

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA



**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

**DISTRICT MEDIUM- TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
UNDER AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY
AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL, 2018-2021.**

**PREPARED BY:
ADANSI NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, FOMENA
DECEMBER, 2018**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|---|-------------|
| List of Tables | x |
| List of Figures | xiii |
| List of Maps | xiii |
| List of Acronyms | xiv |
| Acknowledgement | xvii |
| Executive Summary | xix |
| | |
| CHAPTER ONE | 1 |
| PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE | 1 |
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 VISION, MISSION, FUNCTIONS AND CORE VALUES | 1 |
| 1.1.1 Functions of The Assembly | 1 |
| 1.1.2 Other Functions That Are in ANDA’s Establishing Legislative Instrument Include | 2 |
| 1.1.3 District Core Values | 3 |
| 1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE ADANSI NORTH DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP 2014-2017)..... | 4 |
| 1.2.1 Objective of the Performance Review | 4 |
| 1.2.2 Assessment of MTDP 2014-2017..... | 5 |
| 1.3 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE OF ADANSI NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY 2014-2017..... | 26 |
| 1.3.1 GoG | 27 |
| 1.3.2 IGF..... | 27 |
| 1.3.3 DACF | 27 |
| 1.3.4 DDF | 28 |
| 1.3.5 Donors Transfer To AGRIC/CIDA/HIPC | 28 |
| 1.3.6 Measures put in place to increase Internally Generated Revenue/Fund..... | 30 |
| 1.3.7 Constraints and Challenges of external sources of funding..... | 30 |
| 1.4 EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE 2014-2017..... | 30 |
| 1.4.1 Expenditure Performance 2014-2017 | 32 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 1.5 KEY PROBLEMS OR ISSUES ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN 2014 - 2017 | 34 |
| 1.6 LESSONS LEARNT WHICH HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE NEW PLAN 2018-2021 | 34 |
| 1.6.1 Summary of Key Development Issues | 35 |
| 1.7 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF THE DISTRICT PROFILE | 36 |
| 1.8 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ASSEMBLY | 55 |
| 1.9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION CAPACITY INDEX | 58 |
| 1.10 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT | 62 |
| 1.10.1 Location and Size | 62 |
| 1.10.2 Climate | 64 |
| 1.10.3 Vegetation | 64 |
| 1.10.4 Conditions of The Natural Environment | 64 |
| 1.10.5 Conditions of The Built Environment | 65 |
| 1.10.6 Relief (Topography) And Drainage | 65 |
| 1.10.7 Soil Type and Agricultural Land Use | 66 |
| 1.10.8 Natural and Man-Made Disasters | 66 |
| 1.10.9 Aesthetic Features and Land Management (Tourism Potentials) | 67 |
| 1.11 GEOLOGY AND MINERALS | 69 |
| 1.12 BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT | 69 |
| 1.13 IMPLICATIONS OF THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT FOR DEVELOPMENT | 71 |
| 1.14 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS | 72 |
| 1.14.1 Population Size and Distribution | 72 |
| 1.14.2 Age and Sex Structure | 72 |
| 1.14.3 Population Density | 73 |
| 1.14.4 Population Pyramid | 74 |
| 1.15 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION | 75 |
| 1.15.1 Settlement Pattern | 75 |
| 1.15.2 Household Sizes and Characteristics | 78 |
| 1.16 RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION | 78 |
| 1.17 LABOUR FORCE | 79 |
| 1.17.1 Economic Activity Status | 79 |
| 1.17.2 Occupational Distribution | 80 |
| 1.18 MIGRATION TRENDS | 81 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1.19 RURAL - URBAN SPLIT..... | 82 |
| 1.20 POPULATION WITH DISABILITY | 82 |
| 1.20.1 Type of Disability..... | 82 |
| 1.21 POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR DEVELOPMENT | 84 |
| 1.22 CULTURE..... | 85 |
| 1.22.1 Traditional Set-Up..... | 85 |
| 1.22.2 Ethnic Diversity..... | 85 |
| 1.22.3 Communal Spirit | 85 |
| 1.22.4 Traditional Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices | 85 |
| 1.22.5 Festivals..... | 86 |
| 1.22.6 Participation..... | 86 |
| 1.22.7 Chieftaincy Disputes..... | 86 |
| 1.22.8 Implications of Cultural Practices for Development | 87 |
| 1.23 SPATIAL ANALYSIS..... | 87 |
| 1.23.1 Settlement Systems and Linkages | 87 |
| 1.23.2 Settlement Functional Matrix Analysis (Scalogram Analysis)..... | 87 |
| 1.23.3 Analysis of The Scalogram..... | 91 |
| 1.23.4 Surface Accessibility to Services..... | 91 |
| 1.24 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT | 98 |
| 1.25 LINKAGE WITH OTHER DISTRICTS | 100 |
| 1.26 MANIFESTATION OF LEVELS AND LOCATIONS OF THE POOR AND FUNCTIONAL REGIONS | |
| 100 | |
| 1.26.1 Tentative Poverty Pockets Description Based on Area Councils..... | 100 |
| 1.27 FUNCTIONAL REGIONS | 102 |
| 1.28 KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS..... | 102 |
| 1.28.1 Implications for Development..... | 103 |
| 1.29. DISTRICT ECONOMY | 103 |
| 1.29.1 The Structure of The Local Economy | 103 |
| 1.29.2 Agriculture..... | 104 |
| 1.29.3 Special/Flagship Programmes | 107 |
| 1.30 KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN SPITE OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE TO THE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) | 108 |
| 1.31 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES..... | 109 |
| 1.31.1 Services..... | 109 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1.31.2 Key Development Issues/Problems Relating to Tourism..... | 110 |
| 1.32 POVERTY LEVELS..... | 112 |
| 1.32.1 Poverty Indicators..... | 112 |
| 1.33 DIRECTION OF GROWTH..... | 118 |
| 1.34 EDUCATION..... | 119 |
| 1.34.1 Distribution and Location of Schools..... | 119 |
| 1.34.2 Physical Facilities..... | 119 |
| 1.34.3 Pupils/Students Population..... | 122 |
| 1.34.4 Pupil-Teacher Ratio..... | 123 |
| 1.34.5 Facilities in Public Basic Schools..... | 124 |
| 1.34.6 Educational Units..... | 124 |
| 1.34.7 Teacher Profile..... | 125 |
| 1.34.8 District Performance in BECE..... | 125 |
| 1.34.9 Senior High School (SHS) Education..... | 126 |
| 1.34.10 Capitation Grant..... | 126 |
| 1.34.11 Ghana School Feeding Programme..... | 127 |
| 1.34.12 Benefits of the Ghana School Feeding Programme..... | 128 |
| 1.34.13 Key Development Problems Relating to Education..... | 129 |
| 1.35 HEALTH..... | 129 |
| 1.35.1 Incidence of Diseases..... | 130 |
| 1.35.2 Available Health Professionals..... | 133 |
| 1.35.3 Infant / Maternal Mortality Rate..... | 133 |
| 1.35.4 National Health Insurance Scheme..... | 133 |
| 1.35.5 Key Health Problems..... | 135 |
| 1.36 WATER & SANITATION..... | 136 |
| 1.36.1 Water Supply..... | 136 |
| 1.36.2 KFW (RWSP IV)..... | 136 |
| 1.36.3 RWSP IV Extension..... | 136 |
| 1.36.4 Small Town Water Supply Project..... | 136 |
| 1.37 KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS..... | 137 |
| 1.38 SANITATION SITUATION (WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM..... | 138 |
| 1.38.1 Liquid and Solid Waste..... | 138 |
| 1.38.2 Waste Management –Treatment..... | 138 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| 1.38.3 Landfill Management | 138 |
| 1.39 DRAINAGE SYSTEM | 138 |
| 1.40 KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS | 139 |
| 1.41 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH | 139 |
| 1.41.1 Markets and Streets | 140 |
| 1.41.2 Food Hygiene | 140 |
| 1.42 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS | 140 |
| 1.43 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)..... | 141 |
| 1.43.1 Leap Beneficiaries as at 2017 | 141 |
| 1.43.2 Leap Beneficiaries as At April 2018 | 143 |
| 1.44 GENDER ISSUES..... | 144 |
| 1.44.1 Gender Equality | 145 |
| 1.44.2 Gender Profiling | 145 |
| 1.44.3 Programme of Action for Gender Development, 2018-2021 | 145 |
| 1.45 INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY (ICT) | 147 |
| 1.46 CHILD LABOUR | 147 |
| 1.47 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES | 148 |
| 1.48 ELICITING COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE ON DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND ASPIRATIONS | |
| 150 | |
| 1.49 HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH IDENTIFIED | |
| DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS | 156 |
| 1.50 LIST OF DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES..... | 157 |
| CHAPTER TWO | 159 |
| PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES 2018-2021 | 159 |
| 2.1 INTRODUCTION | 159 |
| 2.2 CATEGORIZING DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA 1 AND GSGDA II | 159 |
| 2.3 PRIORITIZATION OF ADOPTED ISSUES/SPATIAL ISSUES/CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES | 182 |
| 2.3.1 Prioritization of Harmonized District Development Issues | 182 |
| 2.4 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF THE THREE (3) AREA COUNCILS | 184 |
| 2.5 APPLICATION OF POTENTIAL, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC) | |
| 185 | |
| 2.6 IMPACT ANALYSIS ON DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES | 207 |
| 2.7 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES | 216 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| 2.8 APPLICATION OF STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) TOOLS TO THE FORMULATED PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS..... | 219 |
| 2.9 SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES..... | 225 |
| CHAPTER THREE..... | 226 |
| DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS, GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES..... | 226 |
| 3.1 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOCUS..... | 226 |
| 3.2 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL..... | 226 |
| 3.3 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS..... | 227 |
| 3.3.1 Population Projections..... | 227 |
| 3.3.2 Educational Projections..... | 230 |
| 3.3.3 Health Projection..... | 234 |
| 3.3.4 Water and Sanitation Projections..... | 235 |
| 3.3.5 Agricultural Projections..... | 236 |
| 3.4 SUMMARY OF SERVICE PROJECTIONS..... | 236 |
| 3.5 ADOPTED THEMES, GOALS, ISSUES, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES..... | 240 |
| 3.5.1 Economic Development..... | 240 |
| 3.5.2 Social Development..... | 241 |
| 3.5.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements..... | 246 |
| 3.5.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability..... | 248 |
| CHAPTER FOUR..... | 250 |
| FORMULATION OF COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)..... | 250 |
| 4.1 INTRODUCTION..... | 250 |
| 4.2 PRIORITISATION PROGRAMME MATRIX..... | 315 |
| 4.3 BROAD INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN..... | 329 |
| CHAPTER FIVE..... | 332 |
| ANNUAL ACTION PLAN..... | 332 |
| 5.1 INTRODUCTION..... | 332 |
| 5.2 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS OVER THE PLANNED PERIOD..... | 332 |
| 5.3 LINKING THE PLAN TO THE MTEF ANNUAL BUDGET..... | 332 |
| 5.4 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES FOR 2018..... | 334 |
| 5.5 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES FOR 2019..... | 349 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| 5.6 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES FOR 2020 | 373 |
| 5.7 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES FOR 2021 | 415 |
| 5.8 ADOPTION OF DRAFT DMTDP | 454 |
| 5.8.1 Evidence of Public Hearing 2018-2021 MTDP..... | 454 |
| 5.8.2 Evidence of Public Hearing 2018-2021 MTDP..... | 458 |
| CHAPTER SIX | 459 |
| IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION | 459 |
| 6.0 INTRODUCTION..... | 459 |
| 6.1 PURPOSE OF THE MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN..... | 459 |
| 6.1.1 Monitoring Matrix or Results Framework Outlining all Indicators, Baselines and Targets | 459 |
| 6.2 STRATEGY FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS MATRIX, IMPLEMENTATION AND M&E. | 486 |
| 6.2.1 Introduction | 486 |
| 6.2.2 Primary Data..... | 486 |
| 6.2.3 Secondary Data..... | 486 |
| 6.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Information System | 486 |
| 6.2.5 Data Analysis..... | 487 |
| 6.2.6 Use of Results..... | 487 |
| 6.2.7 Data Collection Matrix | 487 |
| 6.2.8 Programmes and Projects Register | 487 |
| 6.3 QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTING FORMAT | 487 |
| 6.3.1 M&E Reporting Mechanisms | 487 |
| 6.3.2 M&E Reporting at Implementation Level..... | 487 |
| 6.3.3 M&E Reporting at District Level | 488 |
| 6.3.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format | 488 |
| 6.4 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY | 489 |
| 6.4.1 The Dissemination and Communication Techniques | 489 |
| 6.4.2 Formation of Development Communication Committee | 491 |
| 6.5 EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT WITH AN EVALUATION FRAMEWORK OR MATRIX..... | 491 |
| 6.5.1 Mid-Term Evaluation | 492 |
| 6.5.2 DMTDP End of Implementation Evaluation..... | 492 |
| 6.5.3 Other Evaluation Methods..... | 492 |
| 6.6 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT | 493 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| 6.6.1 Community Score Card (CSC) Concept..... | 493 |
| 6.6.2 Citizen Report Card (CRC): | 494 |
| 6.7 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS | 494 |
| 6.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORK PLAN AND CALENDAR..... | 500 |
| 6.9 CONCLUSION | 501 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table 1. 1: Performance of Adansi North District Assembly from 2014-2017 | 6 |
| Table 1. 2: Other interventions implemented but not in the ANDA MTDP 2014-2017 | 23 |
| Table 1. 3: Gross Performance of the District under 2014-2017 MDTP | 25 |
| Table 1. 4: Revenue Performance, All Sources (2014-2017) | 29 |
| Personnel Emolument Table 1. 5: Expenditure Performance (2014-2017) | 32 |
| Table 1. 6: Human Resource Capacity of the District Assembly 2017 | 37 |
| Table 1. 7: Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity Index | 58 |
| Table 1. 8: Age and Sex Structure- 2010 | 72 |
| Table 1. 9: Age Dependency ratio in Adansi North District | 73 |
| Table 1. 10: Ten Largest Settlements in Adansi North District | 75 |
| Table 1. 11: Household population by composition and sex | 78 |
| Table 1. 12: Population by Religion and Sex | 79 |
| Table 1. 13: Occupational Distribution according to Sectors | 80 |
| Table 1. 14: Occupational Distribution according to Age and Sex | 81 |
| Table 1. 15: Rural-Urban Split | 82 |
| Table 1. 16: Population with disability by sex | 82 |
| Table 1. 17: Distribution of disability type by sex | 84 |
| Table 1. 18: A Functional Matrix (Scalogram) For the Adansi North District | 89 |
| Table 1. 19: Health Facilities in the District | 92 |
| Table 1. 20: Market flows | 96 |
| Table 1. 21: Major Road Network | 98 |
| Table 1. 22: Classification of Road Network | 98 |
| Table 1. 23: Towns in The District Which Need Planning Schemes | 99 |
| Table 1. 24: Poverty Pockets Description Based on Area Councils | 100 |
| Table 1. 25: Functional Regions | 102 |
| Table 1. 26: Farming Methods and Average Output/Acre | 105 |
| Table 1. 27: Major Crops Grown in The District and Their Acreage | 106 |
| Table 1. 28: Performance of PFJ and Fertilizer Distribution 2017 | 108 |
| Table 1. 29: Current Enrolment Figures on YEA Programme-2017 | 113 |
| Table 1. 30: Area Councils of Adansi North District | 115 |
| Table 1. 31: Distribution of Schools by Circuit 2013/2014 | 119 |
| Table 1. 32: Educational Institutions 2013-2016 Educational Infrastructure in the District | 120 |
| Table 1. 33: Educational Infrastructure Situations in the District | 120 |
| Table 1. 34: Public Schools Enrolment 2013-2017 | 122 |
| Table 1. 35: Private Schools Enrolment 2013-2017 | 122 |
| Table 1. 36: Schools Enrolment at The Various Levels 2018 | 122 |
| Table 1. 37: Basic School Enrolment on Circuit Bases (Public) | 123 |
| Table 1. 38: Basic School Enrolment on Circuit Bases (Private) | 123 |
| Table 1. 39: Pupil-Teacher Ratio | 123 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table 1. 40: Facilities in Public Basic Schools..... | 124 |
| Table 1. 41: Furniture Situation in The Schools..... | 124 |
| Table 1. 42: District Performance in BECE-2014-2016..... | 126 |
| Table 1. 43: Beneficiary Schools of the Ghana School Feeding Programme (2018)..... | 127 |
| Table 1. 44: Health Facilities in the District..... | 129 |
| Table 1. 45: Ten OPD Diseases (2014-2017)..... | 131 |
| Table 1. 46 PMTCT – Summary 2014-2017..... | 132 |
| Table 1. 47: The district has the following health professionals;..... | 133 |
| Table 1. 48: New Membership Registration and Renewal for 2017..... | 134 |
| Table 1. 49: 1.41 Financial in-flows 2017..... | 134 |
| Table 1. 50: Development Issues under GSGDA II Thematic Area One (Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability)..... | 150 |
| Table 1. 51: Development Issues under GSGDA Thematic Area Two (Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector)..... | 150 |
| Table 1. 52: Development Issues under GSGDA II Thematic Area Three (Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management)..... | 151 |
| Table 1. 53: Development Issues under Thematic Area Four (Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development)..... | 152 |
| Table 1. 54: Development Issues under GSGDA II Thematic Area Five (Human development, Employment and Productivity)..... | 154 |
| Table 1. 55: Development Issues under GSGDA II Thematic Area Six (Transparent and Accountable Governance)..... | 156 |
| Table 2. 1: Categorizing Key Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs of NMTDPF 2018-2021..... | 160 |
| Table 2. 2: Adopted Issues under NMTDPF 2018 -2021..... | 174 |
| Table 2. 3: Prioritization of Development Issues..... | 182 |
| Table 2. 4: POCC Analysis..... | 186 |
| Table 2. 5: Impact Analysis..... | 208 |
| Table 2. 6: Compatibility/Internal Consistency Matrix..... | 217 |
| Table 2. 7: Compound Matrix for Analysis Of PPPS Against Major Environmental Conce..... | 218 |
| Table 2. 8: Sustainability Analysis/SEA Matrix for Programmes and Projects to be Implemented (2010-2013)..... | 220 |
| Table 3. 1: Projected Population of District from 2018-2021..... | 228 |
| Table 3. 2: Population of Twenty (20) settlements and their projections from 2018-2021..... | 228 |
| Table 3. 3: Projected Demand for Teachers at Pre-School Level..... | 230 |
| Table 3. 4: Projected Demand for Teachers at Primary School Level..... | 230 |
| Table 3. 5: Projected Demand for Teachers at Junior High School Level..... | 231 |
| Table 3. 6: Projected Demand for School Buildings..... | 231 |
| Table 3. 7: Projected Demand for Pupils Furniture..... | 232 |
| Table 3. 8 Projected Demand for Doctors..... | 234 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 3. 9: Projected Health Needs..... | 234 |
| Table 3. 10: Projected Demand for Bore-Holes..... | 235 |
| Table 3. 11: Aea Farmer Ratio & Requirements 2018– 2021 | 236 |
| Table 3. 12: Key Essential Services in the District..... | 237 |
| Table 3. 13: Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society | 240 |
| Table 3. 14: Goal Two: Create opportunities for all..... | 241 |
| Table 3. 15: Goal Three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 246 |
| Table 3. 16: Goal Four: Maintain a stable, united and safe society..... | 248 |
| Table 4. 1: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District Assembly..... | 251 |
| Table 4. 2: Prioritisation programme Matrix | 316 |
| Table 4. 3: Indicative Financial Strategy | 330 |
| Table 5. 1: Composite Annual Action Plan for 2018..... | 334 |
| Table 5. 2: Composite Annual Action Plan for 2019..... | 349 |
| Table 5. 3: Composite Annual Action Plan for 2020..... | 373 |
| Table 5. 4: Composite Annual Action Plan for 2021..... | 415 |
| Table 6. 1: Monitoring matrix or results framework | 460 |
| Table 6. 2: Key Stakeholders and the Dissemination Technique | 490 |
| Table 6. 3: The Matrix below explains communication activities in the District..... | 491 |
| Table 6. 4: Stakeholder Analysis | 495 |
| Table 6. 5: The District Monitoring and Evaluation Work plan and Calendar..... | 500 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1. 1: The Gross Performance of the District under 2014-2017 MTD | 26 |
| Figure 1. 2: 2010 Population Pyramid of Adansi North District | 75 |
| Figure 1. 3: Spatial Distribution of population | 76 |
| Figure 1. 4: Activity Status of Population 15 years and older in Adansi North District | 80 |
| Figure 1. 5: Population with disability by type..... | 83 |

LIST OF MAPS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Map 1. 1: Map showing Adansi North District..... | 63 |
| Map 1. 2: Topographical map of Adansi North District..... | 65 |
| Map 1. 3: Map of Adansi North District showing Tourism Potentials..... | 68 |
| Map 1. 4: Geological Map of Adansi North | 69 |
| Map 1. 5: Population Distribution of Adansi North District | 74 |
| Map 1. 6: Major Towns of Adansi North District | 77 |
| Map 1. 7: Health Facility Map of Adansi North District..... | 93 |
| Map 1. 8: Production Centres in Adansi North District..... | 95 |
| Map 1. 9: Market Centres in Adansi North District..... | 97 |
| Map 1. 10: Map of Adansi North District showing accessibility to services | 111 |
| Map 1. 11: Educational Facility Map of Adansi North District | 121 |
| Map 1. 12: Map of Adansi North District showing Health facilities..... | 130 |
| Map 1. 13: Spatial Distribution of Water Facilities | 137 |
| Map 1. 14: Spatial Distribution of Sanitary Facilities | 139 |

LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|---------------|--|
| ADB | Agricultural Development Bank |
| AC | Zonal Council |
| ANDA | Adansi North District Assembly |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| BAC | Business Advisory Centre |
| BOG | Bank of Ghana |
| CBOs | Community-Based Organizations |
| CBRP | Community Based Rehabilitation Programme |
| CEPS | Customs and Excise Preventive Service |
| CHRAJ | Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice |
| CID | Criminal Investigative Department |
| CWSA | Community Water and Sanitation Agency |
| DACF | District Assemblies Common Fund |
| DANIDA | Danish International Development Agency |
| DCS | Department of Cooperatives |
| DHD | District Health Directorate |
| DISEC | District Security Committee |
| DOVVSU | Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit |
| DRI | District Response Initiative |
| DSW | Department of Social Welfare |
| EGF | External Generated Funds |
| EU | European Union |
| GAC | Ghana Aids Commission |
| GAD | Ghana Association of the Disabled |
| GAIT | Government Accountability Improved Trust |
| GES | Ghana Education Service |
| GHS | Ghana Health Service |
| GNFS | Ghana National Fire service |
| GoG | Government of Ghana |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| GPRS I | Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy |
| GSGDA | Ghana Shared Growth and Development A |
| GSMF | Ghana Social Marketing Foundation |
| GSS | Ghana Statistical Service |
| HIPC | Highly Indebted Poor Country Relief Fund |
| IGF | Internally Generated Fund |
| JHS | Junior High School |
| JICA | Japanese International Co-operation Agency |
| LED | Local Economic Development |
| M & E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| DA | District Assembly |
| DCD | District Coordinating Director |
| DCE | District Chief Executive |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| DPCU | District Planning Coordinating Unit |
| NADMO | National Disaster Management Organization |
| NBSSI | National Board for Small Scale Industries |
| NCCE | National Commission for Civic Education |
| NDPC | National Development Planning Commission |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NHIS | National Health Insurance Scheme |
| NYEP | National Youth Employment Programme |
| OPD | Out Patient Department |
| PLWHA | People Living with HIV/AIDS |
| PPAG | Plant Parenthood Association of Ghana |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PWD | Public Works Department |
| RCC | Regional Co-ordinating Council |
| REP | Rural Enterprise Project |
| RTF | Rural Technology Transfer |
| RWSP | Rural Water and Sanitation Programme |
| SHS | Senior High School |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| SIF | Social Investment Fund |
| SWD | Social Welfare Department |
| TA | Traditional Authority |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UPRP | Urban Poverty Reduction Programme |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |

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17. MR ISAAC ANTWI ASARE - DISTRICT FORESTRY MANAGER
18. SILAS BOADU - DISTRICT TRANSPORT OFFICER
19. MR PHILIP DUAH - EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ABAK FOUNDATION

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS:

1. SARFO EMMANUEL - DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER
2. MARTIN OBENG BIRITWUM - ASSISTANT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. GENERAL BACKGROUND TO THE PREPARATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP)

The National Development Planning Commission has mandated all the District Assemblies in the country to prepare four – year Medium Term Development Plans to cover 2018 – 2021 which will drive the District within this period as the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II 2014-2017) elapses at 31st December, 2017.

In view of this, the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit was mandated for the preparation of the document as prescribed by National Development Planning System Act 1994 (Act 480). The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU), served as the secretariat to the task force with the District Planning Officer as the Secretary under the direction of the District Co-ordinating Director.

In 2010, the focus of government as enshrined in the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework was to “address the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and middle income.

In line with its introduction and subsequent adoption, MMDA’s were required to prepare four (4) year Medium Term Development Plan 2010 – 2013 adopting strategies within the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework thematic areas of Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I) that were appropriate and applicable under ANDA’s peculiar circumstances in order to ensure effective implementation with emphasis on sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction. The thematic areas of the MTDPF of GSGDA I 2010 – 2013 were:

- Improvement and Sustenance of Macroeconomic Stability
- Expanded Development of Production Infrastructure
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Agro-Based Industrial Development
- Sustainable Partnership between Government and the Private Sector
- Development of Human Resources for National Development
- Transparent and Accountable Governance
- Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities

In 2014, the focus of government as well as the thematic areas remained as the MTDPF 2010-2013. MMDA’s were required to prepare four (4) year Medium Term Development Plan 2014 – 2017 adopting strategies within the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework thematic areas of Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) that were appropriate and applicable under BMA’s peculiar circumstances in order to ensure effective implementation with emphasis on sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction.

ANDA’s MTDP 2014-2017 expired in 2017 and Assemblies are enjoined to prepare a new MTDP 2018-2021. The vision of Ghana as contained in the long-term National Development Plan (LTNDP

2018-2057) is ‘*just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development*’

Financial Arrangements

The DMTDP is expected to cost **GH¢23,809,088.00**. The main sources of funding are: GOG **GH¢16,336,000.00**, IGF **GH¢663,700.00** and Donor **GH¢6,809,388**. The breakdown of the expenditure by Development Dimensions are as follows: Economic Development **GH¢ 3,963,088.00**, Social Development **GH¢10,791,000**, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement **GH¢ 3,205,000.00** and Governance Corruption and Public Accountability **GH¢5,850,000.00**. The preparation of the Plan was led by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) through the supervision of the District Coordinating Director, under the authority of the District Chief Executive. The DPCU consulted the departments, District Assembly, sub-structures and other relevant stakeholders for the required information

Plan Preparation Process

The following approaches are the means by which Adansi North District Assembly’s Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) has been prepared.

A. Formation of a Task Force for the Plan Preparation

A Twelve (12)-member Plan Preparation Team was formed under the chairmanship of the District Chief Executive; to facilitate the preparation, ownership and implementation of the MTDP.

Members of the Task Force were made up of the following:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| ❖ District Chief Executive | Chairman |
| ❖ District Co-ordinating Director | Vice Chairman |
| ❖ District Planning Officer | Secretary |
| ❖ District Budget Analyst | Member |
| ❖ District Finance Officer | Member |
| ❖ District Director of Education | Member |
| ❖ District Director of Health | Member |
| ❖ District Director of Agriculture | Member |
| ❖ Social Welfare and Community Development Officer | Member |
| ❖ Convener, Development Planning Sub Committee | Member |
| ❖ District Town and Country Planning Officer | Member |
| ❖ Director, Business Advisory Center | Member |

B. Involvement of the Substructures

The Assembly adopted participatory method in the preparation of the Plan. This involved consultations and discussions with officials of the Seven (7) Area Councils, Heads of Departments,

Traditional Authority, NGO's and Other Civil Societies operating in the municipality. The Plan therefore is an aggregation of the prioritised needs of the communities, programmes and projects of departments in the District.

For an excellent document to be produced, series of meetings were held to brainstorm on the guidelines issued by NDPC under the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021). The main aims of the meetings were to ensure that members understood the guidelines and also know the roles that they were expected to play.

To ensure holistic approach to planning process, the Plan Preparation Team reviewed the Medium-Term Development Plan for 2014-2017. Highlight issues under the Goals for the Plan implementation (2018-2021) were also taken into account during the plan preparation. The District profile was also analysed through focus group discussions.

C. Data Collection and Analysis

The plan preparation Team collaborated with key stakeholders in the municipality to collect data, analyzed the data and proposed plans and formulated strategies based on the MTDPF 2018 - 2021.

The District data for analysis was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data was obtained from key informant interviews with community leaders held in the communities to elicit responses with respect to their development problems and proposals to address them.

Secondary data was obtained from the following sources;

- i. 2014 – 2017 ANDA's MTDP
- ii. Quarterly and Annual departmental reports
- iii. Reports from NGOs and Civil Society Organizations
- iv. 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC)

The data was analyzed by the Plan Preparation Team to identify problems and constraints that militate against development. Also, opportunities and potentials were identified to be exploited to improve socio-economic development thereby poverty and inequalities.

The current situation of the municipality was assessed with the use of the data gathered as well as fora held with community leaders and coming out with problems followed by the identification and assessment of community needs.

The analysis of data, community problems and needs led to the Plan Proposal Stage which involved the coming out with the overall development framework, formulation of goals and objectives, programmes and projects proposals for the plan period. The overall goal of the ANDA's MTDP 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.”

This goal would be achieved with the implementation of programmes and projects under the five (5) Development Dimensions of the MTDPF under the Agenda for Jobs, creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all.

These Development Dimensions are:

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

To ensure the realization of the aspiration of the Medium-Term Development Plan 2018 – 2021, the ANDA has adopted an integrated development approach taking cognizance of achievements chalked with the implementation of the 2014 – 2017 MTDP.

The development goals and objectives of the District Assembly have been outlined and these have been linked with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, goal compatibility matrix was conducted and the municipal development prospects for 2018 – 2021 in respect of education, health, water, sanitation and agriculture among others have been catered for.

A plan of operation has been designed to ensure coherent implementation of programmes and projects. This includes activities to be undertaken, time schedule implementing agencies, their partners, their expected roles, cost, funding agencies and institutions responsible for monitoring and evaluation.

The Assembly has a well-prepared Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2018-2021) which seeks to ensure a collaborative process involving different stakeholders at different levels working together with the view to measuring progress of activities against set goals, assess programmes and projects to ensure their positive impact on the intended beneficiaries.

The Assembly therefore expects collaboration and participation by stakeholders especially traditional authorities, Assembly members, decentralized and non-decentralized departments, NGOs and CBOs, youth groups and other identifiable bodies in the quest to achieve the goals set in the ANDA’s MTDP for 2018 – 2021.

The Scope of the MTDP

The Plan is structured into seven chapters as follows:

- Chapter I : Performance Review and Profile of Adansi North District**
- Chapter II : Prioritization of Development Issues**
- Chapter III : Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies**
- Chapter IV : Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes**
- Chapter V : Annual Action Plans**
- Chapter VI : Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements**

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the vision, mission, core values and functions of Adansi North District Assembly (ANDA). The performance of ANDA 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

The vision of Adansi North District Assembly is to become an excellent institution well-resourced to effectively and efficiently manage scarce resources to improve the living standards of the people.

MISSION

The mission of the Adansi North 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.

1.1.1 Functions of The Assembly

To accomplish its mission and achieve its goals and objectives the ANDA 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

1.1.2 Other Functions That Are in ANDA's Establishing Legislative Instrument Include

- Build, maintain, staff, employ and discipline teachers
- Prevent nuisance
- Govern antiquities
- 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

1.1.3 District Core Values

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

The objective of this was to facilitate the harmonization and rationalization of development strategies initiated from the communities, Districts and National levels. The preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plans was based on the (7) Thematic Areas of the GSGDA; this is anchored on the following themes:

- Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability;
- Infrastructure, energy and human settlements development
- Accelerated agricultural modernization and natural resource management;
- Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector;
- Human development, employment and productivity; and
- Transparent and Accountable Governance.
- Oil and gas development;

1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE ADANSI NORTH DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP 2014-2017)

There has been the formulation, adoption and implementation of Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDP) all aimed at finding solutions to the problem of skewed development from 1996-date.

ANDA's MTDP 2014-2017 expired in 2017 and Assemblies are enjoined to prepare a new MTDP 2018-2021. The vision of Ghana as contained in long-term National Development Plan (LTNDP 2018-2057) is '*just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development*'.

In line with guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission, the Assembly's objectives and strategies were adopted from the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021). The alignment of key development issues to the appropriate focus areas made it possible for Adansi North District Assembly to adopt appropriate policy objectives, their corresponding strategies, proposed programmes and projects for implementation within the plan period of 2018-2021.

MMDAs are to prepare MTDP 2018-2021 along Five (5) Development Dimensions with their corresponding goals as enshrined in the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), '**Agenda for Jobs, Creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all**'

| NO | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS | CORRESPONDING GOALS |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | Economic Development | Build a prosperous society |
| 2 | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure resilient built environment |
| 3 | Social Development | Create opportunities for all |
| 4 | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | Maintain a stable, united and safe society |
| 5 | Ghana and International Community | Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs |

1.2.1 Objective of the Performance Review

The objective of this was to facilitate the harmonization and rationalization of development strategies initiated from the communities, districts and national levels. It was also to assess the achievement of the Assembly in the implementation of the 2014 – 2017 MTDP in terms of programmes and projects fully implemented, not initiated at all and started but not completed, identify what accounted for the backlogs in the planned projects and programmes and identify key development issues and lessons which have implications for the MTDP (2018 - 2021) The performance review of the MTDP (2014-2017) covered programmes and projects implemented during the plan period 2014-2017 under the main thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Strategy II (GSGDA II 2014-2017). The thematic areas were anchored on the following:

- Ensuring and sustaining macro-economic stability
- Infrastructure and human settlement development
- Accelerated agricultural modernization and natural resource management
- Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Human development, Employment and Productivity
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

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

1.2.2 Assessment of MTDP 2014-2017

The assessment and review of the MTDP 2014-2017 was done using the level of implementation of programmes and projects as at December, 2017. The criteria used included Not Implemented (N), Implemented (I), Partially Implemented (PI), Started but abandoned and Ongoing (O). The details of the review are shown in table 1.1

Table 1. 1: Performance of Adansi North District Assembly from 2014-2017

| Thematic Area | Policy Objective | Project/ Programme | Indicator | Baseline | MTDP Target | Time Frame | | | | Level of Achievement | Remarks |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|------|------|------|----------------------|---|
| | | | | | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | | |
| 1.Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability | To increase IGF mobilization from 25% in 2014 to 35% by December ,2017 | Establish Revenue Task Force and assign roles for effective and efficient revenue collection. | Revenue Taskforce established. | 25% | 35% | F | F | F | F | FI | Revenue Task force established and revenue collection improved. |
| | | Re-evaluation of properties in the communities. | Properties in communities re-valuated | - | - | - | - | - | - | N | Re-evaluation of properties generate funds for development |
| | | Organize tax education programme in the District. | No. of quarterly tax education | | | I | I | I | I | FI | Tax education organized in the District |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|
| | | | programmes organized | | | | | | | | and reports written and submitted. |
| | | Ensure the enforcement of Assembly's bye-laws on tax defaulters. | No. of tax defaulters exposed by enforcement of Assembly bye-laws | | | I | I | I | I | FI | Offending tax defaulters prosecuted to serve as a deterrent. |
| | | Organize periodic training for revenue collectors & accounts staff on effective revenue mobilization. | No. of trainings organized | | | I | I | I | I | FI | IGF mobilization and management improved |
| | | Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors | No. of revenue collectors awarded | | | | | | | | Incentive packages provided for revenue collectors. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|------------|------------|--|--|----------|----------|-----------|---|
| | | To improve agricultural production from 55% in 2009 to 65% by 2013 | Improved agricultural production | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management | | Introduce 333 farmers to high yielding varieties and adopt appropriate technology | % Change in Agric. Production and number of farmers introduced adopting appropriate technology. | 55% | 65% | | | | | | Appreciable change in Agric. Production and new technology evidently boosting the industry. |
| | | Reduce Agric. extension officer/ farmer ratio from 1:4,470 to 1:2000 | Ratio rate of reduction of Ext. officers | | | | | I | I | FI | Ratio reduction improves access to Ext. officers/ farmer relationship |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---|
| | | To conduct supervision, management and increase livestock and poultry production by 15% annually. | % Change in livestock and poultry production | | | | | I | I | I | I | FI | Improvement in livestock and poultry production attained. |
| | | Introduce 333 farmers to high yielding varieties and adopt appropriate technology | No. farmers introduced to high yielding crop varieties | | | | | | | I | I | PI | High yielding varieties adopted with requisite technologies |
| | | To Train women on pepper, tomatoes and oil palm production in the District within the planned period | No. of women trained on pepper, tomatoes and oil palm production | | | | | | | I | I | FI | Women trained on raising vegetables to increase income levels |
| | | To train farmers on soya kebab and milk production and | No. of farmers trained on uses of | | | - | - | - | | | | | Income levels of |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | support mass cocoa spraying within the planned period | soya beans and mass cocoa spraying. | | | | | | | | farmers improved |
| | | Provide 20 livestock and poultry farmers access to credit for quality housing, feeding and management | No. of livestock and poultry farmers access to credit | | | - | - | - | - | N | Farmers access to credit turns their lives around |
| | | Construct 1 Dam at Bobriase and 30 dugouts in 7 communities | 1 Dam constructed at Bobriase and 30 dugouts provided in 7 communities | | | - | - | - | - | N | Water provision for domestic and commercial purposes made available for 7 communities |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--|
| | To organise planning sessions for stakeholders | Through seminars and public fora | No. of planning sessions organized | | | I | I | I | I | FI | Planning Seminar organized and reports written and submitted |
| | Reduce post-harvest Loses by 15% annually within the planned period. | To construct more and proper storage facilities at vantage points. | % reduction of post-harvest loses | | | - | PE | PE | - | PI | Durable storage facilities built |
| | To provide processing equipment for Gari/kernel processing in 10 communities | Establish 20 agro processing machines | No. of processing equipments established | | | I | I | | | FE | Agro processing equipment provided to boost food production |
| | To increase output of cocoyam from 7,600 metric tonnes | a) Introduce 333 farmers to high yielding varieties and adopt | Change in metric tonnes | | | | | O | O | O | Output of cocoyam improved through adoption |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| | to 10,500 m.t. within the planned period. | appropriate technology. b) Reduce Agric. Extension officer / Farmers ratio from 1:4470 to 1:2000 | | | | | | | | | of appropriate technology |
| | To increase the output of plantain from 23,000 metric tonnes in 2010 to 31,200 metric tonnes within the planned period. | Reduce Agric. Extension officer / farmers ratio from 4470 to 2000 | Increase in output of plantain | | | | | o | o | o | Metric tonnes of plantain increased |
| 3.Human Development, Employment and Productivity | Increase Family Planning acceptor rate Teenage pregnancy education from 15% to 35% by the end of year 2013. | a) Arrange, collect family planning methods and education on Teenage pregnancy issues from Regional Health Administrators. | % change in Family planning acceptance | | | | | o | o | o | Family planning acceptance level increased |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|
| | | <p>b) Encourage mothers to use long term family planning methods.</p> <p>c) Make family methods available for clients to use.</p> <p>d) Conduct home visit to talk to mothers about family planning and methods available.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>2. To reduce the incidence of malaria from 9802 to 6,200 by the end of the planned period.</p> | <p>a) Clear over – grown Weeds and desilt drains to prevent breeding or Mosquitoes.</p> <p>b) Provide prophylaxis to all pregnant Women.</p> <p>c) Use impregnated bed nets to prevent mosquitoes</p> | <p>Malaria cases reduction incidence</p> | | | I | I | I | I | FI | | <p>Improved health care.</p> |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--|
| | | <p>bites.</p> <p>d) Teach other partner like chemical sellers to prescribe correct dose of chemicals to treat those who fall sick.</p> <p>e) Educate members of the community on the causes, treatment and prevention of malaria</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | PI | PI | PI | |
| | | | | | | I | I | | | I | |
| | | | | | | | | O | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | O | O | |
| | | | | | | | | I | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | I | FI | |
| | To provide counselling services to 100 people living with HIV/AIDS by the end of 2013 | <p>a) Increase number of doctors and other medical personnel.</p> <p>b) Intensify health outreach programme.</p> | 100 PLWAs counseled and medical personnel increased | | | | | - | - | N | |
| | | | | | | I | I | I | I | FI | Improved health care for PLWAs ensured |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|----|----|----|--|
| | To increase access to potable water by 50% within the planned period. | Provision of 90 number boreholes through R.WSP (IV) | % change in provision of water | | | | | - | - | - | - | N | Access to potable water leading to healthy living |
| | To collate statistical data on environmental situation & apply them to achieve 95% of the health needs of the people and fumigation of Dump sites and Public toilets by the plan period. | Designing questionnaire to take data on environmental issues. | Data on the environment gathered | | | | | | | PI | PI | PI | Data obtained from the environment worked on to improve healthy living |
| | To increase access to household latrines facilities by 50% with the | Sensitize the people on the need to acquire household latrine. | % increase in household latrine | | | | | | | O | O | O | Access to household latrine a bright step to reducing infections. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | planned period | | | | | | | | | | |
| | To collaborate with the WATSAN and unit committees in the supervision of communal labour activities in 84 communities within the planned period | 1. Sensitize the beneficiary communities about payment of counterpart funding of 5%. Liaise with unit committee WATSAN and village health committee to conduct inspection & submit reports to the environmental Dept. | 84 communities geared up for communal activities | | | | | PI | PI | PI | WATSAN and unit committees are strengthened to support community development |
| | Provide educational infrastructure for 15 communities | Construction of 20 No 3-unit classroom block with sanitary facilities | 15 Communities provided with educational infrastructure | | | | PI | PI | | PI | Education al infrastructure provided |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------|---|----------|-----------|--|--|
| | | 2. Rehabilitation of 15 No. classroom block 3. Provide 5000 dual desk 4. Construction of teachers' bungalow at Kusa | | | | | PI | - | | PI | | |
| | | | | | | | | | O | O | | |
| 4. Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development | Improve access to production infrastructure to Household and Industries from (64 – 78) % by 2013 | Extend electricity to 8 newly developed areas in 8 communities | % change in production infrastructure | | | | - | - | - | N | | Infrastructure for production improved |
| | | Construct Kusa main road from – Kusa junction to the township | Kusa main road constructed | | | | - | - | - | N | | |
| | | Construct drains and Streets for Anamenako township | A | | | | - | - | - | N | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|----------|----------|----------|-----------|--|--|
| | | Construct Anwoma-Pewieso and New Somanya – Akuapem road | No. of kms constructed | | | | - | - | - | N | | |
| | | Spot improvement of Akrokerri Junction to Adomanu road | Akrokerri junction to Adomanu spot improved | | | | - | - | - | N | | |
| | | Construct drains and streets within the Ayaase Township | Drains at Ayaase township constructed | | | | | O | O | O | | |
| | | Construct New Administration block for the District Assembly | New administration block constructed | | | | O | O | | O | | |
| | | Renovate bungalow at new Ayaase for staff | Staff bungalow at New Ayaase renovated | | | | | I | | FI | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| 5.Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana private sector | | Provide credit to 30 trained youth in bee keeping and grass cutter rearing | No. of youth trained in bee keeping and grass cutter rearing | | | | | - | - | N | 30 youth trained | |
| | | To provide processing equipment for gari / kernel processing in 10 communities. | Gari/Kerne l processing equipment provided | | | | | O | O | O | 10 communities provided with processing equipment | |
| 6.Transparent and accountable governance | To promote participation in decision making, justice delivery and create conducive environment for development | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|----------|-----------|---|
| | 1. To have full complement of decentralized department by the year 2017 | a) To lobby for transfer of require officers for the department of the district. | No. of required staff transferred in | | | | | | PI | | PI | Full compleme nt of decentraliz ed departmen t obtained and in full operation |
| | | b) Provide office & residential accommodation for officers posted to the district. | Office and residential accommod ation provided | | | | | | O | O | O | Office staff provided with accommod ation |
| | 2. To make all area councils firmly established and made operational by the year 2017 | To construct area building in the remaining 3 Area Council Capital. | No. of area council established and operational | | | | | | | I | FI | Area councils establishe d and in full operation |
| | 3. To support the district courts for effective adjudication | a) To resource the court with modern equipment. | Modern equipment' s resourced | | | | | | | | | Equipment 's needed are provided to support |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|----------|--|-----------|--|
| | of disputes by providing residential accommodation for the district magistrate by year 2013. | | | | | | | | | | | court proceedings | | |
| | | b) Appeal to the chief justice for the upgrading of the district magistrate court to a circuit court | Circuit court appeal granted | | | | | | | O | O | Circuit court status granted to promote justice administration | | |
| | 4. Through the District Assembly appearing in live media programme in 6 selected communities within the planned period to ensure increased participation in decision making | To invite media men to cover some of D/A programmes. | No. of D/A programmes covered by the media | | | | | | | I | I | I | FI | Increased participation in decision making, key to development |

