adopted Objective 9: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Classroom Blocks constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth Works, Central | |
| No. of Classroom Blocks rehabilitated | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth Works, Central | |
| No. of Teachers' Quarters constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth Works, Central | |
| No. of dual and mono desk furniture provided | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth Works, Central | |
| No. of Infrastructure Projects provided for SHS | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth Works, Central | |
| No. of communities supported under School Feeding Programme | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth, Central | |
| No. of My First Day at Schools organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males and Females aged 3-4 years | Quarterly | Education, Youth, Central | |
| Percentage of JHS Leavers enrolled at SHS | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth, Central | |
| ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL – SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline, 2017 | Target | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility | |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | | |
| Adopted Objective 10: Strengthen school management systems | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of District Mock Examinations conducted for JHS Candidates | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth, Central | |

| No. of educational performance programmes organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth, Central |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| No. of Needy Students provided with bursary | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth, Central |
| No. of Educational administrative activities supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth, Central |
| No. of Teachers at remote areas supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth, Central |
| Adopted Objective 11: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Youth employed under YEA and others | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | 200 | 300 | 300 | 300 | Males, Females | Quarterly | YEA, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Youth supported under YES and Others | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Males, Females | Quarterly | YEA, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of training workshops organised NFEU, NSP and Trainees | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth and Sports, NSS, Central Adm. |
| Amount of Youth Employment Revolving Fund established | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | GH¢12,500 | GH¢12,500 | GH¢12,500 | GH¢12,500 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Finance Dept, Central Adm. Dept |
| Adopted Objective 12: Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Sports and Culture activities organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth Central Adm. |
| No. of Sports Fields constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth Central, Works |
| No. of Community Centres constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Education, Youth Central, Works |
| Adopted Objective 13: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Pediatric Ward constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | - | - | Males, Females | Quarterly | Health Dept, Works, Central |
| No. of Health Infrastructure Projects provided at Mankranso Government Hospital | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Health Dept, Works, Central |
| No. of Health Facilities constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Health Dept, Works, Central |
| No. of CHPS Compound rehabilitated | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | - | Males, Females | Quarterly | Health Dept, Works, Central |
| No. of Nurses' Quarters constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Health Dept, Works, Central |
| Amount used to procure Health Equipment | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | GH¢12,500 | GH¢12,500 | GH¢125,000 | GH¢12,500 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Health Dept, Works, Central |
| Percentage increased in active membership of NHIS | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | Males, Females | Quarterly | Health Dept, NHIS/ Central |
| Adopted Objective 14: Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Maternal and child health programmes supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Health Dept, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Family Planning activities supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Health Dept, Central Adm. |
| No. of Health Nutritional Programmes supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Health Dept, Central Adm. |
| No. of food sellers medically screened | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Males, Females | Quarterly | EHU, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) programmes supported | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males and Females aged below 5 years | Quarterly | Health Dept, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Final Disposal Sites acquired | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | - | - | 1 | 1 | Selected Communities | Quarterly | EHU, Central Adm., Works |
| ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL – SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline, 2017 | Target | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Adopted Objective 14: Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|---|----|----|----|----|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| No. of Refuse Dump Sites evacuated | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | District wide | Quarterly | EHU, Central Adm., Works |
| No. of EHU activities supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Mankranso | Quarterly | EHU, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of educational campaigns on safe sanitation organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Males, Females | Quarterly | EHU, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Communities Fumigated | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Males, Females | Quarterly | EHU, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Community Led Total Sanitation activities implemented | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | EHU, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of National Sanitation Days organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Males, Females | Quarterly | EHU, Central Adm. Dept |
| Adopted Objective 15: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of HIV/AIDS programmes supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Health Dept, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Educational Campaigns on HIV/AIDS organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Health Dept, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of PLWHIV supported | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Health Dept, Central Adm. Dept |
| Adopted Objective 16: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of PWDs sponsored under Disability Common Fund | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Social Welfare Unit, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of LEAP activities monitored | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Social Welfare Unit, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of CSOs/NGOs activities supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Social Welfare Unit, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Stakeholders' Meeting for Community Participation in self-help projects organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | District wide | Quarterly | Comm. Devt Unit, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Communities sensitised to undertake Self-Initiated Projects | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | District wide | Quarterly | Comm. Devt Unit, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Women Empowerment Programmes organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Females | Quarterly | Comm. Devt Unit, Central Adm. Dept |
| Adopted Objective 17: Ensure the rights and entitlements of children | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Communities sensitised on the Child Labour | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Males and Females aged below 18 years | Quarterly | Social Welfare Unit, Central Adm. Dept |
| Activities of Day Care Centres monitored | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males and Females aged below 5 years | Quarterly | Social Welfare Unit, Central Adm. Dept |

| ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT – ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------|------|------|------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Adopted Objective 18: Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of stakeholders' fora for mining communities organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Selected Communities | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, DISEC |
| No. of monitoring activities undertaken on Small Scale Mining Companies | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Selected Communities | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, DISEC |
| Acres of mining pit reclaimed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Selected Communities | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, DISEC |
| No. of extraction companies in bauxite mining facilitated | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | - | - | - | 1 | Mpasaso | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, DISEC |
| No. of extraction companies in gold mining facilitated | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | - | - | - | 2 | Selected Communities | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, DISEC |
| ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT – ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline, 2017 | Target | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Adopted Objective 19: Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Communities provided with street names | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Selected Communities | Quarterly | Physical Planning (TCP), Central Adm. |
| No. of Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Physical Planning (TCP), Central Adm. |
| No. of Settlement layouts prepared | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Selected Communities | Quarterly | Physical Planning (TCP), Central Adm. |
| No. of Physical Planning Department and Works Department activities supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | District wide | Quarterly | Physical Planning (TCP), Works Dept, Central Adm. |
| Adopted Objective 20: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Length of feeder roads reshaped | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 50km | 50km | 50km | 50km | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Dept, Central Adm. |
| Length of feeder roads tarred | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 10km | 10km | 10km | 10km | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Dept, Central Adm. |
| No. of bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Dept, Central Adm. |
| No. of Feeder Road Unit activities supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Asokwa | Quarterly | Works Dept, Central Adm. |
| Adopted Objective 21: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Electricity Poles procured | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Dept, Central, ECG |
| No. of communities connected to the national grid | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 23 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept, ECG |
| No. of street light bulbs provided | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Dept, Central, ECG |
| No. of solar lamps supplied | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Dept, Central, ECG |
| Adopted Objective 22: Enhance application of ICT in national development | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Community Information Centre (CIC) constructed and furnished | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | - | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Central Dept, Adm. |
| No. of Internet Connectivity Facility established | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | - | - | - | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Central Dept, Adm. |
| No. of communities connected with telecommunication services | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept |
| Adopted Objective 23: Enhance climate change resilience | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Capacity Building programmes | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Agriculture Dept, Central Adm. |