***Keys**

N= not implemented

FI= Fully implemented

PI= Partially implemented

SB= Started but Abandoned

O= ongoing

Table 1. 2: Other interventions implemented but not in the ANDA MTDP 2014-2017

| No. | Thematic Area | Project/Programme | Location | Implementation Status | Remarks |
|-----|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Cocoa Roads project Phase 1 & 2 | Bosome Freho-Bodwesango Road Dompouse Town Roads Ahinsan-Adokwai Road | On-going Completed On-going | Dompouse Town roads have been graveled and sealed aiding in easy vehicular and peoples' movement |
| 2. | Human Development, Employment and Productivity | Construction of 3no. 6-unit classroom block | Fomena Methodist School Bodwesango Islamic School Boko | On-going On-going On-going | Gabel level Completed and in use Sub-structure completed |
| 3. | Human Development, Employment and Productivity | Community Day School | Fumso | On-going | Roofing completed |
| 4. | Human Development, Employment and Productivity | Construction of ultra-modern District hospital | Fomena | On-going | Fixtures, fittings and other external works yet to be completed |
| 5. | Human Development, Employment and Productivity | Construction of 1no. dormitory block | Bodwesango SHS | On-going | Super-structure in progress |
| 6. | Transparent and Accountable Governance | Supply of desks to 39 Basic and 10 JHS Schools | District wide 39 Basic Schools=426 desks 10 JHS Schools=100 Total =526 | Supplied | Supplied |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| 6. | Special government flagship programmes | Free SHS implementation Planting for food and Jobs | Bodwesango SHS, Dompouse SHS, TI Amass SHS, Asare Bediako SHS District wide | Implemented in September 2017 April 2017 | On-going On-going |
|----|---|---|--|--|--------------------------|

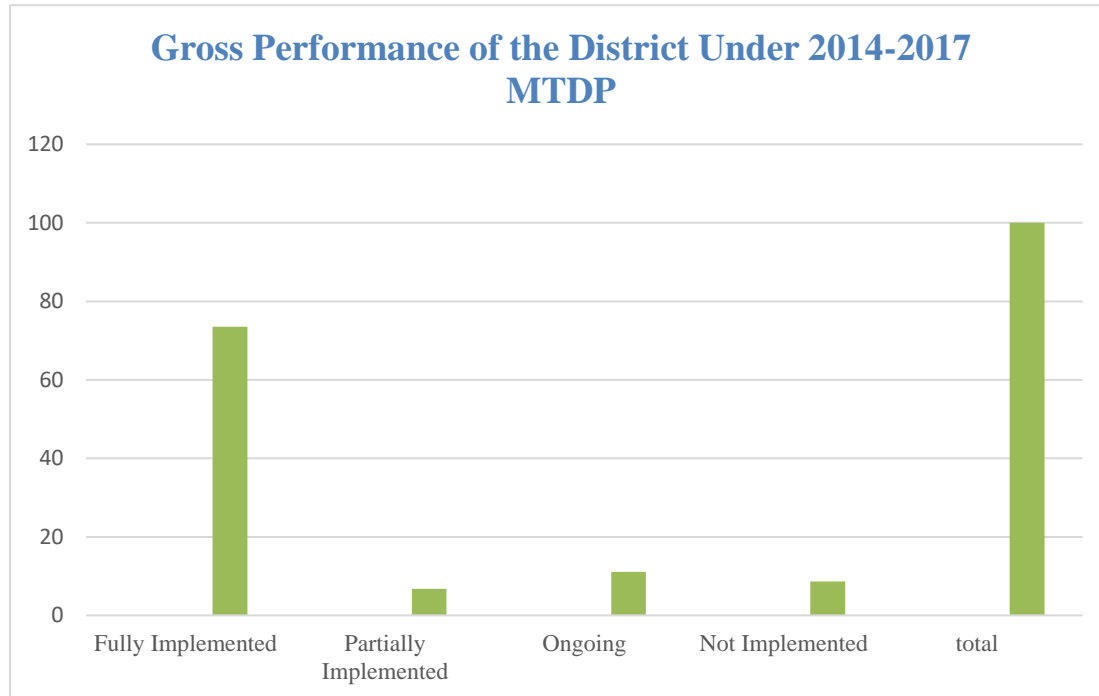
Source: Adansi North District Assembly, December 2017

Table 1. 3: Gross Performance of the District under 2014-2017 MDTP

| Projects Implementation Status | Fully Implemented | Partially Implemented | Ongoing | Not Implemented | Total |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability | 5 | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development | 23 | - | 2 | 5 | 30 |
| Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management | 9 | 2 | 2 | - | 13 |
| Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | 6 | - | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Human Development, Employment and Productivity | 29 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 42 |
| Transparent and Accountable Governance | 14 | 1 | 2 | - | 17 |
| Gross Total | 86 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 117 |
| Gross % | 73.5 | 6.8 | 11.1 | 8.6 | 100 |

Source: Development Planning Unit, December 2017

Figure 1. 1: The Gross Performance of the District under 2014-2017 MTD



From Figure 1.1, it is evident that out of a total of One Hundred and Seventeen (117) programmes and projects in the MTDP (2014-2017), 73.5 % was fully implemented, 6.8% partially implemented, 11.1 on-going with 8.6 not implemented.

1.3 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE OF ADANSI NORTH 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

1.3.1 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.

1.3.2 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.

1.3.3 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.

1.3.4 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.

1.3.5 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 1.4 shows the revenue performance of ANDA from 2014-2017

Table 1. 4: Revenue Performance, All Sources (2014-2017)

| SOURCES | 2014 | | | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2017 | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | APPROVED BUDGET | ACTUAL RECEIVED | VARIANCE | APPROVED 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

1.3.6 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.

1.3.7 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

1.4 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.

1.4.1 Expenditure Performance 2014-2017

Personnel Emolument

Table 1. 5: Expenditure Performance (2014-2017)

| PERSONNEL EMOLUMENT (SALARIES & WAGES) | REQUESTED AS PLANNED | APPROVED AS CEILING | RELEASED | DEVIATION | | ACTUAL EXPENDITURE | VARIANCE |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 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.

1.5 KEY PROBLEMS OR ISSUES ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN 2014 -2017

A lot of factors hindered the District from implementing the projects outlined in the Development Plan. Some of the reasons are as follows:

1. Lack of Political Will on the part of the leadership to complete of the Office Block Complex for the District as well as overambitious design which is affecting the pace of work on that project.
2. The late Release of Funds meant for development also affected the implementation of some of the projects. The District Assemblies Common Fund which is the main source of funds for development in the district was always released late as well as unknown deductions at source which has serious implications on programmes and projects outlined in the plan.
3. The establishment of the Adansi North District itself also created problems for the carrying out of some projects. This is because; the district still has a lot of things to be put in place before the district could function effectively. For instance, vehicles had to be procured to make the officers of the district mobile and effective, accommodation for some of the Staff of the Assembly had to be provided. There was also the need to provide Office accommodation and equipment such as computers, tables, chairs, etc. All these projects were at the disadvantaged of other programmes and projects in other thematic areas.
4. Poor Performance of the District in the Internally Generated Fund (I.G.F.) was also partly responsible for the non-implementation of some of the projects. The performance of a District in the Internally Generated Funds is one of the major criteria for the sharing of the District Assemblies Common Fund and once the district's performance is poor, its share of the Common Fund is also on a low side.
5. Untimely release of DACF and huge mandatory deductions at source by the Administrator of D.A.C.F. also accounted partly for the deviations. Most of the time, some amount of money is deducted at source which, as much as possible, affects implementation of programmes and projects.
6. One of the setbacks of the district is the many chieftaincy disputes which have partly contributed to the partial implementation of some projects, especially the Donor Funded ones. This is because in some of the projects, the communities are expected to support with either communal labour or contribute towards the cost of the projects in the form of counterpart funding. Regrettably, some of the communities are burdened with numerous chieftaincy disputes and this makes it difficult to raise funds to support developmental projects. Presently, towns like Fomena, Akrokerri, Ayaase and many others which have strong link with the Adansi Traditional Council are without chiefs.

1.6 LESSONS LEARNT WHICH HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE NEW PLAN 2018-2021

1. Chieftaincy as an institution in the modern-day Governance is supposed to aid development. However, Chieftaincy in the Adansi North District is saddled with a lot of problems. It is therefore the wish of the Authorities of the District that the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture should embark

on sensitization outreach so that the chiefs will see themselves as partners of development and therefore should not allow disputes to deny their subjects of developments.

2. In terms of revenue mobilization, frantic efforts are being made to get Permanent Revenue Collectors recruited to help increase revenue collection in the district. Presently, the revenue staff is dominated by Commissioned Collectors who are not motivated enough to demonstrate the level of commitment that the district expects from them to collect the much-needed revenue for the district. This unfortunate situation has unfavourably affected the revenue mobilization of the district, and it has gone a long way to negatively affect the share of the District Assemblies Common Fund to the district. The Assembly is therefore working hard to remedy the situation; therefore, workshops and training are being organised under the District Development Facility (DDF) for the few revenue collectors in order to sharpen their skills to enable them collect more.

3. Vigorous Educational and Sensitization Campaigns must be embarked upon by the District Assembly before programmes and projects are outdoor by Donors in the district. This will make the intended beneficiaries know exactly what is expected of them in terms of the cost sharing element in them.

4. Institutions/Departments such as the District Water and Sanitation Team, the National Commission for Civic Education, Community Development, Social Welfare, District Water Boards, and Civic Society Groups must be assisted and supported to re-awaken communal spirit and sense of patriotism by our community members.

5. Lack of Political Will on the part of the Assembly is now a thing of the past. The Leadership of the district are committed and are ready to implement programmes and projects as and when they come to achieve whatever target that will be set in the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP).

1.6.1 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

1.7 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF THE DISTRICT PROFILE

Institutional Capacity Needs

The District Assembly through its District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) assessed its capacity to develop and implement the DTDP 2018-2021. The rationale is to ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resource are available to ensure effective implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation.

A critical analysis of the District Assembly's staffing in 2017 revealed that, there are 107 staffs against a maximum requirement of 151.

Table 1. 6: Human Resource Capacity of the District Assembly 2017

| Department/Grade | No. Of Staffs Required; Per Staffing Norms | No. Of Staffs at Post | Vacancies Available | Remarks |
|--|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Coordinating Director (MMDCD) | | | | |
| Administration Sector | | | | |
| Central Administration Department | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |
| Director | | | | |
| Deputy Director | 1 | 1 | | |
| Assistant Director I | 3 | 2 | | |
| Assistant Director Ii A | | | | |
| Assistant Director Ii B | | | | |
| <i>Sub Total</i> | 4 | 3 | 1 | |
| Sub-Professional | | | | |
| Chief Executive Officer | 1 | 0 | | |
| Asst Chief Executive Officer | | | | |
| Principal Executive Officer | 1 | 0 | | |
| Senior Executive Officer | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Higher Executive Officer | | | | |
| Executive Officer | 2 | 1 | | |
| <i>Sub-Total</i> | 4 | 1 | 3 | Shortage |
| Department/Grade | No. Of Staffs Required by Staffing Norms | No. Of Staffs at Post | Vacancies Available | Remarks |
| Secretarial | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |
| Office Manager | 1 | | | |
| Chief Private Secretary | | | | |
| Principal Private Secretary | | | | |
| Senior Private Secretary | 2 | 1 | | |
| Private Secretary | | | | |
| <i>Sub-Total</i> | 3 | 1 | 2 | |
| Sub-Professional | | | | |
| Stenographer Secretary | | | | |
| Stenographer Grade I | 2 | 0 | | |
| Stenographer Grade Ii | | | | |
| Senior Typist | 1 | 0 | | |
| Sub-Total | 3 | 0 | | Shortage |

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Records | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |
| Chief Records Officer (<i>Director</i>) | | | | |
| Principal Records Officer (<i>Deputy Director</i>) | | | | |
| Senior Records Officer (<i>Ad I</i>) | | | | |
| Records Officer (<i>Ad Ii A</i>) | | | | |
| Department/Grade | No. Of Staffs Required by Staffing Norms | No. Of Staffs at Post | Vacancies Available | Remarks |
| Assistant Records Officer (Ad Ii B) | | | | |
| <i>Sub-Total</i> | | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | | |
| Senior Records Assistant | 1 | | | |
| Records Assistant | | | | |
| Junior Records Assistant | 1 | 1 | | |
| <i>Sub-Total</i> | 2 | 1 | 1 | Shortage |
| Chief Records Supervisor | | | | |
| Principal Records Supervisor | 1 | | | |
| Senior Records Supervisor | | | | |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| Records Supervisor | 2 | 1 | | |
| Assistant Records Supervisor | | | | |
| Sub-Total | 3 | 1 | 2 | Shortage |
| Estates | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |
| Chief Estate Manager | 1 | - | | |
| Principal Estate Manager | | - | | |
| Senior Estate Manager | 2 | - | | |
| Estate Manager | | - | | |
| Assistant Estate Manager | 3 | - | | |
| Sub-Total | 6 | - | 6 | |
| Sub-Professional | | - | | |
| Chief Estate Officer | 1 | - | | |
| Principal Estate Officer | | | | |
| Senior Estate Officer | 2 | - | | |
| Estate Officer | | | | |
| Assistant Estate Officer | 3 | - | | |
| Sub-Total | 6 | - | 6 | |
| Support Staff | | - | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Chief Caretaker | | - | | |
| Assistant Chief Caretaker | | - | | |
| Principal Caretaker | | - | | |
| Senior Caretaker | | - | | |
| Caretaker Supervisor/Caretaker | | - | | |
| Senior Cleaner | | - | | |
| Cleaner | | - | | |
| Labourer | | - | | |
| <i>Sub-Total</i> | | - | | |
| Department/Grade | No. Of Staffs Required by Staffing Norms | No. Of Staffs at Post | Vacancies Available | Remarks |
| Transport (Vehicle & Equipment Management) | | | | |
| Technical | | | | |
| Chief Driver | | | | |
| Yard Foreman | 2 | 1 | | |
| Driver Grade I | | | | |
| Driver Grade Ii | 15 | 2 | | |
| Driver Grade Iii | | | | |
| <i>Sub-Total</i> | 17 | 3 | 14 | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Procurement/Supply | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |
| Chief Procurement/Supply Officer | 2 | 1 | | |
| Principal Procurement/Supply Officer | | | | |
| Senior Procurement/Supply Officer | | | | |
| Procurement/Supply Officer | | | | |
| Assistant Procurement/Supply Officer | | | | |
| Sub-Total | 2 | 1 | 1 | Shortage |
| Sub-Professional | | | | |
| Chief Procurement Assistant/Supply Storekeeper | 1 | 1 | | |
| Department/Grade | No. Of Staffs Required by Staffing Norms | No. Of Staffs at Post | Vacancies Available | Remarks |
| Principal Procurement Assistant /Storekeeper | 2 | - | | |
| Senior Procurement Assistant/ Storekeeper | | | | |
| Procurement Assistant /Storekeeper | | | | |
| Assistant Procurement Assistant /Storekeeper | | | | |
| Sub-Total | 3 | 1 | 2 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Human Resource (Hr) | | | | |
| Professional | 1 | - | | |
| Chief Hr Manager | | | | |
| Principal Hr Manager | | | | |
| Senior Hr Manager | 1 | - | | |
| Hr Manager | | | | |
| Assistant Hr Manager | 2 | 3 | | |
| Sub-Total | 4 | 3 | None | Excess |
| Development Planning | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |
| Chief Development Planning Officer | | | | |
| Principal Development Planning Officer | 1 | - | | |
| Senior Development Planning Officer | | | | |
| Department/Grade | No. Of Staffs Required by Staffing Norms | No. Of Staffs at Post | Vacancies Available | Remarks |
| Development Planning Officer | | | | |
| Assistant Development Planning Officer | 3 | 3 | | |
| Sub-Total | 4 | 3 | 1 | |
| Management Information System (Mis)* | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Professional | | | | |
| Director/Chief of Information Technology (It) /Information Management (Im) | 1 | - | | |
| Principal It/ Im Officer | 1 | - | | |
| Senior It/ Im Officer | 1 | - | | |
| It/ Im Officer | 1 | - | | |
| Assistant It/ Im Officer | 1 | - | | |
| Sub-Total | 5 | 0 | 5 | |
| Sub-Professional | | | | |
| Chief It/Im Technician | 1 | - | | |
| Principal It/Im Technician | 0 | - | | |
| Senior It/Im Technician | 1 | - | | |
| It/Im Technician | 1 | - | | |
| Assistant It/Im Technician | 1 | - | | |
| Sub-Total | 4 | 0 | 4 | Shortage |
| Department/Grade | No. Of Staffs Required by Staffing Norms | No. Of Staffs at Post | Vacancies Available | Remarks |
| Budget and Rating | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Chief Budget Analyst | 1 | - | | |
| Principal Budget Analyst | | | | |
| Senior Budget Analyst | 1 | - | | |
| Budget Analyst | | | | |
| Assistant Budget Analyst | 2 | 2 | | |
| <i>Sub-Total</i> | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| Sub-Professional | | | | |
| Chief Budget Officer | | | | |
| Principal Budget Officer | | | | |
| Senior Budget Officer | | | | |
| Budget Officer | | | | |
| Assistant Budget Officer | | | | |
| <i>Sub-Total</i> | | | | |
| Statistics | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |
| Director of Statistics | 1 | - | | |
| Principal Statistician | | | | |
| Department/Grade | No. Of Staffs Required by Staffing Norms | No. Of Staffs at Post | Vacancies Available | Remark |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| Senior Statistician | | | | |
| Statistician | 1 | - | | |
| Assistant Statistician | | | | |
| <i>Sub-Total</i> | 2 | 0 | 2 | |
| Sub-Professional | | | | |
| Statistical Assistant I | | | | |
| Statistical Assistant Ii | 1 | 0 | | |
| Statistical Assistant Iii | | | | |
| <i>Sub-Total</i> | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Security | | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | | |
| Chief Security Officer | | | | |
| Principal Security Officer | 1 | 0 | | |
| Senior Security Officer | | | | |
| Security Officer | 3 | 0 | | |
| Assistant Security Officer | | | | |
| <i>Sub-Total</i> | 4 | 0 | | |
| Support Staff | | | | |
| Postal Agent | | 1 | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Headman Supervisor | 1 | - | | |
| | | | | |
| Department/Grade | No. Of Staffs Required by Staffing Norms | No. Of Staffs at Post | Vacancies Available | Remark |
| Watchman Supervisor | 2 | - | | |
| Night/ Day Watchman | 20 | - | | |
| Sub-Total | 23 | 1 | 22 | |
| Radio Operation | | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | | |
| Chief Radio Operator | | | | |
| Prin. Radio Operator | 1 | 1 | | |
| Snr. Radio Operator | | | | |
| Radio Operator | | | | |
| Asst. Radio Operator | 1 | 0 | | |
| Sub-Total | 2 | 1 | 1 | Shortage |
| Financial Sector | | | | |
| Financial Department | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |
| Director of Finance | 1 | - | | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|--|
| Chief Accountant/ Deputy Director | | - | | |
| Principal Accountant | 2 | | | |
| Senior Accountant | | | | |
| Accountant | 3 | 2 | | |
| <i>Sub-Total</i> | 6 | 2 | 4 | |
| Sub-Professional | | | | |
| Chief Accounts Technician/Officer | | | | |
| Principal Accounts Technician/Officer | 8 | | | |
| Senior Accounts Technician/Officer | | | | |
| Accounts Technician/Officer | 3 | 1 | | |
| Junior Accounts Technician | | | | |
| Sub-Total | 11 | 1 | | |
| Revenue | | | | |
| Support Staff | | | | |
| Chief Revenue Superintendent | 1 | | | |
| Principal Revenue Superintendent | | | | |
| Senior Revenue Superintendent | 4 | | | |
| Revenue Superintendent | | | | |
| Higher Revenue Inspector | 2 | 1 | | |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Revenue Inspector | | | | |
| Revenue Collector | 6 | 2 | | |
| <i>Sub-Total</i> | 13 | 3 | 10 | Shortage |
| Budget and Rating Department | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |
| Chief Budget Analyst | | | | |
| Principal Budget Analyst | | | | |
| Senior Budget Analyst | | | | |
| Budget Analyst | | | | |
| Assistant Budget Analyst | | | | |
| <i>Sub-Total</i> | | | | |
| Internal Audit Unit | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |
| Chief Internal Auditor | 1 | - | | |
| Principal Internal Auditor | | | | |
| Senior Internal Auditor | 1 | 1 | | |
| Internal Auditor | | | | |
| Assistant Internal Auditor | 1 | 1 | | |
| Assistant Internal Auditor Trainee | | 1 | | |

| | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|-------------|-----------------|
| Sub-Total | 3 | 3 | None | |
| Social Welfare & Community Development Department | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |
| Chief Social Development Officer/ Deputy Director | | | | |
| Principal Social Development Officer | 1 | 1 | | |
| Senior Social Development Officer | | | | |
| Social Development Officer | 2 | 5 | | |
| Assistant Social Development Officer | | | | |
| Sub-Total | 3 | 6 | None | Excess |
| Sub-Professional | | | | |
| Chief Social Development Assistant | | | | |
| Principal Social Development Assistant | 2 | 1 | | |
| Senior Social Development Assistant | | | | |
| Social Development Assistant | 3 | 3 | | |
| Assistant Social Development Assistant | | | | |
| Sub-Total | 5 | 4 | 1 | Shortage |
| Agriculture (Agric) Department | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|--|
| Chief Agric Officer/Deputy Director | 1 | 1 | | |
| Principal Agric Officer | | | | |
| Senior Agric Officer | | | | |
| Agric Officer | 2 | 4 | | |
| Assistant Agric Officer | | | | |
| Sub-Total | 3 | 5 | | |
| Works Department | | | | |
| Engineering | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |
| Chief Engineer | | | | |
| Principal Engineer | 2 | 0 | | |
| Senior Engineer (Snr Quantity Surveyor) | | | | |
| Engineer | 7 | 1 | | |
| Assistant Engineer | | | | |
| Sub-Total | 9 | 1 | 8 | |
| Sub-Professional | | | | |
| Chief Technician Engineer | | | | |
| Assistant Chief Technician Engineer | 1 | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Principal Chief Technician Engineer | 1 | 1 | | |
| Senior Technician Engineer | | | | |
| Technician Engineer | 4 | 1 | | |
| Sub-Total | 6 | 2 | 2 | Shortage |
| Environmental Health | | | | |
| Professional | | | | |
| Chief Environmental Analyst | 1 | - | | |
| Principal Environmental Analyst | 1 | - | | |
| Senior Environmental Health Analyst | 2 | - | | |
| Environmental Health Analyst | 2 | - | | |
| Assistant Environmental Health Analyst | 2 | - | | |
| Sub-Total | 8 | - | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | | |
| Chief Environmental Health Officer | 1 | 1 | | |
| Assistant Chief Environmental Health Officer | 7 | - | | |
| Principal Environmental Health Officer | 8 | 1 | | |
| Senior Environmental Health Officer | 8 | 4 | | |
| Environmental Health Officer | 10 | 4 | | |
| Sub-Total | 34 | 10 | 4 | |

Others Class Groupings

| | | | | |
|---|--|----------|---|--|
| Dept. Of Co-Operatives | | 1 | | |
| Sub- Total | | 1 | | |
| Department of Town and Country Planning Sub-Professional Class | | | | |
| Technical Officer Gd II | | 1 | | |
| Technical Officer I | | 1 | | |
| Stenographer Gd II | | 1 | | |
| Sub - Total | | 3 | 1 | |
| Department of Agriculture Sub- Professional Class | | | | |
| Chf Technical Officer | | 5 | | |
| Asst. Chf. Technical Officer | | 1 | | |
| Technical Officer Grade Ii | | 4 | | |
| Senior Tech. Asst | | 1 | | |
| Heavy Duty Driver | | 1 | | |
| Asst. Animal Production Officer | | 1 | | |
| Stenographer Gd Ii | | 1 | | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------|--|--|
| Sub - Total | | 14 | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------|--|--|

Source: Human Resource Unit, ANDA 2017

1.8 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ASSEMBLY

The District Assembly is made up of 25 members with the District Chief Executive who is the political head and 23 Assembly members of which 16 are elected and 7 appointed by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the District. The Member of Parliament for the Fomena 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;

- iii Education, Science and Sports
- iv Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- v District Health Directorate.
- vi Social Welfare and Community Development
- vii Works Department

- viii Physical Planning
- ix Trade and Industry (BAC)
- x Disaster Prevention (NADMO)
- xi Environmental Health

Non-Decentralized Department:

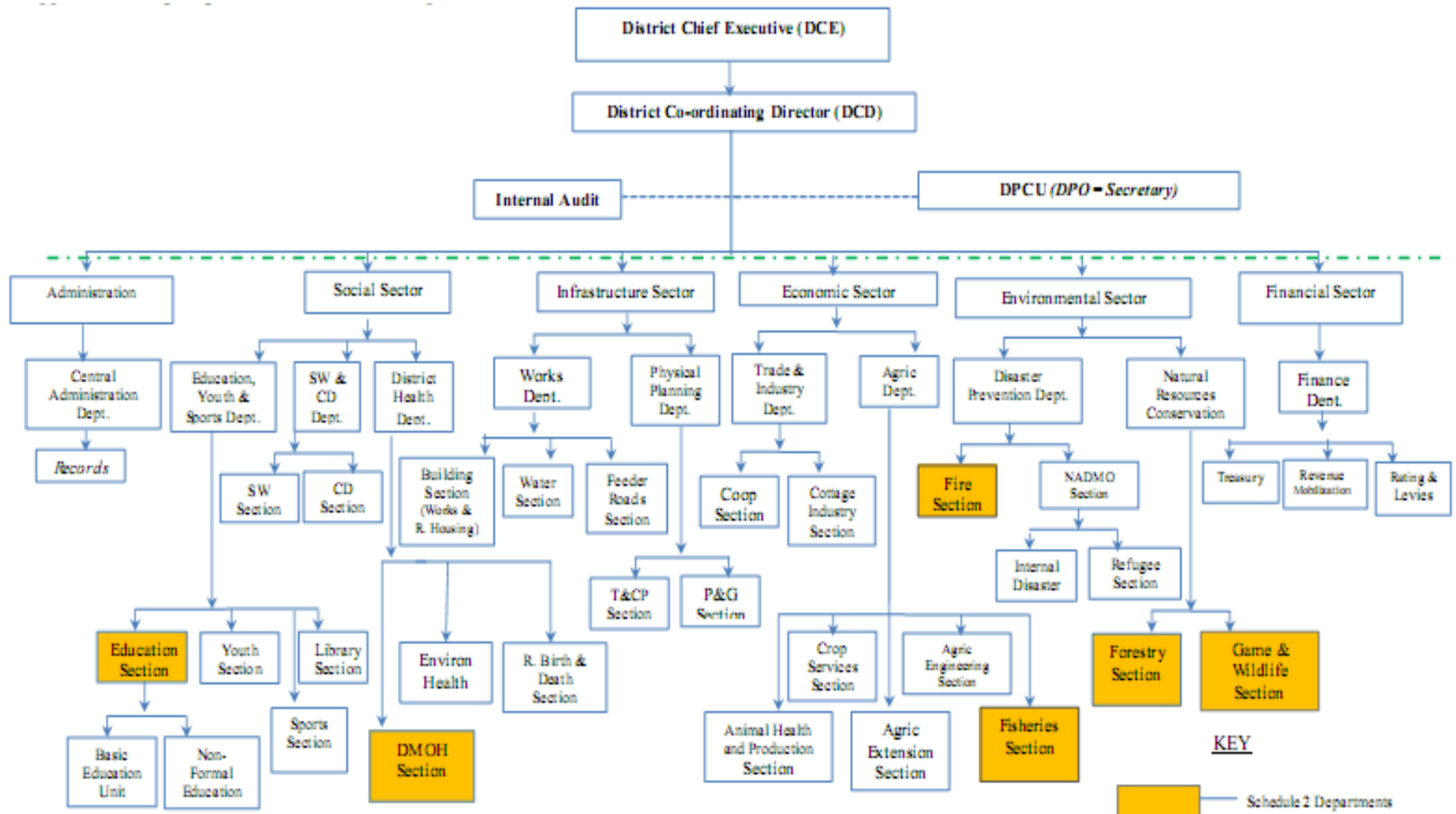
- a. Information Service

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.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENTAL ORGANOGRAM



1.9 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 | Development Partners expect the MTDP to provide a vehicle to efficient and transparent delivery of goods and services. |
| <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 Rate able 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 |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.10.1 Location and Size

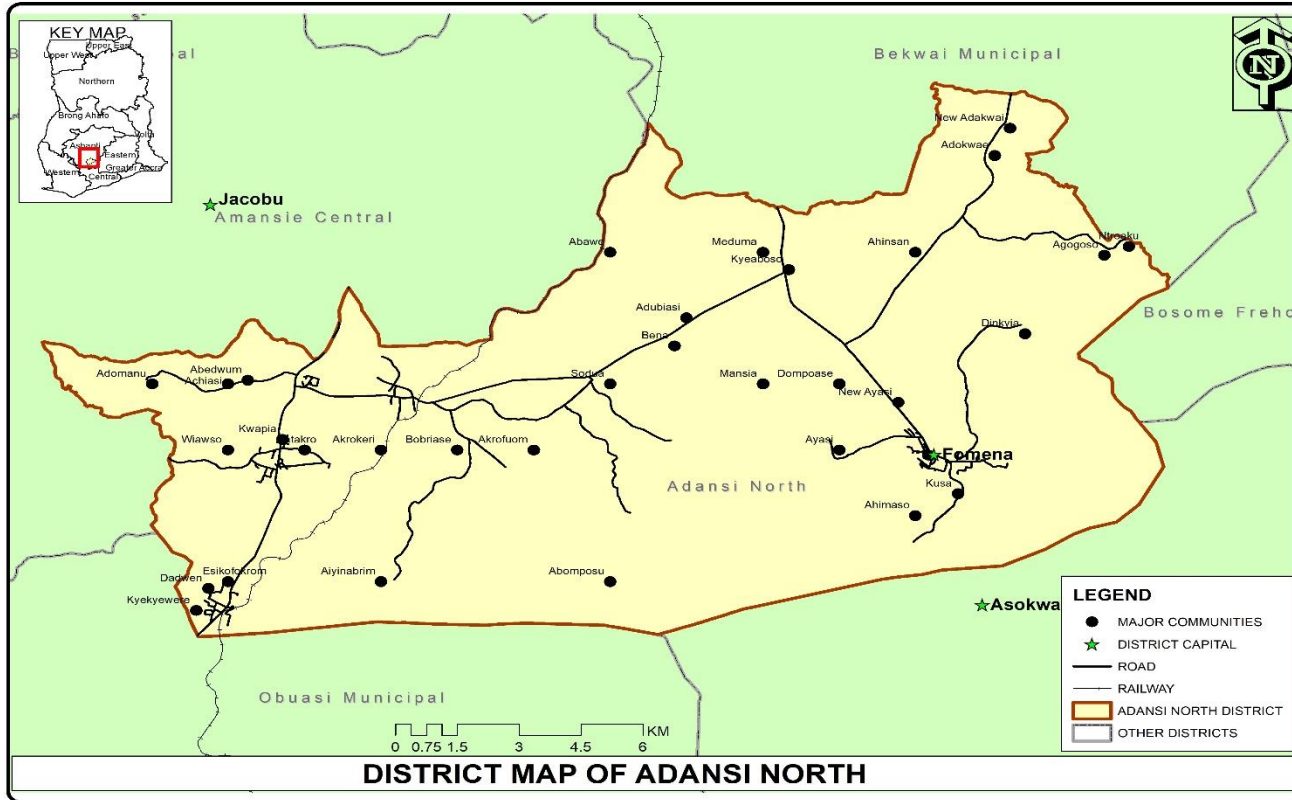
Adansi North District is one of the 254 districts in Ghana. It is one of the 43 Administrative districts in Ashanti Region. The District was created by Legislative Instrument (LI 1758) dated 17th February, 2004. The Adansi North District was carved out of two former Districts namely; Adansi East and Adansi west now Adansi South and Obuasi District Assembly respectively. In 2018, the Adansi Asokwa District has been carved out of the Adansi North District to deepen decentralization and make local governance more effective and efficient in terms of service delivery. Adansi North District has a new Legislative Instrument (L.I. 2330) following the splitting of Adansi Asokwa from it.

The District is located between Longitude 1.5⁰ W and 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 North District into a Semi-Equatorial climatic region.

The Adansi North District covers an area of approximately 1140 sq km representing about 4.7% of the total area of Ashanti Region. The district is bounded in the South –West by Obuasi District, in the South by Adansi Asokwa District, in South-East by Bosome Freho District, in the North-East by Bekwai District Assembly and in the West is Amansie Central District. Following the carving-out of Adansi Asokwa District from the Adansi North District in 2018, the total land area of the District has reduced to about 426.70 sq. km.

It has its capital at Fomena located on the Kumasi – Cape Coast main road. The District now has 16 electoral areas and one (1) constituency (Fomena) after the splitting of Adansi Asokwa District from it. The District has three area councils i.e. Akrokerri, Dompouse and Fomena area Councils. Now, about 43 communities remain in the district after the splitting of Adansi Asokwa from it.

Map 1. 1: Map showing Adansi North District



1.10.2 Climate

The District experiences semi-equatorial climatic conditions. Temperatures are generally high throughout the year with mean monthly temperatures ranging between 260 C and 300C. February and March are the hottest periods in the year. The mean annual temperature is 270C.

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.

1.10.3 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

1.10.4 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.

1.10.5 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 Fomena 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 Ahinsan and others face similar situation.

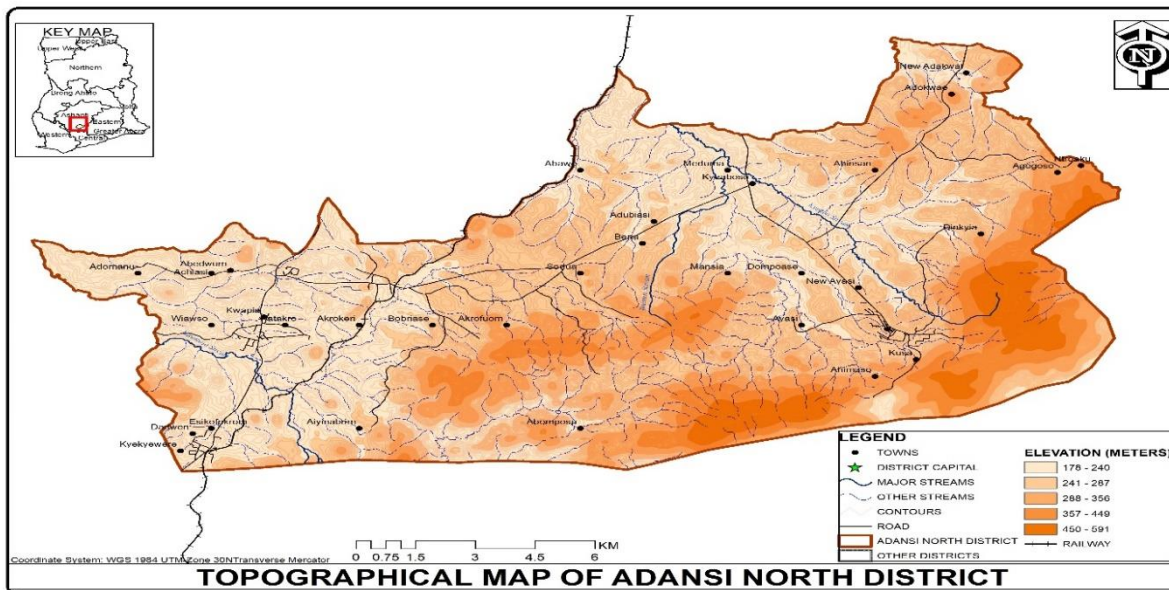
1.10.6 Relief (Topography) And Drainage

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: Bemín, Kyeabo, Ankafo, Asabri, Subine, Konwia, Kyekye, Atrame, 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.

Map 1. 2: Topographical map of Adansi North District



1.10.7 Soil Type and Agricultural Land Use

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. In specific terms, ginger is cultivated in Old Ayaase; Coffee is also grown in areas around Bena. Vegetables such as pepper, tomatoes, garden eggs, etc. are cultivated on a large scale in sandy soils around Akrokerri and Dadwen.

The agricultural sector employs about 77% of the total labour force in the district. The district is divided into three Zones with regards to extension services. Zone one (1) includes communities such as Fomena, Dompasi, Ahinsan and Medoma catchment areas. Zone two (2) also includes communities like Old Akrofoum, Bobriase and Akrokerri catchment areas. Additionally, Zone three (3) consists of communities such as Kyekyewere, Kwapia, and Abadwum catchment areas. Only five (5) extension officers are in the district after the splitting of Adansi Asokwa from it which is woefully inadequate. 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.

1.10.8 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.

1.10.9 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

Fomena, the district capital, together with Brofoyedru, Asokwa, Kusa, Agogooso, etc. face serious problems with erosion because of the hilly nature of the land.

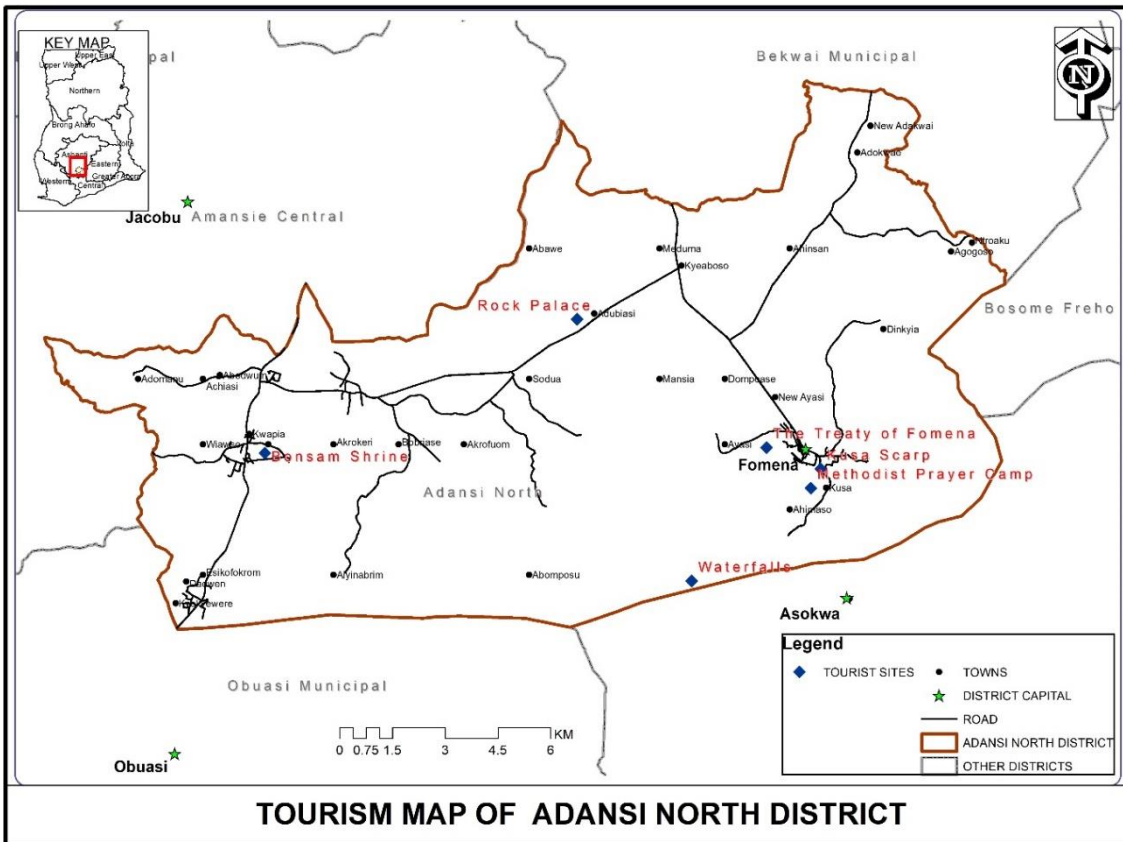
Tourism is not fully developed in the district. For this reason, today Tourism is the third largest foreign exchange earner in the country; Adansi North gets virtually nothing in terms of revenue from Tourism.

Despite the poor performance of the district in Tourism development, the district has some potentials, for instance, there are about five (5) Tourism sites in the district which can be developed to boost tourism. They are as follows:

- a) The Scarp at Kusa;
- b) The Treaty of Fomena at Fomena
- c) The Bonsam Shrine at Patakro
- d) The Rock Palace at Old Edubiase
- e) The foot print of Tetekwaforoamoa at Patakro

In the case of the treaty of Fomena, the Assembly has plans to put up a structure at the site to attract people from far and near to Fomena.

Map 1. 3: Map of Adansi North District showing Tourism Potentials



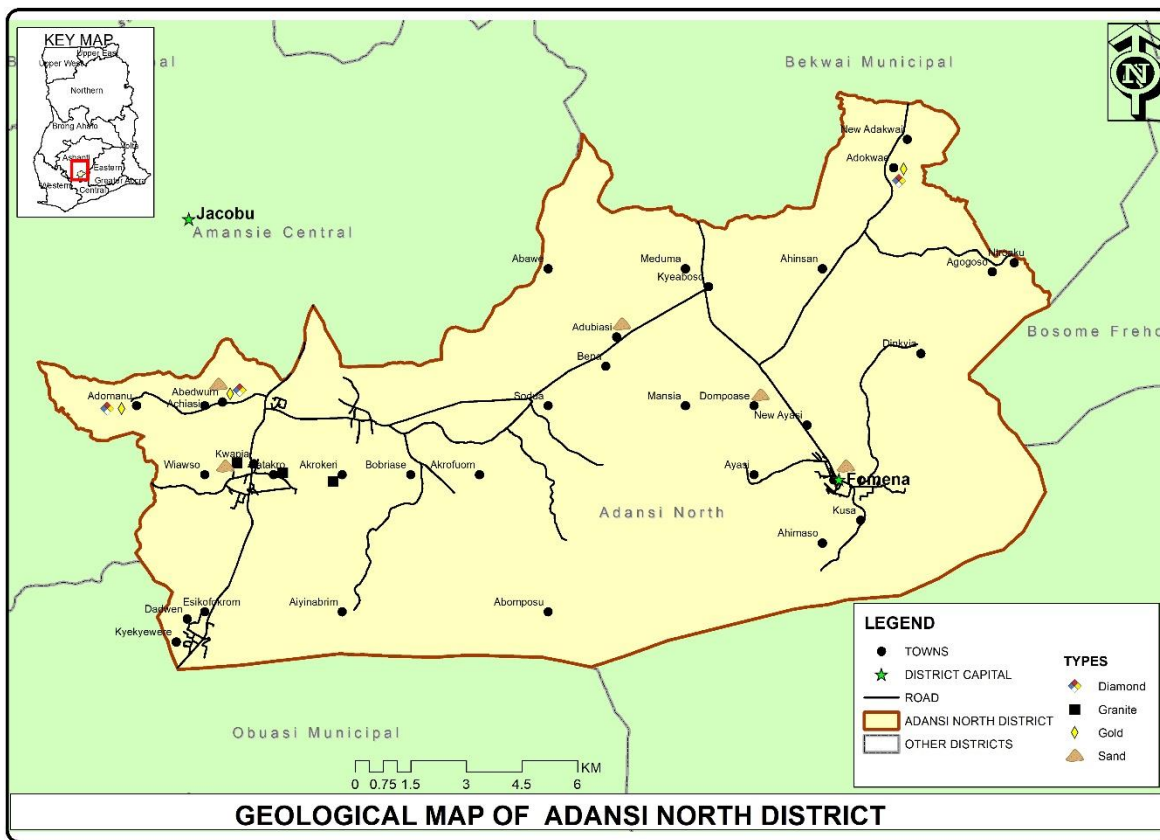
1.11 GEOLOGY AND MINERALS

The area consists of Tarkwain (pre-Cambrian) and upper Birimian rocks noted for their mineral bearing potentials. Granitic rock outcrops occur at Akrokerri, Dompouse, Patakro and Kwapia. These rocks are quarried for constructional works such as building and road construction.

Most parts of the District lie within the Gold belt. Areas such as Abadwum, Adokwai and Adomanu have been identified as having gold and diamond deposits. Despite the presence of these rich resources, meaningful mining or extraction activities are yet to be carried out in the district.

A sand belt stretching from Fomena – Dompouse runs through Old Edubiase, Abadwum to Kwapia and this is also being exploited for building and constructional works in the district and beyond.

Map 1. 4: Geological Map of Adansi North



1.12 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.

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. There are two (2) Water Boards that manage such systems namely Fomena and Akrokerri Water Boards. These small-town water systems serve about 70% of the population in the District and the rest have access to mechanized boreholes, boreholes fitted with pump as well as hand dug well fitted with pump. Currently, about 76% of the population have access to potable drinking water such as pipe borne water from small town water system, mechanized boreholes 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 at Abadwum, Adokwai and Adomanu.

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 Municipality from subsistence farming with simple tools like hoes and cutlass to commercial/ plantation agriculture with combine harvesters, 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.

Due to the presence of the mining activities in and around Obuasi; there are increasing levels of atmospheric particles in the district due to its closeness to the mining centers.

1.13 IMPLICATIONS OF THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT FOR DEVELOPMENT

- **Location and Size:** Adansi North 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 small; this therefore makes the distribution of resources relatively easy, and cost effective.
- **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.

1.14 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 Size and Distribution

Adansi North District recorded a population of 107,019 with 53,055 males (49.5%) and 54,036 females (50.5%) during the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The Adansi Asokwa District has taken about 60% of the District's population after the carving out of it from the District in 2018. The District projected population therefore stands at 50,639.15 with 25,066.37 males and 25,572.77 females using a growth rate of 2.1% in 2018.

1.14.2 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 1.8 depicts the age and sex distribution of the Municipality in 2010.

Table 1. 8: Age and Sex Structure- 2010

| Age Group | Male | % | Female | % | Total | % |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 0-14 | 23,396 | 44.1 | 21,853 | 40.4 | 45,205 | 42.2 |
| 15-64 | 28,157 | 53.1 | 29,298 | 54.2 | 56,711 | 53.0 |
| 65+ | 1,502 | 2.8 | 2,885 | 5.4 | 5,103 | 4.8 |
| Total | 53,055 | 49.5 | 54,036 | 50.5 | 107,019 | 100% |

Source: GSS Population and Housing Census Analytical Report 2010

Age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Economies with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. It hence indicates the potential effects of changes in population age structures for social and economic development, pointing out trends in social support needs. A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide social services needed by children and older persons who are often economically dependent.

The Age Dependency Ratio is the relationship between persons in the “dependent” (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15-64 years) measured per 100 populations. This relationship does not translate into economic dependency since some of the people in the (0-14 and 65+) age groups will be working and some of them between (15-64) age group will not be working which gives indication that household’s income is overstretched.

Adansi North district has a high age dependency ratio of about 89 because of the large proportion of children in the population. This means that there are 89 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working ages. The males were more dependent (93.04) than females (84.43) within the population. Again, the age dependency ratio in the rural areas is relatively higher (90.07) than that of the urban areas (81.29). This could be that as most aged population are not working; staying in urban areas coupled with the cost of living accounts for choice in the rural locality.

Table 1. 9: Age Dependency ratio in Adansi North District

| Age Group | Sex | | | Type of locality | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Urban | Rural |
| 0-14 | 45,205 | 23,352 | 21,853 | 6,992 | 38,213 |
| 15-64 | 56,783 | 27,484 | 29,299 | 9,545 | 47,238 |
| 65+ | 5,103 | 2,219 | 2,884 | 767 | 4,336 |
| Age-dependency ratio | 88.60 | 93.04 | 84.43 | 81.29 | 90.07 |

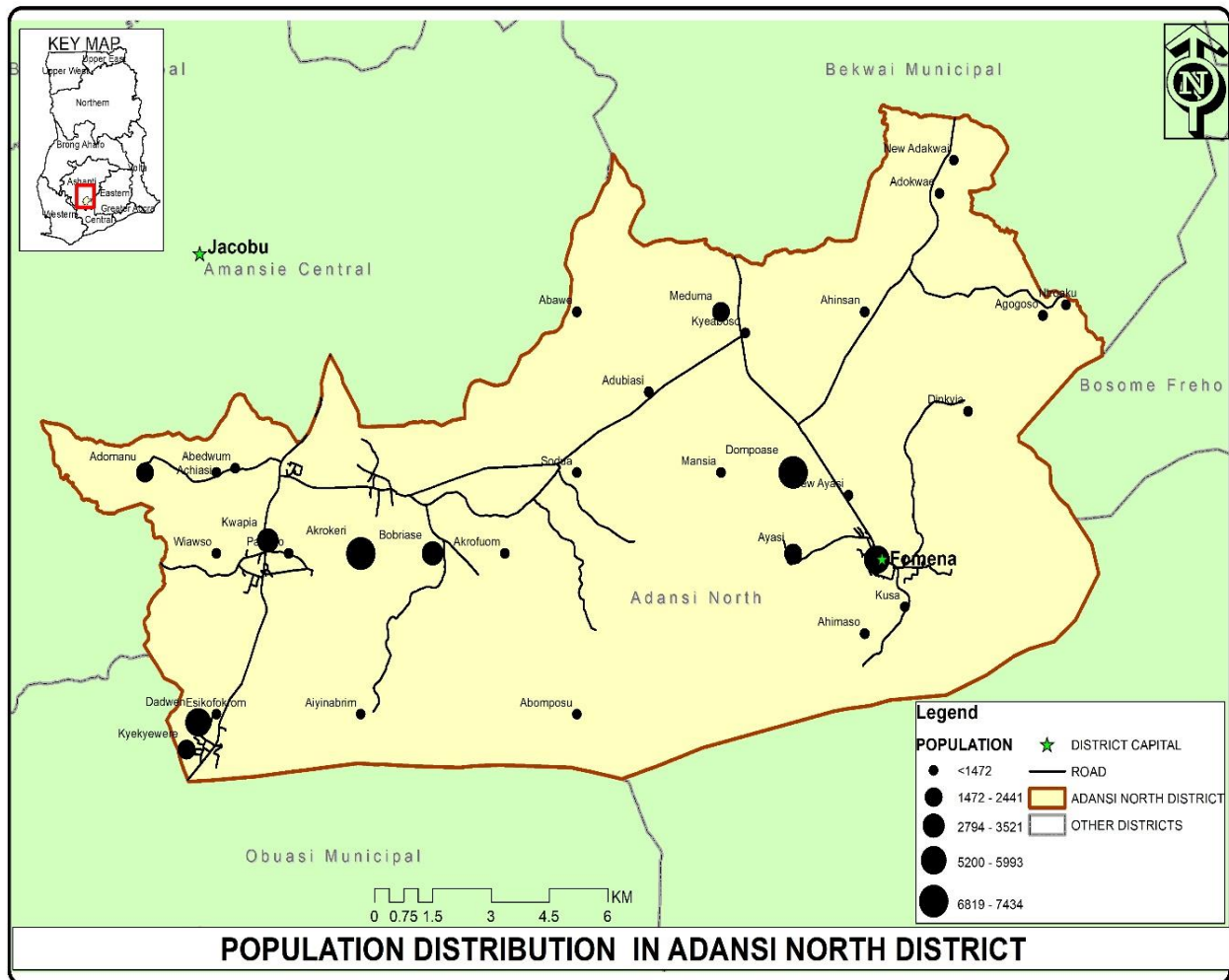
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

1.14.3 Population Density

Population density is the measurement of people per unit area. The District has a total land area of 1140 square kilometres (535.2 km²) with a population of 107,091 in 2010. Therefore, the District has a population density of 93.9 people per square kilometres. This implies that there are approximately 94 persons inhabiting every one square kilometre in the District.

In 2018, the total land area of Adansi North District has reduced to 426.70 square kilometres with a projected population of 50,639.15. Therefore, the population density is expected to stand at 118.7 persons per square kilometer.

Map 1. 5: Population Distribution of Adansi North District

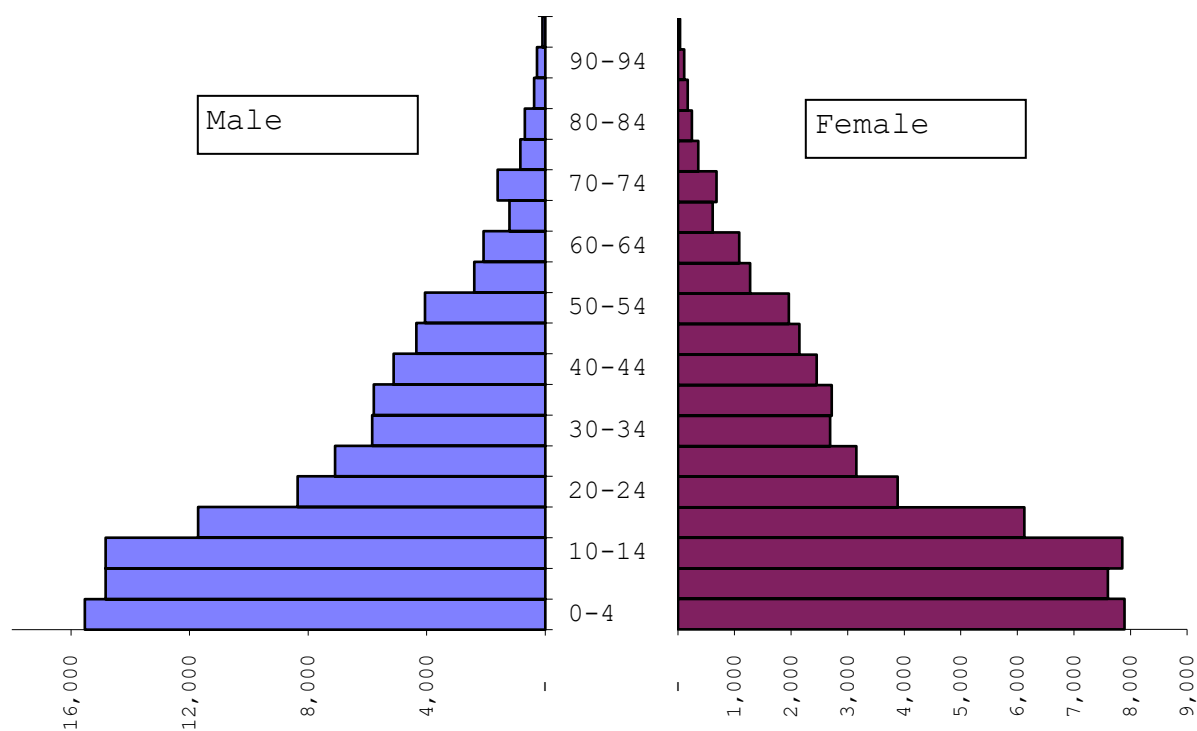


1.14.4 Population Pyramid

Population pyramid is defined as a graphical representation of both age and sex information. The population pyramid of Adansi North District has the characteristics of developing countries type with the base being broad representing a greater youthful population aged 0- 14 years forming the highest number out of the total population of the district which is about 107,091. The composition of the pyramid shows 16 percent of the youthful urban population as against economic active rural population of 15-49years representing 84 percent and this has implication for planning in the district. The Figure 1.2 also shows the aged population being minimal as compared to the remaining segment of the population composition (15-85) years.

Figure 1. 2: 2010 Population Pyramid of Adansi North District

Population by Age and Sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

1.15 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

1.15.1 Settlement Pattern

There are about 43 communities in the District after the splitting of Adansi Asokwa from it 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.

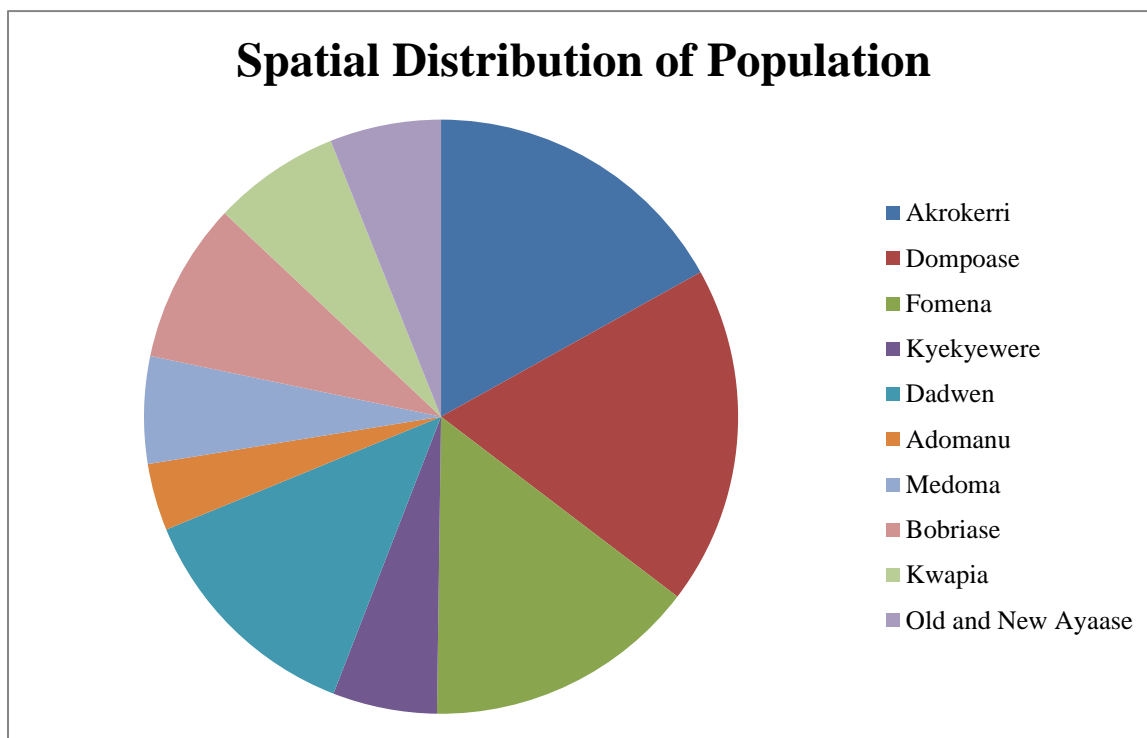
Table 1. 10: Ten Largest Settlements in Adansi North District

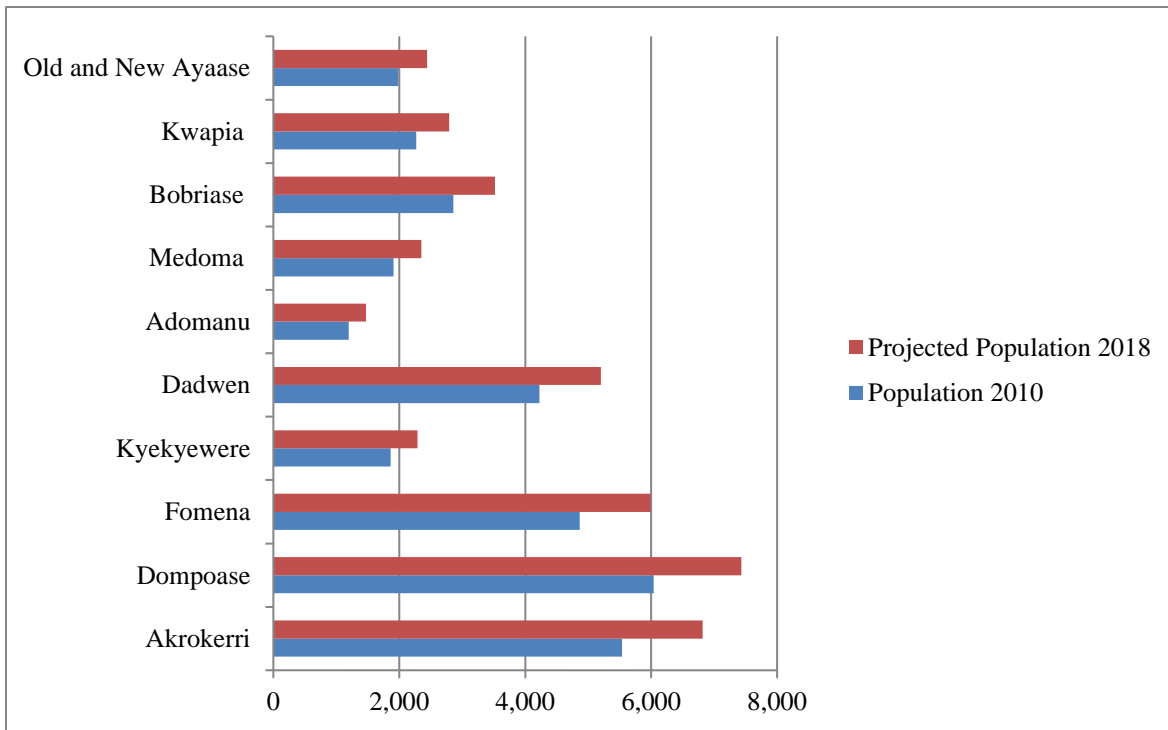
| No | Town | Population 2010 | Projected Population 2018 |
|----|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Akrokerri | 5,539 | 6,819 |
| 2 | Dompoase | 6,038 | 7,434 |
| 3 | Fomena | 4,868 | 5,993 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------|-------|
| 4 | Kyekyewere | 1,860 | 2,290 |
| 5 | Dadwen | 4,224 | 5,200 |
| 6 | Adomanu | 1,196 | 1,472 |
| 7 | Medoma | 1,909 | 2,350 |
| 8 | Bobriase | 2,860 | 3,521 |
| 9 | Kwapia | 2,270 | 2,794 |
| 10 | Old and New Ayaase | 1,983 | 2,441 |

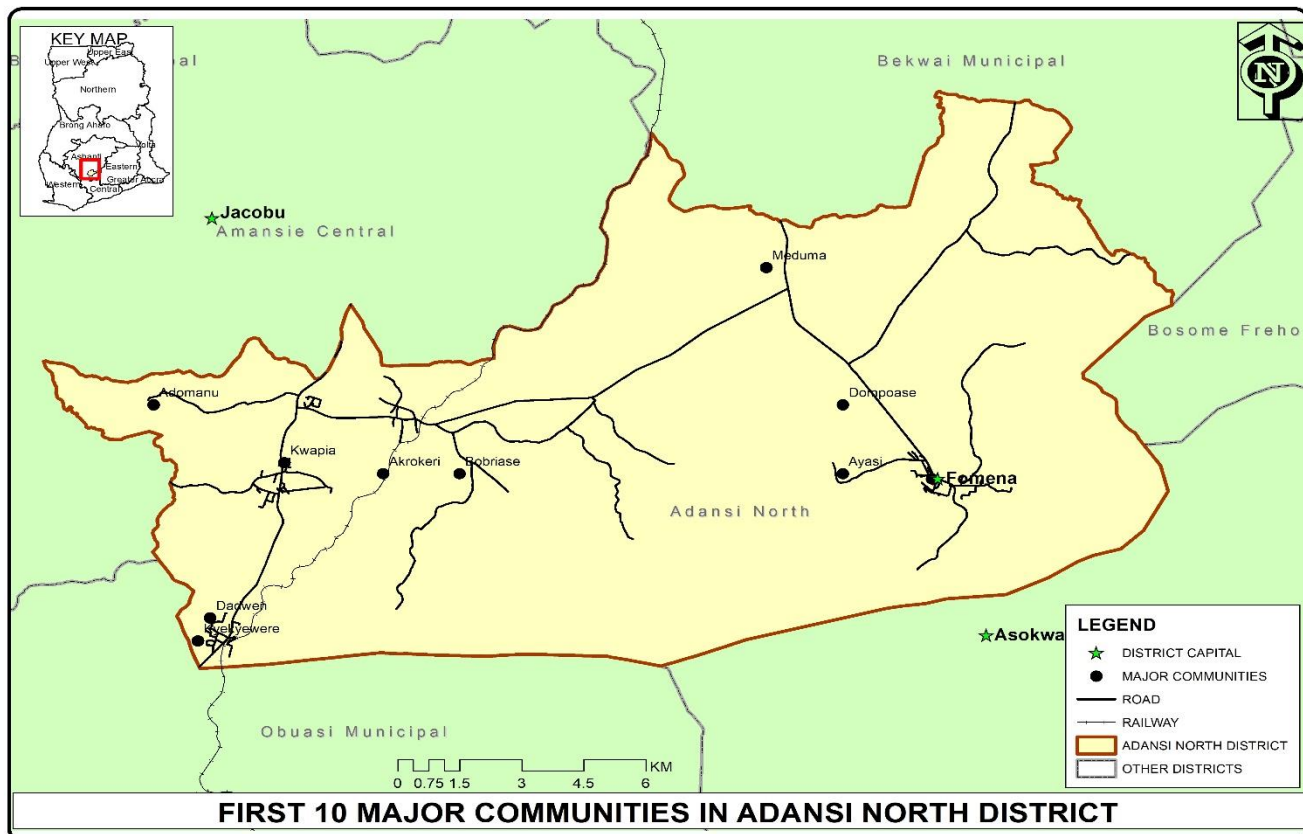
Source: Projected 2010 PHC (2.6% Growth Rate)

Figure 1. 3: Spatial Distribution of population





Map 1. 6: Major Towns of Adansi North District



1.15.2 Household Sizes and Characteristics

Out of the total 23,863 household heads in the district, 15,769 representing 30.2 percent are males while female headed households who are 8,094 is (15.2%) while with the Spouses or Wife/husband categories, Females- headed households constitute about 20 percent higher than the Males- headed households of 1.3 percent.

However, the total number of child (son/daughter) headed households is 48,128. Male in this category is 24,700 which represents (47.4%) as against the female category of 23,428 of (44.1%).

This is an ideal situation in the Ghanaian marriage system but with the exception of households headed by both other relative and non-relative which have the least percentage of 1.5 and 4.7 percent apiece for Males and Females population which is 15 percent apiece.

Table 1. 11: Household population by composition and sex

| Household composition | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 105,324 | 100.0 | 52,146 | 100.0 | 53,178 | 100.0 |
| Head | 23,863 | 22.7 | 15,769 | 30.2 | 8,094 | 15.2 |
| Spouse (wife/husband) | 11,287 | 10.7 | 663 | 1.3 | 10,624 | 20.0 |
| Child (son/daughter) | 48,128 | 45.7 | 24,700 | 47.4 | 23,428 | 44.1 |
| Parent/Parent in-law | 846 | 0.8 | 90 | 0.2 | 756 | 1.4 |
| Son/Daughter in-law | 538 | 0.5 | 160 | 0.3 | 378 | 0.7 |
| Grandchild | 10,503 | 10.0 | 5,397 | 10.4 | 5,106 | 9.6 |
| Brother/Sister | 2,890 | 2.7 | 1,609 | 3.1 | 1,281 | 2.4 |
| Step child | 712 | 0.7 | 376 | 0.7 | 336 | 0.6 |
| Adopted/Foster child | 290 | 0.3 | 134 | 0.3 | 156 | 0.3 |
| Other relative | 4,917 | 4.7 | 2,447 | 4.7 | 2,470 | 4.6 |
| Non-relative | 1,350 | 1.3 | 801 | 1.5 | 549 | 1.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

1.16 RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

The table 1.12 shows that 85,742 population of the district representing a little above 81 percent have religious affiliation out of which 81.4 percent are Christians and the least percentage of 18.6 are Non-Christians. The district percentage of Christians is a little higher than the regional one which is 77.8 percent Among the Christians, (29.1%) are Pentecostal/Charismatic, (21.3%) are Protestant (Anglican Lutheran), (19.9%) are Other Christians and Catholics with the least percentage of (11.1%). With the Non-Christians, No Religion leads with (8.8%) followed by Islam of (7.8%). The data indicates that 77.9 percent of the males are Christians as against least percentage of (22.1%) for the Non-Christians while (84.8%) and (15.2%) are female Non-Christians respectively.

Table 1. 12: Population by Religion and Sex

| Religion | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|--|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| No Religion | 9,400 | 8.8 | 6,124 | 11.5 | 3,276 | 6.1 |
| Catholic | 11,839 | 11.1 | 5,785 | 10.9 | 6,054 | 11.2 |
| Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.) | 22,775 | 21.3 | 10,728 | 20.2 | 12,047 | 22.3 |
| Pentecostal/Charismatic | 31,160 | 29.1 | 14,701 | 27.7 | 16,459 | 30.5 |
| Other Christians | 21,349 | 19.9 | 10,109 | 19.1 | 11,240 | 20.8 |
| Islam | 8,363 | 7.8 | 4,476 | 8.4 | 3,887 | 7.2 |
| Traditionalist | 996 | 0.9 | 555 | 1.0 | 441 | 0.8 |
| Other (Specify) | 1,209 | 1.1 | 577 | 1.1 | 632 | 1.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

1.17 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.

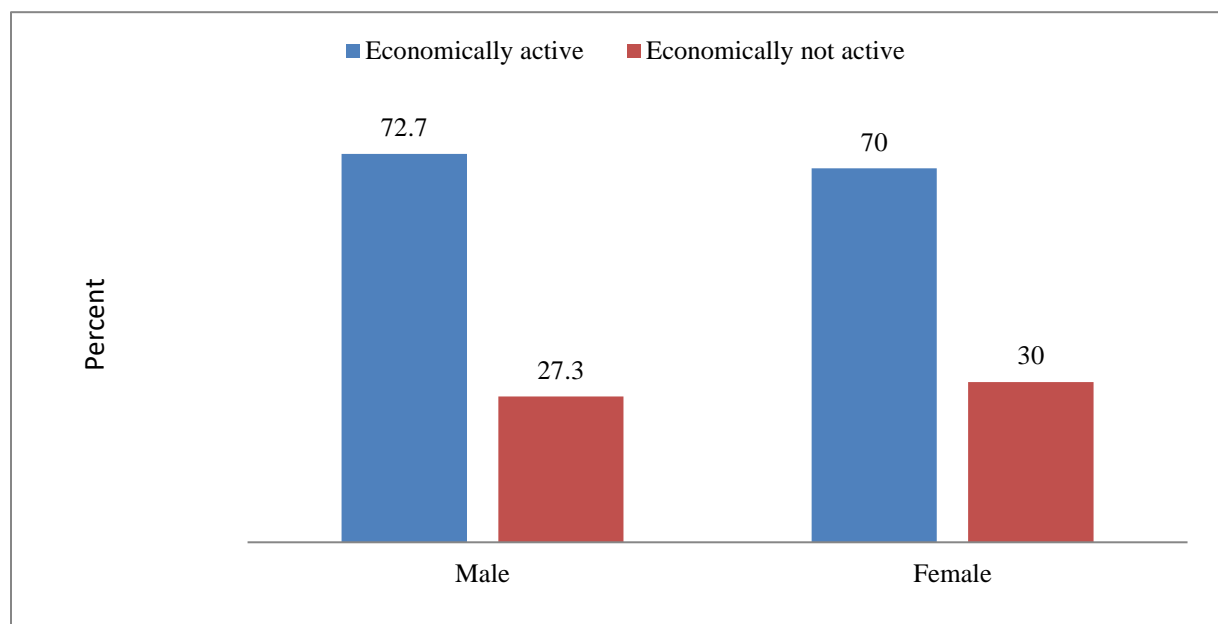
According to 2010 PHC report, unemployed 15 years and older recorded the percentage 3.9 and 4.6 for both sexes whiles population 15 years and older who are economically not active constitute about 27.7 percent respectively for both sexes and this represent a slight increase which needs intervention by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

1.17.1 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. 4: Activity Status of Population 15 years and older in Adansi North District

Population 15 years and older by Activity Status and Sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

1.17.2 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 North district as a source of occupation for the populace.

Table 1. 13: 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, 2017

Table 1. 14: 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, 2017

1.18 MIGRATION TRENDS

Migration is a major challenge in the district. This is because the main occupation in the district is agriculture and therefore those who are not interested in agriculture especially the youth migrate to nearby Obuasi District where gold is being mined to seek for employment. Others also move to Kumasi where other businesses are very lucrative. The implication is that, the youth who are very energetic leave the district leaving the aged to do the farming activities, hence, their output is very low.

To halt the migration pattern and allow the youth to stay and take farming activities as vocation to better their lots, the Youth Employment Programme (YEP) and some agricultural programmes have been earmarked to encourage the youth to move into the agricultural sector to earn a decent living. The Youth Employment Program (YEP) seeks to offer employment to the youth in several modules such as Community Health Module, Environmental Health Module, Community Policing Assistants, E-Health Assistants, Youth in Prison Service, Youth in Fire Service and Community Education Teaching Assistants.

The government's quest to reduce unemployment through the Nation Builders Corp (NABCO) is also another step to help reduce if not completely eradicate the migration of the youth to areas believed to be economically vibrant. Some of the modules to be implemented under the programme include 'Clean Ghana, Heal Ghana, Educate Ghana, Civic Ghana and Revenue Ghana'.

Moreover, improvement in infrastructure services such as roads, electricity and water are aimed to opening the rural areas for economic development. Private sector participation in employment creation is also being pursued with introduction of One District, One Factory (1D1F). The improvement of socio-economic infrastructure and the implementation of skills training programmes by the Assembly with support from the central government and donor agencies will attract more youth to the District. The Business Advisory Center (BAC) of the Assembly continue to offer technical training and support to persons engaged in bakery and confectionery, soap making, palm oil processing and mushroom

cultivation which is aimed at giving employment opportunities to the teeming and unemployed youth in order to reduce the migration trends in the District.

1.19 RURAL - URBAN SPLIT

Looking at the District set up, rural dwellers constitute about 82,524 which is 68.8% as against urban dweller who also constitutes about 37,476 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. 15: Rural-Urban Split

| Type of Population | Total Figure | Percentage % |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Rural | 82,524 | 68.8% |
| Urban | 37,476 | 31.2% |
| Totals | 120,000 | 100.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.20 POPULATION WITH DISABILITY

Table 1.16 depicts that, there were 3,277 number of population in the district with some form of disability and this accounted for about 3 percent of the total number of 107,091 population in Adansi North District. The data reveals equal percentages of 3.1 percent for both males and females population with the various forms or type of disability in the district.

Table 1. 16: Population with disability by sex

| Disability Type | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number | percent | Number | Percent | Number | percent |
| All localities | | | | | | |
| Total | 107,091 | 100.0 | 53,055 | 100.0 | 54,036 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 103,814 | 96.9 | 51,436 | 96.9 | 52,378 | 96.9 |
| With disability | 3,277 | 3.1 | 1,619 | 3.1 | 1,658 | 3.1 |

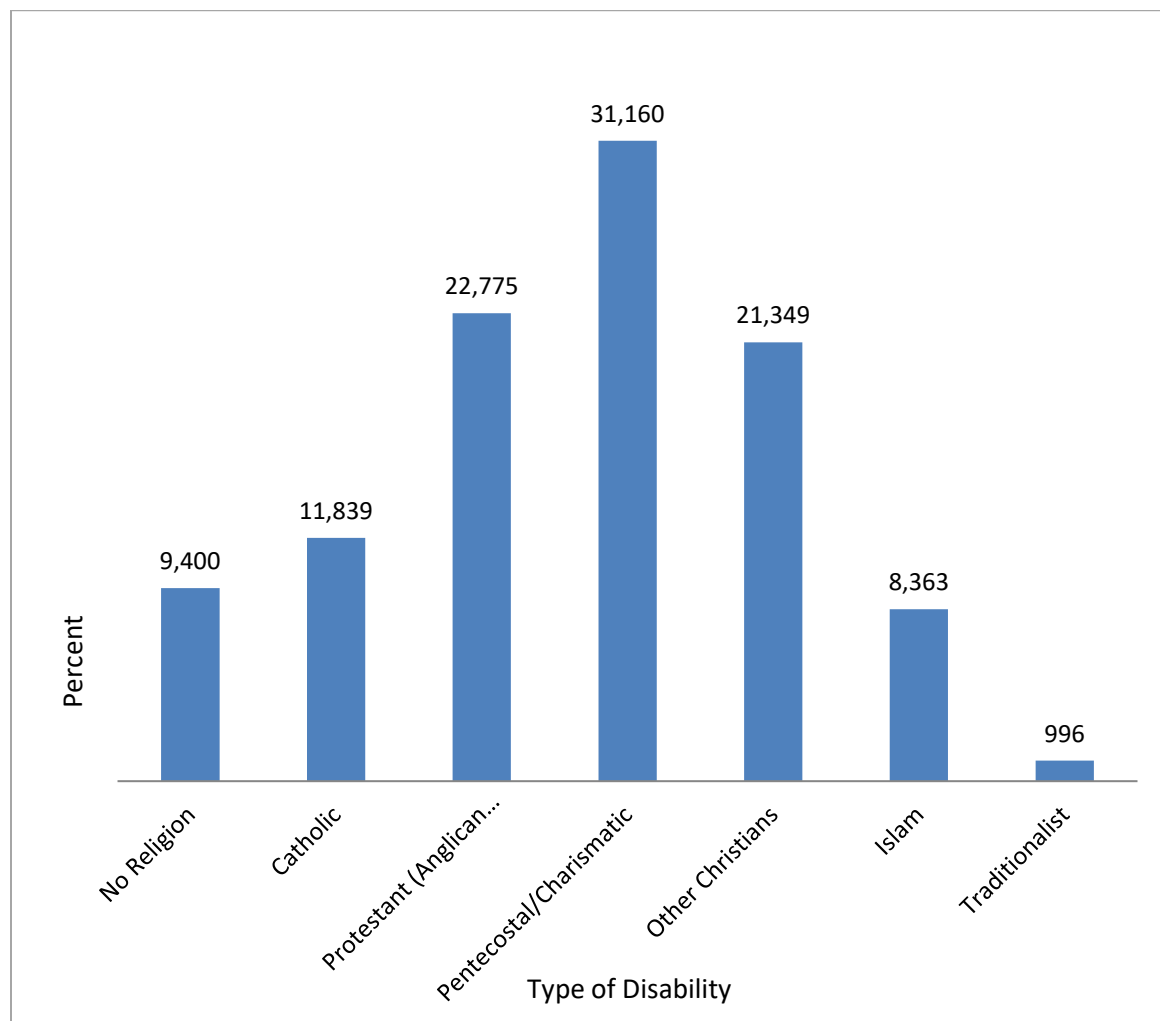
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

1.20.1 Type of Disability

Figure 1.5 shows the percentage of population with the highest forms or type of disability in the district, and with the total district population number of 107,091 about 3,277 number of population were found to be disable in either forms, with sight and Visual impairment accounted for 33.7 percent being the highest,

followed by intellectual disability with 26.3 percent, while physical disability constituted about 25.9 and hearing and emotional disability recorded the least number of 12.4 and 11.9 percent respectively.

Figure 1. 5: Population with disability by type



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

Table 1.16 Presents information on male and female population and forms of disability associated with them in the district, and out of the total number of 3,277 population with various forms of disability in the district, both male and female population accounted for the highest of 32.8 and 34.6 percent of sight or visual impairments disability respectively. Followed by 26.3 and 25.5 percent of both male and female population with physical disability while the least forms of disability were recorded within the speech form of disability with 11.1 and 10.2 percent for both sexes respectively.

Table 1. 17: Distribution of disability type by sex

| Disability Type | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number | percent | Number | percent | Number | percent |
| All localities | | | | | | |
| Total | 107,091 | 100.0 | 53,055 | 100.0 | 54,036 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 103,814 | 96.9 | 51,436 | 96.9 | 52,378 | 96.9 |
| With disability | 3,277 | 3.1 | 1,619 | 3.1 | 1,658 | 3.1 |
| Sight | 1,105 | 33.7 | 531 | 32.8 | 574 | 34.6 |
| Hearing | 407 | 12.4 | 190 | 11.7 | 217 | 13.1 |
| Speech | 349 | 10.6 | 180 | 11.1 | 169 | 10.2 |
| Physical | 849 | 25.9 | 426 | 26.3 | 423 | 25.5 |
| Intellect | 862 | 26.3 | 461 | 28.5 | 401 | 24.2 |
| Emotion | 391 | 11.9 | 193 | 11.9 | 198 | 11.9 |
| Other | 253 | 7.7 | 112 | 6.9 | 141 | 8.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

1.21 POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR DEVELOPMENT

The characteristics of the population of the Adansi North 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 North 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 regard 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 North 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.

1.22 CULTURE

1.22.1 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.

1.22.2 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 North 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.

1.22.3 Communal Spirit

Some communities like Akrokerrifie, Akrofuom and Old Edubiase have been without chiefs as a result of chieftaincy disputes. This situation has affected the communal spirit of the people. The people are therefore irresponsive to communal labour in most towns and villages. It is anticipated that if the divisional and sub-divisional chiefs are installed the people could be mobilized for effective development projects. 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.

1.22.4 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.

Much as these taboo days serve as resting periods; they equally contribute to low agricultural productivity as everybody is obliged to observe such days. Funerals are not performed in Fomena and Ayaase on Sundays as the river Ankaful forbids cladding of mourning clothes on Sundays.

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

1.22.5 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.

1.22.6 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.

1.22.7 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 Akrofoam 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.

1.22.8 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

1.23 SPATIAL ANALYSIS

1.23.1 Settlement Systems and Linkages

The Adansi North District now has 43 settlements after the splitting of Adansi Asokwa from it. Fomena, the capital has a very low concentration of commercial and other economic activities. It also has a population of 3,868 according to 2010 PHC. The highest populated settlement in the district is Dompoase (6,038), followed by Akrokerri (5,539), Dadwen (4,224), Bobriase (2,860), Kwapia (2,270), Kyekyewere (1,860) and Medoma (1,909). 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 Fomena, 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 Fomena 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. Fomena, Dompoase, Medoma, etc. are more accessible, located along the Kumasi – Cape Coast asphalted road and the rest Akrokerrifie, Kwapia, Dadwen and Kyekyewere also sited along the Kumasi-Dunkwa first class road. Some of the settlements have accessibility problems with road network almost impassable during the rainy season. The 2010 Population and Housing census revealed that Akrokerrifie has assumed urban status. Most of the 43 settlements in the District are nucleated, linear or scattered which are accessible.

1.23.2 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 District growth rate of 2.6%, 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. 18: A Functional Matrix (Scalogram) For the Adansi North District

| | Tertiary | Senior Sec. Sch. | Junior Sec | Primary | Health Centre | Health Post | Government Clinic | Private Clinic | 1 st Class Road | 2 nd Class | Feeder Road | Post office | Postal agency | Pipe born | Bore-hole | Hand dug | Market | Electricity | Commercial Bank | Rural Bank | Police Head Quarters | Police Station | Police Post | Total No. of Functions | Total Centrality Score | Hierarchy Level |
|-----------|----------|------------------|------------|---------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------|-------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| WEIGHT | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| FOMENA | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 14 | | 1 ST |
| AKROKERRI | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 13 | | 2 ND |
| DOMPOASE | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | | 3 RD |
| ADOMANU | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | | 4 TH |
| KWAPIA | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 | | 4 TH |
| WIOSO | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 9 | | 6 TH |
| KUSA | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | | 7 TH |
| AYAASE | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | | 7 TH |
| DINKYIE | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | | 9 TH |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|--|------------------|
| AGOGO OSO | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | | 9 TH |
| ADOKW AI | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | | 9 TH |
| BOBRIA SE | 0 | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | | 9 TH |
| MEDOM A | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | 13 TH |
| DADWE N | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | 13 TH |
| KYEKY EWERE | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | 13 TH |
| NO. SETTLE MENT | 2 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| CENTR AL INDEX | 10 0 | 100 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 100 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | |
| WEIGHT ED CENTR ALITY SCORE | 20 0 | 75 | 13 | 13 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 27 | 27 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 50 | 100 | | | |

1.23.3 Analysis of The Scalogram

The District plan preparation team selected 15 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 Fomena came first followed by Akrokerri while Dompouse also came third. One outstanding feature of these 3 communities is that they are all Area Council capitals and have population threshold of 5000+. This shows that area council capital has 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.