| organised on Climate Change | | | | | | | | | | Dept |
|---|----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| No. of training programmes organised on Agro-chemical Inputs | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Agriculture Dept, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Agriculture Extension Officers supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Agriculture Dept, Central Adm. Dept |
| Adopted Objective 24: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of LPG stations constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | - | - | - | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Adm. Works, Forestry |
| Adopted Objective 25: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of trees planted on degraded areas | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | 130 | 120 | 130 | 120 | District wide | Quarterly | Forestry Dept, NADMO, Agricultural Dept |
| No. of stakeholders' fora organised for sawmills and chainsaw operators | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Forestry Dept, NADMO, Agricultural Dept |
| ADOPTED GOAL : MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY - GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline, 2017 | Target | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Adopted Objective 26: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Staff Quarters constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Works |
| No. of Office Administration Block constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | - | 1 | - | - | Asokwa | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Works Dept |
| No. of Accommodation Block for NSI constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | - | - | - | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Works |
| No. of office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 6 | Asokwa | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Works Dept |
| No. of minor maintenance on assets done | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Asokwa | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Works Dept |
| Amount of Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | GH¢10,000 | GH¢10,000 | GH¢15,000 | GH¢15,000 | Asokwa | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Works |
| No. of Staff paid transfer and haulage grants | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Finance |
| No. of Official Guests and programmes hosted | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Finance |
| No. of Stationeries and office consumables procured | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Asokwa | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Procurement |
| No. of National Celebrations observed | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | District wide | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Works |
| No. of Annual Senior Citizens' Day organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Works |
| Funds for social interventions and unanticipated activities provided | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | GH¢225,000 | GH¢225,000 | GH¢225,000 | GH¢225,000 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Works Dept |
| Amount of Administrative Expenses paid | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | GH¢50,000 | GH¢50,000 | GH¢50,000 | GH¢50,000 | Asokwa | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Finance Dept |
| Support to Other Units and Agencies provided | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | GH¢57,500 | GH¢57,500 | GH¢57,500 | GH¢57,500 | District wide | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Finance |
| No. of Auditing activities supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Asokwa | Quarterly | Central Adm. Internal, External |
| No. of Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | District wide | Quarterly | Plg & Bgt, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Reports prepared for plans and budgets | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | District wide | Quarterly | Plg & Bgt, Central Adm. |
| No. of Meetings of DPCU, Budget Committee and Others organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | Selected Communities | Quarterly | Plg & Bgt, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Social | Primary & | Input | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Males, | Quarterly | Plg & Bgt, |

| Accountability Programmes organised | Secondary | | | | | | | Females | | Central Adm. Dept |
|---|----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------|------|------|------|---------------------------|----------------------|---|
| No. of M&E, and Communication activities undertaken | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | District wide | Quarterly | Plg & Bgt, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Capacity Building Programmes supported under DACF and IGF | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Human Resource, Central Adm. |
| No. of Capacity Building Programmes under DDF organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Human Resource, Central Adm. |
| No. of reports prepared for Capacity Building Programmes | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | District wide | Quarterly | Human Resource, Central Adm. |
| No. of Women Empowerment Programmes organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Females | Quarterly | Human Resource, Central Adm. |
| ADOPTED GOAL : MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY - GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline, 2017 | Target | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Adopted Objective 27: Deepen political and administrative decentralization | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Area Council Offices constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Area Council Headquarters | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Works |
| No. of Area Council Offices rehabilitated | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | Area Council Headquarters | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Works |
| No. of motor bikes procured | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 0 | 18 | 19 | 0 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Works |
| No. of Area Councils provided with support | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Selected Communities | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Works |
| No. of training programmes for sub-structure members organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Adm. Human Resource |
| No. of Statutory Meetings held | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | District wide | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Works |
| No. of Public Education on Elections organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | - | 2 | 2 | - | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, NCCE |
| No. of New Electoral Areas created | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | - | Selected Communities | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, EC |
| No. of retainer engaged | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Asokwa | Quarterly | Central Adm. Dept, Finance |
| Adopted Objective 28: Strengthen fiscal decentralization | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Revenue Improvement Action Plans prepared and implemented | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Asokwa | Quarterly | Finance, Budget Unit, Central |
| No. of Fee-Fixing Resolutions gazette | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Asokwa | Quarterly | Finance, Budget Unit, Central |
| No. of District Revenue Database updated | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | District wide | Quarterly | Finance, Budget Unit, Central |
| Packs of Value Books procured | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Asokwa | Quarterly | Finance, Budget Unit, Central |
| No. of training programmes organised for Revenue Staff | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Finance Dept, Budget Unit, Central Adm. |
| No. of sensitization programmes organised for Rate Payers | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Finance Dept, Budget Unit, Central Adm. |
| No. of stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Finance Dept, Budget Unit, Central Adm. |
| No. of Activities of Revenue Improvement Taskforce supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Asokwa | Quarterly | Finance Dept, Budget Unit, Central Adm. |
| No. of Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Asokwa | Quarterly | Finance Dept, Budget Unit, Central Adm. |
| No. of Established post and non-established post compensation paid | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Finance Dept, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of Public Financial Institution established | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | - | - | - | 1 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Finance Dept, Central Adm. |
| Adopted Objective 29: Enhance security service delivery | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|---|----|----|----|----|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| No. of Police Posts constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central, Works, Fire Service |
| No. of Police Posts rehabilitated | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | - | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central, Works, Fire Service |
| No. of Fire Station constructed | Primary & Secondary | Output | 0 | 1 | - | - | - | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central, Works, Fire Service |
| No. of Security Services activities supported | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males, Females | Quarterly | Central Adm. Security Services |
| No. of communities collated under disaster prevention | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | District wide | Quarterly | NADMO, Central Adm. Dept |
| No. of people supported with relief items | Primary & Secondary | Outcome | 0 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Males, Females | Quarterly | NADMO, Central Adm. |
| No. of Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management organised | Primary & Secondary | Input | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males, Females | Quarterly | NADMO, Central Adm. Dept |