1.23.4 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 Municipality 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

1.23.4.1 Accessibility to Post and Telecommunication Services

There is a post office and a petrol filling station located in Dompouse which serve Medoma and other communities under it and along the Kumasi – Cape Coast asphalted road. There is a post office also in Akrokerri also accessible through the Kumasi-Dunkwa road, Agogooso and other communities within the area along the Dompouse-Ahinsan road also have access to these facilities. The post office located in Fomena serves Communities under Fomena and stretches to where the district shares a common border with the Adansi Asokwa District on the Kumasi-Cape Coast asphalted road.

With the exception of Fomena and Dompouse, there are no Tele-communication services of Ghana Telecom within the major settlements. The Ghana Telecom land line existing in Fomena and Dompouse are insufficient and need to be expanded and extended to the other settlements for their rapid development. 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, VODAFONE, 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 Fomena, Dompouse and Akrokerri have mechanized water system under the management of Water Boards for these facilities.

1.23.4.2 Accessibility to Educational Facilities

Adansi North District Assembly is endowed with schools providing education up to Tertiary level. Educational facilities are evenly distributed within the District. There are 29 Kindergarten (KG), 31 Primary schools, 29 Junior High Schools, 3 Senior High Schools, 1 Teacher Training College and 1 Nursing Training. Basic Education in the District could therefore be seen and described as evenly distributed and accessible as all the major towns such as Fomena, Dompouse, Akrokerri, Kyekyewere and Dadwen have schools. At the Senior Secondary level, the distribution is evenly shared as all the (3) three (3) Area Councils have one (1) each. For instance, TI AMASS is at Fomena, Dompouse SHS is at Dompouse and Asare Bediako is at Akrokerri.

1.23.4.3 Accessibility to Health Facilities

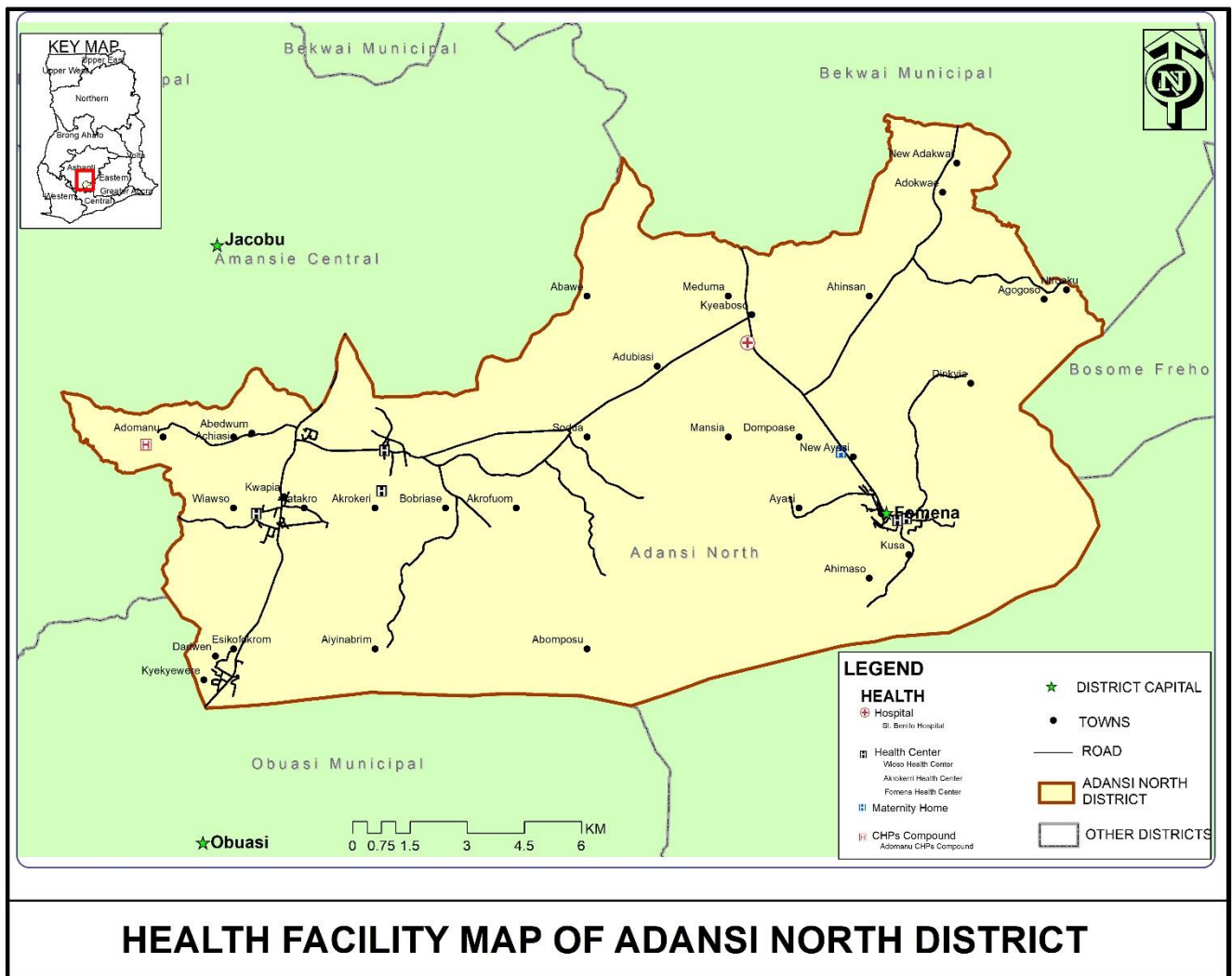
There are five (5) health facilities in the district. Thus, One (1) hospital, three (3) health centers and one (1) CHPs Compound. There are two (2) additional CHPs compound under construction which when completed would increase the number to seven (7). There is one (1) medical Doctor and two (2) pharmacists at St Benito Hospital, two (2) Medical Assisstants at Fomena and Akrokerri Health centers and a midwife at Wioso Health center. Work on the ultra modern Fomena District Hospital has stalled for over two years now which does not auger well for safe health care delivery. Efforts must be made to complete the hospital befitting of a District status to improve access to safe health care.

Table 1. 19: Health Facilities in the District

| Name of Facility | Location |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. St. Benito Hospital | Dompouse |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| 2. Wioso health center | Wioso |
| 3. Akrokerri health center | Akrokerri |
| 4. Fomena health center | Fomena |
| 5. Adomanu CHPs Compound | Adomanu |

Map 1. 7: Health Facility Map of Adansi North District



1.23.4.4 Accessibility to District Police Services

Fomena and Dampoase are the only settlement that boast of Police Stations. Fomena the district capital is the seat of the District Police Commander. There is the need to provide Police Posts in some of the settlements to ensure peace and order. There are Thirty-eight (38) police personnel in the District. The Police-Citizen ratio stands at 1:2861.

1.23.4.5 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 five (5) 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.

1.23.4.6 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 (Fomena), Amansie Rural Bank (Akrokerri) and GN Bank (Dompouse). 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.

1.23.4.7 Accessibility to Production and Marketing Centres

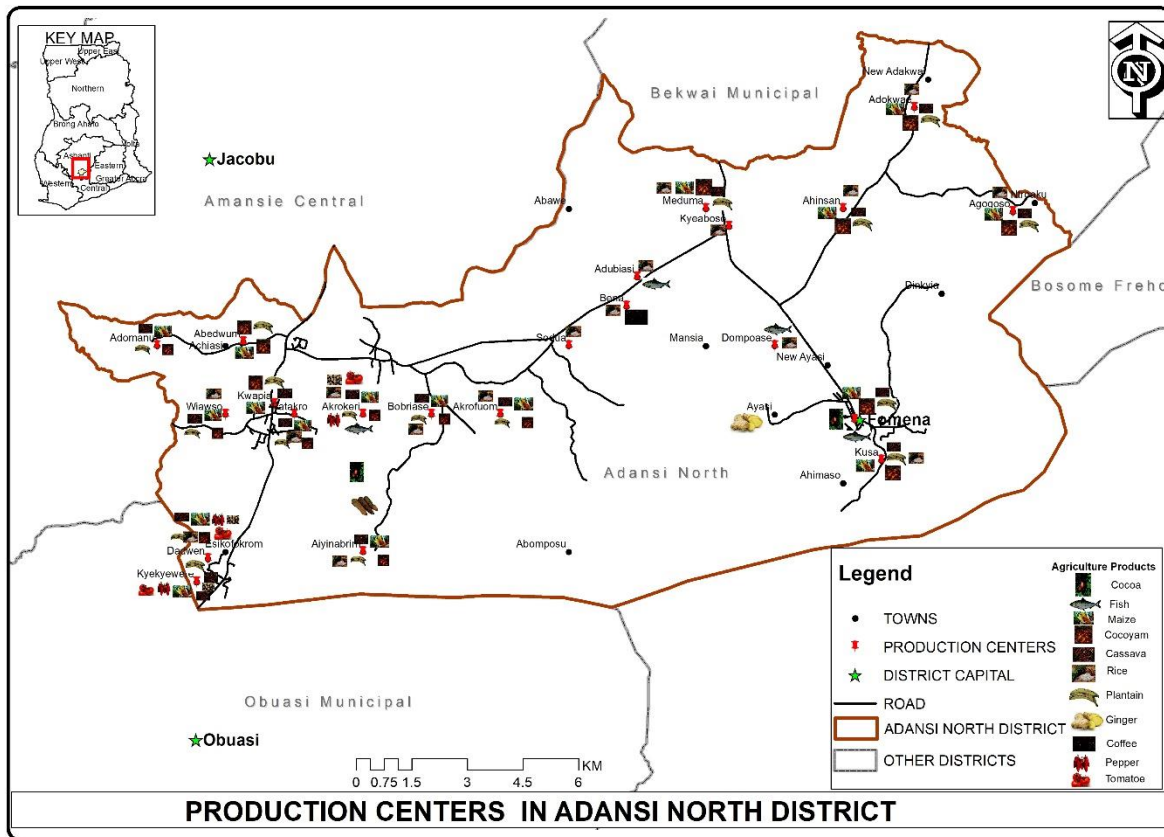
The District economy is basically agrarian with agricultural activities undertaken in the rural areas where the soils are conducive for food and cash crops production. Major cash crops grown in the District are cocoa, oil palm and citrus. Major food crops grown are maize, rice, cocoyam, plantain, cassava and yam. The Production centers in the District include Kusa, Agogooso, Fomena, Kwapia, Abadwum, Kyekyewere, Adokwai, Ahinsan, Meduma, Akrokerri, Bobriase, Old Akrofoam, Anyinabrem, Dadwen, Wioso, Patakro and Adomanu catchment areas where crops such as maize, cassava, plantain and cocoyam are grown on a large scale. Areas where rice is grown on large scale include Kusa, Dompouse, Old Edubiase and Ahinsan. Cocoa grown areas in the District are Kusa, Dinkyie, Bura, Silence camp, Bena, Ahinsan, Agogooso, Adokwai, Old Akrofoam, Bobriase, Akrokerri, Minti, Anyinabrem, Old Edubiase, Meduma, Kyeaboso, Sodua, Patakro, Wioso and Dadwen.

Fish farming areas also include communities such as Silence camp, Old Edubiase, Kusa, Asare Bediako SHS, Dompouse SHS and TI AMASS SHS.

Agricultural arid zones have been divided into three (3). Zone one (1) include communities like Fomena, Dompouse, Ahinsan, and Meduma catchment areas. Zone two (2) also has communities like Old Akrofoam, Bobriase and Akrokerri catchment areas. Zone three (3) has Kyekyewere, Kwapia and Abadwum as its communities.

Middlemen travel from far away Bekwai, Obuasi, New Edubiase and Kumasi to some of these communities to purchase the foodstuffs and vegetables and send them to the urban centres.

Map 1. 8: Production Centres in Adansi North District



The District now has three (3) major marketing centres located at Dompouse, Fomena, and Akrokerri after the splitting of Adansi Asokwa District from it. The Assembly’s Internally Generated Fund (IGF) is mainly generated from these markets which are not economically vibrant resulting in low revenue and non-achievement of Assembly’s revenue targets. There is therefore the need for the Assembly to create more satellite markets to augment the loss of Fumso, Asokwa and Bodwesango markets to Adansi Asokwa District and also to avoid revenue slippages.

Communities in the District such as Bobriase, Kwapia and Kyekyewere where foodstuffs are produced do not have marketing centres and most of them have expressed interest for the construction of markets as a way of opening up the area and reducing post-harvest losses. More market structures would have to be put up in these foodstuffs growing areas.

1.23.4.7.1 Market Flows

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

Dompouse and Akrokerri markets are daily markets and have Fridays 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, December 2017

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

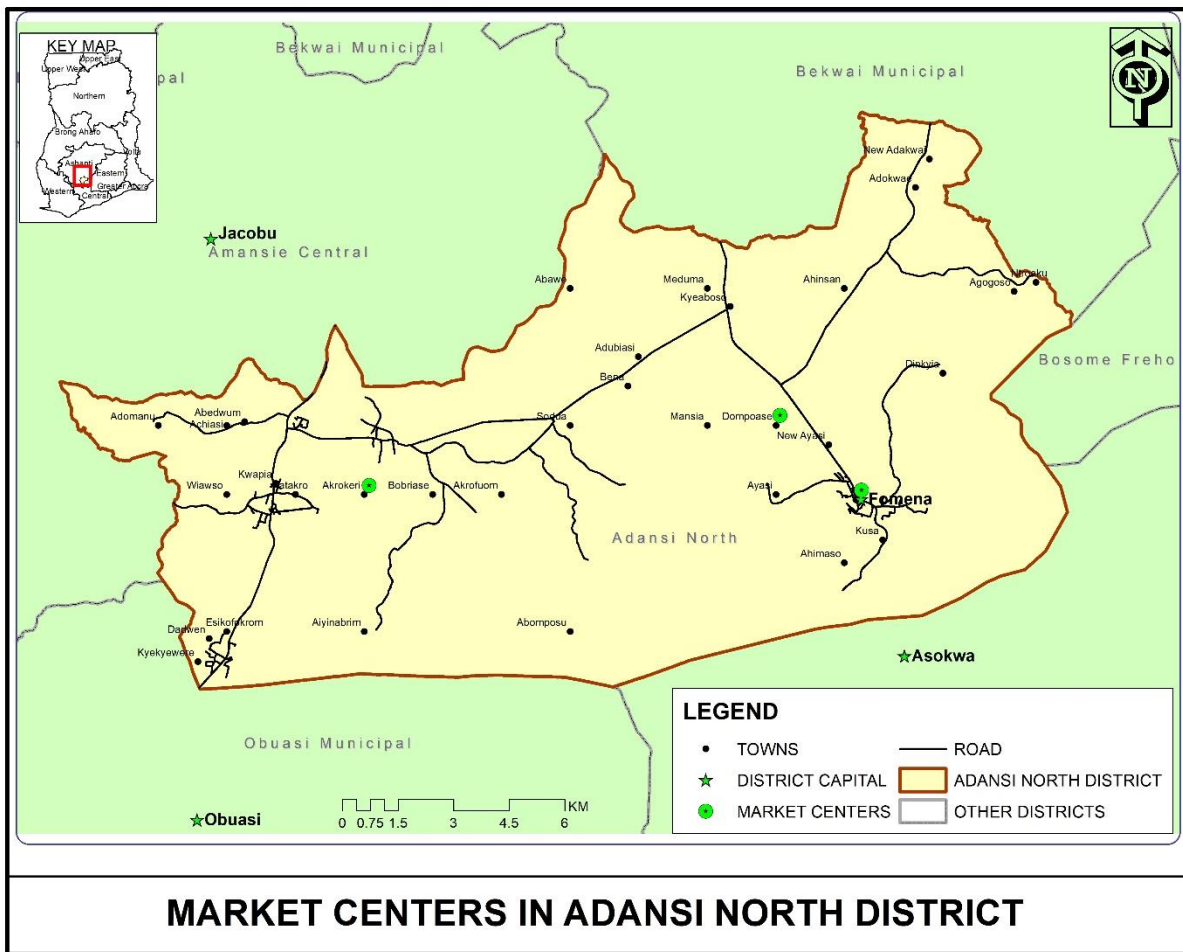
Further analysis revealed that most of the goods leaving the market to settlements within the District are manufactured goods whilst those leaving beyond the District are agricultural commodities which are perishable.

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 and Kumasi to boost their activities.

Efforts by the communities like Bobriase, Dadwen and Kyekyewere to develop markets should be supported by the Assembly to improve domestic trade especially the marketing of agricultural produce.

Map 1. 9: Market Centres in Adansi North District



1.23.4.8 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 and Ansa and the 5km double surfaced bitumen first class road between Akrokerri junction and Kyekyewere on the main Kumasi- Dunkwa road.

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 shows the major road network and their classification in the district.

Table 1. 21: Major Road Network

| No. | | Destination | Length (km) |
|-----|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | Fomena | Dompoase | 2.5 kms |
| 2. | Fomena | Akrokerri | 15 kms. |
| 3. | Fomena | Kyekyewere | 30 kms |
| 4. | Fomena | Medoma | 6.5 kms |
| 5. | Fomena | Kwapia | 21 kms |

Source: Works Department 2018

Table 1. 22: Classification of Road Network

| No. | Classification | Length (Kms) | Stretch |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Asphalt | 23 Km | Medoma – Ansa |
| 2. | Bitumen (Doubled Surface) | 10 Km | Akrokerri – Kyekyewere |
| 3. | Feeder Roads | | District wide |

Source: Works Department 2018

The feeder road networks in the district have reduced with the carving out of the Adansi Asokwa District from it. The major ones remaining include but not limited to Kyeaboso-Akrokerri road, Bena-Sodua road, Bobriase-Anyinabrem-Kyekyewere road, Abadwum-Adomanu road and Ahinsan-Agogooso feeder road which is under construction as part of cocoa road project phase II.

1.24 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Physical development and control in the District pose 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 Fomena, Dompoase, Akrokerri, Dadwen and Kwapia, 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.

Fomena, Dompoase, Akrokerri and Kwapia however have planning schemes which are too old and need to be revised. 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.

Fomena, Dompoase, Akrokerri and most of the long-settled areas have layouts with defined access roads. The layout of Fomena and Dompoase were prepared as far back as 1975. The towns have grown without control and therefore the layouts need to be revised.

However, some of the major settlements have no layouts and have the characteristics of slum development. Such areas include Kyekyewere and Dadwen. 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. | Fomena / Kusa | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2. | Akrokerri | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3. | Dompoase | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 5. | Medoma | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 6. | Kyekyewere | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 7. | Dadwen | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Source: District Town and Country Planning Department, Fomena August 2017

1.25 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 common facility and share the benefits accruing from the waterfall.

1.26 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.

1.26.1 Tentative Poverty Pockets Description Based on Area Councils

Adansi North District now has three (3) Area Councils after the carving out of Adansi Asokwa District from it. The capitals of each of these three 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, post offices 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) |
|---------------|---------------------|--|
|---------------|---------------------|--|

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| <p>Fomena Area Council</p> | <p>3rd Most Poverty-Stricken Area in the District.</p> | <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 |
| <p>Dompouse Area Council</p> | <p>2nd Most Poverty-Stricken Area in the District.</p> | <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 |
| <p>Akrokerrri Area Council</p> | <p>1st Most Poverty-Stricken Area in the District.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium access to road network • Improved access to education • Unemployment problems • High 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 |

1.27 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 three (3) 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 | Dompoase and Dadwen |
| Region Two | Functional | Akrokerri, Fomena, Kwapia, |
| Region Three | Low Functionality | Kyekyewere and Bobriase |

Source: *DPCU construct 2017*

1.28 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 Kyekyewere/Dadwen 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.

1.28.1 Implications for Development

- **Settlement Systems and Linkages:** communities are scattered throughout the district. However, since the district is a relatively small one with about 43 accessible communities which are not too far from the district capital Fomena, majority of the people have access to basic infrastructure for development.
- **Services** like post office, 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 Dompoase 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 Dompoase 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. Fomena, Dompoase 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.

1.29. DISTRICT ECONOMY

1.29.1 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 T & G, 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.

1.29.2 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 males and 45 females. 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 three (3) 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 Kusa, Dinkyie, Bura, Silence camp, Bena, Ahinsan, Agogooso, Adokwai, Old Akrofoum, Bobriase, Akrokerri, Minti, Anyinabrem, Old Edubiase, Meduma, Kyeaboso, Sodua, Patakro, Wioso and Dadwen. 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 is 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 Dompouase, Kusa, Ahinsan, Meduma, Bobriase, Old Akrofoum, Kwapia, Agogooso, Adomanu, Anyinabrem, Adokwai, Wioso and Patakro.

Citrus

Most farmers around Akrokerri, Bobriase, and Kwapia, 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 Anyinabrem, Fomena, Kusa, Dompase, Adokwai, Agogooso, Dadwen, Wioso, Kyekyewere, Adomanu, Kwapia, Ahinsan, Old Akrofoam, Abadwum, and Meduma.

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 Wioso, Kyekyewere, Abadwum, Kwapia, Kusa, Anyinabrem, Adokwai, Akrokerri, Bobriase and Agogooso.

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: Farming Methods and Average Output/Acre

| CROP | CURRENT PRACTICE | CURRENT OUTPUT | RECOMMENDED PRACTICE | RECOMMENDED OUTPUT |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Cocoa | Staggered planting | 4 bags | Row planting | 10 bags (max) |
| Cassava | Mixed cropping | 7 bags | Mono cropping | 20 bags (mini) |
| Plantain | Mixed cropping | 200 bunches | Mono cropping | 310 bunches |

| | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| Maize | Mixed cropping | 3 bags | Mono cropping | 15 bags (max) |
| Pepper | Mixed cropping | 2.5 bags | Mono cropping | 15 bags (max) |

Source: District Agric. Office, Fomena 2017

Table 1. 27: Major Crops Grown in The District and Their Acreage

| CROP | TOTAL AREA (ha) | | TOTAL YIELD (mt) | |
|----------|-----------------|-------|------------------|--------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 |
| COCOYAM | 1000 | 1,500 | 7000 | 10,500 |
| CASSAVA | 6000 | 6000 | 90,000 | 93,000 |
| PLANTAIN | 3500 | 4000 | 27,300 | 31,200 |
| MAIZE | 4500 | 5000 | 8,100 | 9,900 |
| PEPPER | 1100 | 1200 | 8,500 | 9000 |

Source: District Agricultural Office, Fomena 2017

Agro – Chemical Shops (Banned Chemicals)

Currently agro – chemical shops are being opened in Dompouse and Akrokerri 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

Forestry

The district has three (3) forest reserves namely Fum headwaters, Adu Kofi forest reserve and Kusa ranges 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 in areas like Akrokerri.

Livestock

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.

Poultry

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.

Fishing

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. Fish farming areas in the District include Silence camp, Old Edubiase, Kusa, Asare Bediako SHS, Dompouse SHS and TI AMASS SHS.

1.29.3 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. 28: 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, December 2017

1.30 KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN SPITE OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE TO THE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)

They 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 Municipality, 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.

1.31 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 Dompase 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.

1.31.1 Services

Tourism

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 North 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 Kusa Scarp at Kusa
- The Treaty of Fomena at Fomena
- The Bonsam Shrine at Patakro

- The Rock Palace at Old Edubiase
- The Foot print of Tetekwaforoamoa at Patakro

1.31.2 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 does 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, with branches in Fomena, Akrokerri and a mobilization centre at Adansi Asokwa. Another Bank, GN Bank, has been established recently at Dompouse which has given some respite to the people in accessing banking services. 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:

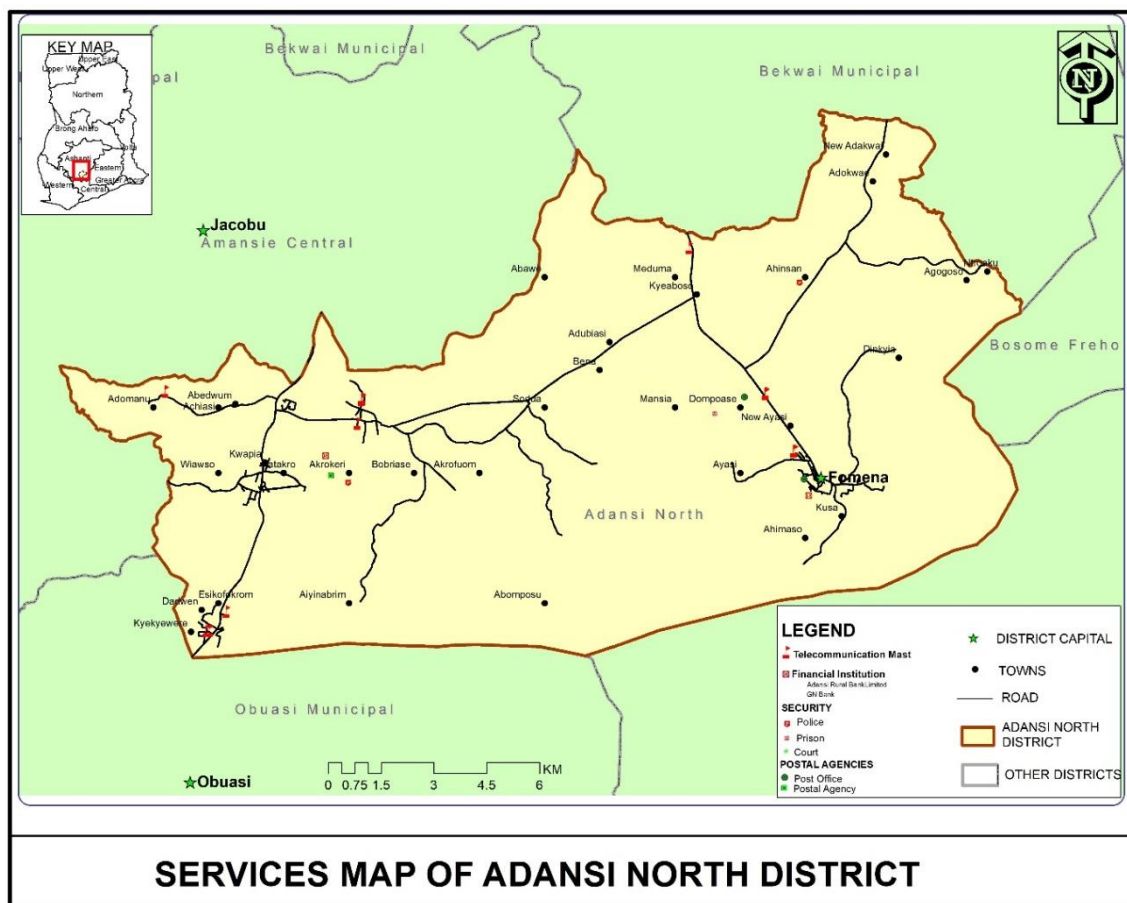
Postal Services

The post office is inactive as incoming and outgoing letters delay for many days before they leave or come to the post office. Some of the boxes are not lockable hence leaving letters at the mercy of thieves. Again, most of the fast and reliable services cannot be accessed due to the inactive nature of the post office.

Mobile Telecommunication

With the introduction of technology into communication in the country, there has been the emergence of some Telecommunication networks such as MTN, TIGO, VODAFONE, AIRTEL 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 Fomena, Dompouse, Medoma and others.

Map 1. 10: Map of Adansi North District showing accessibility to services



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.

1.32 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.

1.32.1 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 felling 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.

Table 1. 29: Current Enrolment Figures on YEA Programme-2017

| MODULES | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Community Policing Assistants | 17 | 2 | 19 |

| | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------|
| E-Health Assistants | - | - | - |
| Youth in Prison Service | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Youth in Fire Service | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Environmental Protection Officers | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Community Health workers | 31 | 45 | 57 |
| Community Education Teaching Assistants | 20 | 37 | 15 |
| Youth in Arabic Education | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| TOTAL | 91 | 91 | 182 |

Source: YEA, ANDA 2017

Table 1.28b *Current Enrolment Figures on YEA Programme-April 2018*

| MODULES | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Community Policing Assistants | 36 | 30 | 66 |
| E-Health Assistants | - | - | - |
| Youth in Prison Service | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Youth in Fire Service | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Environmental Protection Officers | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Community Health Workers | 13 | 20 | 33 |
| Community Education Teaching Assistants | 6 | 17 | 23 |
| Youth in Arabic Education | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 66 | 71 | 137 |

Source: YEA, ANDA April 2018

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 North District has three Area Councils. They are: Fomena, Dompouse and Akrokerri.

Table 1. 30: Area Councils of Adansi North District

| S/N | AREA COUNCIL | CAPITAL |
|-----|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | Fomena | Fomena |
| 2 | Akrokerri | Akrokerri |
| 3 | Dompoase | Dompoase |

All the Area Councils have permanent Area Council buildings Dompoase Area Council structure is also occupied by the District Education Directorate owing to the fact that they do not have permanent office at Fomena, the district capital.

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, with the exception of Fomena and Akrokerri Area Councils, the rest of the area councils are without computers. None of them has any means of transport and telephone facilities.

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 North 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 at Dompase.

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, which has its branches at Akrokerri and Asokwa with its headquarters at Fomena and GN Bank at Dompouse. 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 as well as the stretch of the bad nature of the road at Kyeaboso. 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; Akrokerri, Dompouse, Kwapia, Dadwen and Kyekyewere 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.

1.33 DIRECTION OF GROWTH

Communities in the District along the Fomena-Cape Coast road and Akrokerry-Obuasi such as Dadwen, Kyekyewere and Kwapia roads are growing laterally. 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.

1.34 EDUCATION

1.34.1 Distribution and Location of Schools

Adansi North 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 including the Teacher Training College 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.

Table 1.30 below gives an account of the number of circuits with their corresponding schools (both public and private)

Table 1. 31: Distribution of Schools by Circuit 2013/2014

| CIRCUIT | PRE – SCHOOL | PRIMARY | J.H. S | S.H. S | TEACHER TRAINING | TOTAL |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Akrokerri | 17 | 19 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 50 |
| Dompoase | 12 | 12 | 9 | 1 | - | 33 |
| Fomena | 12 | 11 | 11 | 1 | - | 35 |
| TOTAL | 41 | 42 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 118 |

Table 1.30 above shows that Akrokerri Circuit had the highest number of schools in the District. This has been attributed to the fact that:

1. The Circuit had the highest school enrolment which called for establishment of more schools.
2. The circuit was advantaged in terms of infrastructure which is a pulling factor to residents.
3. Most parents in the circuit, especially at the circuit centre are well educated and public workers who encourage their children to go to school.

The table also shows that Dompoase circuit had the least number of schools. Some of the factors identified as having accounted for that are;

1. The typical rural nature of the area with farming as the main occupation.
2. The settlements are scattered in nature with a smaller number of children of school going age which makes the siting of schools difficult.
3. Attitude of inhabitants towards education and lack of unit communities and other community groups to help in enrolment drive.

1.34.2 Physical Facilities

The District now has 29 Pre-schools, 31 Primary Schools, 29 Junior High Schools, 3 Senior High Schools and 1 College of Education. 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 1.31 below shows the number of schools in the various levels of education in the District.

Table 1.31 Number of Schools in The Various Educational Levels 2018

| NO. | EDUCATIONAL LEVEL | PUBLIC | PRIVATE | TOTAL |
|-----|-------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| 1 | Pre-school | 29 | 15 | 44 |
| 2 | Primary | 31 | 13 | 44 |
| 3 | J.H.S | 29 | 10 | 39 |
| 4 | S.H.S | 3 | - | 3 |
| 5 | Teacher Training | 1 | - | 1 |

Table 1. 32: Educational Institutions 2013-2016 Educational Infrastructure in the District

| Type /Level | Number of Public Schools | | | Number of Private Schools | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2013/2014 | 2014/2015 | 2015/2016 | 2013/2014 | 2014/2015 | 2015/2016 |
| Kindergarten | 28 | 28 | 28 | 15 | 13 | 15 |
| Primary | 30 | 30 | 31 | 13 | 11 | 13 |
| Junior High School | 25 | 25 | 29 | 2 | 10 | 10 |
| Senior High School | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Teacher Training | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Nursing Training | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Total | 88 | 88 | 93 | 8 | 38 | 34 |

Source: GES, Fomona 2017

The number of Educational Institutions indicates the physical facilities that are available for quality education delivery. Over the three years (2013-2016), number of the public educational institutions increased by five (5) while the private schools from 2014/2015/2016 academic years also increased by twenty-six (26). This shows the enormous investment the Assembly has made with regards to Educational infrastructure.

Table 1. 33: Educational Infrastructure Situations in the District

| Level | No. of schools | No. of classrooms available | Classrooms Needing Repairs | | Additional classroom needed | Furniture | |
|-------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Major | Minor | | No. of seating places available | Seating places needed |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| KG | 29 | 47 | 3 | 2 | 22 | 29 | 672 |
| Primary | 31 | 159 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 2,571 | 2,626 |
| JHS | 29 | 93 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 645 | 1,843 |
| Total | 89 | 299 | 21 | 29 | 28 | 3245 | 5141 |

GES, Fomena 2018

Table 1.32 depicts that over the three-year period, more boys have been enrolled in schools than girls.

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.

Map 1. 11: Educational Facility Map of Adansi North District

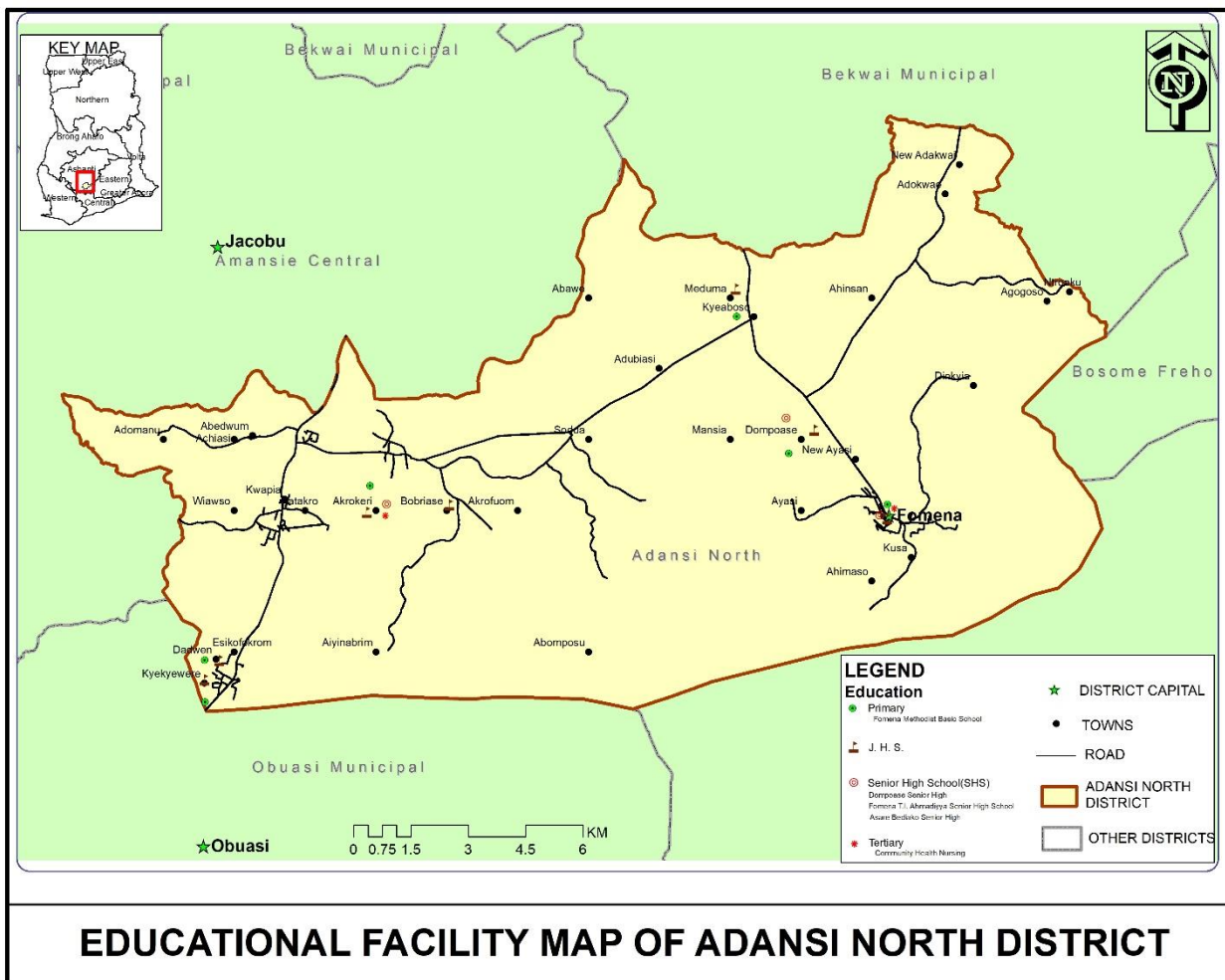


Table 1. 34: Public Schools Enrolment 2013-2017

| Type / Level | 2013/2014 | | | 2014/2015 | | | 2015/2016 | | | 2016/2017 | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| KG | 1060 | 1008 | 2068 | 1046 | 1015 | 2061 | 939 | 866 | 1805 | 926 | 883 | 1809 |
| Primary | 2750 | 2494 | 5244 | 2811 | 2482 | 5293 | 2734 | 2489 | 5233 | 2780 | 2586 | 5366 |
| JHS | 1266 | 1079 | 2345 | 1201 | 1074 | 2275 | 1245 | 1091 | 2336 | 1255 | 1161 | 2416 |
| SHS | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2052 | 2125 | 4177 |
| Total | 5,076 | 4,581 | 9,658 | 5,058 | 4,571 | 9,629 | 4,918 | 4,446 | 9,364 | 7,013 | 6,755 | 13,768 |

Source: GES, Fomena, December 2017

Private Schools Enrolment

Trend analysis of Private school enrolment in the District shows that, in 2013/2014 and 2015/2016 academic years, the number of boys at all the levels of education out numbered the girls. However, the situation was different during the 2014/2015 and 2016/2017 academic years. Girls' enrolment outnumbered the boys at all the levels of education. This means that, stringent effort is being put in place to achieve gender-parity index at levels of education in the District.

Table 1. 35: Private Schools Enrolment 2013-2017

| Type / Level | 2013/2014 | | | 2014/2015 | | | 2015/2016 | | | 2016/2017 | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Totals |
| KG | 145 | 111 | 256 | 749 | 776 | 1525 | 805 | 545 | 1350 | 388 | 378 | 766 |
| Primary | 275 | 273 | 548 | 728 | 755 | 1483 | 745 | 727 | 1472 | 737 | 768 | 1505 |
| JHS | 51 | 36 | 87 | 265 | 285 | 550 | 272 | 277 | 549 | 181 | 189 | 370 |
| SHS | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 471 | 420 | 746 | 1742 | 1816 | 3558 | 1822 | 1549 | 3371 | 1306 | 1335 | 2641 |

Source: GES, Fomena, December 2017

1.34.3 Pupils/Students Population

There were 1917 pupils in Pre-school as at April, 2018; 5491 in Primary School, 2744 in J.H.S and 4177 in S.H.S. This is made up of 51.1% boys and 48.9% girls. Private school enrolment at the Pre-school level was 363, Primary school, 1417 and JHS, 392.

Table 1. 36: Schools Enrolment at The Various Levels 2018

| LEVELS | PUBLIC | | | PRIVATE | | | NO. OF SCHOOLS | |
|------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|---------|
| | BOYS | GIRLS | TOTAL | BOYS | GIRLS | TOTAL | PUBLIC | PRIVATE |
| Pre-school | 978 | 939 | 1917 | 159 | 204 | 363 | 29 | 29 |
| Primary | 2878 | 2613 | 5491 | 698 | 719 | 1417 | 31 | 31 |
| J.H.S | 1428 | 1316 | 2744 | 188 | 204 | 392 | 29 | 27 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|----|----|
| S.H.S | 2052 | 2125 | 4177 | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| TTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| NTC | - | - | - | | | | 1 | - |
| Total | 7336 | 6993 | 14329 | 1045 | 1127 | 2172 | 94 | 87 |

Table 1. 37: Basic School Enrolment on Circuit Bases (Public)

| CUIT | PRE – SCHOOL | | | PRIMARY | | | J. H. S | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | BOYS | GIRLS | TOTAL | BOYS | GIRLS | TOTAL | BOYS | GIRLS | TOTAL |
| Fomena | 372 | 391 | 763 | 827 | 714 | 1541 | 255 | 201 | 456 |
| Dompoase | 442 | 454 | 896 | 990 | 873 | 1863 | 449 | 317 | 766 |
| Akrokerri | 396 | 379 | 776 | 1267 | 1124 | 2391 | 502 | 447 | 949 |

Table 1. 38: Basic School Enrolment on Circuit Bases (Private)

| CIRCUIT | PRE – SCHOOL | | | PRIMARY | | | J. H. S | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | BOYS | GIRLS | TOTAL | BOYS | GIRLS | TOTAL | BOYS | GIRLS | TOTAL |
| Fomena | 115 | 82 | 197 | 230 | 207 | 437 | 140 | 136 | 276 |
| Dompoase | 117 | 112 | 229 | 187 | 189 | 376 | 34 | 47 | 81 |
| Akrokerri | 156 | 140 | 296 | 391 | 393 | 784 | 126 | 122 | 248 |

1.34.4 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 1:20 as compared to the regional of 1:23. The teacher-pupil ratio for primary school in the district is 1:20 as compared to the regional and national ratios of 1:33 and 1:45 respectively. This gives an indication that the District Teacher -pupil ratio is comparatively better than the national. At the JSS level, the teacher pupil ratio is 1:8 as compared to the regional ratio of 1:18 and the national of 1: 35.

Table 1. 39: Pupil-Teacher Ratio

| SCHOOL | SCHOOLS ENROLMENT | NO. OF TEACHERS | | TOTAL | RATIO |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | | TRAINED | UNTRAINED | | |
| KG | 1917 | 81 | 17 | 98 | 20:1 |
| PRIMARY | 5491 | 236 | 45 | 281 | 20:1 |
| JHS | 2244 | 290 | 19 | 309 | 8:1 |
| SHS | 4177 | 185 | 15 | 200 | 21:1 |
| TTC | - | - | - | - | - |
| NTC | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 13829 | 792 | 96 | 888 | |

Source: GES, Fomena, 2018

| CIRCUIT | SDA | METHODIST | ANGLICAN | R/C | AFRICAN FAITH | ISLAMIC | AHMADIY YA | TOTAL |
|-----------|-----|-----------|----------|-----|---------------|---------|------------|-------|
| Fomena | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 7 |
| Dompoase | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 5 |
| Akrokerri | - | 2 | - | 7 | - | 1 | - | 10 |

1.34.5 Facilities in Public Basic Schools

Table 1. 40: Facilities in Public Basic Schools

| Type/Level | Total no. of Public Schools | No. of Schools with Toilet | No. of Schools with Potable water | No. of Schools with Electricity |
|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| KG | 29 | 19 | 8 | 20 |
| Primary | 31 | 19 | 8 | 22 |
| JHS | 29 | 19 | 8 | 20 |

Source: GES, Fomena 2018

Table 1.39 indicates that out of the total number of Twenty-nine (29) for KG schools, 19 have access to toilet facility, 8 have access to potable drinking water and 20 have access to electricity. Primary schools have a total number of Thirty-one (31) out of which 19 have access to toilet facility, 8 have access to potable drinking water and 22 have access to electricity. At the JSS level, of a total of Twenty-nine (29), 19 have access to toilet facility, 8 have access to potable drinking water and 20 have access to electricity.

There is therefore the urgent need for the Assembly to ensure that basic schools have access to basic facilities such as water, electricity and toilet to improve academic performance.

1.34.6 Educational Units

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.

Table 1.30 Unit Schools in The District

The government employs and pays labour for the running of these schools. Those faith-based management schools are called by the names of the faith-based organizations, whilst names of the based ones are called District Assembly (D/A) schools. The faith-based schools in the District are Christian and Islamic schools.

Table 1. 41: Furniture Situation in The Schools

| | Pupils | Teachers | Total |
|--------|--------|----------|-------|
| Chairs | - | 90 | 90 |

| | | | |
|------------|------|----|------|
| Tables | - | 90 | 90 |
| Dual desks | 1806 | - | 1806 |
| Mono desks | 405 | - | 405 |

Available records of the District Office show that by May 2014, a total of 1806 dual desks and 405 mono desks have been supplied to schools for pupils use; whilst teachers have been supplied only 90 tables and chairs.

1.34.7 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. The College of Education at Akrokerri has 54 trained teachers with 42 males and 12 females.

Out of a total of 688 teachers in Basic Schools, 354 are males whilst 334 are females. There are 161 male teachers and 39 female teachers in the SHS schools.

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

Table 1.32 Teacher Population by Sex and Qualification

| Level of Educ. | Male | Female | Total | Trained | Untrained |
|---------------------|------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|
| Basic | 354 | 334 | 688 | 607 | 81 |
| S.H. S | 161 | 39 | 200 | 185 | 15 |
| Teacher Train Coll. | 42 | 12 | 54 | 54 | - |

1.34.7.1 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 607 trained teachers in basic schools and 185 in the three S.H.S in the District.

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

1.34.8 District Performance in BECE

Trend analysis of BECE pass rate from 2014-2016 reveals overall pass rate of 94.39%. Out of a total of 2424 made up of 1328 boys and 1096 girls presented for 2014/2016 BECE Exams, 442 boys and 382 girls representing 33.28% and 34.85% had aggregate between 7 – 15; 579 boys and 466 girls

representing 43.59% and 42.51% had aggregate 16-24 which culminated to overall pass rate of 94.39%. This is illustrated by table 1:43

Table 1. 42: District Performance in BECE-2014-2016

| | 6 | 7-15 | 16-24 | 25-40 | Totals | % Pass | Overall % Pass |
|-------|----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Boys | 0 | 442 | 579 | 307 | 1328 | 94.18% | 94.39% |
| Girls | 0 | 382 | 466 | 248 | 1096 | 94.64% | |

1.34.9 Senior High School (SHS) Education

There are three (3) Public Senior High Schools and no Private Senior High School in the District. These Public SHS are Dompouse Senior High School, TI AMASS Senior High School and Asare Bediako Senior High School at Akrokerri. 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.

1.34.10 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

1.34.11 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. 43: 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 Prmary | 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 | Akrokerri 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 | Akrokerri 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.

1.34.12 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.

1.34.13 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.

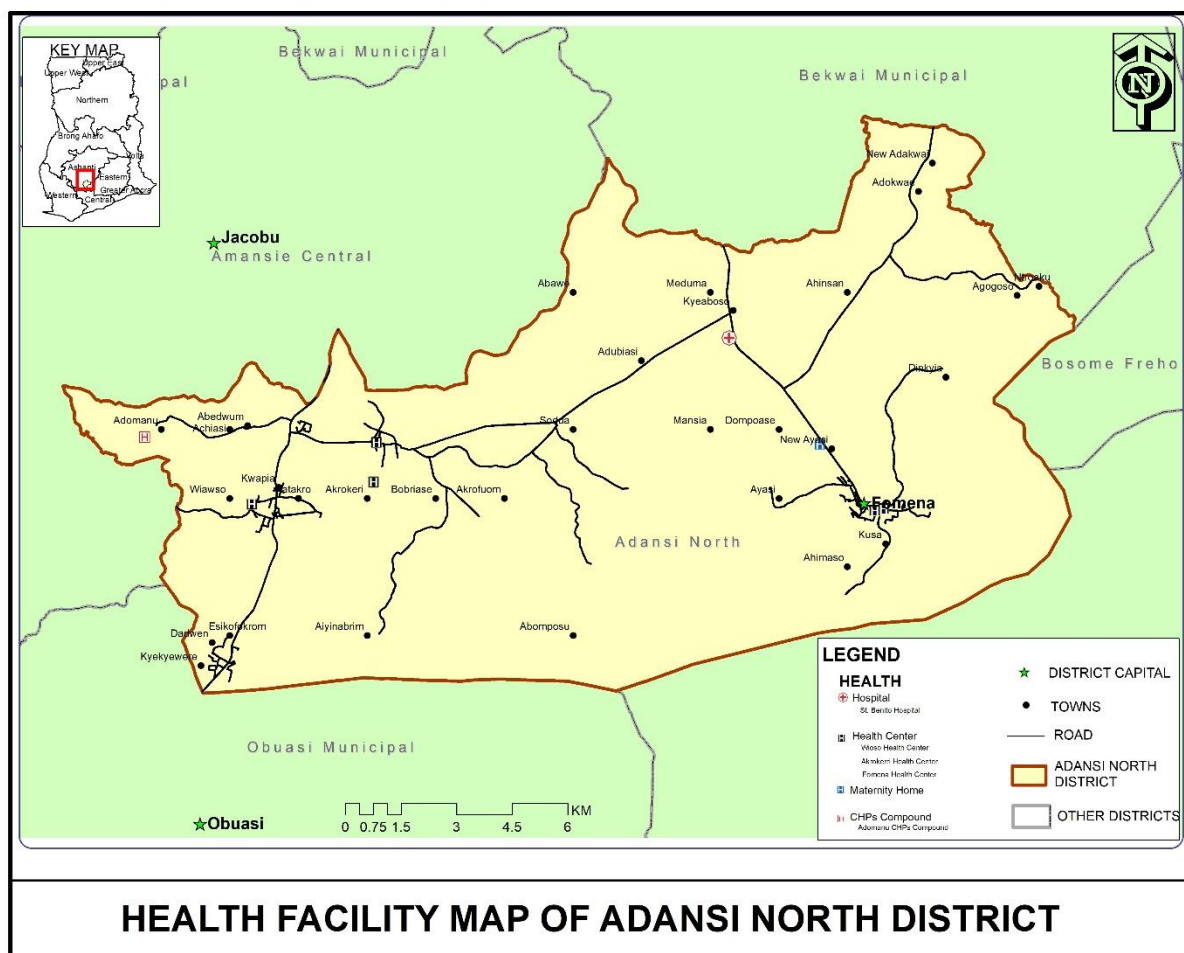
1.35 HEALTH

There are five (5) health facilities in the district. Thus, One (1) hospital, three (3) health centres and one (1) CHPs Compound. There are two (2) additional CHPs compound under construction which when completed would increase the number to seven (7). There is one (1) medical Doctor and two (2) pharmacists at St Benito Hospital, two (2) Medical Assistants at Fomena and Akrokerri Health centres and a midwife at Wioso Health center. Work on the ultra-modern Fomena District Hospital has stalled for over two years now which does not auger well for safe health care delivery. Efforts must be made to complete the hospital befitting of a District status to improve access to safe health care.

Table 1. 44: Health Facilities in the District

| Name of Facility | Location |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. St. Benito Hospital | Dompoase |
| 2. Wioso health center | Wioso |
| 3. Akrokerri health center | Akrokerri |
| 4. Fomena health center | Fomena |
| 5. Adomanu CHPs Compound | Adomanu |

Map 1. 12: Map of Adansi North District showing Health facilities



1.35.1 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 Akrokerri Health Centre, Fomena Health Centre and Benito 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.

TOP TEN OPD CASES 2014-2017

Table 1. 45: Ten OPD Diseases (2014-2017)

| NO. | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | |
|-----|-------------------|-------|------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| | DISEASE | NO. | DISEASE | NO. | DISEASE | NO. | DISEASE | NO. |
| 1 | Malaria | 9,203 | Malaria | 12,937 | Malaria | 18,101 | Malaria | 20,764 |
| 2 | URTI | 3,764 | URTI | 6,489 | URTI | 6,932 | URTI | 5,492 |
| 3 | Rheumatism | 1,559 | Diarrhoea | 3,043 | Diarrhoea | 3,242 | Anaemia | 3,116 |
| 4 | Diarrhoea | 1,530 | Rheumatism | 2,930 | Anaemia | 3,237 | Rheumatism | 2,330 |
| 5 | Anaemia | 1,084 | Anaemia | 2,337 | Hypertension | 3,012 | Diarrhoea | 2,092 |
| 6 | Hypertension | 792 | Hypertension | 1,606 | Rheumatism | 2,992 | Hypertension | 1,839 |
| 7 | Skin diseases | 725 | Intestinal worms | 1,318 | Skin diseases | 1,872 | Intestinal worms | 1,657 |
| 8 | Intestinal Worms | 466 | Skin diseases | 1,305 | Intestinal worms | 1,476 | Skin diseases | 1,262 |
| 9 | Urinary infection | 369 | Pneumonia | 1,000 | Eye infections | 1,166 | Urinary infection | 935 |
| 10 | Eye Infections | 258 | Eye infections | 590 | Urinary infection | 812 | Eye infection | 697 |

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

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. 46 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

1.35.2 Available Health Professionals

Table 1. 47: The district has the following health professionals;

| CATEGORY | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Director | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Medical Officers | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| General Nurses | 21 | 27 | 34 | 37 | 29 |
| Community Health Nurses | 77 | 83 | 89 | 77 | 38 |
| Health Assistants | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Midwives | 20 | 22 | 31 | 43 | 25 |
| Physician Assistants | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Nurse Anesthetist | - | - | - | - | - |
| Support staff | 11 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 7 |
| Casuals | 29 | 32 | 41 | 48 | 32 |
| Totals | 171 | 188 | 223 | 231 | 141 |

In 2017, the total number of health professionals available in the district were 231 with one (1) Director, One (1) Medical Officer, Thirty-seven General Nurses, Seventy-seven (77) Community Health Nurses, Six (6) Health Assistants, Forty-three (43) Midwives, Four (4) Physician Assistants (4), Fourteen (14) Supporting staff and Forty-eight (48) Casuals. In 2018, the District has been split into two (2).

Thus, Adansi Asokwa and Adansi North Districts. This has reduced the the number of health professionals to 141 with One (1) Director, One (1) Medical Officer, Twenty-nine (29) General Nurses, Thirty-eight (38) Community Health Nurses, Six (6) Health Assistants, Twenty-five (25) Midwives, Two (2) Physician Assistants, Seven (7) Supporting staff and Thirty-two (32) Casuals.

1.35.3 Infant / Maternal Mortality Rate

Adansi North District being a newly created district, is yet to collect data on infant/maternal mortality rate. Information gathered from the health directorate indicates that infants and mothers are normally referred to hospitals outside the district, when their conditions are critical.

1.35.4 National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance has made significant achievement through education and sensitization of all the stake holders. The scheme which use to be managed by eleven (11) member board is now taken off

by the Care Taker Committee which includes District Coordinating Director, District Finance Officer, Representative from NHIS- Region and District Scheme Manager.

The National Health Insurance scheme has made dramatic strides in addressing the health needs of the people since its inception 2006. As at December 2017, a total number of 39,609 clients were registered and cards renewed (which includes Pensioners, SSNIT contributors, Informal Adults, Children, Aged, Indigents and Pregnant Women) and total amount of GH¢ 2,603,641.96 has been submitted as claims in 2017. The total claims paid was GH¢ 1,955,688.68 and indebtedness stood at GH¢647,953.28 as at December, 2017.

Table 1. 48: New Membership Registration and Renewal for 2017

| Month | Informal | SSNIT | PEN | Indigent | Child<18 | Aged | Pregnant Women | Grand Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Jan | 561 | 124 | 2 | 514 | 996 | 126 | 578 | 2,901 |
| Feb | 446 | 116 | 9 | 293 | 820 | 89 | 462 | 2,235 |
| Mar | 716 | 173 | 4 | 152 | 1,042 | 152 | 584 | 2,823 |
| Apr | 897 | 219 | 4 | 271 | 2,404 | 211 | 719 | 4,725 |
| May | 858 | 202 | 4 | 303 | 1,621 | 189 | 726 | 3,903 |
| Jun | 872 | 215 | 5 | 258 | 2,017 | 191 | 762 | 4,320 |
| Jul | 874 | 191 | 6 | 3 | 1,763 | 188 | 601 | 3,626 |
| Aug | 973 | 198 | 6 | - | 2,112 | 219 | 629 | 4,137 |
| Sep | 1,056 | 128 | 6 | - | - | 1,618 | 625 | 3,433 |
| Oct | 791 | 149 | 4 | 2 | 1,392 | 140 | 593 | 3,071 |
| Nov | 760 | 161 | 4 | 1 | 1,266 | 163 | 431 | 2,786 |
| Dec | 471 | 119 | 2 | - | 689 | 101 | 270 | 1,649 |
| Total | 9,275 | 1,985 | 49 | 1,797 | 17,740 | 1,905 | 6,980 | 39,609 |

Source: NHIS Office, December 2017

As at December 2017, premium collection amounted to GH¢155,914, processing fees from new registration GH¢52,454, processing fees from renewals GH¢121,990 and claims from reimbursement GH¢2,042,253.00. Table 1.37 shows details of fees collected from January-December 2017.

Table 1. 49: 1.41 Financial in-flows 2017

| Month | Premium Collection GH¢ | Processing Fees Collected (New) GH¢ | Processing Fees Collected (Renewal) GH¢ | Claims Reimbursements GH¢ | Administrative Support GH¢ |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Jan | 10,242.00 | 2,488.00 | 7,490.00 | | |
| Feb | 7,740.00 | 2,320.00 | 5,945.00 | 234,306.57 | |
| Mar | 15,534.00 | 918.00 | 9,865.00 | - | |
| Apr | 13,716.00 | 5,952.00 | 14,955.00 | - | |
| May | 14,058.00 | 4,304.00 | 11,680.00 | 248,904.25 | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| Jun | 14,004.00 | 5,824.00 | 12,860.00 | - | |
| Jul | 14,638.00 | 5,280.00 | 11,810.00 | 225,237.92 | |
| Aug | 16,338.00 | 5,096.00 | 9,225.00 | 204,670.71 | |
| Sep | 17,478.00 | 7,384.00 | 10,045.00 | 748,559.25 | |
| Oct | 12,762.00 | 5,096.00 | 9,225.00 | - | |
| Nov | 12,330.00 | 4,224.00 | 9,130.00 | - | |
| Dec | 7,074 | 2,216 | 5,525.00 | 380,574.30 | |
| Total | 155,914.00 | 52,454.00 | 121,990.00 | 2,042,253.00 | |

Source: NHIS Office, December 2017

Towards the mid of 2011, the NHIS introduced the capitation concept, as a pilot programme, in the Ashanti Region. This system required that each person registered under the scheme, to choose a preferred Health Service Provider, for the treatment of OPD cases. Though the scheme has embarked on vigorous campaign to educate the people on the capitation system, its implementation brought with it series of challenges between health service providers (especially the private providers) their clients and the secretariat of the scheme. Some of the challenges of the capitation experienced in the Municipality are:

- Health providers turning away some patients simply because their facilities have not been chosen by the patients as their preferred provider;
- Challenges regarding the filling systems at the health facilities and the difficulties of having to register again under the capitation system;
- Difficulties in referral cases, from one hospital to another; among others.
- Excessive use of facilities by clients
- Wrong information (data) from clients
- Delay in submitting claims from facilities

Though the Scheme has done a lot to unravel these difficulties, the problems faced daily are real and persistent, to the extent that some people are calling for the annulment of the newly introduced Capitation System.

1.35.5 Key Health Problems

- Presence of endemic diseases such as malaria, tuberculoses, 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.
- Delay in completion of the District Hospital at Fomena

1.36 WATER & SANITATION

1.36.1 Water Supply

The Adansi North District has had 57.4% of its perennial water problems solved. However, considering the population of some of the communities like; Fomena, Dompouse, Dadwen, Kwapia, Kyekyewere 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 the urban areas, bore-holes account for almost (27.8%) while standpipe accounts for (20.6%) of drinking water. Similarly, in rural areas, inhabitants depend much on bore-hole water (61.5%) compared to 7.2 percent drinking water from standpipe. 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.

Fomena and Akrokerri have a Small Town pumping station which provides potable water to the people. However, Fomena's facility is old and often breaks down thereby denying the people of potable water. Besides, the running cost of the facility makes it uneconomical to manage.

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.

1.36.2 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.

1.36.3 RWSPIV Extension

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

1.36.4 Small Town Water Supply Project

Major settlements in the district like Fomena, Akrokerri and Dompouse now have access to potable water under the Small-Town Water Supply Project (STWSP).

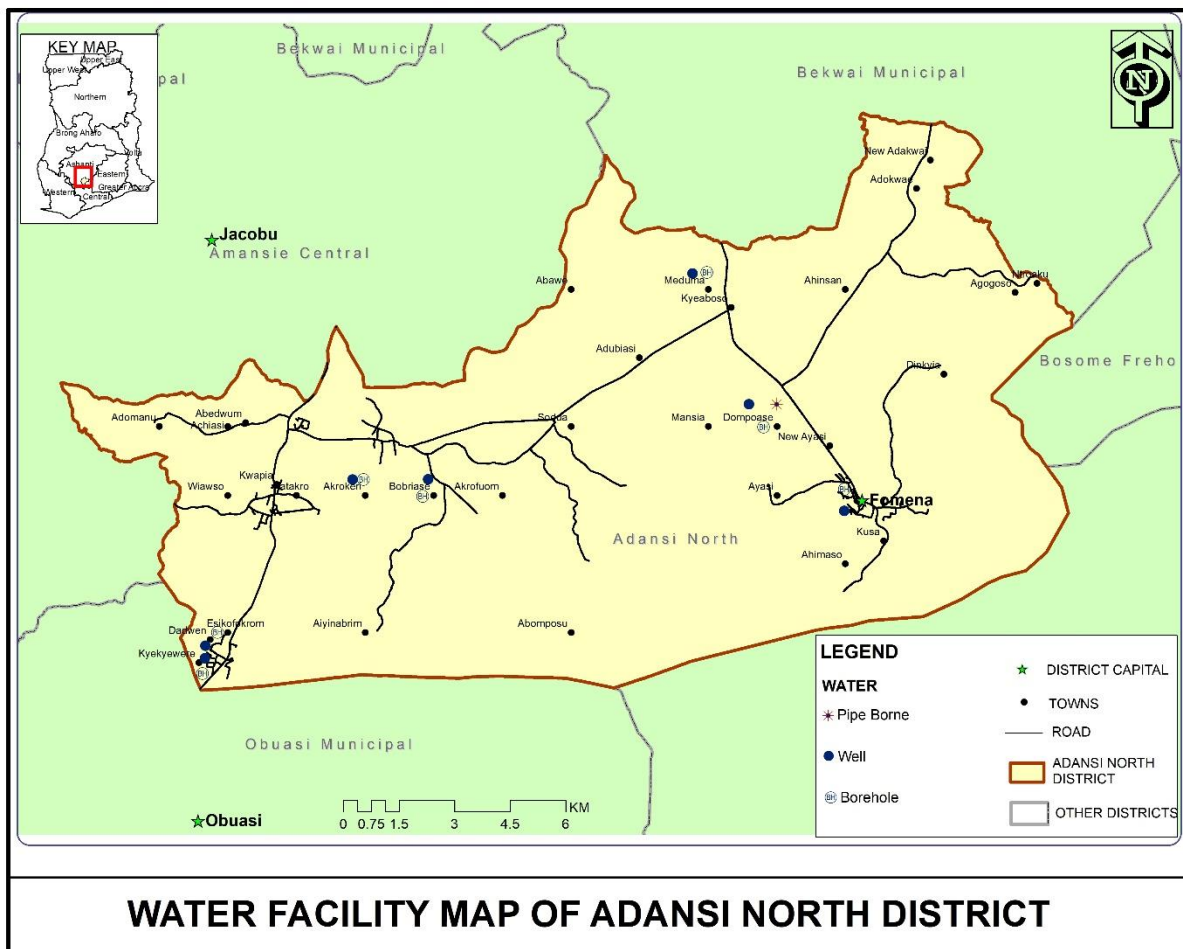
Below are the statistics of the stand pipes in the beneficiary communities:

- Dompouse 13
- Fomena, Kusa and New Ayaase had 14

1.37 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

Map 1. 13: Spatial Distribution of Water Facilities



1.38 SANITATION SITUATION (WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)

1.38.1 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. Dompouse, Akrokerri, Fomena, Asokwa, etc. Presumably, the volume of refuse estimated was about 15 tonnes

A land was acquired through the assistance of the FOMENA TRADITIONAL COUNCIL to serve as a final disposal site for only dry waste.

1.38.2 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.

1.38.3 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.

1.39 DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The District can only boast of very limited drainage system, located in some few communities like: Akrokerri, Bobriase, Dompouse and Fomena. With the absence of these systems, erosions are formed and finally created gulleys in-between houses. The poor drainage system at Akrokerri for example has created an unpleasant environmental situation to the detriment of the health of the people. Poor drainage system can cause the following:

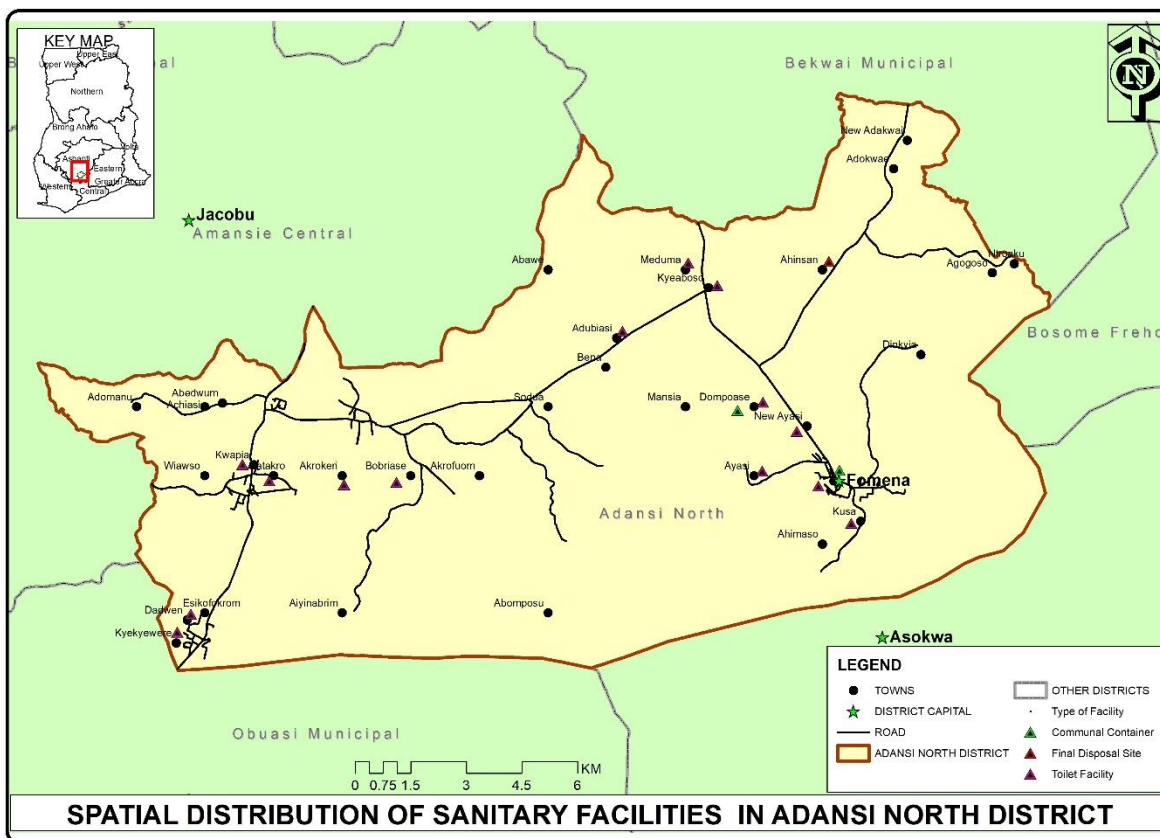
- Disease(s) out break
- Flooding
- Damage to property (eg. Premises)

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

1.40 KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

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

Map 1. 14: Spatial Distribution of Sanitary Facilities



1.41 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.

1.41.1 Markets and Streets

Adansi North District has three (3) markets situated at Fomena, Dompouse and Akrokerri. The Assembly labourers take charge of cleaning the market whilst staff of Zoomlion clean the streets.

1.41.2 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 is 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.

1.42 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 is some form of child abuse like child labour in some parts of the District especially in areas where small scale mining is rife like Adomanu, Abadwum and Adokwai. 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%. The hilly nature of the areas around Kusa, force drivers to pass the nights at Fomena and Kusa; such drivers can also spread the disease. 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, Fumso and Akrokerri 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.

1.43 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)

The Adansi North 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, thirty-nine (39) communities such as Ahinsan, Fomena, Tewobaabi, Old Edubiase, Old Ayaase, Pippiiso, Adansi Asokwa, Akrokerri, Fumso, Agogooso, Aboabo, Medoma, Brofoyeduru, Nyamebekyere, Denyase, Nyankomasu, Tasilma, Dompouse, Adokwai, Kusa, Bodwesango, Agyenkwaso, Kyeaboso, 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.

In 2018, the District has been split into two (2). Thus, Adansi North and Adansi Asokwa Districts. The Adansi North District now has fifteen (15) communities benefiting from the LEAP Programme. The communities remaining are Ahinsan, Fomena, Old Edubiase, Old Ayaase, Akrokerri, Agogooso, Medoma, Dompouse, Adokwai, Kusa, Kyeaboso, New Ayaase, Bobriase, Sodua and Akrofuom. The tables below show Leap beneficiaries in 2017 and 2018 respectively:

1.43.1 Leap Beneficiaries as at 2017

1. TOTAL NO. OF COMMUNITIES ON LEAP

-39

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| 2. TOTAL NO. OF BENEFICIARIES | -753 |
| 3. TOTAL NO. OF FEMALE BENEFICIARIES | -595 |
| 4. TOTAL NO. OF MALE BENEFICIARIES | -158 |

| No | NAME OF LEAP COMMUNITY | TOTAL NO. OF FEMALE BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL NO. OF MALE BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL NO. OF LEAP BENEFICIARIES | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|----|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | Ahensan | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2 | Fomena | 45 | 5 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 3 | Tewobaabi | 15 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 4 | Old Edubiase | 21 | 5 | 26 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 5 | Old Ayaasi | 35 | 4 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 6 | Pipiiso | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 7 | Adansi Asokwa | 32 | 11 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 8 | Akrokerri | 55 | 12 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 9 | Fumso | 8 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 10 | Agogooso | 17 | 3 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 11 | Aboabo | 9 | 4 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 12 | Medoma | 14 | 5 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 13 | Brofoyedru | 56 | 8 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 14 | Nyamebekyere | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 15 | Denyase | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 16 | Nyankomasa | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 17 | *Tasilman | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 18 | Domposi | 40 | 5 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 19 | Adokwai | 20 | 6 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 20 | Kusa | 11 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 21 | Bodwesango | 10 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|----|----|----|----|
| 22 | Agyenkwaso | 5 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 23 | Kyeaboso | 20 | 5 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 24 | Atetam | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 25 | Hwiremoase | 37 | 9 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 26 | Adansi Adiembra | 15 | 4 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 27 | New Ayaase | 10 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 28 | Bobriase | 22 | 6 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 29 | New Akrofuom | 16 | 8 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 28 |
| 30 | Akwansrem | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 31 | Ayokoa | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 32 | Sarponso | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 33 | Sodua | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 34 | Sackyitey | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 35 | Kyeraburoso | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 36 | Nsokote | 11 | 7 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 37 | Adansi *Anomabo | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 38 | Akrofuom | 6 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 39 | Appiankwanta | 6 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| TOTAL | | 591 | 158 | 753 | | | | |

1.43.2 Leap Beneficiaries as At April 2018

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| 1. TOTAL NO. OF COMMUNITIES ON LEAP | - 15 |
| 2. TOTAL NO. OF BENEFICIARIES | -394 |
| 3. TOTAL NO. OF FEMALE BENFICIARIES | -324 |
| 4. TOTAL NO. OF MALE BENEFICIARIES | -70 |

| No | NAME OF LEAP COMMUNITY | TOTAL NO. OF FEMALE BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL NO. OF FEMALE BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL NO. OF LEAP BENEFICIARIES | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | Ahensan | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2 | Fomena | 45 | 5 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 3 | Old Edubiase | 21 | 5 | 26 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 4 | Old Ayaase | 35 | 4 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 5 | Akrokerri | 55 | 12 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 6 | Agogooso | 17 | 3 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 7 | Medoma | 14 | 5 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 8 | Dompoase | 40 | 5 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 9 | Adokwai | 20 | 6 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 10 | Kusa | 11 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 11 | Kyeaboso | 20 | 5 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 12 | New Ayaase | 10 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 13 | Bobriase | 22 | 6 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 14 | Sodua | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 15 | Akrofuom | 6 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| TOTAL | | 324 | 70 | 394 | | | | |

1.44 GENDER ISSUES

Hindrance 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.

Gender parity index (ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)

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 and girls would move from Primary level-SHS level in their numbers.

1.44.1 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.

1.44.2 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.

1.44.3 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, 2017

1.45 INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Adansi North 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. The provision of Community Information Centre (CIC) at Dompase which has 24-hour internet service for both institutions and the general public is a case in point.

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.

1.46 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 include Adomanu, Abadwum, Achiase, Adokwai, Dinkyie and Agogooso. Additionally, it is not uncommon to see school children selling on the street after school hours, and during holidays and on market days.

1.47 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.

Summary of Key Development Issues

| 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 |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement</p> | <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 • 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 |

1.48 ELICITING COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE ON DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND ASPIRATIONS

In order to arrive at a comprehensive and all-encompassing development issues and aspirations for the District, three areas have been thoroughly considered:

- ❖ Development issues arising from the Performance Review of the MTDP (2014-2017);
- ❖ Development Issues identified and compiled for the Profile/Current Situation analysis of the District; and
- ❖ Development issues gather from the community through the plans of the Area Councils – the current aspirations and wishes of the people.

These three areas have been synchronized to arrive as the Eliciting Community Development Issues and Aspirations. These issues have been grouped under the thematic areas of the current Development Framework (GSGDA II, 2014-2017) as tabulated below:

Table 1. 50: Development Issues under GSGDA II Thematic Area One (Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability)

| Key Issues | Needs/Aspirations |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor revenue mobilization - Poor expenditure management - Overreliance on external sources of fund (GetFund, DACF, Donor Funds). - Uncooperative attitude of community leaders towards revenue mobilization activities. - Lack of logistics like motors and bicycles to improve mobility of revenue collectors. - Inability to cede some revenue items to Area Councils for collection for commissions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve internally revenue mobilization Improve Assembly’s expenditure management Improve internal financial management measures to minimize the leakages. |

Table 1. 51: Development Issues under GSGDA Thematic Area Two (Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector)

| Issues | Needs/Aspirations |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited access to credit facilities to private entrepreneurs. - High cost of local commodities. - Limited identification of key markets of the municipality - Lack of information on business opportunities - Slow and costly business registration and licensing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve entrepreneurs’ access to credit facilities. Support private sector to sustain continuous production |

| | |
|---|--|
| Inadequate legal framework to regulate the activities of businesses and corporate entities particularly in protecting the stakeholder right and interest and social responsibility. | Promote an enabling environment and effective regulatory framework for corporate management. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-availability of job avenues (opportunities) - Lack of innovative skills among the youth - Lack of infrastructure (eg. Electricity) to support economic activities - Increasing vulnerability of the unemployed (women and the physically challenged) - Low prospects for career advancement, training skill enhancement and development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the development of employable skills among the youth - Encourage more youth into agricultural under Youth In Agricultural programme - Provide supporting (electricity) infrastructure for socio-economic activities - Promote career advancement and development for the youth and the vulnerable in the municipality. |
| Undeveloped or under developed tourist sites. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve tourist sites development. - Create the enabling environment to attract private sector participation in tourism development. |

Table 1. 52: Development Issues under GSGDA II Thematic Area Three (Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management)

| Key Issues | Needs/Aspirations |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low agricultural productivity and output due to over dependence on rainfall - Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve level of farm out put - Increase farmers access to credit facilities - Construct small dams for irrigation |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate access to extension and veterinary services to farmers. - Low productivity of poultry and livestock production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase farmers' access to extension services. - Promote the poultry and livestock production in the District |
| High incidence of poverty among rural farmers | Establish rural agro-based industries in promoting poverty reduction |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over-reliance on traditional crops - Agriculture lands competing with residential lands for domestic and commercial purposes. - Inadequate access to credit facility <p>Lack of awareness on climate change and its impact on agriculture</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversify the agriculture crops grown in the District. - Creation of land banks for agriculture purposes - Improve access to affordable credit facilities for farmers. - Sensitize users of land on the negative effect of their activities on climate change |

Table 1. 53: Development Issues under Thematic Area Four (Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development)

| Key Issues | Needs/Aspirations |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate access to energy by households and industries. - Deforestation as a result of indiscriminate felling of trees for fuel wood and timber - Inadequate access to roads contributing to post harvest losses. - Poor road surfacing and networks in rural and urban areas - Pre-maturing deterioration of the feeder roads due to the extensive use of road network. - Inadequate funding for routine maintenance and rehabilitation of roads within the District. - Lack of appropriate technology to support agriculture - Ineffective implementation of technology on agriculture - Inadequate access to science and technical education in the District - Ineffective transfer of technology and monitoring of farmers in the use of appropriate technology - Lack of comprehensive District Settlement scheme - Poor settlement plan implementation - Weak enforcement of planning and building regulation and bye-laws of the Assembly - Uncontrollable use of the peri-urban land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve access to energy supply to households and industries - Improve the management of existing energy infrastructure - To control the activities of chainsaw operator within the forest zone of the District - Enforce assembly’s bye-laws on illegal feeling of trees - Involve stakeholders in managing the forest - Increase access to roads to rural farming communities and improve roads surfacing and network to rural areas - Develop sustainable maintenance system for the road-network in the District - Making budgetary allocation in the DACF for road rehabilitation and maintenance. - Improve the application of technology to farming - Promote the adoption of modern technology among farmers. - Promote the application of science, technology and innovation in the three sectors of the local economy (Agriculture Industry and services) - Increase number of extension officers - Draw a comprehensive municipal settlement scheme - Ensure proper plan implementation - Ensure the enforcement of planning schemes and building regulation and bye-laws of the Assembly - Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlement in the district to support socio-economic development. - Create the enabling environment that would enhance development in the rural areas (e.g electricity, roads, skills acquisition centres) |
| <p>Haphazard rural development</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control rural spatial development - Facilitate the proper utilization of rural and peri-urban lands |
| <p>High housing deficit in both rural and urban centres. Cumbersome land acquisition procedures. Limited use of local building materials for housing construction.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase access to safe and affordable quality housing - Create an effective and efficient institutional framework to facilitate land acquisition. |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Weak enforcement of standard and codes in the design and construction of houses Poor quality rural housing Inadequate access to portable water Inadequate access to sanitation facilities and delivery Inadequate financing of sanitation services Poor environmental sanitation</p> | <p>Promote the use of local building materials. Improve and increase the pace of the provision of water and sanitation facilities Improve environmental sanitation</p> |
| <p>Inadequate access to energy by households and industries. Deforestation as a result of indiscriminate felling of trees for fuel wood and timber Inadequate access to roads contributing to post harvest losses. Poor road surfacing and networks in rural and urban areas Pre-maturing deterioration of the feeder roads due to the extensive use of road network. Inadequate funding for routine maintenance and rehabilitation of roads within the municipality. Lack of appropriate technology to support agriculture Ineffective implementation of technology on agriculture Inadequate access to science and technical education in the District Ineffective transfer of technology and monitoring of farmers in the use of appropriate technology Lack of comprehensive District Settlement scheme Poor settlement plan implementation Weak enforcement of planning and building regulation and bye-laws of the Assembly Uncontrollable use of the peri-urban land</p> | <p>Improve access to energy supply to households and industries Improve the management of existing energy infrastructure To control the activities of chainsaw operator within the forest zone of the municipality Enforce assembly's bye-laws on illegal feeling of trees Involve stakeholders in managing the forest Increase access to roads to rural farming communities and improve roads surfacing and network to rural areas Develop sustainable maintenance system for the road-network in the municipality Making budgetary allocation in the DACF for road rehabilitation and maintenance. Improve the application of technology to farming Promote the adoption of modern technology among farmers. Promote the application of science, technology and innovation in the three sectors of the local economy(Agriculture Industry and services) Increase number of extension officers Draw a comprehensive municipal settlement scheme Ensure proper plan implementation Ensure the enforcement of planning schemes and building regulation and bye-laws of the Assembly Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlement in the municipality to support socio-economic development.</p> |

Table 1. 54: Development Issues under GSGDA II Thematic Area Five (Human development, Employment and Productivity)

| Key Issues | Needs/Aspirations |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and low expansion of educational infrastructures. - Poor quality of education - Inefficient delivery of education services - Inadequate access to Science and Technical skills. - Geographical disparity in access to education. - Adult illiteracy. - Limited ICT skills and knowledge at both - basic and secondary levels | <p>Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at the basic and secondary level.</p> <p>Accelerate the rehabilitation/construction of both basic and secondary school infrastructure (with toilets and water facilities).</p> <p>Increase infrastructure access to education for both pupils and teachers</p> <p>Develop and promote the use of ICT in basic and secondary schools.</p> |
| <p>Lack of youth training centres and employment</p> <p>Lack of interest in sport in development</p> | <p>Promote youth development through sport and skills</p> <p>Promote local development of sports</p> <p>Promote sport development in both basic and second cycle schools.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pressure on the health center at Fomena - Inadequate access to health care delivery especially in the remote areas. - Inadequate financial support to health care delivery - Inadequate health facilities - Inadequate health personnel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complete the District hospital - Increase access to health care delivery especially in the remote areas. - Accelerate the implementation of the District Mutual health insurance scheme. - Expand infrastructural facilities in the health centres. - Support the training of health personnel in the municipality. - Expand community –based health service delivery. |
| <p>High level of unemployment and under-employment among youth due to non-existence of job opportunities and inadequate employable skills</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve youth employable skills. - Improve the entrepreneurial skills of the youth - Encourage PPP in the creation of job opportunities and wealth. |
| <p>Lack of periodic workshops , seminars , job training for workers</p> | <p>Improve the skills of workers through periodic training.</p> |
| <p>Effects of HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB.</p> <p>Low level of sensitization on and campaign against HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB.</p> <p>Stigmatization against PLWHA’s</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the effects of HIV/AIDS, STDs AND TB. - Identify and promote programmes that will assist in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS/STD’s and TB <p>Ensure the reduction of HIV/AIDS/STIs/TB transmission, ensure its proper management and promote healthy lifestyles</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Inadequate population data for planning</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure integration of population dynamics in all aspects of municipal development planning - Improve demographic database on population and development - Create awareness on implication of population on development and support development |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate and low expansion of educational infrastructures. - Poor quality of education - Inefficient delivery of education services - Inadequate access to Science and Technical skills. - Geographical disparity in access to education. - Adult illiteracy. -Limited ICT knowledge at both basic and secondary levels | <p>Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at the basic and secondary level.</p> <p>Accelerate the rehabilitation/construction of both basic and secondary school infrastructure (with toilets and water facilities).</p> <p>Increase infrastructure access to education for both pupils and teachers</p> <p>Develop and promote the use of ICT in basic and secondary schools.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High level/incidence of poverty among farmers, particularly food crops farmers - High incidence of poverty - Lack of credit to support trade and peasant farmers, especially women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote income generating opportunities for the poor and the vulnerable - Increase access of farm inputs to farmers - Reduce the level of poverty among the vulnerable and excluded - Increase women access to productive resources |

Table 1. 55: Development Issues under GSGDA II Thematic Area Six (Transparent and Accountable Governance)

| Key Issues | Needs/Aspirations |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of interest of local people in the decentralization policy Weak capacity of the district to ensure improved performance and service delivery - Lack of clarity of roles and administrative co-ordination within the district - Ineffective / non functioning of the Area Councils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the capacity of the Assembly in ensuring performance and service delivery. - Institute and strengthen the capacity of Area Councils. - Ensure political commitment to the implementation of District Assembly’s concept - Strengthen functional relationship between assembly members and citizens |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance Inadequate access to economic resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve women’s participation in local governance. Gender sensitive allocation of economic resources. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor office and accommodation for security personnel - High level of violent crimes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the accommodation facilities of the police in the District Provide logistical support for patrols |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rural-urban migration - Inadequate socio-economic infrastructure in the rural areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce rural-urban migration |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and reliable database for planning purpose | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve database for socio-economic development |

1.49 HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

Review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017

| No. | Community Needs and Aspirations | Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (emanating from Performance Review and Profile) | Score |
|------------|--|--|--------------|
| 1 | Improve access to credit by entrepreneurs | Limited access to credit facilities to entrepreneurs especially women | 2 |
| 2 | Adequate access to potable drinking water | Inadequate access to potable water | 2 |
| 3 | Solid waste management | Poor solid waste management practices | 2 |
| 4 | Need for more public toilet facilities | Inadequate public toilet facilities | 2 |
| 5 | Rehabilitation of dilapidated educational infrastructure | Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure | 2 |
| 6 | Rehabilitation/reshaping of roads | Deteriorating road condition | 2 |

| | | | |
|----|---|--|----|
| 7 | Construction of drains to check erosions on roads | Inadequate drains along roads | 2 |
| 8 | Repair of broken culverts and bridges | Broken down culverts and bridges | 2 |
| 9 | Provision of ICT facilities in basic schools | Inadequate access to ICT facilities in Basic schools | 2 |
| 10 | Provision of teachers accommodation | Inadequate teachers accommodation | 2 |
| 11 | Provision of health staff accommodation | Inadequate health staff accommodation | 2 |
| 12 | Increase access to health facilities and services | Inadequate health facilities | 2 |
| 13 | Increase award of scholarships to needs study especially females | High dropout rate from Junior High School to Senior High School | 2 |
| 14 | Rehabilitation of markets | Poor conditions of markets | 2 |
| 15 | Provide the youth with employable skills | High Rate of youth unemployment | 2 |
| 16 | Electricity expansion to some communities and provision of street lights | Unavailability of electricity in some communities and Poor visibility and inadequate security at night | 2 |
| 17 | Inadequate financial resources/logistics for the functioning of the Area councils | Inability to cede revenue to Area councils | 2 |
| 18 | Increase cocoa spraying coverage | Inadequate Cocoa spraying coverage | 2 |
| 19 | Increase access to credit facilities and farm inputs | Lack of access to credit facilities and farm inputs | 2 |
| 20 | Increase agricultural extension officers to farmers | Inadequate agricultural extension officers to farmers | 2 |
| | Total Score | | 40 |
| | Average Score | | 2 |

Source: DPCU, Adansi North District Assembly, 2014

Scoring Keys

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

1.50 LIST OF DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

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

- ❖ Construction /rehabilitation of educational Infrastructure and Teachers quarters.
- ❖ Provision of Health facilities and financial support for Health Programmes. eg HIV/AIDS
- ❖ Construction of Market centres and Industries
- ❖ Provision of Sanitary facilities and Portable Water.
- ❖ Construction/rehabilitation of roads and provision of culverts and U-drains
- ❖ Extension/provision of Electricity and speed rumps
- ❖ Construction/ Completion of Community Centers.
- ❖ Support to businesses through micro-credit provision

The development priorities cut across all the three (3) Area Councils and therefore are presented as the common concerns of the people in the District.