Source: DPCU/AADA, 2018

6.3 Arrangements for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and use of Results

This aspect ensures that the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) collect and collate data from the various department for analysis. This is done in relation to the district indicators analysed above.

Table 6.2: Data Collection Matrix

| Indicator | Data Collection period | Data Collection method | Data collection disaggregation | Results |
|---|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| % change in hectares of crops under cultivation | September 2018 to December 2021 | Survey covering all farmers in the district | Male and female farmers | % increase in yields of crops |
| % change in number of households with access to electricity | September 2018 to December 2021 | Field sample survey on the number of households using electricity | Male and female households | |
| HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive) | September 2018 to December 2021 | Survey on the new HIV infections per 1000 population in the district | Male and Females | |
| Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births) | January 2018 to December 2021 | Field sample survey on Maternal Mortality | Males and Females | |
| Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources | September 2018 to December 2021 | Field sample survey of 1,000 of population with access to safe drinking water | Males and Females | 50% of population with access to safe drinking water |
| % of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine) | September 2018 to December 2021 | Field sample survey of 1,000 of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine) | Males and Females | 50% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household |

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| | | | | latrine) |
| Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age- as proportion of the number children in | September 2018 to December 2021 | Survey on Gross Enrolment Rate in basic and SHS | Male and female students | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross and net enrolment rate by gender and age in basic education level Secondary school gross and net |
| the relevant age group) - Primary - JHS - SHS | | | | enrolment rate by gender |
| Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training | September 2018 to December 2021 | Survey covering 2,000 unemployed youth in the district | Male and female | 50% of the proportion of the population provided with skills training in the district |
| Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men) | September 2018 to December 2021 | Survey covering the number of abuse cases | Children, Women and Men | |

Source: AADA- DPCU, 2018

6.4 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

The significance of decentralization is to bring government close to the people at the grass root. Over the years most people are either not aware of the programmes, projects and activities of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and in most cases have being distant from the local people. In such situations people see such programmes, plans as foreign and therefore do not own them. This defeats the basic principle of decentralization which therefore seeks to involve the local people in every facet of life that directly affect them at the sub-national level.

Dissemination and Communication Strategy has been regarded as a tool to ensure not only transparency and accountability but participatory planning as well. The engagement of the local people in the plan gives them the opportunity to voice out what affects them and what exactly needs to be done. This does not only enable the policy makers to redefine their policies but it also allows them to receive feedback from the very people for whom such policies are made and give them the opportunity to own the programmes, plans and policies.