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES 2018-2021

2.1 INTRODUCTION

From the Performance Review and the Development Profile/current situation of the Adansi North 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 CATEGORIZING DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA 1 AND GSGDA II

For a more diagnostic observation, the District Development Issues as highlighted at the later part of chapter one can be classified under the thematic areas of both GSGDA II (2014-2017) and Development Dimension of National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF,2018-2021). This picture presents a stage of comparison of the problems and assess whether some consistency have been maintained with regards to plans preparation and implementation in the District and the nation at large. The table below presents the comparison:

Table 2. 1: Categorizing Key Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs of NMTDPF 2018-2021

| GSGDA II Thematic Area | DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES (2014-2017) | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS (2018-2021) | DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES |
|---|---|--|--|
| Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability | Poor revenue mobilization | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Focus Area: Strong and resilient economy Goal: Build a prosperous society | Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others |
| | Poor expenditure management | | Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls |
| | Lack of logistics for revenue mobilization | | Poor coordination among the MPCU |
| Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector | Inadequate infrastructure at key market centres High Rate of youth unemployment Limited access to credit facilities to entrepreneurs especially women | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Focus Area: industrial transformation Private sector development Goal: Build a prosperous society | Inadequate infrastructure at key market centres Lack of contiguous land for large scale industrial development Limited number of skilled industrial manpower |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Limited access to credit by SMEs |
| Accelerated agricultural modernization and natural resource management | Low agriculture production and Post –Harvest losses | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Focus Area: Agriculture and rural development Fisheries and aquaculture Tourism and creative art development Goal: Build a prosperous society | Poor marketing systems |
| | Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production | | High cost of production Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low level of irrigated agriculture Erratic rainfall patterns Poor storage and transportation systems |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</p> <p>Lack of database on farmers</p> <p>Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</p> <p>Limited application of science and technology</p> <p>Ageing farmer population</p> <p>Lack of youth interest in agriculture</p> <p>Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</p> <p>Lack of credit for agriculture</p> |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</p> <p>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</p> <p>Weak extension services delivery</p> <p>Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small medium scale production)</p> <p>High cost of aquaculture inputs</p> <p>Poor tourism infrastructure and service</p> <p>Low skills development</p> <p>Unreliable utilities</p> |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry |
| Infrastructure and human settlements development | Negative effects of farming along river banks | ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS Focus Area: protected areas Mineral resources Environmental pollution Deforestation and soil erosion Climate variability and change Information communication technology (ICT) Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Loss of forest cover Encroachment of conservation areas Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber forest fires Weak enforcement of regulations Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas |
| | Inadequate access to energy for domestic and commercial purposes | | Inadequate access to energy for domestic and commercial purposes |
| | Negative effects of illegal mining and chain saw operators on the environment | | Environmental degradation Upsurge in illegal mining otherwise known as ‘galamsey’ |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | <p>Destruction of forests and farm lands</p> <p>Pollution of water bodies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations</p> <p>Weak natural resource management systems</p> <p>Inappropriate farming practices</p> <p>Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</p> <p>Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</p> |
|--|--|--|---|

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | | | <p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p> <p>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</p> |
| <p>Human development, employment and productivity</p> | <p>High illiteracy rate</p> | <p>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>Focus Area: Education and training</p> <p>Health and health services</p> <p>Food and nutrition security</p> <p>Population management</p> <p>Water and sanitation</p> | <p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</p> <p>Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</p> <p>Inadequate use of teacher – learner contact time in schools</p> <p>Negative perception of TVET</p> <p>Low participation in non formal education</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | <p>Poverty and inequality</p> <p>Child and family welfare</p> <p>The aged</p> <p>Gender and equality</p> <p>Social Protection</p> <p>Disability and development</p> <p>Employment and decent work</p> | <p>Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p> <p>Inadequate funding source for education</p> <p>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p> |
| | Poor and inadequate health facilities | <p>Youth development</p> <p>Sports and recreation</p> <p>Goal :Create opportunities for all</p> | <p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>Inadequate emergency services</p> <p>Poor quality health care</p> |

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| | | | <p>Unmet needs for mental health services</p> <p>Unmet health needs of women and girls</p> <p>Increased cost of health care delivery</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</p> <p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> |
| | <p>Stigmatization against PLWHAs</p> | | <p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and</p> |

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| | | | <p>AIDs/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDs among young persons</p> <p>Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDs commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)</p> |
| | Geographical disparity in access to land for agricultural purposes | | <p>Prevalence of hunger in certain areas</p> <p>Household food insecurity</p> |
| | Inadequate measures to control rural-urban migration | | <p>Weak management of population growth</p> <p>High fertility rate among adolescent</p> |
| | Lack of innovative skills among the Youth | | <p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>Weak social protection systems</p> |

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| | | | <p>Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</p> <p>Low participation of persons with disability in decision making</p> <p>Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</p> <p>Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p> |
| | <p>Non-availability of job avenues/ High level of unemployment and under-employment/lack of access to information technology and internet services</p> | | <p>Non-availability of job avenues/ High level of unemployment and under-employment</p> <p>Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>Limited use of ICT as tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</p> |

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| | <p>Inadequate access to potable water and sanitation facilities</p> | | <p>Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</p> <p>Surface mining, desertification</p> <p>Improper protection and development of water resources</p> <p>Poor planning for water at MMDAs</p> <p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</p> <p>Poor quality of drinking water</p> |
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| | | | <p>Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions</p> <p>High user fee for sanitation services</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Low level of sanitation services</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices</p> <p>Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p> |
| Transparent and accountable governance | Inadequate and reliable database for planning purpose | GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | Inadequate and reliable database for planning purpose |
| | High level of violent crimes | | High level of violent crimes |
| | Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance | | Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance |

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| | <p>Ineffective/ Non-functioning of the Urban/Zonal Councils</p> | <p>Focus Area: Local government and decentralization</p> <p>Human security and public safety</p> <p>Public policy management</p> <p>Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society</p> | <p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Poor service delivery at the local level</p> <p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p> <p>Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</p> <p>Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p> |
| | <p>Inadequate access and untapped economic</p> | | <p>Inadequate access and untapped economic</p> |

Source: DPCU, Fomena District Assembly, December 2017

Table 2. 2: Adopted Issues under NMTDPF 2018 -2021

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION (2018-2021) | ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES (2018-2021) |
|--|--|
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others |
| | Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls |
| | Poor coordination among the MPCU |
| | Inadequate infrastructure at key market centres |
| | Lack of contiguous land for large scale industrial development |
| | Limited number of skilled industrial manpower |
| | Limited access to credit by SMEs |
| | Poor marketing systems |
| | High cost of production |
| | Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields |
| | Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition |
| | Low level of irrigated agriculture Erratic rainfall patterns |

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| | <p>Poor storage and transportation systems</p> <p>Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</p> <p>Lack of database on farmers</p> |
| | <p>Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</p> <p>Limited application of science and technology</p> <p>Ageing farmer population</p> <p>Lack of youth interest in agriculture</p> <p>Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</p> <p>Lack of credit for agriculture</p> <p>Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</p> <p>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</p> <p>Weak extension services delivery</p> <p>Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small medium scale production)</p> |

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| | <p>High cost of aquaculture inputs</p> <p>Poor tourism infrastructure and service</p> <p>Low skills development</p> <hr/> <p>Unreliable utilities</p> <hr/> <p>Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry</p> |
| <p>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</p> | <p>Loss of forest cover</p> <p>Encroachment of conservation areas</p> <p>Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber forest fires</p> <p>Weak enforcement of regulations</p> <p>Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas</p> <hr/> <p>Environmental degradation</p> <p>Upsurge in illegal mining otherwise known as ‘galamsey’</p> <p>Destruction of forests and farm lands</p> |

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| | <p>Pollution of water bodies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations</p> <p>Weak natural resource management systems</p> <p>Inappropriate farming practices</p> <p>Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</p> <p>Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</p> <p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p> <p>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</p> |
| <p>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p> | <p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</p> <p>Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</p> <p>Inadequate use of teacher –learner contact time in schools</p> <p>Negative perception of TVET</p> |

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| | <p>Low participation in non-formal education</p> <p>Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p> <p>Inadequate funding source for education</p> <p>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p> |
| | <p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>Inadequate emergency services</p> <p>Poor quality health care</p> <p>Unmet needs for mental health services</p> <p>Unmet health needs of women and girls</p> <p>Increased cost of health care delivery</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</p> |

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| | <p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <hr/> <p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDs/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDs among young persons</p> <p>Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDs commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)</p> <p>Prevalence of hunger in certain areas</p> <p>Household food insecurity</p> <p>Weak management of population growth</p> <p>High fertility rate among adolescent</p> <p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>Weak social protection systems</p> <p>Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</p> <p>Low participation of persons with disability in decision making</p> |
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| | <p>Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</p> <p>Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p> |
| | <p>Non-availability of job avenues/ High level of unemployment and under-employment</p> <p>Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>Limited use of ICT as tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</p> |
| | <p>Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</p> <p>Surface mining, desertification</p> <p>Improper protection and development of water resources</p> <p>Poor planning for water at MMDAs</p> <p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</p> |

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| | <p>Poor quality of drinking water</p> <p>Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions</p> <p>High user fee for sanitation services</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Low level of sanitation services</p> <p>Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices</p> |
| <p>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</p> | <p>Inadequate and reliable database for planning and budgeting purpose</p> <p>High level of violent crimes</p> <p>Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance</p> <p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Poor service delivery at the local level</p> <p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p> <p>Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</p> |

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| | Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety |
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Source: DPCU, Fomena District Assembly, December 2017

2.3 PRIORITIZATION OF ADOPTED ISSUES/SPATIAL ISSUES/CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

2.3.1 Prioritization of Harmonized District Development Issues

After identifying the major issues, the next stage is the setting up of priorities for the interventions considered for implementation. The Table below depicts how the identified issues were prioritized under the on the scoring as follows:

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

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

Table 2. 3: Prioritization of Development Issues

| HARMONIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES | Criteria | Multiplier effects | Widespread effects | Linkage effects | Total Score |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Economic Development | | | | | |
| Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Poor marketing systems | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

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| High cost of production | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| Sub total | | | | 36 |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | |
| Upsurge in illegal mining otherwise known as 'galamsey' | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Pollution of water bodies | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Environmental degradation | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Destruction of forests and farm lands | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Sub total | | | | 32 |
| Social Development | | | | |
| Poor quality of education at all levels | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Gaps in physical access to quality health care. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Poor quality health care | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Poor sanitation and waste management | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Sub total | | | | 40 |
| Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | |
| Ineffective sub-district structures | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| Inadequate and reliable database for planning and budgeting purpose | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |

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| Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Poor service delivery at the local level | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| Sub total | | | | 51 |

Source: ANDA DPCU 2017

| Definition | Scoring |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Very Strong Linkage | 3 |
| Strong Linkage | 2 |
| Weak Linkage | 1 |
| No Linkage | 0 |

2.4 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF THE THREE (3) AREA COUNCILS

Community needs and aspirations of the three (3) Area Councils were harmonized to constitute the needs/aspirations of the development needs of the people.

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

- i Responsiveness
- ii Eligibility
- iii Cost
- iv Grouping
- v Synergy

In view of the financial resource constraints, programmes and projects were scaled down on the number of similar projects that could be undertaken within the plan period (2018-2021).

Sub-structural needs based on the 3 Area Councils were harmonized based on the programmes and projects submitted through participation of the Sub-structures.

2.5 APPLICATION OF POTENTIAL, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC)

This section covers the potentials and opportunities that are available to the District Assembly which could be exploited or taken advantage of in addressing the development needs. It also outlines some constraints and challenges that must be limited so as to prevent them from impeding the development efforts. The POCC Analysis is based on the development issues of the District.

Table 2. 4: POCC Analysis

| KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES | POTENTIALS | OPPORTUNITIES | CONSTRAINTS | CHALLENGES |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| GOAL ONE: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY | | | | |
| 1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others | 1.Existence of revenue collectors 2.Existence many revenue sources 3. Presence of Internal Audit Unit | 1. The external audit service 2. Presence of circuit court 3. Presence of Assembly prosecutor. | 1. Inadequate revenue collectors. 2. Inadequate means of transport to monitor revenue collectors. | 1. Limited access to information on irregularities. Low level education on the part of revenue collectors. |
| Conclusion: The effective auditing and prosecution of offenders will go a long way to reduce the leakages and loopholes in revenue mobilisation. | | | | |
| 3. Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources | 1 Existence of Department of Agriculture | 1. The presence of Market Centres 2. Access to credit facilities | 1. Limited access to farm inputs 2. Low demand from suppliers | 1. Importation of cheap foreign raw materials 2. Limited warehouse |

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| | 2. Availability of large arable lands 3. Availability of land for industrial purposes | 3. Support from NGOs 4. Support from REP, and BAC | 3. Poor road network 4. Over-aged farmer | 3 High post-harvest loses |
| Conclusion: The collaborative effort of all stakeholders, available lands for both industrial and agricultural purposes, production of raw materials will be increased to meet the demand by local industries | | | | |
| 4. Limited local participation in economic development | 1. Existence of BAC 2. Financial support from District Assembly 3. Existence of artisans and farmers | 1. Support from National Board for Small Scale Industry (NBSSI) 2. Support from Public Private Partnership. | 1. Limited resource to support LED activities 2. Low group formation on the part of artisans 3. Difficulty in accessing loans | 1. Inadequate funds 2. High level of illiteracy on the part of artisans and farmers |
| Conclusion: | When the artisans and farmers are organised to form groups, trained to acquire income generating skills and provided with credit and inputs, employment will be created and poverty level will reduce. | | | |
| 5. Limited access to credit by SMEs and farmers | 1. Support from rural enterprise project. 2. Support from other micro-finance institutions. | 1. Availability of two rural banks. 2. Other financial institutions around. 3. Support from MASLOC and NGOs | 1. Lack of collateral to serve as security. 2. High interest rate. 3. Delay in disbursement of funds | 1. High interest rate. 2. Lack of goodwill on the part of applicants. |

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| | 3. Large number of energetic youth and adult farmers. | | | |
| Conclusion: With external assistance from our development partners, NGOs and District Assembly limited access to finance would be reduced. | | | | |
| 6.Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | 1.Availability of large track of fertile land 2.Large market for farm products 3.Large labour force 4.Existence of Agriculture Extension Agents | 1.Supply of subsidised farm input to farmers eg. Fertilizers and planting materials 2.Support from development partners 3.Available rainfall | 1. Inadequate mechanization of farms 2. Low price for farm products 3. Low Irrigation 4.Post-harvest loses 5.Very low tractor services | 1. Inadequate supply of farm inputs 2. Unreliable rainfall 3. Rampant Bush Fires |
| Conclusion: With the introduction of planting for food and jobs, supply of farm inputs, registration of farmers and support from AEA application of technology will increased. | | | | |
| 8. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system | 1.Availability of poultry and livestock farmers 2.Existence of poultry and livestock farms | 1. Availability of veterinary services 2.Existence of Department of Agriculture | 1.Limited number of veterinary officers 2.Limited supply of drugs and chemicals | 1. Limited financial support. 2.Inadequate means of transport |

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| | 3. Support from District Assembly | | | |
| Conclusion: The availability of veterinary officers and support from the District Assembly, effective monitoring and surveillance would be achieved. | | | | |
| 9. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of veterinary services 2. Availability of land, labour both skilled and unskilled 3. Existence livestock/poultry farmers | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High government support to poultry and livestock production 2. High demand for poultry and livestock products. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost of production of local feed for poultry and livestock production 2. Inadequate Veterinary Officers | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Importation of poultry and livestock feed. |
| Conclusion: The availability of veterinary services, land, and labour both skilled and unskilled together with government support, the problem of low productivity of poultry and livestock production would be eliminated. | | | | |
| Poor tourism infrastructure and Services | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existence of tourist sites e.g. Abaasua mountains. 2. Other tourist sites at Kwamang. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existence of revenue collectors 2. Support from NGOs 3. Proximity to the District capital, Nsuta | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor road network 2. Low co-operation from some community members 3. Revenue leakages on the part of revenue collector | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of support from Central Government 2. Lack of water for the prayer camps on the mountain |

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| | 3.Cordial relationship between Nananoon, religious bodies and District Assembly | 4. Support from the churches | 4. No car park for participants at the tourist site. | 3. Lack of Hotel accommodation for the tourist. |
| Conclusion: With the strategic location of Abaasua/Atwea Mountains and other tourist sites and the investment from District Assembly and private sector the prospect for tourism is very great. | | | | |
| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| GOAL TWO: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL | | | | |
| 1.Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations | 1.Availability of school infrastructure 2.Availability of trained teachers 3. Availability of teaching and learning materials. 4. Availability of capitation grant. | 1. Material support from NGOs 2.Availability of school feeding programme & capitation grant 3.Provision of free SHS, free registration of JHS pupils, uniform and exercise books | 1.Poor incentives for teachers 2. Inadequate school infrastructure in some communities. 3. Delay in the release of capitation grant | 1.Inadequate funds from Central Government 2.Absence of electricity in some communities |
| Conclusion: Proper supervision coupled with improved school infrastructure, educational materials and Central Government Policy interventions like school feeding programme, capitation grant and free SHS would help ensure high quality teaching and learning in schools in the district. | | | | |

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| 2.Poor quality of education at all levels | 1.Availability of DACF &IGF to support educational infrastructure 2.The availability of PTA & SMC's to support infrastructure providers | 1.Support from Development partners eg. DFID, Word Bank 2.Support from GETFUND for provision of infrastructure | 1.Poor maintenance culture 2.Poor attitude towards the usage of government properties | 1.Unreliable flow of funds for projects implementation 2.Cumbersome procurement processes |
| <p align="center">Conclusion: With the collaboration of District Assembly, Development partners and private sector, education infrastructure would be provided to create more access to education.</p> | | | | |
| 3. Gaps in physical access to quality health care | 1. Existence of Health Centres 2.Existence of Health Insurance Scheme 3.Existence of chemical stores in the district | 1.Financial Support from District Assembly 2.Support from MOH, GHS, Ghana AIDS Commission and NGOs | 1. Poor nature of roads in the district 2. Inadequate logistics eg. vehicles, fuel, office & medical equipment 3.Inadequate staffing | 1.Inadequate health personnel 2.Frequent transfer of health personnel 3.Delay in the release of DACF |
| <p>Conclusion: With the existence of the various health centres and the Health Insurance Scheme as well as support from the D/A and organization of health campaigns could help increase the coverage of reproductive health and family planning services in the District.</p> | | | | |

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| 4. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases. | 1.Existence of District Health Directorate 2.Existence of Health Facilities 3.Support from District Assembly | 1.Support Ministry of Health 2.Support from Development Partners 3.Support from NGOs | 1. Inadequate Health Staff 2.Inadequate Health infrastructure 3.Insufficient financial support from District Assembly | 1.Inadequate support from Central Government 2.Difficulty in accessing Health Facilities due bad roads |
| Conclusion: The provision of adequate health infrastructure couple with posting of required staffing in partnership with development partners will help reduce maternal morbidity, mortality and disability. | | | | |
| 5. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs | 1.Existence of DAC 2.Existence of DRMT 3.Existence of School Health Educational Programme 4. Existence of NGOs and CBOs | 1.Support from Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) 2. Support from District Assembly and NGOs. 3.Support from Regional Technical Support Unit | 1.Lack of behavioural change 2.Stigmatization of HIV/AIDS patients 3.Stigma attached to purchase and sale of condoms | 1.Religious beliefs barring the use of condoms 2.Delays in the release of funds for HIV/AIDS educational campaigns |
| Conclusion: The school health educational programmes, GAC, and DFID will help educate the people on the need for behavioural change, use of condoms and stigma reduction of HIV/AIDS patients. | | | | |

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| <p>6. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> | <p>1. Existence of Health Facilities. 2.Existence of Health Insurance Scheme 3.Existence of chemical stores in the district 4.Existence of DHMT</p> | <p>1.Financial Support from District Assembly 2.Support from MoH, GHS, Ghana AIDS Commission and NGOs</p> | <p>1.Poor nature of the roads in the district 2. Inadequate logistics e.g. vehicles, fuel, office & medical equipment 3.Inadequate staffing 4.Absence of permanent DHMT office</p> | <p>1.Inadequate health personnel 2.Frequent transfer of health personnel 3.Delay in the release of DACF</p> |
| <p>Conclusion: With the existence of the various health facilities, health professionals and the DHMT as well as support from the District Assembly and NGOs adequate awareness on HIV and AIDS would be created.</p> | | | | |
| <p>7. Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARVs, Test Kits, Condoms)</p> | <p>1. Existence of ART centre at Nsuta Health Centre. 2.Existence of DAC and DRMT 3, Presence of DHD</p> | <p>1.Support from Ghana AIDS Commission 2.Financial allocation to support HIV and AIDS activities</p> | <p>1.Limited number of ART Centres in the District 2.Limited supply of ARTs, Test Kits and Condoms</p> | <p>1. Delay in the release of funds to support HIV and AIDS</p> |
| <p>Conclusion: When more ART Centres are opened and all stakeholders play their respective roles the issue of shortage of ART would be reduced.</p> | | | | |

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| 8. Weak management of population issues | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existence of a District Planning Co-ordinating Unit 2. Existence of departments to undertake demographic surveys. 3. The existence of a District revenue data base | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from the Ghana Statistical Service. 2. Support from the District Assembly. 3. Support from the traditional authorities. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delays in undertaking demographic surveys. 2. Poor road network linking communities. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funds to undertake District based surveys. |
| <p>Conclusion: Planning processes would be enhanced by a reliable and timely demographic data with support from GSS, DPCU and departments of District Assembly</p> | | | | |
| 10. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The presence of District Health Directorate 2. Financial support from District Assembly 3. The presence of various CHPS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from GHS and MoH 2. Support from NGOs 3. Inadequate staffing 4. Support from National Health Insurance Authority | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate health personnel 2. Inadequate funding from DACF 2. Inadequate logistics eg. office & medical equipment | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor road network 2. Inadequate funding from development partners |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| | compounds and Health Centres | | | |
| Conclusion: With the existence of the various Health Centres and the Health Insurance Authority as well as support from the D/A could help increase the coverage of reproductive health and family planning services in the District. | | | | |
| 11.Negative impact of climate variability and change | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Presence of District Environmental Health Unit 2.District Agriculture Directorate 3.Presence of forestry department 4.Bye-laws on environment | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The presence of EPA 2.Support from water resource commission 3. Government support to creating awareness on climate change | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Inadequate staff strength of EPA 2. Illegal lumbering 3. Poor farming practices | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Delay on Government releases 2. Effect of climate changes a global phenomenon |
| Conclusion: The effective collaboration of the various stakeholders and the application of the by-laws on environment, the negative impact of climate change will be minimised. | | | | |
| 12. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The support from District Assembly 2. The existence of DWST | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from NGOs eg Ashanti Development 2.Technical support from CWSA | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Logistic constraint on the part of DWST 2.Low support from District Assembly | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High water table in the District 2.The termination of the activities of the World Vision |

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|---|--|---|--|---|
| | 3. The existence of WATSAN Committees | 3.Support from Development Partners | 3.Non-functioning of some WATSAN committees | |
| Conclusion: With the support from all stakeholders, the constraints and challenges will be improved through support from NGOs, CWSA. | | | | |
| 13.Poor sanitation and waste management | 1.The presence of Environmental Health Unit 2. The existence of DWST 3. The existence Zoomlion | 1. Support from NGOs eg. Ashanti Development 2.Technical support from Community Water and Sanitation Agency 3.Support from Development Partners | 1.Logistic constraint on the part of DWST 2.Low support from District Assembly 3.Limited number of Environmental Health workers and Zoomlion staff | 1.High water table in the District 2.The termination of the activities of the World Vision |
| Conclusion: The involvement of all stakeholders, the constraints and challenges will be minimised thereby improving the management of the waste in the District. | | | | |
| 15.Low awareness of child protection laws and policies | 1. The existence of the Social Welfare and | 1. The availability of Law Court | 1. Lack of financial resources. | 1.Low implementation of Children ‘s Act |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| | Community Development. 2.The public education by NCCE | 2. The availability of the children’s Act | 2.High level of illiteracy | |
| Conclusion: The existence of all the stakeholders and support from law courts could help create awareness prosecute those who break child protection laws and policies. | | | | |
| 16. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities | 1. The presence of the CD & SW department 2. The presence of the gender-based NGOs | 1. The existence of the various acts and Laws 2. The existence of the ministry of women and gender relations | 1. Inadequate resource for the department of CDSW 2. Inadequate support from NGOs | 1.Inadequate support from the women and gender ministry |
| Conclusion: The effective collaboration with Department of Community Development and Social Welfare and Women and Gender Ministry, the gender disparities in accessing economic opportunities would be eliminated | | | | |
| 17. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups | 1. Existence of CDSW 2. Presence of poor PWDs 3. The District is beneficiary of LEAP | 1. Support from Ministry of Gender and Social Protection 2. Support of NGOs | 1. Delay in the release of funds 2. Inadequate support to the PWDs. | 1. Delay in the release of the Funds 2. Inadequate nature of the funds. |
| Conclusion: With the support from all stakeholders and timely release of the Disability and LEAP Funds to beneficiary will reduce the poverty level of the vulnerable groups in the District. | | | | |

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|---|---|---|--|---|
| 18. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The presence of the BAC. 2. The existence of light Industrial Area at Kwagyei. 3. The existence of the District Agriculture Directorate. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from Rural Enterprise Project. 2. Support from Government of Ghana | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited resources of BAC. 2. Limited investment in entrepreneurial skills by development partners. 3. Limited resources to train people to acquire skills | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate Support from Government 2. Lack of start-up capital after acquiring entrepreneurial skills |
| <p>Conclusion: With the presence of BAC, REP and Kwagyei Light Industrial Area, lots of youth will be able to acquire entrepreneurial skills and job.</p> | | | | |
| 20. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of YEA 2. Existence of BAC 3. Availability of fertile land | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from Government 2. Support from REP 3. Supply of fertilizer and seeds. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of collateral security 2. Problem of land tenure system 3. Lack of funds to train the jobless youth | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficulty in accessing youth enterprise fund 2. The unreliable nature of support from YEA |
| <p>Conclusion: The existence of the YEA, BAC as well as support from Government and REP could help reduce the unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth.</p> | | | | |
| 21. Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existence of school pupils and students | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of sporting material by Government, NGOs MPs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate supply of sporting equipment 2. Inadequate number of sports teachers | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited funding 2. Difficulty to unearth the skilled sports boys and girls |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.Availability of school packs 3.Presence of sports teachers 4.Support from DACF | | | |
| <p>Conclusion: With the presence of school pupils and students, sports teachers support from DACF and provision of sporting materials by Government, MPs, participation in sports would be well-organized.</p> | | | | |
| <p>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</p> <p>GOAL THREE: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</p> | | | | |
| <p>1.Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of Forestry Commission 2. Existence of the game and wildlife division. 3. Support from community members 4. The presence of the District Assembly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from Ministry of Lands and Natural Resource 2. Presence of NGOs on environmental issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate logistics 2. Insufficient number of Forestry staff to patrol every part of Forest reserve in the District. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perennial bush fires 2. Poor supervision on the part of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources. |
| <p>Conclusion: Illegal logging eradicated with support from game and wildlife division and NADMO</p> | | | | |

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| <p>2. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p> | <p>1. The presence of the NADMO in the District. 2. The presence of the DADU in the District.</p> | <p>1. The Regional NADMO Department 2. The Regional Meteorological Department</p> | <p>1. Difficulty in accessing remote parts of the district due to poor road network 2. Delay in release of relief items. 3. Insufficient public education on disaster prevention</p> | <p>1. Insufficient relief items 2. Inadequate office accommodation and storehouse for district NADMO</p> |
| <p>Conclusion: Education on natural disasters and how to mitigate them are enhanced with support from NADMO, DADU and the Regional Meteorological service</p> | | | | |
| <p>3. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> | <p>1. Availability of DACF to expand road network. 2. Existence of various transport unions in the District. 3. Availability of vehicles to ply various locations. 4. Availability of light industrial area.</p> | <p>1. Support from GOG to construct and reshape feeder roads. 2. Setting up of transport stations in various locations by transport unions. 3. Support from local mechanics to repair broken vehicles</p> | <p>1. Delay in release of funds .2. Too many smaller and scattered communities.</p> | <p>1. Insufficient flow of funds from central government. 2. Poor nature of roads especially in the Afram Plains portion of the District.</p> |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Conclusion: With support from central government and other stakeholders, the disparity is bridged | | | | |
| 4.Rapid deterioration of roads | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of the works department 2. Availability of DACF to support road works 3. Availability of raw materials | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Support from GoG to construct and reshaped feeder roads 2.Availability of road contractors | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited skills of the works department 2. Delay in the release of DACF for roads | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unreliable nature of government support 2. The sparse nature of the District |
| Conclusion: With support from government, roads are repaired and skills of works department staffs enhanced | | | | |
| 5.Inadequate and unreliable electricity | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The availability of DACF 2.Community support 3.MP's common Fund 4.The presence of ECG | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from the Development partners 2. Support from Central Government 3.Support from Local contractors | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Most Communities are small and scattered 2.Low income levels of some communities to purchase light poles | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High cost of electricity poles and cables 2.Bureaucratic procedures |
| Conclusion: With external assistance from our development partners e.g. Local contractors, high communal spirit and D/A's contribution more communities would be connected to the national grid. | | | | |
| 6. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Presence of the works department 2. Existence of District Assembly buildings | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial support from Central Government. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Non-adherence to the maintenance plan 2.Inadequate funding from DACF | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unreliable nature of NGO funding. |

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| | 3.Loyal contractors and artisans 4.Existence of maintenance plan | 2. Support from development partners and NGOs | | 2.Inadequate financial support from government |
| Conclusion: The existence of the infrastructure maintenance plan, works department and adequate financial support from District Assembly maintenance of infrastructure will improve. | | | | |
| 7. Cumbersome land acquisition process | 1. Existence of three Paramouncies. 2. Availability of large track of land 3. Presence of the spatial planning department | 1.Existence of circuit court 2.Existence of Land Administration Act 3.Availability of surveyors | 1.Poor layouts 2.Land litigations 3.Inadequate resource of Spatial Planning Department | 1'High charge by the surveyors 2.Beaucratic procedures at court and Paramouncies |
| Conclusion: The proper collaboration with the three Paramouncies, spatial planning department and District Assembly, difficulty in land acquisition would be resolved. | | | | |
| 8. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations | 1.The presence of the Town and Country Planning in the District | 1.The Regional Surveying Department 2.Department of Planning of KNUST | 1.Indiscriminate sale of Land 2.Low enforcement of the building regulations 3.Absence of Land use plan | 25. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.The existence of the Layouts for some communities 3.The presence of National Service Personnel | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.Delay in the acquisition of building permits | |
| Conclusion: Resourcing of the Town & Country Planning department will help regulate land development. | | | | |
| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | |
| GOAL FOUR: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Ineffective sub-district structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existence of Area Councils offices 2.Availability of Council members 3.The availability of Service Personnel 4.Support from the ceded revenue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Support from the communities 2.Support from MLGRD and LGS 3.Support from NGOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Lack of permanent staff 2.Poor nature of roads 3.Large size of some electoral areas 3.No means of transport 4.Low revenue generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Lack of financial support from Central Government 2.Inadequate support from the District Assembly |
| Conclusion: When the area councils are resourced, trained on revenue mobilisation and qualified personnel, the Area and Town Councils will be functional. | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| 4. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Available energetic youth eager to work. 2. Presence BAC and Department of Agriculture. 3. Availability of Land | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from NBSSI 2. Presence of YEA 3. Planting for food and Job 4 One-District –One-Factory | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost in acquiring large track of farm land 2. Inadequate resourcing for BAC 3. Most youth have limited skills | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited support from NBSSI 2. Limited job opportunities available at YEA |
| <p>Conclusion: The commencement of One-District – One –Factory, support from BCC and recruitment by YEA a lot of job opportunities would be created to absorb the unemployed.</p> | | | | |
| 5. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of revenue collectors 2. The existence of qualified personnel 3. Existence of temporary office accommodation 4. Support from Internal Audit | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from development partners and NGOs 3. Capacity building by Local Government Service and MLG&RD, 4. Existence of Public Financial management Act | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate number of Internal Auditors 2. Inadequate Internal Revenue Generation 3. Inadequate capacity building for District Assembly Staff. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corrupt revenue collectors 2. Weak supervision 3. Low punishment of corrupt officials |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Conclusion: The training of revenue collectors, blockage of the revenue leakages and support from the development partners and Internal and External Auditors, the financial situation will be improved. Provision of Permanent Office accommodation for staff will also help improve administrative activities.</p> | | | | |
| 6. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of planning, budget units and DPCU 2. Availability of Assembly members 3. Three Paramouncies-Nsuta, Beposo and Kwamang | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical support from RCC, NDPC and MLG&RD 2. Support from NGOs and development partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funds to involve the citizenry in every step of the planning and budgeting process. 2. The sparsely nature of the communities 3. Difficulty in accessing the communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate capacity building for planning and budget officers 2. Difficult in getting all the community members participate due to their busy schedules |
| <p>Conclusion: The effective collaboration with all stakeholders and provision of financial and technical support from Central Government and DA, the citizen will be involved and participate in planning and budgeting process.</p> | | | | |
| 8. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of three Paramouncies 2. Existence of a functional general assembly 4. Representatives of three Paramouncies at the Assembly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of a local government and chieftaincy Acts 2. Community Consultation in the preparation of development plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial constraints hampers timely meetings with traditional authorities. 2. Lack of expertise on the part of traditional authorities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apathy on the part of traditional authorities in decision making 2. Bureaucratic nature in seeking audience from traditional authorities |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| | | 3.Public forums on dissemination of development plans | 3. Non-adherence to development planning guidelines | 3. High cost of organizing frequent community fora |
| <p>Conclusion: Capacities of traditional authorities are fully boosted to contribute and actively take part in decision making for the development of the Assembly.</p> | | | | |

2.6 IMPACT ANALYSIS ON DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The impact of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis were assessed with the following criteria. The table below shows the identified issues that were assessed using the criteria of significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights, significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, impact on different population groups, promotion of cross –cutting issues and the definition of the scorings are as follow;

Definition Scoring

Strong Linkage 2

Weak Linkage 1

No Linkage 0

Table 2. 5: Impact Analysis

Development Dimension 1: Economic Development

| CRITERIA DEVELOPMENT ISSUES | Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights | Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency | Impact on different population groups (girls, boys, disable) | Promotion of cross – cutting issues (HIV and AIDS, Gender equity and equality, Nutrition etc) | TOTAL |
|--|---|---|---|--|--------------|
| Economic Development | | | | | |
| 1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 2. Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| 3. Limited local participation in economic development | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 4. Limited access to credit by SMEs | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 5. Low application of technology especially among | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | | | | | |
| 6. Poor storage and transportation systems | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 7. Lack of credit for agriculture | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 8. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 9. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 10. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Total | 12 | 20 | 20 | 13 | 65 |

Development Dimension 2: Social Development

| CRITERIA DEVELOPMENT ISSUES | Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights | Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency | Impact on population groups (girls, boys, disable) | Promotion of cross – cutting issues (HIV and AIDS, Gender Equity and Equality, Nutrition etc) | TOTAL |
|--|--|--|---|---|-------|
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | |
| 1. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| 2. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 3. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 4. Rapid deterioration of roads | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 5. Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 6. Poor waste disposal practices | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 7. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 8. Cumbersome land acquisition process | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 9. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 2. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 11 | 18 | 17 | 7 | 52 |

Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

| CRITERIA DEVELOPMENT ISSUES | Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights | Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency | Impact on population groups (girls, boys, disable) | Promotion of cross – cutting issues (HIV and AIDS, Gender equity and equality, Nutrition etc) | TOTAL |
|--|---|---|---|--|--------------|
| | Social Development | | | | |
| 1. Poor quality education at all levels | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| 2. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 3. Gaps in physical access to quality health care | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 4. Poor quality of healthcare services | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 5. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 7. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 8. Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 9. Weak management of population issues | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 10. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 11. Negative impact of climate variability and change | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 12. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 13. Poor sanitation and waste management | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 14. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 15. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 16. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 17. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 18. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 19. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 20. Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 30 | 26 | 31 | 30 | 137 |

Development Dimension 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

| CRITERIA DEVELOPMENT ISSUES | Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights | Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency | Impact on population groups (girls, boys, disable) | Promotion of cross – cutting issues (HIV and AIDS, gender equity and equality, Nutrition etc) | TOTAL |
|--|---|---|---|--|--------------|
| Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | | |
| 1. Ineffective sub-district structures | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| 2. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 3. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 4. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 5. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| 6. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Total | 10 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 37 |

The impact assessment was done without the fifth development dimension, thus Strengthening Ghana's role in International Affairs as its effect on the local economy is negligible. The policy implications of the above analysis indicate that the focus of the District Development Agenda would be geared towards the improvement of the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements followed by Economic Development, Social Development and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.

2.7 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environmental analysis. The internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. The internal consistency/compatibility and compound matrix are indicated below. The application of the sustainability analysis also led to sustainable prioritised issues.

Table 2. 6: Compatibility/Internal Consistency Matrix

| | Plan Objective | Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) |
|----|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| No | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4 | Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5 | Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 6 | Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 7 | Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | | | | | | | |

Table 2. 7: Compound Matrix for Analysis Of PPPS Against Major Environmental Conce

| Poverty Dimension | Livelihood | | | | | Health | | | | Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues | | | | | | Institutional | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | Access to Water | Access to Land | Access to Timber Resources | Wildlife | Non Timber Forest Products | Water Quality | Sanitation | Air quality | NTFP (Medicinal Plants) | Drought | Bushfire | Floods | Degradation | Crises & conflicts | Epidemics | Adherence to democratic principles | Human Rights | Access to information |
| <i>Environmental Components</i> <i>Plan Objectives</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 2.Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | + | + | + |
| 3.Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | + | + | 0 | 0 | + |
| 4.Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | - | - | + | - | + | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | + | + | + | + | + | + | - | - | + | 0 | - | 0 | - | - | - | + | + | + |
| 6. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | + | + | + |
| 7.Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | + | + |

2.8 APPLICATION OF STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) TOOLS TO THE FORMULATED PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

The Poverty Reduction Strategies should not lead to damaging the environment of the poor or the beneficiaries of the programmes and projects. Since the environmental conditions have serious consequences on the health, opportunities and security of the people.

To conduct sustainability analysis of the proposed programmes and projects, seven (7) key sustainability factors were identified namely; Environment and Natural Resources, Socio- Culture, Gender, Effect on Economy, Health, Sanitation, Vulnerability & Risk and Institutional/Government Policy.

The projects and programmes were analysed against these factors to identify whether they are not relevant, work against, neutral, support sustainability aim. The scale is as follows;

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|---------------------------|
| 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 |

The identified programmes and projects were subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment Tools on the tables below;

Table 2. 8: Sustainability Analysis/SEA Matrix for Programmes and Projects to be Implemented (2010-2013)

| PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS | Environment and Natural Resources | Socio- Culture | Gender | Health and well-being | Vulnerability and Risk | Effect On Local Economy | Government Policy/ Institution | Comments |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | |
| Train Revenue Collectors | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | Sustainable |
| Prosecute tax defaulters | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | Sustainable |
| Provide support for Rice Extension Programme | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | Sustainable |
| Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | Sustainable |
| Provide support for One District – One Factory | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | Sustainable |
| Support 100 SMEs to Access REDF and Matching Grant Fund Loans | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Organize 16 Basic Technology Improvement Training for Artisans and Processors | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Disseminate and sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value Chain Concept | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Construct District Agriculture & Veterinary Office with disability friendly and landscaping | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | Sustainable |
| Carry out Disease Surveillance and Vaccinate Livestock, of Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Monitor Crops and Livestock Diseases. | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | sustainable |
| Construct Lorry Park at Daadwen/Kyeyewere | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | Sustainable |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| Tourist site with landscaping | | | | | | | | |
| Identify and Develop Tourism Potentials in the District | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | Sustainable |
| PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS | Environment and Natural Resources | Socio- Culture | Gender | Health and well-being | Vulnerability and Risk | Effect On Local Economy | Government Policy/ Institution | Comments |
| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | | |
| Construct 8No. 3-Unit & 3No. 6Unit Classroom Blocks and Rehabilitation of 4No 3Unit Classroom Blocks with disability friendly and landscaping | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Procure Dual Desk and Mono Desk, | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Construct 4No. CHPs Compound and a Maternity Wards with landscaping | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | Sustainable |
| Complete 1no. Health Centre at Wioso | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | Sustainable |
| Support to HIV&AIDS Programme (DAC & DRMT Meetings And Monitoring) | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Desilt River and Drains | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Organize Tree Planting in the Schools Towns and Villages | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Construct 40No. Boreholes with landscaping | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Provide support to School Feeding Programme | 3 | 5 | 5 | | | | | Sustainable |
| Create Public Awareness on Child Protection in 40 Communities | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | Sustainable |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| Organize Community Durbars on Children's Act, Domestic Violence Act Etc in 12 Communities | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | Sustainable |
| Provide credit support to PWD | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | Sustainable |
| Provide support for the employment of the youth | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Provide support to sports in schools and sponsorship to students | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS | Environment and Natural Resources | Socio- Culture | Gender | Health and well-being | Vulnerability and Risk | Effect On Local Economy | Government Policy/ Institution | Comments |
| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | |
| Organize Meetings and Seminars on Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan for Relevant Stakeholders. Eg DVGs | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads in the District with landscaping | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Extend electricity to communities without light and supply low tension poles and bulbs to newly developed areas. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Facilities Quarterly | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Maintain Office Vehicles and Equipment Quarterly | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 43 | Sustainable |
| Acquire Land Banks for development projects | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | Sustainable |
| 1. Provide financial support to street naming project and | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| organise 10 public education on development control | | | | | | | | |
| PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS | Environment and Natural Resources | Socio- Culture | Gender | Health and well-being | Vulnerability and Risk | Effect On Local Economy | Government Policy/ Institution | Comments |
| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | |
| Support to District Sub-Structure | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Renovate 1No. Area Council Block | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Construct 5No staff bungalows with disability friendly facility and landscaping | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Rehabilitate 1No.DCE's bungalow | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Construct District Police Headquarters | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Construct modern district court | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Complete 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block with disability friendly facility and landscaping | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Supply of Building Materials for Self-Help Projects Quarterly | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Organize Capacity Building Workshop For Staff at the District Level | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Preparation of Layouts and Education on spatial planning guidelines | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Provide support to Local Economic Development (LED) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | Sustainable |
| Revaluation of properties all the communities in the District | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | Sustainable |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| Construct 1no. Agric Directors bungalow | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | Sustainable |
| Provide support to Security | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | Sustainable |
| Organize Community/Public Fora on Current Developmental Issues | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | Sustainable |

2.9 SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

The four-year development plan entails the construction and rehabilitation of school blocks, offices, residential accommodation, KVIP toilets, roads, drains, drilling of boreholes and many others. Large tracks of land and vegetative cover would have to be cleared in the process, thus causing destruction to the environment. To sustain the environment in the process of development within the plan period, some measures have to be put in place. These include:

1. In the 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 buildings and open spaces from erosion. Pavements would be provided as walkways to the structures.
2. New Layout for Nsuta would be prepared for the town and its environs that lack development planning schemes. With this, site and building plans would be prepared in line with 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, parks and markets.
3. Boreholes drilled will be provided with soak ways and pumps so as to avoid contamination of the water. The surroundings of the boreholes would be provided with pavement as well as clean environment would be ensured.
4. Construction of both household and public toilets 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.
5. During the construction of roads, some vegetation cover including big and smaller trees would be destroyed. After the completion of the roads, some trees would be planted along the roads to replace those ones destroyed in course of the construction.
6. 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 through the side drains. Care would be taken to ensure that the run offs and other sewerage do not terminate into water bodies.
7. With regards to the construction of markets, pavement blocks would be provided to check flooding and erosion.
8. District Assembly will ensure that Environmental Impact Assessment has been conducted thoroughly with the Environmental Protection Agency. The District Assembly in collaboration with EPA, and Minerals Commission would further conduct Social, Economic and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIP) as well as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on projects and policies that are Economically Viable, Socially Equitable and Environmentally sustainable.