This chapter of the plan takes a look at the communication strategy to disseminate the DMTDP. It also deals with the awareness creation strategies on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the District programmes, projects and activities. Strategies for the promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the District have also been outlined.

Finally, efforts at the promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the District have also been highlighted.

6.4.1 Dissemination of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports

Even though the preparation of the DMTDP has been participatory through the involvement of all the major stakeholders such as the Departments of the District Assembly, Assembly Members, Area Councils, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organisations(NGOs) and others, it is imperative to adopt some strategies to effectively disseminate the DMTDP (2018-2021) to all stakeholders.

The dissemination at the DMTDP and the Annual Progress Report will be done through diverse ways to reach all groups of people in the district and other relevant stakeholders.

At the National and Regional Levels Copies of the DMTDP will be circulated to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), the Local Government Service Secretariat and the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and other relevant stakeholders.

At the local levels the following strategies would be adopted:

- 6.4.1.1 Public hearings: After the analysis of the performance review and current situation of the district, the first public hearing was organized. The first public hearing afforded the stakeholders and community members the opportunity to make invaluable inputs into the current situation. Second public hearing organized on the final document. This also give the members the another opportunity to examine the DMTDP in terms of the programmes and projects to be implemented in the next four years and activities to embark upon during the plan period and acceptance of the plan.
- 6.4.1.2 Heads of department, NGOs and Traditional Authorities: Copies of the plan document would be distributed to these groups of people to facilitate the plan implementation
- 6.4.1.3 Issue out summarized reports and distributed to all Assembly Members, Unit Committees and Area Councils.
- 6.4.1.4 Organize focus group discussions of the reports at the Town Council Level
- 6.4.1.5 Use of the Community Information Centres and District Information Service Department to disseminate information in the reports.
- 6.4.2 Creation of Awareness on the Expected Roles of Stakeholders in the Implementation of the Programmes and Projects of the Assembly In order to successfully implement the DMTDP there is the need for all stakeholders to be abreast with their respective roles and responsibilities. These awareness creations would be done through the following:
 - 6.4.2.1 Meeting with stakeholders to discuss their roles and responsibilities (i.e. Assembly members, unit committees, area councillors, service providers, private entrepreneurs, traditional leaders etc.) using participatory planning approach. Participatory Planning is the process by which a community works actively to fulfil a given socio-economic goal by consciously defining their problems and planning a course of action to resolve those problems. Participatory planning will afford the communities the opportunity to participate, follow transparent criteria and process for prioritization and to hold local government accountable for the implementation of the plan. The

District Assembly cannot do it all, nor can it address the needs of community members. Involving groups and other stakeholders are critical to the successful attainment of the Assembly's goals, objectives and activities that have been articulated in the development plan.

6.4.2.2 Use of community information Centres

6.4.2.3 Organize focus group discussions

6.4.2.4 Formation of local Project implementation Committees. At the local and community level, communities would be encouraged and allowed to form local project implementation committees to be responsible for the organization of the people for communal labour, projects implementation, monitoring and inspection of projects and attending site meetings together with members of the DPCU. Reports from these direct beneficiary communities would put recalcitrant contractors working on projects in various communities in the district on their toes and to deliver quality work

6.4.3 Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback on the Performance of the District . In order to succeed, there is the need for feedback on the performance of the district from the citizens. To ensure these, there would be frequent dialogue both formal and informal between the Assembly and the communities. Such a healthy relationship would ensure rapid and sustainable development in the district. Regular interactions with stakeholders would create a platform for dialogue and generation of feedback. The Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation approach would be adopted. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is a good outlet to interact with stakeholders especially beneficiaries of service provision.

This approach creates a positive learning environment, deepen public consultation. This would generate feedback on the performance of the district. This would also help release creativity in people and would enable the people to take active role in community projects. This strategy creates the platform for interface between service providers and beneficiaries where concerns of both parties would be brought forward for discussion and appropriate solutions found.

6.4.4 Promotion of Access and Management of Expectations of the Public on Services of the Assembly. In order to promote access and management of expectations of the public, the Assembly would put in place strategies to help the public know the vision

and mission statements of the Assembly as well as its functions, responsibilities, service standards and others. This can be achieved through:

- 6.4.4.1 Promotion of the establishment of more information centres for information dissemination.
- 6.4.4.2 Creation of Assembly website.
- 6.4.4.3 Create awareness about priority projects of the Assembly.
- 6.4.4.4 Public desks would be created at the three town councils in the district for the public to have easy access to information and also submit concerns.
- 6.4.4.5 At the District Assembly level, the public can contact the reception, registry and offices of some departments and units, including the NCCE, Information Service, Social Welfare and Community Development, Non-Formal Education, Notice boards and others. Visitors and clients can contact any of these offices and departments for any information they wish to know on services of the District Assembly.

6.5 District Communication Strategies

The implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan takes into consideration the participation of the local people, Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organisations and Development Partners. The district communication strategies depicted below provides appropriate mechanisms for dissemination of the programmes, projects, activities and expectations of stakeholders on plan implementation, promoting dialogue and generating feedback on the performance of the Assembly and promoting access and managing expectations of public concerns on service delivery of the Assembly. The framework provides a brief description of each level of appropriate communication approach or tools, indicators and benefits of the proposed approaches.

The resources needed are specifically the budgeting that would go into the implementation of these communication strategies.

The table below outlines the communication strategies that Adansi Asokwa District intends to adopt in order to disseminate its' District Medium Term Development Plan which spans from 2018-2021.

Table 6.3: Communication Activity Matrix

| Activity | Purpose | Audience | Method/Tool | Time Frame | Responsibility |
|--|---|--|--|-------------------|--|
| Community sensitization on the awareness of DMTDP (2018-2021) | To create awareness on DMTDP | Community Members and Traditional Authorities | Community Durbars, Public Hearings and Meetings | Quarterly | DPCU and the Development Planning Sub-Committee |
| Meeting with Political leadership | To get them to appreciate and adopt the DMTDP To update them on the status of implementation of programmes and projects in DMTDP | MP, DCE, Presiding Member and Chairpersons of all the Sub-Committees of the Assembly | Round-table discussions and power point presentations on current situation of the DMTDP. | Quarterly | DPCU |
| Participatory Planning to engage communities on level of implementation of the plan. | To increase the knowledge of the local people on the level of implementation of the DMTDP. | Community Members and Traditional Authorities | Community Durbars, Public Hearings and Meetings | Quarterly | DPCU and the Development Planning Sub-Committee |
| Publication of projects and programmes in the media for award of contract | Compliance with the Public Procurement Act | The General Public | Project Procurement | Annually | Management Staff and F&A Chairman and Works Sub Committee Chairman |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|------------------------|---|
| Partnerships with NGOs to increase investments. | To increase participation with other NGOs to promote Local Economic Development (LED). | Non-Governmental Organizations | Publication of annual reports on programmes and projects and district development strategies. Develop proposals for funding | Quarterly | DPCU |
| Participatory monitoring and evaluation | To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the projects and programmes To determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of activities | Management Staff of the District Assembly, Assembly Members and Traditional Authorities | Site Meetings with contractors and project beneficiaries | Quarterly | DPCU, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority and project beneficiaries |
| Create avenue for public complaints, feedback and suggestions | To strengthen the public relations and complaints unit of the assembly through feedbacks and suggestions on the DMTDP for the purpose of re-planning. | DCE, PM Town councils, Assembly Members, NGOs, CSOs | Designate a desk officer for public relations Create awareness on the Client Service Center | Within the Plan Period | DCE, PM and DPCU |

Source: AADA- DPCU, 2018

6.6 Evaluation

Evaluation is the assessment of the impact of interventions in order to determine whether the set objectives have been achieved or not or whether there is the need to review the plans and implementation of strategies. It is conducted to determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of activities in the light of their objectives. Evaluation helps to find out whether the outcomes of the activities stated are able to achieve targets set and are

producing the desired results. Evaluation can be undertaken in three main forms namely, outputs, outcomes and impact. This is conducted based on clearly defined acceptable indicators which have been set to realize an expected output, outcome and impact.