CHAPTER THREE
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS, GOALS, POLICY
OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

With the expiration of implementation of ANDA’s 2014-2017, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) were required to prepare a Medium-Term Development Plan for the period 2018-2021 based on guidelines in the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework of the central government.

The overall goal of the Central Government within the plan period of 2018-2021 is “*An Agenda for jobs: Creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all*”.

The broad strategic direction of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework focuses on Five (5) Development Dimensions:

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

Each Government Development dimension has **one goal** with several focus areas and strategies under the National Medium Term-Development Framework (NMTDF 2018-2021), ‘Agenda for Jobs, creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all’.

- **Economic Development Goal:** Build a prosperous society
- **Social Development Goal:** Create opportunities for all
- **Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Goal:** Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
- **Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Goal:** Maintain a stable, united and safe society
- **Ghana and the International Community Goal:** Strengthening Ghana’s role in international affairs

3.2 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL

The economic base of the District deals with how people earn their living. It consists of the proportion of employment and income generated and sustained in the local economy that determines their overall level of production. The growth, decline or stagnation of the local economy rests upon the basic economic activity, which goes beyond local needs.

The economic base of the District is agriculture and its related activities.

However, the impact of agriculture on the District economy is fast declining due to the failure of the people to expand their farms, adopt modern agricultural practices and attract the needed resources to maintain the farms.

In view of these and taking into cognisance the assessment conducted by the Plan Preparation Team in Communities in terms of development, problems identified and measures recommended for addressing needs coupled with the broad strategies of the DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS; the Development Focus /Goal of the Assembly is *“to improve the production capacity of the Assembly, employment and wealth creation in partnership with the Private Sector, so as to accelerate growth and Poverty Reduction underpinned by a well-developed human resource, under transparent and accountable governance”*.

3.3 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

Knowledge about the current and future needs of the district is very vital in development planning. It is with this information base, that decisions on issues can be made regarding the kind of interventions with respect to the district goal to set. The prioritized issues should be used as the basis for development projections for the district for 2018 – 2021 planning period. The projections for 2018 – 2021 in terms of education e.g: projected enrolment, demand for teachers, on health demand for Doctors, water and sanitation etc.

Population and infrastructure projection is very important in directing developmental 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 the 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.

3.3.1 Population Projections

The population of District according to **PHC 2010 is 107, 019**. Following the splitting of Adansi Asokwa from the District, the population has reduced drastically. The Adansi Adansi Asokwa District has taken about 60% of the entire population of 2010 with only **40%** remaining for the **Adansi North District**. This means, the Population of Adansi North District stands at **42,807.60** out of the the 107,019 PHC report.

Growth rate is assumed to be 2.1 % and will remain constant throughout the projected period.

With the 2.1 % population growth rate projection for the four (4) year period, the following variables have been considered.

$$P_1 = \text{Current population}$$

P_0 = Previous population

r = Rate of Growth

t = Time in years

e = Exponent (constant)

$$P_1 = P_0 * e^{(r*t)}$$

The projected population for (2018-2021) is shown in table 3.1 while Table 3.2 illustrates the projected population of ten (10) largest communities.

Table 3. 1: Projected Population of District from 2018-2021

| Year | Male | Female | Total Population |
|------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 2010 | 53,055 | 54,036 | 107,019 |
| 2018 | 25,066 | 25,572 | 50,639 |
| 2019 | 25,597 | 26,115 | 51,712 |
| 2020 | 26,140 | 26,670 | 52,810 |
| 2021 | 26,695 | 27,235 | 53,930 |

Source: District Planning Co-Coordinating Unit August, 2018

The data above shows the population projections for the four (4) years ending 2021. The high population growth rate has implications on population dynamics, the municipal 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.

Table 3. 2: Population of Twenty (20) settlements and their projections from 2018-2021

| No. | Community | Base Year 2010 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-----|------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Akrokerri | 5,539 | 6,552 | 6,691 | 6,833 | 6,978 |
| 2 | Dompoase | 6,038 | 7,142 | 7,294 | 7,448 | 7,607 |
| 3 | Fomena | 4,868 | 5,758 | 5,880 | 6,005 | 6,132 |
| 4 | Kyekyewere | 1,860 | 2,200 | 2,246 | 2,294 | 2,343 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5 | Dadwen | 4,224 | 3,913 | 3,996 | 4,080 | 4,166 |
| 6 | Adomanu | 1,196 | 3,832 | 3,914 | 3,997 | 4,081 |
| 7 | Medoma | 1,909 | 3,524 | 3,599 | 3,676 | 3,754 |
| 8 | Bobriase | 2,860 | 3093 | 3,159 | 3,227 | 3,295 |
| 9 | Kwapia | 2,270 | 2,985 | 3,049 | 3,114 | 3,180 |
| 10 | Old and New Ayaase | 1,983 | 2,975 | 3,039 | 3,103 | 3,169 |

3.3.2 Educational Projections

Table 3. 3: Projected Demand for Teachers at Pre-School Level

| YEAR | SCHOOL POPULATION | EXISTING NO. OF TRAINED TEACHERS | REQUIRED | STRESS |
|-------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------|
| 2018 | 7655 | 42 | 306 | 264 |
| 2019 | 7829 | 264 | 313 | 49 |
| 2020 | 8006 | 49 | 320 | 271 |
| 2021 | 8187 | 271 | 328 | 57 |

Source: GES Dompouse - April, 2018

Table 3. 4: Projected Demand for Teachers at Primary School Level

| YEAR | SCHOOL POPULATION | EXISTING NO. OF TRAINED TEACHERS | REQUIRED | STRESS |
|-------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------|
| 2018 | 17,943 | 329 | 513 | 184 |
| 2019 | 18,295 | 184 | 523 | 339 |
| 2020 | 18,660 | 339 | 533 | 194 |
| 2021 | 19,034 | 194 | 544 | 350 |

Source: GES Dompouse - April, 2018

Table 3. 5: Projected Demand for Teachers at Junior High School Level

| YEAR | SCHOOL POPULATION | EXISTING NO. OF TRAINED TEACHERS | REQUIRED | STRESS |
|-------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------|
| 2018 | 6,167 | 340 | 247 | -93 |
| 2019 | 6,338 | -93 | 254 | 161 |
| 2020 | 6,513 | 161 | 261 | 100 |
| 2021 | 6,693 | 100 | 268 | 168 |

Source: GES Dompouse - April, 2018

Table 3. 6: Projected Demand for School Buildings

| YEAR | TOTAL NO. OF SCHOOLS (KG, PRIM. JHS) | EXISTING NO OF SCHOOLS WITH BUILDINGS | STRESS |
|--------------|---|--|---------------|
| 2018 | 220 | 116 | 104 |
| 2019 | 223 | | |
| 2020 | 227 | | |
| 2021 | 231 | | |
| TOTAL | 901 | | |

Source: GES Dompouse - April, 2018

Table 3. 7: Projected Demand for Pupils Furniture

| YEAR | TOTAL NO. OF ENROLMENT (KG. PRIM. JHS) | EXISTING NO OF CHAIRS WITH TABLES | STRESS |
|-------------|---|--|---------------|
| 2018 | 31765 | 7325 | 24,440 |
| 2019 | 32466 | - | |
| 2020 | 33183 | - | |
| 2021 | 33916 | - | |

Source: GES Dompase - April, 2018

From Table 3.3, the demand for professional teachers in Pre-schools in the district is more acute than that of Primary schools for the year 2018, as many as 306 trained teachers were required to handle the 7655 children in the 74 Pre-schools, only 42 trained teachers are tasked and 513 trained teachers were required to handle the 17,943 pupils in the 81 primary schools, 329 trained teachers are engaged.

This is based on the national norm for application of Educational resources which is 25 children to a teacher in Pre-school and 35 pupils to one teacher in primary school.

Out of the above mentioned figures of 306 and 513 trained teachers required in Pre-schools and primary schools, 42 and 329 are in the district with a shortage of 264 and 184 respectively. Though there are 371 untrained teachers filling some of the gaps, there is the urgent need to replace them with more qualified ones since it is the desire of the district to have quality education for the children.

At the J.S.S. level, the situation is encouraging since the number of teachers handling the J.S.S. level is almost equal to the national quota. The problem we have is the unwillingness of the teachers to accept postings to the rural areas. This has resulted in many of the teachers commuting to school from nearby towns daily.

From Table 3.6, there are 220 schools (Pre-schools, Primary and J.S.S) in the district. Out of this 116 of them have permanent buildings and another 712 of them attend classes in temporary structures. In 2009 when schools are expected to increase by fifteen percent, 86 schools or more will have no permanent structures if measures are not taken to address the anomaly.

Of much concern is the furniture situation in the schools. From Table 3.7, only 7,325 pupils in Pre-school, primary and J.S.S. have access to chairs with tables. The implication is that as many as 24,440 pupils learn without chairs and tables.

3.3. 3 Health Projection

DOCTOR / POPULATION RATIO AT NATIONAL LEVEL (1:20,000)

Table 3. 8 Projected Demand for Doctors

| YEAR | POPULATION | EXISTING NO. OF DOCTORS | REQUIRED | STRESS |
|------|------------|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 2018 | 120,000 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 2019 | 122,413 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| 2020 | 124,890 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| 2021 | 127,431 | 3 | 6 | 3 |

Source: District Directorate of Health Services, Fomena 2018.

Table 3. 9: Projected Health Needs

| No. | Type of facility/ personnel | Standard | Existing No. of facilities & personnel | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------|--|--------|------|---------|---------|------|---------|---------|------|---------|---------|------|---------|
| | | | | Pop | Req. | backlog | Pop | Req. | backlog | Pop | Req. | backlog | Pop | Req. | backlog |
| 1 | Hospital | 1:75,000 | 6 | 139615 | 2 | +4 | 142,578 | 2 | +4 | 145,604 | 2 | +4 | 148,694 | 2 | +4 |
| 2 | Health centre | 1:10,000 | 1 | 139615 | 14 | 13 | 142,578 | 14 | 13 | 145,604 | 15 | 14 | 148,694 | 15 | 14 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----|--------|----|----|---------|----|----|---------|----|----|---------|----|----|
| 3 | Clinic | 1:5000 | 7 | 139615 | 28 | 21 | 142,578 | 29 | 22 | 145,604 | 29 | 22 | 148,694 | 30 | 23 |
| 4 | No. of Doctors | 1:20,000 | 12 | 139615 | 7 | +5 | 142,578 | 7 | +5 | 145,604 | 7 | +5 | 148,694 | 7 | +5 |

Source: ANDA District Planning Coordinating Unit construct, December 2018

3.3.4 Water and Sanitation Projections

Table 3. 10: Projected Demand for Bore-Holes

| YEAR | POPULATION | EXISTING BORE-HOLE | REQUIREMENT | STRESS |
|------|------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|
| 2018 | 50,639 | 139 | 170 | 31 |
| 2019 | 51,712 | 61 | 318 | 287 |
| 2020 | 52,810 | 257 | 326 | 69 |
| 2021 | 53,930 | 78 | 334 | 256 |

3.3.5 Agricultural Projections

Table 3. 11: Aea Farmer Ratio & Requirements 2018– 2021

| NO. | YEA R | DISTRICT POPULAT ION | FARMERS POPULAT ION AT 77% | ANNUAL FARMER POPULATION INCREASE | AEA FARMER RATIO (20 AEA'S) | REQUIREMENTS | |
|-----|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | EXTRA AEA'S AT 1:2000 | TOTAL AEA'S NEEDED |
| 1. | 2018 | 50,639 | 71,483 | - | 1:3,575 | 16 | 36 |
| 2. | 2019 | 51,712 | 73,341 | 1,858 | 1:3,667 | 17 | 37 |
| 3. | 2020 | 52,810 | 75,248 | 1,907 | 1:3,763 | 18 | 38 |
| 4. | 2021 | 53,930 | 77,204 | 1,956 | 1:3,861 | 19 | 39 |

3.4 SUMMARY OF SERVICE PROJECTIONS

Essential services in the district including education, health, agriculture, water, staff accommodation, job creation, banking among others are projected from 2018 to 2021.

Projections for these services from the period of 2018-2021 are indicated in the table below.

Table 3. 12: Key Essential Services in the District

| Sector | Existing No. of Services | Required | Backlog | Remarks |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--|
| Education | | | | |
| No. of educational facilities | | | | |
| KG Classroom Block (Pre-school) | 29 | 60 | 31 | Resources are required to provide more infrastructure and to recruit more teachers |
| Primary Classroom Block | 31 | 72 | 41 | |
| JHS Classroom Block | 29 | 72 | 43 | |
| SHS | 3 | 4 | 1 | |
| Teacher's Bungalow | | | | |
| No. of Teachers | | | | |
| KG | 42 | 274 | 232 | |
| Primary | 329 | 587 | 258 | |
| JHS | 340 | 403 | 63 | |
| SHS | 186 | 201 | 15 | |
| Health | | | | |
| No. of health facilities | | | | |
| Hospital | 1 | | | Additional health infrastructures and personnel are required |
| Health centres | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| CHPS compound | 1 | 11 | 8 | |
| Doctors | 1 | 8 | 7 | |
| Nurses | 67 | 2 | 1 | |
| | | 200 | 133 | |
| Boreholes | 139 | 291 | 152 | 152 additional boreholes required |

| | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|---------|---|
| Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trunk roads (in km) - Urban Roads (in km) - Feeder roads (in km) | 384.32 | 434.32 | 50 | 50km new roads need to constructed |
| Public Latrines | 32 | 40 | 8 | - |
| Police station / Post Police Personnel | 3 16 | 7 50 | 4 34 | Additional police posts and police personnel are required |
| Circuit courts | 1 | 1 | - | |
| Banks | 3 | 5 | 3 | Additional banks required |
| Communities with Electricity | 43 | 43 | - | - |
| Agriculture Extension Officer farmer ratio | 1:5,426 | 1:600 | 148 | 148 Extension officers are required |
| Farm sizes per farmer | 5 acres | 10 acres | 5 acre | - |
| Active farmer groups | 45 | 90 | 45 | - |
| Processing facilities | 8 | 18 | 10 | - |
| Number of zones | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |

| | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Number of operational areas | 13 | 15 | 2 | - |
| Job Creation | | | | |
| Youth employed by Youth Employment Agency (YEA) | 137 | 1,164 | 1,027 | - |
| Sanitation | | | | Resources are required to improve sanitation |
| Sanitation Guards | 8 | 20 | 12 | |
| Public Latrines | 12 | 44 | 32 | |
| Bulk Containers | 7 | 20 | 13 | |
| VIP Latrines | 1,100 | 4,100 | 3,000 | |
| Land Fill Site | 1 | 5 | 4 | |
| Staff Accommodation (Bungalows) | 14 | 10 | +4 | |
| Layout | 2 | 11 | 9 | |

3.5 ADOPTED THEMES, GOALS, ISSUES, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES

The Table below Depicts the Adopted Development Dimension, Goals, Development Issues, Objectives, and Strategies adopted from the National Medium-Term Development Plan Policy Framework-2018-2021.

3.5.1 Economic Development

Table 3. 13: Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society

| ISSUES | KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIES |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others | 1.2 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | 1.2.1 Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Target 16.6,17.1) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources | 2.2.1 Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials | 2.2.2 Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw material (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice. (SDG Target 2.3,2.4,2c) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited local participation in economic development | 1.1 Pursue flagship industrial development 1.2 initiatives | 1.2.1 Implement One district, one factory initiative (9.2,9.3,9.4,9.b,9c) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to credit by SMEs | 1.3 Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development | Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Target 8.3,2.9.3) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | 1.4 Improve production efficiency and yield | 4.3.1 Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs (SDG Target 2.5,2a) 4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 4.3.6 Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Target 2.3,2.4) |

| ISSUES | KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIES |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of credit for agriculture | 1.5 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | 4.6.3 Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system | 4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | 4.7.3 Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry for development (SDG Target 2.3) 4.7.6 Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor tourism infrastructure and Services | 6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | 6.1.1 Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) 6.1.5 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) |

3.5.2 Social Development

Table 3. 14: Goal Two: Create opportunities for all

| KEY ISSUES | POLICY OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIES |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels | 1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | 1.1.1 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations | 1.2 Strengthen school management systems | 1.2.1 Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Target 4.7,4c) 1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4c) |

| KEY ISSUES | POLICY OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIES |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Poor quality of healthcare services | <p>2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p> | <p>2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Target 1.2,1.3,3.1,3.2, 3.3,3.8,16.6)</p> <p>2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)</p> <p>2.1.6 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG Target (1.2,1.3,3.1,3.7,3.8,16 2.1.6)Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Target 1.3,3c)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases. | <p>2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p> | <p>2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services (SDG Target 3.1,3.2)</p> <p>2.3.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs | <p>2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs</p> | <p>2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Target 3.3,3.7)</p> |

| KEY ISSUES | POLICY OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIES |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups • Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) | infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | <p>2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB (SDG Target 3.3,3.7)</p> <p>2.4.4 Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>2.4.5 Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak management of population issues • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services | 4.1 Improve population management | 4.1.1 Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17,18) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative impact of climate variability and change | 1.1 Promote sustainable water resource development and management | 1.1.1 Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities. |

| KEY ISSUES | POLICY OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIES |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells | 5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | 5.1.3 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitation and waste management | 5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | 5.2.2 Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17) 5.2.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Target 16.6,16b) 5.2.15 Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions (SDG Target 11.6) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of poverty | 6.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions | 6.1.2 Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies | 7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | 7.1.9 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Target 4.1,4.2,16.6,16b) 7.1.10 Increase awareness on child protection (SDG Target 5.3,16.2,16.3) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities | 9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women. | 9.2.9 Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to |

| KEY ISSUES | POLICY OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIES |
|---|---|---|
| | | information and other forms of support. (SDG Target 1.4,5c) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups | <p>10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</p> | <p>10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Target 1.3,5.4,10.4)</p> <p>10.1.13 Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Target 5.4)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment | <p>12.2 Promote the creation of decent jobs</p> | <p>12.2.7 Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Target 8.3,8.6)</p> <p>6.1.2 Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs (SDG Target 8.3)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth | <p>13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p> | <p>13.1.7 Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (SDG Target 4.4,8.3)</p> |

| KEY ISSUES | POLICY OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIES |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines | 14.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational development | 14.2.9 Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools sports competition (SDG Target 4.7) |

3.5.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Table 3. 15: Goal Three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

| KEY ISSUES | POLICY OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIES |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources | 6.1 Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion | 6.1.1 Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture (SDG Targets 15.2,15.3,16.6) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response | 8.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | 8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d,13.3) 8.1.4 Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d,11.5,11b,16.6) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Rapid deterioration of roads | 9.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | 9.1.4 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3,11.2) |

| KEY ISSUES | POLICY OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIES |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network | 12.2 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system | Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4,7.1) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure | 15.1 Promote proper maintenance culture | 16.1.5 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Targets 9.a) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumbersome land acquisition process | 16.1 Develop efficient land administration and management system | 16.1.5 Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Targets 9.2) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations | 17.1 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | 17.1.5 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6,16. a) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services | 18.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas | 18.1.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1b,6.1,6.2,11.1,11a) |

3.5.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Table 3. 16: Goal Four: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

| KEY ISSUES | POLICY OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIES |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective sub-district structures | 2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization | 2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation | 2.2 Improve decentralised planning | 2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 2.2.2 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) 2.2.3 Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17) 2.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16a) |

| KEY ISSUES | POLICY OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIES |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation | 2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization | 2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting | 2.5 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels | 2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Targets 16.7) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development | 9.1 Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development | 9.1.5 Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7,16.10,17.14,17.17) |

CHAPTER FOUR

FORMULATION OF COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The broad composite Programmes of Action (PoA) covering the four (4) - year planning period have been presented accordingly under each National Goal. These consist of prioritized set of proposed activities that were considered essential to the attainment of the Medium-Term Development Plan goal and objectives, their location, indicators, timetable for implementation, indicative budget among others. This is done to clearly spell out what's and how it would take to manifest a project or a programme geared towards an objective, within a given limited funds.

Table 4. 1: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District Assembly

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Objective | Adopted strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/impact indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget (GHC) | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONOR | Lead | Collaborating |
| Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | Eliminate revenue collection leakages | Economic Development | General Administration | Train Revenue Collectors | | | | | | 25,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | Finance Department & Internal Audit | Central Administration |
| | | | | Prosecute tax defaulters | | | | | | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | Finance Department & Internal Audit | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials | Introduce a program of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw material eg. vegetables cassava, maize, | Economic Development | Agricultural Service and Management | Provide support for Rice Extension Programme | Number of rice farmers supported | | | | | 140,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | Department of Agriculture | 1.Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) 2. Central Administration |
| | | | | Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs | Number of farmers benefited from the programme | | | | | 250,000.00 | | 250,000.00 | Department of Agriculture | Central Administration |

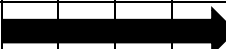

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | cashew, rice etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pursue flagship industrial developme nt initiatives | Impleme nt One district, one factory initiative | | | Provide support for One District – One Factory | Amount of money used to support the program me | | | | | 400, 000.00 | | 400,000. 00 | Central Administra tion | Private Investors |
| Support Entreprene urs-hip and SME Developm ent | Merge National Board for Small- Scale Industrie s (NBSSI) and Rural | Economi c Develop ment | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Developm ent | Support 100 SMEs to Access REDF and Matchin g Grant Fund Loans | Number of SMEs that access the REDF Fund | | | | | 20,000.00 | | 200,000. 00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Enterprises Project (REP and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services | | | | Organize 10 Basic Technology Improvement Training for Artisans and Processors | Number of Artisans and processors benefited from the programme | | | | | 20,000.00 | 8,900.00 | 100,000.00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| | | | | Organize 10 Workshops to Educate SMEs On Systematic | Number of workshops organised | | | | | 20,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 24,000.00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|-----------|----------|-----------|---------------------------|---|
| | | | | Formalization | | | | | | | | | |
| Improve production efficiency and yield | Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs | Economic Development | Agricultural Service and Management | Educate and Train Consumers on Food Fortification to improve Balance Diet | Percentage of consumers who benefited from the program | → | | | 24,000.00 | | 55,392.00 | Department of Agriculture | 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration |
| | | | | Conduct Field Enumeration and Yield Studies | Number of field enumeration and yield studies | → | | | 8,000.00 | 6,800.00 | 40,000.00 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | of Major Crops | conducted | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Organize Annual Stakeholders Forum/Planning Session and District Agricultural Development Unit (DADU) Technical Review Meeting | Number of stakeholder forums and DADU meetings held | | | | | 12,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 50,000.00 | Department of Agriculture | 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Reinvigorate extension services | | | Undertake Home and Farm Visit by Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) | Number of home and farm visits embarked upon | | | | | 60,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 44,996.00 | Department of Agriculture | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| | | | | Disseminate and sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value | Percentage of farmers benefited from the programme | | | | | | | 40,000.00 | | 40,000.00 |

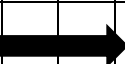
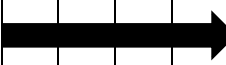
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|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | Chain Concept | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Identify, Update and Disseminate existing Technological and Production Packages | Proportion of farmers benefited from the technological and production packages |  | | | 16,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | Department of Agriculture | 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration | |
| | Promote commercial and block farming | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Promote the Production and Consumption of High Quality | Percentage of people benefited from the programme |  | | | 24,000.00 | | | Department of Agriculture | Central Administration | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|--|--|--------------------------------|---|
| | | | | Protein Maize | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Train Twenty (40) Youth Groups on Non- Tradition al Agricult ure (Grass Cutter, Rabbit Etc.) | Number of youth groups trained | | | | | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Ashanti Developme nt |
| | | | | Establish 150,000 Oil palm seedlings for | Number of demonstr ations and | | | | | | | | | 300,000.0 0 | | | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|-------------------|--|--|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | farmers and good management to cover 2500 acres | livestock farms established | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Supervise Field Work and Management monthly | Number of field works organised | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | 10,000.00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| | | | | Construct District Agriculture & Veterinary Office with | District Agriculture Office constructed | | | | | 250,000.00 | | | | Department of Agriculture | MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | landscaping and disability friendly | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Organize Appropriate Staff Training | Number of training organized | → | | | | 20,000.00 | | 20,000.00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start- | Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | Link Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources | Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source | → | | | | 20,000.00 | | | Business Advisory Centre (BAC) | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| | | | | Provide Start-Up Kits to Artisans | Number of artisans provided with | → | | | | 20,000.00 | | 60,000.00 | Business Advisory Centre (BAC) | Ministry of Trade and Industry |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----------|----------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | up capital | | | | start-up kits | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Carry out Disease Surveillance and Vaccinate Livestock, of Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases | Number of livestock vaccinated | | | | | 16,000.00 | | | Department of Agriculture | Central Administration |
| | | | | Monitor Crops and Livestock Diseases. | Number of monitoring exercise | | | | | 20,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 20,000.00 | Department of Agriculture | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|------------|----------|------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | organize d | | | | | | | | | |
| Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector | Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | Construct 5NO.Lorry station at Fomena, Akrokerr i Dompoa se Dadwen Kyekye were | Modern lorry park constructed |  | | | | 500,000.00 | | 40,000.00 | Central Administration | 1. Private Investors, 2. Community Members |
| | Mainstream tourism development in district develop | | | Identify and Develop Tourism Potentials in the District | Number of tourist site identified and developed |  | | | | 100,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 100,000.00 | Central Administration | 1. Private Investors, 2. Community Members |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| ment plans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

SUB – TOTAL = GHC3,963,088.00 GoG = 2,325,000.00 IGF = 73,700.00 DONOR = 1,564,388.00

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all

| Adopted Objectives | Adopted strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome /impact indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget (GHC) | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|---|--|-------------------------|--|--|---|------------|------|------|------|-------------------------|-----|------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONOR | Lead | Collaborating |
| Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in | Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels | Social Service Delivery | Education, Youth and Sports Management | Construct 10No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with disability friendly | Number of 3-Unit classroom blocks constructed and completed | | | | | 700,000.00 | | 550,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |

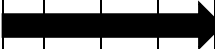

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| quality education at all levels | | | | and landscaping | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Construct 5No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities with landscaping | Number of 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehabilitate 5No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with disability | Number of 3-Unit classroom rehabilitated | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|-----|---|
| | | | | friendly and landscaping | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Complete 2No. 6-Unit Toilet at Schools with landscaping. | Number of 6-Unit Toilet at schools completed | | | | | | | | | 80,000.00 | | | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |
| | | | | Construct 2No. Staff Bungalows for Assembly Staff and Teachers with disability | Number of Staff Bungalows constructed | | | | | | | | | 400,000.00 | | | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----|---|
| | | | | friendly facility and landscaping | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strengthen school management systems | Enhance quality of teaching and learning | Social Service Delivery | Education, Youth and Sports Management | Support to Monitoring and Supervision of Teaching and Learning Activities in Schools. | Monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning activities supported | | | | | 40,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |
| | | | | Support to STME, Girl-Child, Early Childhood | STME, Girl-Child, Early Childhood | | | | | 50,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration |



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|-----|---|
| | | | | Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes supported | | | | | | | | | 2. Ministry of Education | | | |
| | | | | Procure Office Equipment for GES | Number of Office Equipment procured | → | | | | | | 50,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |
| | | | | Organize In-Service Training Workshop | Number of in-Service Training Workshop for | → | | | | | | 20,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 6,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------|--|--|------------------|-----|---|
| | | | | p for Teachers | Teachers organised | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials | | | | Procure Dual Desk and Mono Desk, | Number of Dual Desk and Mono Desk procured | | | | | 150,000.00 | | | 40,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |
| | | | | Provide support for the Protection of School Lands | Number of School Lands Protected | | | | | 100,000.00 | | | | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |
| | | | | Procure Teaching and Learning Materials | Number of teaching and Learning Materials procured | | | | | 60,000.00 | | | 20,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|----------------|--|--|---|----------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | Accelerate implementation of (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care | Social Services Delivery | Health Service | Construct 3No.CHPS Compound and landscaping | Number of CHPs Compound constructed |  | 400,000.0 0 | | 80,000.0 0 | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration |
| | Expand and equip health facilities | | | Complete Wioso Health Centre with disability friendly facility and | Wioso Health Centre completed and in use |  | 150,000.0 0 | | | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration |


| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | | landscaping | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Conversion of Old garage structure into Health Center(Male and Female Ward) | Number of 2-Unit Semi-Detached Staff Bungalow with complete d | | | | | 200,000.00 | | 300,000.00 | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration |
| | | | | Construct 3No. 2-Unit Semi-Detached Staff Bungalows for Health Staff with | Number of 2-Unit Semi-Detached constructed | | | | | 300,000.00 | | 450,000.00 | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | | disability friendly facility and landscaping | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Monitor the implementation of Free Maternal health care and immunization programme | No of Pregnant women accessing free maternal health care increased | | | | | 50,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration |
| | | | | Organize Health Promotio | Training reports | | | | | 20,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | District Health | 1. Ministry of Health |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | | | n / Education program me in the District | | | | | | | Directorat e | 2. Central Administrati on | |
| | | | | Refurbish Health facilities with disability friendly facility and landscapi ng at Adomanu and Wioso | Adomanu and Wioso health facilities refurbish ed | | | | 100,000.0  | | District Health Directorat e | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on | |
| Ensure affordable, equitable, | Strenght en the district | | | Organize 12 Training | Number of training | | | |  | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | District Health | 1. Ministry of Health |

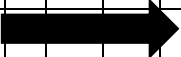
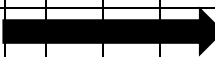
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|---|---|--|--|---|--|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|---|--|
| <p>easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> | <p>and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy</p> | | | <p>workshops for CHEWs to Provide Support to Women of Reproductive Age.</p> | <p>workshop organised</p> | | | | | | | Directorate | 2. Central Administration | |
| | <p>Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)</p> | | | <p>Renovate Office Accommodation for NHIS</p> | <p>Office accommodation for NHIS renovated</p> | | | | | | | 150,000.00 | <p>1. District Health Directorate 2. NHIS</p> | <p>1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration</p> |
| | <p>Expand and</p> | | | | <p>Organize HIV &</p> | <p>Number of HIV &</p> | | | | | | | 20,000.00 | <p>District Health</p> |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes | | | AIDS Counselling and Testing (HCT) Programme Quarterly | AIDS Counselling & Testing (HCT) programmes organised | | | | | | | Directorate | 2. Central Administration |
| | Intensify education to reduce stigmatization | | | Support to HIV& AIDS Programme (DAC & DRMT Meetings And Monitoring) | HIV& AIDS Programme supported | | | | | 60,000.00 | | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration |
| | Intensify behaviour | | | Organize Training | Number of | | | | | 16,000.00 | 10,000.00 | District Health | 1. Ministry of Health |

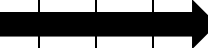
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|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | ral change strategies especiall y for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB | | | Worksho ps on Behaviou ral Change for HIV&AI DS High Risk Groups | training workshop organised on Behaviou ral Change for HIV& AIDS | | | | | | | Directorat e | 2. Central Administrati on |
| | Strength en collabora tion among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and | | | Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage. | Percentag e of sexually active people benefited from family planning usage | | | |  8,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 10,000.00 | District Health Directorat e | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------------------------|--|
| | reproductive health programmes | | Procure Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables | Number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured | → | 20,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration |
| | Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCT HIV) | | Organise quarterly public education on the prevention of MTCT HIV | Number of public education organised on MTCT HIV | → | 16,000.00 | | | District Health Directorate | Ministry of Health |
| | Ensure access to | | Educate HIV/AIDS | Number of | → | 20,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 10,000.00 | District Health | Ministry of Health |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|--|------------------|---------------|--|
| | Antiretroviral Therapy | | | So people to access Antiretroviral Therapy | beneficiaries of ART | | | | | | | Directorate | | |
| Improve population management | Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely | Management and Administration | Planning and Budget | Provide support to data collection, compilation and management. | Amount of money spent on data collection, compilation and management | | | | 20,000.00 | | | 10,000.00 | Planning Unit | 1. Statistical Service 2. National Population Council |


| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--|--|---|---|------------------|------------------|-----|-------------|--|--|--|
| | demographic data | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote sustainable water resource development and management | Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution | Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation and Management | Desilt Rivers and Drains | Number of rivers and drains desilted |  | 50,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | Works Dept. | 1. NADMO 2. Environmental Health Unit | | |
| | | | | Organize Tree Planting in the Schools Towns and Villages | Number tree planting exercise organised |  | 80,000.00 | | GES | NADMO | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|------------|--|------------|---|--|
| | from human activities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems | Infrastructure Delivery And Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 20No. Boreholes with landscaping | Number of Boreholes constructed | → | | | 450,000.00 | | 350,000.00 | District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) | CWSA |
| Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation | | | Partner with NGOs and Private Investors to Construct 6No. Publi | Number of Public and Household Latrines constructed | → | | | 400,000.00 | | 400,000.00 | Central Administration | 1. Ashanti Development 2. Private Investors |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|----------|--|--|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | n services | | | c Latrines and 2,000 No. Household Latrines with disability friendly facilities and landscaping | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' by-laws on sanitation | Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation and Management | Daily Premises Inspection and Interaction with Landlords | Number of inspections with report conducted |  | | | 8,000.00 | | | | Environmental Health Unit | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|-----------|--|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | Bins and 6No. Bulk Refuse Container) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Acquire Site For Liquid Waste Disposal | Number of sites acquired for liquid waste disposal | → | | | 50,000.00 | | | | 1. Environm ental Health Unit 2. Central Administr ation | 1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd. |
| Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimension s | Empowe r the vulnerabl e to access basic | Social service Delivery | Social Welfare and Communi ty Developm ent | Expand Micro Credit Facilities to ten (10) Communi ties | Number of beneficia ries | → | | | 60,000.00 | | 150,000. 00 | | 1. Ashanti Developm ent 2. BAC | 1. Ministry of Trade and Industries 2. Rural Banks |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|------------|--|------------|--|------------------------|
| | necessities of life | | | Form Child Development Clubs in 20 Schools | Number of Child Development clubs formed | → | 8,000.00 | | | Social Welfare and Community Development Dept. | Central Administration |
| Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools eg. the School Feeding | | | Provide support to School Feeding Programme | School Feeding Programme supported | → | 400,000.00 | | 400,000.00 | GES | Central Administration |


| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | Violence Act Etc in 12 Communi ties | Domestic Violence Act | | | | | | | | | |
| Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the | Social Service Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Support activities against Child labour in various Communi ties and Train LEAP Communi ty Focal Persons (LFP) in | Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained |  | | | 30,000.00 | | 50,000.00 | Communit y Developm ent and Social Welfare | 1. Central Administrati on 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|---------------------|------------------------|
| | graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme | | | Child Protection | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention | | | Expand Hardship Funds To Needy People In Five (5) Selected Villages | Number of people benefited from Hardship Funds | | | | | 10,000.00 | | 72,000.00 | Ashanti Development | Central Administration |



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|--|--|------------------|-----|---|
| | program mes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerabl e groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote economic empower ment of women. | Encoura ge women artisans and other tradesme n, including farmers to form associati | | Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen | Number of women artisan and tradesme n supported | | | | | 40,000.00 | | | | 40,000.00 | BAC | 1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Central Administrati on |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|------------|-----------|-----|--|------------------------|--|
| | ons for easy access to information and other forms of support. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country | Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self | | | Provide credit support to PWD | Number of beneficiaries to credit facilities | → | | | 160,000.00 | | | Community Development and Social Welfare | Central Administration | |
| Promote the creation of | Develop and promote | | | Provide support to skill | Number of people trained to | → | | | 24,000.00 | 40,000.00 | BAC | 1. Ministry of Trade and Industry | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|
| decent jobs | schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship | | | training, internship and modern apprenticeship | acquire skills | | | | | | | | | | | | 2. NBSSI | |
| Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, | | | Provide support for the employment of the youth | Number of Youth employed under YEA | | | | | 40,000.00 | | | | | | | YEA | Ministry of employment and labour relation |


| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|------------------|--|--|-----|------------------------|--|
| | including promotion of entrepreneurial skills | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Build capacity for sports and recreation and development | Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools sports competition | Social Services Delivery | Education, Youth and Sports Management | Provide support to sports in schools and sponsorship to students | Number of sporting activities supported and students sponsored |  | | | 72,000.00 | | | GES | Central Administration | |
| SUB – TOTAL = GHC10,791,000.00 GoG = 7,118,000.00 IGF = 102,000.00 DONOR = 3,571,000.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

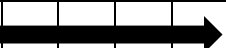


| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|------------|------|------|------|-------------------------|-----|-----------|-----------------------|--|
| Adopted District Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/impact indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget (GHC) | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONOR | Lead | Collaborating |
| Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion | Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt | Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation and Management | Support re-forestation program | Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed | | | | | 30,000.00 | | 40,000.00 | Forestry Commission | 1. District Assembly 2. Beneficiary Communities |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|------------------------|
| | less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and | | | Formation and Inauguration of Disaster Volunteer Groups | Number of Disaster Volunteers Group formed |  | | | | 20,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 20,000.00 | NADMO | Central Administration |
| | | | | Establish Community Emergency | Number of Community |  | | | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 20,000.00 | NADMO | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|-----------|----------|--|-------|-------------------------------|--|
| | disaster risk reduction | | | cy Operatio n Centres | Emergen cy Operatio n Centres establish ed | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Organize Meetings for Disaster Voluntee r Groups (DVGs) | Number of Disaster Voluntee r Groups meetings organise d | → | | | 10,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | NADMO | Central Administrati on | |
| | Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management | Environmental and Sanitation Management | Disaster prevention and Management | Organize Meetings and Seminars on Disaster Risk | Number of Meetings and Seminars on Reductio | → | | | 60,000.00 | 7,000.00 | | NADMO | Central Administrati on | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | ment Organisa tion (NADM O) to perform its functions effectivel y | | | Reductio n Action Plan for Relevant Stakehol ders. Eg DVGs | n Action Plan for Relevant Stakehol der organise d | | | | | | | | | |
| Improve efficiency and effectiven ess of road transport infrastruct ure and services | Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultu ral | | Infrastruct ure Developm ent | Reshaping, spot improve ment and tarring of selected feeder roads in the District with | Kilometr es of roads rehabilita ted and tarred in the District | | | | | 900,000.0 0 | 20,000.0 0 | 100,000 .00 | 1. Feeder Roads 2. Highways | Ministry of Roads and Transports |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| | producti on and tourism. | | | landscapi ng | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensure efficient transmissi on and distributio n system | Revise self- help- electricit y project and use means- testing approach es to enable the poor to connect to the national grid | | Infrastruct ure Developm ent | Extend electricit y to communi ties without light and supply low tension poles and bulbs to newly develope d areas. | Number of communi ties benefited from electricit y extensio n and supply of poles and bulbs |  | | | 500,000.0 0 | 20,000.0 0 | 100,000 .00 | 1. Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) 2. District Assembly | Ministry of Energy and Petroleum |



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Promote proper maintenance culture | Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure | Management and Administration | Infrastructure Development | Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Facilities Quarterly | Number of Assembly Facilities maintained |  | | | | 200,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | Works Dept. | Central Administration |
| | | | General Administration | Maintain Office Vehicles and Equipment Quarterly | Number of office vehicles and equipment maintained |  | | | | 300,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | Works Dept. | Central Administration |
| Develop efficient land administration | Promote creation of land banks for | Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation and | Acquire Land Banks for | Number of hectares of land |  | | | | 50,000.00 | | 30,000.00 | Spatial planning department | 1. Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------|
| tion and management system | industrial and business parks and enclaves nationwide | | Management | development projects | banks acquired | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.Traditional Rulers |
| Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management | | | 1.Provide financial support to street naming project 2. Organise public education on development | Number of financial support provided to spatial planning | | | | | 50,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 80,000.00 | Spatial planning department | 1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | nationwide | | | ment control | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhance quality of life in rural areas | Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. | | Infrastructure Development | Provide support to the construction of low-cost houses with landscaping for Assembly Staff | Number of low-cost houses constructed | | | | | 300,000.00 | | 300,000.00 | State Housing co-operation | District Assembly |
| SUB -TOTAL = GHC 3,205,000.00 | | | | | | | | | | 2,428,000.00 | 107,000.00 | 670,000.00 | | |