Evaluation is carried out during implementation (on-going evaluation), at completion (terminal evaluation and ex-post evaluation (conducted to assess the efficiency, outputs, effects and impacts). The main aim of evaluation therefore is to provide feedback for inclusion to the planning processing for re-planning where necessary.

At the district level, the DPCU is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the plans. The DPCU should start with the monitoring as soon as project implementation begins as started in the plan. The DPCU should follow the monitoring and evaluation guidelines provided by NDPC.

Table 6.4: Evaluation Matrix

| Evaluation Criteria | Evaluation Questions | | Data Needed | Data Sources | Data collection Methods |
|----------------------|--|--|---|-----------------------|--|
| | Main Questions | Sub-Questions | | | |
| Relevance | Has the project/programme promoted a broad development policy objective like poverty eradication, sustainable use of natural resources or women's empowerment? | Has the project or programme contributed to the achievement of larger public policy objectives/priorities? | Data on the impact of the programme/project on the people | Primary and Secondary | Field visit to communities Face to face interview |
| Efficiency | How has the project/programme effectively produced the intended outputs and associated outcomes? | Has the project/programme economically converted inputs into results, outcomes and impacts? | | Primary and Secondary | Field visit to communities Face to face interview |
| Effectiveness | Is the outputs of the project in line with the needs of beneficiaries? | | | Primary and Secondary | Field visit to communities Face to face interview |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|
| Impact | What changes have occurred in the quality of life of the beneficiaries and other people affected by a project/programme? | | | Primary and Secondary | Field visit to communities Face to face interview |
| Sustainability | How much is paid by beneficiaries in the cost of using the facility | | | Primary and Secondary | Field visit to communities Face to face interview |

Source: AADA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

6.7 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring of the DMTDP (2018-2021) begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts. Monitoring activities are aimed at ensuring that progress in respect of schedules, quality of work, and delivery of inputs (including labour) are as planned.

To facilitate proper reporting, the DPCU shall compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the district in accordance with NDPC Guidelines. This Register shall be updated quarterly and annually with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, sources of funding, expected date of completion, project status, etc. Apart from the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), it is very important to also get local interest groups in the monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and project. This will take various forms as listed below:

- Panel discussion on Community Information Centres
- Focus group discussions
- Assembly Sub-Committee Meetings
- General Assembly Meetings
- Meeting with Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)
- Community Durbars
- Town Council Meetings
- Meeting with Traditional Rulers
- Meeting with Market Women
- Meeting with Religious Groups

Appendix I

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Name of District: ADANSI ASOKWA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, ASOKWA

Region: ASHANTI

Venue: Assembly Hall

Date: 2018/09/17

Medium of Invitation: Letters, Information Van and Radio Announcement

Special/Interest Groups Invited: Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department,

Assembly Members, Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU), Unit Committee Members, Town Council Members, Non- Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organisations etc.

Total Number of Persons Present: 205

Gender Ratio: 81 Females/ 124 Males

Language Used: Twi and English

The public hearing on the draft 2018- 2021 Medium Term Development Plan was to review the previous plan and update the District Profile. Presentation on the review of the plan as well as update of the profile and Validation of Community Problems and Development Aspirations.

This centered on the total number of programmes and projects in the plan, the number completed, the number on-going and the number not implemented at all.

Major Issues

- Participants were of the view that the proportion of projects implemented during the planning period could have gone up.
- They were also of the view that the Assembly should select projects that they are capable of implementing in terms of resource availability so as to avoid huge backlog in the future
- Most of the participants complained about the inability of the assembly to implement most of the approved projects.

Controversies/Area of Complaints:

- I. Some members complained that their projects were captured in the previous plan but it was not implemented at all.
- II. Participants were not happy about the inability of the Assembly to regularly inform the communities about constraints that hinder the successful implementation of approved projects.

Proposal for Resolution:

- I. The DPCU explained that inadequate financial resources accounted for the inability of the Assembly to implement all its projects and programmes, also Asokwa is a new District and that we will do our best to develop the district with the limited funds the District gets
- II. Participants were encouraged to honour their tax obligations so as to improve the internally generated revenue to enable Assembly have access to adequate resources to undertake development projects and programmes.

Comments on Participation

Generally, participation and contribution was satisfactory.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

.....
**DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
ANDREW ADU-BOAHEN**

.....
**DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR HON.
EUNICE KORANKYE**

.....
**PRESIDING MEMBER
HON. AUGUSTINE K. ADOMAKO**

.....
**CHAIRMAN OF DEV'T PLAN. SUB-COM.
HON. AUGUSTINE D. KABORE**

.....
**DISTRICT DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER
JOSEPH OPOKU WARE OSEI**

Appendix II

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Name of District: ADANSI ASOKWA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, ASOKWA Region:
ASHANTI

Venue: ASOKWA AREA COUNCIL

Date: 2018/12/17

Medium of Invitation: Letters, Information Centres Announcement

NAMES OF SPECIAL /INTEREST GROUPS & OTHER STAKEHOLDERS INVITED:

1. Assembly members
2. Unit Committee members
3. Traditional rulers
4. School teachers/students.
5. Women groups.
6. Private Sector- NGO's, CBOs, Farmer Based Organizations, Chemical Sellers, Drinking/Chop bar Operators, GPRTU, Civic Union, Pressmen, Artisans, etc.
7. Religious groups.
8. Political party representatives.
9. Physically Challenged Persons (PWDs).
10. Youth organizations.

Total Number of Persons Present: **185**

Gender Ratio: 60 Females/ 125 Males

Language Used: Twi and English

The public hearing on the draft 2018-2021 development plan was to conclude the plan preparation process. The purpose was therefore to engage in a final dialogue to solicit views and proposals.

Presentation of the draft plan was done by the DPCU members. This centered on main problems, constraints and potentials in the district and also the proposed programs and activities outlined in the plan to achieve the Development Agenda, 2018 - 2021.

Major Issues

- Acquisition of reliable funding sources for successful implementation of the plan
- Prioritization process for project allocation to communities
- Private sector engagement in the development process of the district

Controversies/Area of Complaints:

- III. Some Assembly members complained of their initial submissions not included in the draft plan.
- IV. Complains that some communities did not benefit from certain projects

- V. Some members complained that their projects were captured in the previous plan but it was not implemented at all.

Proposal for Resolution:

- III. The D/MPO explained that some of their submissions were not realistic to be achieved in the 4-year period. He however advised that any of such proposals could be forwarded to the DPCU for further discussions and integration.
- IV. The DCD replied that due to limited funds communities benefitted from projects based on their needs and they were selected and prioritized based on standards.
- V. The D/MPO assured members that all projects which were captured in the previous plan and were not implemented have been rolled over to the new plan.

Comments on Participation

Generally, participation and contribution was satisfactory. Some members also expressed appreciation for the incorporation of all their submissions in the plan.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

.....
**DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
 HON. ANDREW ADU-BOAHEN**

.....
**DISTRICT CORD.DIRECTOR
 MRS. EUNICE KORANKYE**

.....
**PRESIDING MEMBER
 HON. AUGUSTINE K. ADOMAKO**

.....
**CHAIRMAN OF DEV'PLAN. SUB-COM
 HON. AUGUSTINE D. KABORE**

.....
**DISTRICT DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER
 JOSEPH OPOKU WARE OSEI**