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|---|--|------|------|------|-------------------------|------------|-------|---|--|
| Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget (GHC) | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONOR | Lead | Collaborating |
| Deepen political and administrative decentralisation | Strengthen sub-district structures | Management and Administration | General Administration | Support to District Sub-Structure | Number of District Sub-Structures supported | → | | | | 100,000.00 | 20,000.00 | - | 1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept. | Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development |
| | | | | Construct 2No. Area Council Block with | | Number of Area Council Block constructed | → | | | | 300,000.00 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|--|--|------------|---|--|
| | | | | disability friendly and landscaping | | | | | | | | | Development | | | | | |
| | | | | Construct 1No. ICT center with disability friendly facility and landscaping for Fomena Nursing Training School | ICT center constructed and in use | | | | | | | | 400,000.00 | | | 300,000.00 | 1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept. | Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|-------------------|--|------------------|---|--|
| | | | | Construct 2No. Junior staff bungalows with disability friendly and landscaping | Number of Junior staff bungalow constructed | | |  | 320,000.00 | | 80,000.00 | 1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept. | Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development |
| | | | | Rehabilitate 1No. DCE's bungalow with disability friendly and landscaping | Construction of DCE Bungalow completed | | |  | 100,000.00 | | - | 1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept. | Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|---|--|
| | | | | Construct 3no. satellite markets at Dadwen, Kyekye were and Kwapia | Markets constructed and in use | → | | | | 400,000.00 | | 400,000.00 | Central Administration | Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development |
| | | | | Complete 1no. 2storey District Assembly's Administration block | Administration block completed and in use | → | | | | 200,000.00 | | - | 1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept. | Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development |
| | | | | Renovate Assembly | Assembly bungalow | → | | | | 320,000.00 | | - | 1. Central Administration | Ministry of Local Government |


| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---|--|
| | | | | bungalows at Akrokerr i renovated and in use | | | | | | | | 2. Works Dept. | nt and Rural Developm ent | |
| | | | | Procure Motor Bikes for the Assembly | Number of Motor Bikes procured for the Assembly | | | | | 360,000.00 | 50,000.00 | - | 1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept. | Ministry of Local Governme nt and Rural Developm ent |
| | | | | Procure Office Vehicle | Office Vehicle procured | | | | | 400,000.00 | 20,000.00 | - | Central Administration | Ministry of Local Governme nt and Rural Developm ent |
| | | | | Cede revenue items to | Rateable items Ceded to | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | Central Administration | 1. Suppliers |


| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------------------|------------------|--|--|------------------------|--|
| | | | | Area Councils | Area Councils | | | | | | | | | 2. Consultants | |
| | | | | Organize site meetings | Site meeting minutes and reports | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | | Central Administration | Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development |
| | | | | Servicing of Assembly meetings | Number of Assembly meetings serviced | | | | | 40,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | | Central Administration | Departments of the Assembly |
| | | | | Maintenance and running cost of official vehicles | Number of office vehicles maintained | | | | | 200,000.00 | 40,000.00 | | | Central Administration | Departments of the Assembly |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | Supply of Building Materials for Self-Help Projects Quarterly | Number of Building Materials supplied for Self-Held Projects | | | | | 310,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 50,000.00 | Central Administration | Traditional Authorities |
| Improve decentralised planning | Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting | Management and Administration | Planning and Budget | Organize Capacity Building Workshop For Staff at the District Level | Number of capacity building workshops organised | | | | | 90,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 20,000.00 | Central Administration | 1. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 2. RCC 3. Consultants |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Support to District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) | District Planning Coordinating Unit supported | | | | | 80,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 4,000,00 | Central Administration | 1. RCC 2. NDPC |
| | | | | Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects | Number of Monitoring and Evaluation Development undertaken | | | | | 100,000.00 | 5,000.00 | - | Central Administration | 1. RCC 2. NDPC |
| | | | | Support to Composite Budget | Number of Composite Budget | | | | | 40,000.00 | 4,000.00 | - | Central Administration | 1. RCC 2. Ministry of Finance |

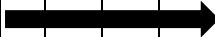
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|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | | Preparati on | preparatio n supported | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning | | | Preparati on of Layouts and Educatio n on planning guideline s | Number of Layouts prepared | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | 50,000.00 | Physical Planning Dept. | 1. Central Administration 2. MLG&RD |
| | | | | Provide support to street naming programme | Number of Towns with their streets named | | | | | 50,000.00 | 5,000.00 | - | | Physical Planning Dept. | 1. Central Administration 2. MLG&RD |
| | Create enabling environ | | | Provide support to Local | Number of LED programm | | | | | 200,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 150,000.00 | | Central Administration | Ministry of Business |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|------------------|------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|
| | ment for the implementation of the (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level | | | Economic Development (LED) | es supported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Development |
| | Ensure implementation of planning and | | | Organise quarterly Public Hearing on Plan | Number of Public Hearing organised |  | | | | 40,000.00 | 12,000.00 | - | Central Administration | 1. Community Members | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) | | | Implementation and Progress Report on Development Projects and Programmes | | | | | | | | | 2. Town and Area Councils | |
| Strengthen fiscal decentralization | Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs | | | Organise pay your levy campaign quarterly | Number of training workshop organised |  | | | | 20,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 20,000.00 | Finance Dept. | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization | | | Revaluation of properties all the communities in the District | Number of communities with their properties re-valuated | | | | | 20,000.0 | 8,000.00 | - | Finance Dept. | Central Administration |
| Improve popular participation at regional and district levels | Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and | Management And Administration | Finance and Revenue | Organize Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing | Number of Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing organised | | | | | 50,000.00 | 10,000.00 | - | Finance Dept. | Central Administration |
| | | | | Construct Police Post/Station with disability | Number of Police Station/Post | | | | | 150,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | Ghana Police Service | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | accountability | | | friendly and landscaping | Constructed | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Provide support to Security | Number of support provided | → | | | | 40,000.00 | 20,000.00 | - | Ghana Police Service | Central Administration | | | | |
| Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes | Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and | | | Support NCCE to organise education and sensitization programmes on the negative effects of | Number of NCCE programmes supported | → | | | | 20,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | NCCE | Information Service Dept. | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|---|---|--|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| | sensitization on the negative effects of corruption | | | corruption | | | | | | | | | |
| Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development | Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes | Management and Administration | Planning and Budget | Organize Community/Public Forum Current Developmental Issues | Number of Community/Public Forum Current Developmental Issues organised |  | | | 80,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 10,000.00 | District Assembly | 1. Traditional Authorities 2. Community Members |

SUB – TOTAL =GHC 5,850,000.00, GoG = 4,465,000.00, IGF = 281,000.00, DONOR = 1,104,000.00

4.2 PRIORITISATION PROGRAMME MATRIX

Prioritisation Programmes/activities matrix involves assessing social, economic, environmental and spatial impacts on the various programmes/activities.

Scores ranging from 0-3 were assigned against each broad activity. The scores were added together and divided by the number of the criteria to obtain the average score.

Where the score is very high, it indicates that the project / activity is a higher priority. A low score will indicate low priority while zero score means not a priority at all in consideration.

Table 4. 2: Prioritisation programme Matrix

| NO. | PROGRAMME | CRITERIA | | | | Total Score | Rank |
|-----|---|--|---|---|--|-------------|------------------|
| | | Social impact (Educational, health, etc.) | Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction) | Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.) | Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region) | | |
| | Projects/Activities | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
| | | Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society | | | | | |
| 1. | Train Revenue Collectors | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 th |
| 2. | Prosecute of tax defaulters | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1.5 | 11 th |
| 3. | 1. Provide support for Rice Extension Programme | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2.3 | 2 nd |
| 4. | 2. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2.5 | 1 st |
| 5. | 1. Provide support for One District – One Factory | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2.3 | 2 nd |
| 6. | Support 100 SMEs to Access REDF And Matching Grant Fund Loans | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 19 th |
| 7. | Organize 16 Basic Technology Improvement Training for Artisans and Processors | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1.8 | 8 th |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|---|---|-----|------------------|
| 8. | Organize 16 Workshops to Educate SMEs On Systematic Formalization | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 11 th |
| 9. | Educate and Train Consumers on Food Fortification to improve Balance Diet | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 11 th |
| 10. | Conduct Field Enumeration and Yield Studies of Major Crops | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 11 th |
| 11. | Organize Annual Stakeholders Forum/Planning Session and District Agricultural Development Unit (DADU) Technical Review Meeting | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0.7 | 24 th |
| 12. | Undertake Home and Farm Visit by Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1.5 | 11 th |
| 13. | Disseminate and sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value Chain Concept | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1.8 | 8 th |
| 14. | Identify, Update and Disseminate existing Technological and Production Packages | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0.7 | 24 th |
| 15. | Promote the Production and Consumption of High Quality Protein Maize | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2.0 | 5 th |
| 16. | Train Twenty (20) Youth Groups on Non-Traditional Agriculture (Grass Cutter, Rabbit Etc.) | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1.5 | 11 th |
| 17. | Establish Demonstrations for Crop and Livestock Farms | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1.2 | 20 th |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|---|---|-----|------------------|
| 18. | Supervise Field Work and Management monthly | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0.8 | 23 rd |
| 19. | Organize Appropriate Staff Training | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 st |
| 20. | Link Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 th |
| 21. | Provide Start-Up Kits to Artisans | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 11 th |
| 22. | Carry out Disease Surveillance and Vaccinate Livestock, of Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2.3 | 2 nd |
| 23. | Monitor Crops and Livestock Diseases. | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1.5 | 11 th |
| 24. | Construct Modern Lorry Park with disability friendly and landscaping at Abasua Mountain | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 21 st |
| 25. | Identify and Develop Tourism Potentials in the District | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1.8 | 8 th |

| | PROGRAMME | CRITERIA | | | | Total Score | Rank | |
|----|--|---|---|---|--|-------------|-----------------|--|
| | | Social impact (Educational, health, etc.) | Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction) | Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.) | Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region) | | | |
| | Projects/Activities | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | |
| | | Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all. | | | | | | |
| 1. | Construction and completion of 10No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with disability friendly and landscaping | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 st | |
| 2. | Construct 5No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities with disability friendly and landscaping | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1.8 | 4th | |
| 3. | Rehabilitate 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with disability friendly and landscaping | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1.8 | 4th | |
| 4. | Complete 2No. 6-Unit Toilet at Schools with disability friendly and landscaping. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1.8 | 4th | |
| 5. | Construct 1No. Staff Bungalows with disability friendly and landscaping for Assembly Staff and Teachers | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.8 | 45th | |
| 6. | Support to Monitoring and Supervision of Teaching and Learning Activities in Schools. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 25th | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|---|---|-----|------------------|
| 7. | Support to STME, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 25 th |
| 8. | Procure Office Equipment | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.8 | 45 th |
| 9. | Organize In-Service Training Workshop for Teachers | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.8 | 45 th |
| 10. | Procure Dual Desk and Mono Desk, | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2.0 | 1 st |
| 11. | Procure Teaching and Learning Materials | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 25 th |
| 12. | Construct 3No.CHPs Compound with disability friendly and landscaping | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1.8 | 4 th |
| 13. | Renovate Wioso Health Centre with disability friendly and landscaping | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 10 th |
| 14. | Conversion of old garage structure into male and female ward at Akrokerri | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1.5 | 10 th |
| 15. | Construct 3No. 2-Unit Semi-Detached Staff Bungalow with disability friendly and landscaping for Health Staff | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1.5 | 10 th |
| 16. | Promote health education in the district | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1.5 | 10 th |
| 17. | Monitor the implementation of Free Maternal health care and immunization programme | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1.5 | 10 th |
| 18. | Refurbish health facilities with disability friendly and landscaping at Adomanu and Wioso | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1.5 | 10 th |
| 19. | Organize 12 Training workshops for CHEWs to Provide Support to Women of Reproductive Age. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 38 th |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|------------------|
| 20. | Renovate Office Accommodation for NHIS | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 25 th |
| 21. | Organize HIV & AIDS Counselling and Testing (HCT) Programme Quarterly | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 25 th |
| 22. | Support to HIV&AIDS Programme (DAC & DRMT Meetings And Monitoring) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 25 th |
| 23. | Organize Training Workshops on Behavioural Change for HIV&AIDS High Risk Groups | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 25 th |
| 24. | Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 25 th |
| 25. | Procure Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 38 th |
| 26. | Organise quarterly public education on the preventions of MTCTHIV | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 25 th |
| 27. | Educate HIV/AIDS people to access Antiretroviral Therapy | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 25 th |
| 28. | Provide support to data collection, compilation and management. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 38 th |
| 29. | Desilt Rivers and Drains | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 38 th |
| 30. | Organize 16 Tree Planting in the Towns and Villages | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1.3 | 25 th |
| 31. | Construct 20No. Boreholes with disability friendly and landscaping | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.3 | 25 th |
| 32. | Partner With NGOs and Private Investors to Construct Public and Household | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1.5 | 10 th |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|---|---|-----|--------------------|
| | Latrines in Public Places with disability friendly and landscaping. | | | | | | |
| 33. | Daily Premises Inspection and Interaction with Landlords | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.8 | 45 th |
| 34. | Sanitation Improvement Package | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 10 th |
| 35. | National Fumigation | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 10 th |
| 36. | Support to Waste Management (eg. Evacuation of Refuse, Procure 50No Waste Bins and 6No. Bulk Refuse Container) | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 10 th |
| 37. | Acquire Site For Liquid Waste Disposal | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1.5 | 10 th h |
| 38. | Expand Micro Credit Facilities to Seven (7) Communities | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1.5 | 10 th |
| 39. | Support activities against Child labour in the Communities | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.8 | 45 th |
| 40. | Provide support to School Feeding Programme | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1.8 | 4 th |
| 41. | Create Public Awareness on Child Protection in 40 Communities | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 38 th |
| 42. | Organize Community Durbars on Children's Act, Domestic Violence Act etc in 12 Communities | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 38 th |
| 43. | Form Child Protection Committees and Train LEAP Community Focal Persons (LFP) in Child Protection | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 38 th |
| 44. | Expand Hardship Funds To Needy People In Five (5) Selected Villages | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1.5 | 10 th |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|------------------|
| 45. | Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1.8 | 4 th |
| 46. | Provide credit support to PWD | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 25 th |
| 47. | Provide support to skill training, internship and modern apprenticeship | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1.5 | 10 th |
| 48. | Provide support for the employment of the youth | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1.5 | 10 th |
| 49. | Provide support to sports in schools and sporting competitions | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 st |

| No. | PROGRAMME | CRITERIA | | | | Total Score | Rank |
|-----|---|--|--|--|---|-------------|------------------|
| | | Social impact (Educational, health, etc.) | Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction) | Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.) | Spatial Impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region) | | |
| | Projects/Activities | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS Adopted District Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment. | | | | | |
| 1. | Support re-forestation programme | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2.0 | 1 st |
| 2. | Formation and Inauguration of Disaster Volunteer Groups | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1.5 | 4 th |
| 3. | Establish Community Emergency Operation Centres | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1.3 | 5 th |
| 4. | Organize Meetings for Disaster Volunteer Groups | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 th |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|-----|------------------|
| 5. | Organize Meetings and Seminars on Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan for Relevant Stakeholders. Eg DVGs | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1.3 | 5 th |
| 6. | Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads in the District.eg Abadwum-Adomanu, Bobriase-Anyinabrem | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 7. | Extend electricity to communities without light and supply low tension poles and bulbs to newly developed areas. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 th |
| 8. | Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Facilities Quarterly | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 th |
| 9. | Maintain Office Vehicles and Equipment Quarterly | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.8 | 13 th |
| 10 | Acquire Land Banks for development projects | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 11 | Provide financial support to spatial planning | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 th |
| 12 | Organise 16 public education on development control | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1.3 | 5 th |
| 13 | Provide support to construction of low-cost houses with disability friendly and landscaping for Assembly Staff | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1.3 | 5 th |

| No. | PROGRAMME | CRITERIA | | | | Total Score | Rank |
|-----|--|---|--|---|---|-------------|-----------------|
| | | Social impact (Educational, health, etc.) | Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction) | Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.) | Spatial Impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region) | | |
| | Projects/Activities | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society | | | | | |
| 1. | Support to District Sub-Structure | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 2. | Construct 2No. Area Council Block with disability friendly and landscaping | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 th |
| 3. | Construct ICT center for Fomena Nursing Training School | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 th |
| 4. | Construct 2No. Junior staff bungalows with disability friendly and landscaping | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 th |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|---|---|-----|------------------|
| 5. | Complete 1No. DCE's bungalow with disability friendly and landscaping | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 th |
| 6. | Rehabilitate DCE's bungalow | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 th |
| 7. | Organize site meetings | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 th |
| 8. | Complete 1No. 2-Storey District Assembly's Administration Block with disability friendly and landscaping | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 th |
| 9. | Procure Office Furniture for New Administration Block | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 17 th |
| 10. | Procure Motor Bikes For Assembly Members | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.8 | 17 th |
| 11. | Procure Office Vehicle | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.8 | 17 th |
| 12. | Supply of Building Materials for Self-Help Projects Quarterly | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1.5 | 2 nd |
| 13. | Organize Capacity Building Workshop For Staff at the District Level | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.8 | 17 th |
| 14. | Support to District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) | 2 | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 5 th |
| 15. | Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.8 | 17 th |
| 16. | Support to Composite Budget Preparation | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.8 | 17 th |
| 17. | Preparation of Layouts and Education on planning guidelines | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 th |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|------------------|
| 18. | Provide support to Local Economic Development (LED) | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1.8 | 1 st |
| 19. | Organise quarterly Public Hearing on Plan Implementation and Progress Report on Development Projects and Programmes | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 th |
| 20. | Organise pay your levy campaign quarterly | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.5 | 25 th |
| 21. | Revaluation of properties all the communities in the District | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 th |
| 22. | Organize Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1.5 | 2 nd |
| 23. | Construct Police Post/Station with disability friendly and landscaping | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 th |
| 24. | Provide support to Security | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.8 | 17 th |
| 25. | Support NCCE to organise education and sensitization programmes on the negative effects of corruption | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.8 | 17 th |
| 26. | Organize Community/Public Fora on Current Developmental | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.8 | 17 th |

4.3 BROAD INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

The Medium-Term Development Plan cannot be effectively implemented if the Assembly does not have adequate financial resources. There is therefore the need to mobilize enough funds to ensure effective implementation of the plan.

The indicative financial plan involves forecasting the amount of revenue that would be generated from different revenue sources of the Assembly each year of the plan so as to determine the amount of resources that would be available to finance the plan.

The main sources of revenue identified in the District are Central Government Grants including DACF, DDF: The Donor funds; PPP and Internally Generated Funds (IGFs).

The Indicative Financial Plan shows that **23,809,088.00** would be needed to finance the plan. The amount of revenue that would be generated from different sources is shown on the table below:

Table 4. 3: Indicative Financial Strategy

| PROGRAMMES | Total Cost 2018-2021 | Expected Revenue | | | | | Gap | Summary of resource mobilisation strategy | Alternativ e course of action |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|---------------------|-----|--|--|
| | | GOG | IGF | Donor | Other s | Total revenue | | | |
| MANAGEMENT AND ADMISTRATION | 6,471,000.00 | 4,950,000.00 | 481,000.00 | 630,000.00 | - | 6,471,000.00 | - | Distribution of demand notices to rate payers | Public Private Partnership |
| INFRASTRUCTU RE DELIVERY | 4,612,000.00 | 3,512,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 1,270,000. 00 | - | 4,612,000.00 | - | Pay your levy campaign to be undertaken | Proposals for financial support |
| SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY | 7,881,500.00 | 5,186,000.00 | 57,000.00 | 2,501,000. 00 | - | 7,881,500.00 | - | Organize stakeholders meeting for the fixing of fees | Public Private Partnership |
| ECONOMIC DELIVERY | 3,108,588.00 | 1,407,700.00 | 64,400.00 | 1,796,388. 00 | - | 3,108,588.00 | - | Announcement s at information centres about revenue mobilization | Proposals for financial support |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------|---|---|--|
| ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION | 1,736,000.00 | 1,280,300.00 | 31,300.00 | 612,000.00 | - | 1,736,000.00 | - | Activities of revenue mobilization and building permit task forces strengthened | Implement Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) |
| TOTAL | 23,809,088.00 | 16,336,000.00 | 663,700.00 | 6,809,388.00 | - | 23,809,088.00 | - | Prosecution of rate defaulters | |

Source: DPCU 2018

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), section 82 on decentralization gives the District Assembly the power as District Planning Authority to be responsible for the plan formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

In order to ensure that this plan is effectively implemented, the Adansi North District Assembly shall continue the Property Revaluation Exercise in the District, plug all loopholes in the collection of revenue and motivate staff.

The Assembly shall also team up with Adansi North, Adansi South, Obuasi Municipal and Amansie Central District for an increase in the Mineral Development Fund released by Central Government to the Assemblies affected by Mining activities. This would go a long way to help the Assembly generate enough revenue to embark on projects to improve conditions in the affected Assemblies especially the affected mining communities.

Secondly the Assembly shall explore the possibility of attracting Private Investors to invest in the agriculture and agri-business sector especially in the area of agro-processing, provision of market infrastructure, public places of convenience among others.

Thirdly the Assembly shall ensure that non-existing decentralized departments are established and resourced to perform their functions especially those related to the implementation of this plan.

Lastly, the Assembly shall encourage local level initiative in implementing some community projects, for example their public places of convenience. Local communities should continue to provide labour where necessary as well as local expertise and knowledge in project implementation while Chiefs are used as much possible, in mobilizing people in their respective communities for specified projects.

5.2 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS OVER THE PLANNED PERIOD

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.

5.3 LINKING THE PLAN TO THE MTEF ANNUAL BUDGET

This section describes the process of linking the budget with the plan. This is based on the MTEF budget approach.

MTEF involves preparing programme-based budgeting that is based on the goal, objectives, outputs and operation (activities) outlined in the District Assembly development plan.

The MTEF budget classification provides for integration of the recurrent and development budgets that distinguishes between those costs that relate to the running of the Assembly and those that cover the cost of the development activities for which the MMDAs exist. It is categorized into the following:

- Service Activities (Services the MMDAs provide to the public)
- Investment Activities (Capital Projects)
- Compensation (relating to salary and wages paid to established and non-established post by MMDAs)

The linkage of District's plan with the annual budget was based on the goal, objectives, outputs and activities that were the major consideration identified in the Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

In drawing the annual action plan, the choice of projects was based on the following criteria:

- a) Completion of on-going projects.
- b) Projects that support deficient basic infrastructure.
- c) Previously planned projects which were not implemented
- d) Projects that generate employment and create growth and wealth
- e) Projects that fall within budget limitations.

Details of the annual action plan is thus presented in table 5.1 below.

5.4 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES FOR 2018

Table 5. 1: Composite Annual Action Plan for 2018

| No. | Objectives | Activities | Location | Indicator(s) | Time Frame (quarter) | | | | Indicative Budget GH¢ | Sources of Funding | | Implementation Agencies | | M&E |
|-----------------------------|---|--|------------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | IGF | GoG/ Other | Lead | Collab. | |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | Purchase Accounting Software | Central Administration | Accounting Software purchased and in use | ➔ | | | | 3,500.00 | - | DACF | (ANDA) Finance Dept. | (BMA) Budget Unit | DPCU |
| 2. | | Purchase of value books and gazetting of fee-fixing resolution | Central Administration | Value books procured and fee-fixing gazetted | ➔ | | | | 9,500.00 | IGF | - | Chief Revenue Inspector | Internal Audit | DPCU |
| 3. | Strengthen fiscal decentralization | Organize pay your levy campaign exercise | District wide | General public educated on taxation | ➔ | | | | 1,000.00 | IGF | - | Chief Revenue Inspector | Internal Audit | DPCU |
| 4. | | Organize revenue mobilization meeting with revenue and finance staff | District wide | Revenue mobilization reports | ➔ | | | | 5,000.00 | - | DACF | Finance Dept. | Chief Revenue Inspector | DPCU |
| 5. | | Provide logistics for revenue collectors | District wide | Logistic procured | ➔ | | | | 1,990.80 | IGF | - | Chief Revenue Inspector | Internal Audit | DPCU |
| Energy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Ensure energy | Supply of 8 poles, extension and | District wide | 8 no. low tension poles procured and street lights repaired | ➔ | | | | 75,458.82 | - | DACF | ANDA (Central Admin.) | Comm. ECG/ GOG | DPCU, Comm. ECG |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|---------------|---|---|--|--|--|------------|-----|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | availability and reliability | repairs of all damage street lights | | and extended to new areas | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | | Maintenance of street lights | District wide | Streetlights and accessories provided | → | | | | 110,000.00 | - | DACF | ANDA (Central Admin.) | Works dept. | DPCU, Comm. ECG |
| Forestry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | | Undertake afforestation programme (Tree planting exercise) | District wide | Afforestation programme executed | → | | | | 5,000.00 | IGF | - | Forestry dept. | ANDA | DPCU |
| 9. | | Sensitize farmers /developers on the dangers of building /farming along river banks/streams | District wide | farmer/developers sensitized | → | | | | 1,000.00 | IGF | - | Forestry dept. | ANDA P&G/ Agric | DPCU |
| 10. | | Conduct public education on dangers of Bushfires | District wide | Public education on bushfires conducted | → | | | | 1,000.00 | IGF | - | Forestry dept. | ANDA P&G | DPCU |
| Roads | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | Reshaping of 7km feeder road | Kusa- Dinkyie | Roads within the District maintained | → | | | | 170,000.00 | - | DACF | Dept. Feeder roads | ANDA (Works Dept. Dev't Partners) | DPCU |
| 12. | | Spot improvement on existing roads and Reconditioning of the Assembly grader | District-wide | 5km roads constructed and Assembly grader maintained and in use | → | | | | 47,000.00 | - | DACF/IGF | Feeder Roads Dept. | ANDA | DPCU |

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|-----------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------|-----|------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 13. | | Construction of culvert | Nkwantenso | Culvert completed and in use | → | 82,370.00 | - | DACF | Dept. Feeder roads | ANDA (Works Dept. Dev't Partners) | DPCU |
| Water and Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. | Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | Support to WATSAN activities | District wide | WATSAN activities supported | → | 20,000.00 | - | DACF | Env'tal Health Service | (ANDA) Zoom lion Company/ Works Dept. | DPCU/ DWST |
| 15. | Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | Construction and testing of 4no. boreholes | District wide | 4no. boreholes completed and in use | → | 80,000.00 | - | DACF | Env'tal Health service | ANDA (Planning Unit / Works Dept.) | DPCU/ DWST |
| 16 | | Construction of 2no. 6-seater vault chamber toilet | Bobriase D/A JHS and Asokwa D/A JHS | 2no. 6-seater vault chamber toilet completed and in use | → | 7,143.60 | - | MDF | Env'tal Health service | ANDA (Planning Unit / Works Dept.) | DPCU/ DWST |
| 17 | | Support all sanitation activities in the District | District Wide | all sanitation activities in the District supported | → | 170,200.00 | - | DACF | Env'tal Health service | ANDA (Planning Unit / Works Dept.) | DPCU/ DWST |
| 18 | | Support to fumigation (sanitation) and procure sanitation | District Wide | Funds for fumigation and sanitary facilities provided | → | 164,700.00 | IGF | DACF | Env'tal Health Dept. | ANDA, Works Dept. | DPCU/ DWST |






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|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|------------|-----|----------|----------------------|---|-----------|
| | | equipment and disinfectants | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | Construction of 16-seater aqua privy toilet | Anwona | Sanitary facility completed and in use | → | | | | 78,490.50 | - | DACF | Env'tal Health Dept. | DWST, Works Dept. | DPCU/DWST |
| Market | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | Organize training and sensitization programme for safety precautions at markets and lorry parks | Markets and lorry parks in the District | Reports on sensitization programme organized for Market Women and drivers union | → | | | | 2,000.00 | IGF | - | NADMO | Revenue office, IA U Finance Dept. /Fire service Dept | DPCU |
| 21 | | Construction of 10-unit market stores phase II | Asokwa | 10-unit market stores phase II completed and in use | → | | | | 169,303.00 | - | DDF | ANDA (Works Dept) | Env'tal Health Dept. | DPCU |
| 22 | | Construction of market (phase I) | Asokwa Junction | market phase I completed and in use | → | | | | 42,500.00 | - | MDF | ANDA (Works Dept) | Env'tal Health Dept. | DPCU |
| 23 | | Rehabilitation of market (Phase 1) | Akokerri | Akokerri Market rehabilitated and in use | → | | | | 27,500.00 | - | MDF | ANDA (Works Dept) | Env'tal Health Dept. | DPCU |
| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention | Disaster prevention and support to NADMO activities and disaster victims (procurement of relief items and | District wide | Disaster prevention and management executed | → | | | | 25,500.00 | - | DACF/IGF | NADMO /Fire Service | ANDA (Fire Service Dept.) | DPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|--|----------------|---|--------|-----------|-----|------|----------------|-----------------------|------|--|--|--|
| | and mitigation | support to disaster victims) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | | Organize 1 no. workshop for farmers and other land users on climate change and its impact on agriculture | District wide | Farmers schooled on the effect of climatic change on agriculture production | —————→ | 1,000.00 | - | IGF | MOFA | ANDA, (Planning Unit) | DPCU | | | |
| 26 | | Train agricultural extension staff on climate smart agricultural technologies | District wide | Training reports | —————→ | 1,820.00 | - | GoG | MOFA | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU | | | |
| 27 | | Carry out active surveillance for livestock transboundary disease and pest | District wide | Survey reports | —————→ | 480.00 | - | GoG | MOFA | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU | | | |
| 28 | | AEAs home and farm visits to 30,000 farmers to disseminate agricultural technologies | District wide | Monitoring Report | —————→ | 39,413.00 | - | GoG | MOFA | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU | | | |
| 29 | | Regulate the activities of chain saw operators | District wide | Chain saw operators activities regulated | —————→ | 5,000.00 | IGF | - | Forestry Dept. | MOFA | DPCU | | | |
| 30 | | Awareness creation on veterinary activities | District wide | Sensitization Report | —————→ | 420.00 | - | GoG | MOFA | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU | | | |
| 31 | | Support farmers with farm inputs(pesticides, fertilizer, seeds, etc) | Selected areas | Field Report | —————→ | 20,000.00 | - | DACF | MOFA | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU | | | |
| 32 | | Monitor the activities of illegal | District wide | reports of task force | —————→ | 25,000.00 | IGF | DACF | MOFA/ NADMO | Central Admin | DPCU | | | |

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|---------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|------------|---|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| | | miners and organize training for farmers on the misuse of agro- chemicals in 20 communities | | | | | | | | | | (Ghana Police Service) | | |
| Industry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development | Support to BAC | District wide | BAC /RTF activities supported | | | | | 10,000.00 | - | DACF | BAC/ RTF | ANANDA REP, | DPCU |
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | Support for STME clinic for girls and organize best teacher awards | District wide | STME clinic for girls and best teacher awards supported. | | | | | 40,000.00 | - | DACF | GES | ANANDA Dev't Partners | DPCU |
| 35 | | Completion of Teacher's quarters | Kusa | Project completed and in use. | | | | | 50,000.00 | - | DACF | GES | ANANDA (Works Dept.) | DPCU |
| 36 | | Construction of 3no. 3unit classroom with ancillary facilities | Kusa , Asirifikrom and Bodwesango | 1no.6-unit classroom block constructed and use | | | | | 579,778.50 | - | DDF/ DACF | GES | ANANDA (Works Dept.) | DPCU |
| 37 | | Provide scholarship package for brilliant but needy children | District wide | Improved human capital | | | | | 56,726.00 | - | DACF | GES | ANANDA (Central Adm.) | DPCU |

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|----|--|--|---|--|---|-----------|---|------|-----|---------------------|------|
| 38 | | Construction of Ino. Administration block (phase 1) | Dompoase SHS | Ino. Administration block (phase 1) completed and in use | → | 50,000.00 | - | DACF | GES | ANDA (Central Adm.) | DPCU |
| 39 | | Monitor the implementation of the School feeding programme | Aboabo II SDA Primary, Aboabo No.2 Methodist Primary, Ahinsan D/A Primary, Ansa D/A Primary, Asokwa D/A Primary A&B, Biakwaso D/A Primary, Bobriase D/A Primary, Brofoyedru R/C Primary, Brofoyedru, Methodist Primary, Brukwaso D/A Primary, Dadwen D/A Primary, Hweremoase Methodist D/A, Konsimwa, D/A Primary, Kwapia R/C Primary A & B, New Akrofoum D/A, Nsokote Anomabo D/A Primary, Old Ayaase R/C, Old Edubiase Prim., Patakro D/A | Monitoring report prepared | → | 4,000.00 | - | GoG | GES | ANDA (Central Adm.) | DPCU |

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|---------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|------------|---|-----------|-----|---------------------|------|--|
| | | | Prim., Adiembra, D/A Basic School, Tewobaabi D/A Basic School, Kojo Nkwanta D/A Basic, Anhwiaso Methodist KG/Prim., Adomanu R/C Primary, Abu Bonsra D/A Primary, Bishop Sarpong D/A Basic School, Akrokerri Practice Basic School, Buabin D/A KG/Prim., Fumso, Ketewa D/A Basic school, Kusa Methodist Prim., Meduma R/C KG/ Prim., and Akokerri ST. Hubert R/C Basic school | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | | Rehabilitation of 2no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facility | Kusa and Fumso Ketewa | Classroom blocks rehabilitated and in use | → | | | 285,000.00 | - | DDF/ DACF | GES | ANDA (Central Adm.) | DPCU | |
| Health | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|----|---|--|---------------|--|---|-----------|---|------|--------------------|--------------------|------|
| 41 | Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | Provide Support to Roll Back Malaria programme | District wide | Roll Back Malaria implemented yearly |  | 10,525.72 | - | DACF | DHS | ANDA (Works Dept.) | DPCU |
| 42 | | Provide Support for Polio and Immunization programme | District wide | Polio and Immunization programme implemented yearly |  | 5,000.00 | - | DACF | DHS | ANDA (Works Dept.) | DPCU |
| 43 | Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs | Provide Support to District response initiative (0.5%) on HIV/AIDS | District wide | District Response initiative activities done |  | 10,525.72 | - | DACF | DHS (Focal Person) | ANDA (Works Dept.) | DPCU |
| 44 | Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | Monitor the implementation of health Insurance | District wide | Health Insurance programme implemented |  | 3,000.00 | - | GoG | DHS | ANDA (Works Dept.) | DPCU |
| 45 | | Monitor the implementation of Free Maternal health care | District wide | No of Pregnant women accessing free maternal health care |  | 2,500.00 | - | GoG | DHS | ANDA (Works Dept.) | DPCU |

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|---|---|---|-------------------------|--|---|------------|---|------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| 46 | | Conduct School Health Promotion Education programmes and user education on sanitary facilities in the District) | District wide | Health promotion & education programme organized | → | 5,000.00 | - | DACF | Env'tal Health Service | ANDA (Works Dept.) | DPCU |
| 47 | | Conversion of garage into ward | Akokkerri Health Center | Garage converted into ward and in use | → | 85,000.00 | - | DDF | DHS | ANDA (Works Dept.) | DPCU |
| 48 | | Construction of 2no. CHPS compound | Dadwen and Ahinsan | 2no. CHPS compound completed and in use | → | 448,999.10 | - | DACF | DHS | ANDA (Works Dept.) | DPCU |
| 49 | | Renovation of National Health Insurance Scheme Administration block | Fomena | NHIS administration block completed and in use | → | 114,009.25 | - | DACF | DHS | ANDA (Works Dept.) | DPCU |
| Community Development & Social Welfare | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions | Provide support to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) | District wide | Support provided to persons with disability | → | 120,000.00 | - | DACF | Dept of Social Welfare & commty dev't | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU |
| 51 | Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, | Organize outreach programmes for Persons with Disability | District wide | Report on outreach programmes on PWDs | → | 725.00 | - | GoG | Dept of Social Welfare & Commty Dev't | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU |

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|----|---|--|---------------|---|---|--|--|--|-----------|---|-----|--|-----------------------|------|
| | persons with disability and the elderly | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | | Organize 30 mass meeting to educate the populace on effects of malaria and | District wide | Training reports prepared and submitted | → | | | | 800.00 | - | GoG | Dept of Social Welfare & Comnty Dev't | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU |
| 53 | | Registration, Supervision and improvement of 3 Day Care Centers | District wide | Report on registration, supervision and improvement of 3 Day Care Centers | → | | | | 500.00 | - | GoG | Dept of Social Welfare & community dev't | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU |
| 54 | | Registration, supervision and monitoring of NGO's, CBO's, and Self Help Projects in the District | District wide | Report on registration, supervision and monitoring of NGO's and CBO's | → | | | | 800.00 | - | GoG | Dept of Social Welfare & community dev't | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU |
| 55 | Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | Organize durbars and seminars in 60 JHS on causes and effects of teenage pregnancy on family and society | District wide | Training reports prepared and submitted | → | | | | 1,942.00 | - | GoG | Dept of Social Welfare & community dev't | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU |
| 56 | Strengthen social protection, especially for children, | Monitor the implementation of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) in | District wide | Leap programme monitored and implemented | → | | | | 50,000.00 | - | GoG | Dept of Social Welfare & commnty dev't | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU |

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|---|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----------|---|------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| | women, persons with disability and the elderly | beneficiary communities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Promote economic empowerment of women | Organize workshop to educate forty (40) communities in various approaches to mobilize and generate revenue | District wide | Sensitization report | | | | 800.00 | - | GoG | Dept of Social Welfare & commty dev't | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU |
| Town and Country Planning Department | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | Support to Street naming and house numbering exercise | District wide | Streets named and houses numbered | | | | 20,000.00 | - | DACF | T&CP | Dev't Planning/ Works Dept. | DPCU |
| 59 | | Organize sub-technical & statutory planning meetings and public education on land use | District wide | Sub-technical & statutory meetings organized | | | | 7,500.00 | - | GoG | T&CP | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU |
| 60 | | Prepare and update planning schemes for selected communities | Dist.Town & Country Planning | Planning schemes prepared and updated | | | | 18,000.00 | - | GoG | T&CP | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU |
| GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|----|--|---|----------------|--|---|------------|-----|--------------|-----------------------|---|------|
| 61 | Deepen political and administrative decentralisation | Organize capacity building workshop to improve functionality of sub-district structures and Support to Area Councils) | District wide | Awareness created on local government system and community Development | → | 67,823.00 | IGF | DACF | Central Admin. | Decentralized Dept. | DPCU |
| 62 | Improve decentralized planning | Support to decentralized departments Activities | District wide | Decentralized depart. Programmes supported | → | 20,000.00 | - | DACF | ANDA (Central Admin.) | Other Decentralized depart. | DPCU |
| 63 | | Site meeting on projects implementation | District wide | Programmes and projects monitored and evaluated to assess their impact | → | 5,000.00 | IGF | | ANDA (Works Dept.) | RCC Dev't partners Other interest groups | DPCU |
| 64 | | Prepare Composite budget and supplementary estimates | ANDA | Composite budget and supplementary estimates prepared and submitted | → | 20,000.00 | - | DDF/ DACF | ANDA (Central Dept.) | ANDA (Planning & Budget unit) | DPCU |
| 65 | | Renovation of Area Council Office | Asokwa | Area Council Office renovated | → | 64,009.25 | - | DACF | ANDA Works Dept. | ANDA | DPCU |
| 66 | | Review DMTP | Central Admin. | DMTP Reviewed | → | 40,000.00 | - | DACF | ANDA (Central Adm.) | ANDA (Planning /Budget Unit) | DPCU |
| 67 | | Support for community initiated /Self-help projects | District wide | Materials procured to assist communities in self-help projects | → | 105,257.16 | - | DACF | ANDA (Central Adm.) | Works Depts. | DPCU |
| 68 | | Support celebration of | District wide | National celebrations supported | → | 100,000.00 | - | DACF | ANDA | MOFA/ | DPCU |

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|----|--|---|---------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|------------|----------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|------|
| | | National Days eg. 6 th March, 1 st July, May day, Senior Citizens day, AU day, farmers day etc. | | | | | | | | | (Central Adm.) | other dev't partners | | | |
| 69 | | Construction of Administration Block complex (First floor) | Fomena | Office Accommodation for staff of Assembly and Decentralized departments improved | → | | | | | 114,000.00 | - | DACF | ANDA (Works Dept.& Dev't Planning Unit) | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU |
| 70 | | Consultancy services for District Assembly's PP & Env'tal & social safeguards | District wide | Consultancy services reports | → | | | | | 10,000.00 | IGF | | ANDA (Dev't planning unit) | ANDA /Dev't partners | DPCU |
| 71 | | Construction of durbar grounds | Brofeyedru | Durbar grounds completed and in use | → | | | | | 26,958.00 | - | DACF | Works Dept. | Central Admin. | DPCU |
| 72 | | Monitoring and Evaluation of projects & programmes/ Strengthening of DPCU | District wide | DPCU strengthened and supported | → | | | | | 40,000.00 | IGF | DACF | ANDA (Central Adm.) | ANDA (HR & Planning Unit) | DPCU |
| 73 | | Construction of Agric Directors Bungalow | New Ayaase | Building completed and in use | → | | | | | 120,000.00 | - | DACF | ANDA (Works Dept) | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU |
| 74 | | Provide support for maintenance | District wide | Logistical support provided for patrolling and other services and | → | | | | | 20,000.00 | - | DACF | ANDA (Central Admin.) | Security services Dept. | DPCU |

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|----|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|------------|-----|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------|
| | | of security and order | | police posts constructed and in use | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | | Preparation of Architectural drawings and structural designs for projects | District Assembly | Architectural drawings and other documents of construction projects prepared | → | | | | 15,000.00 | - | DACF | ANDA (Works Dept.) | ANDA (Planning unit) | DPCU |
| 76 | | Provide support to traditional authority/cultural activities | District wide | Traditional authority/cultural activities supported | → | | | | 3,000.00 | IGF | - | ANDA (Planning Unit) | ANDA (Central Admin.) | DPCU |
| 77 | | Procurement of Office equipment , furniture and fixtures | Central Adm. | Office Machinery and other Logistics procured | → | | | | 35,800.00 | - | IGF/DDF | ANDA (Central Admin.) | Procurement Unit | DPCU |
| 78 | | MP'S common fund (Asokwa & Fomena) | selected projects | projects executed and in use | → | | | | 500,000.00 | - | DACF | ANDA (Central Admin.) | ANDA (Works Dept.) | DPCU |
| 79 | | Conduct training programme and capacity building for Assembly members and Staff and Area Councils Officers | Central Administration and Area Councils | Training report | → | | | | 75,913.00 | IGF | DACF/DDF | ANDA (Central Admin) | ANDA (HR/ Planning Unit) | DPCU |
| 80 | | Organize public fora (Town Hall Meetings) | Municipal wide | Public fora organized | → | | | | 6,000.00 | IGF | - | ANDA (Central Admin) | ANDA (Budget Unit) | DPCU |

5.5 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES FOR 2019

Table 5. 2: Composite Annual Action Plan for 2019

| S/ N | OBJECTIVES | ACTIVITIES | LOCATION | INDICATOR (S) | TIME FRAME (QUARTER) | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢ | SOURCES OF FUNDING | | IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES | | M&E |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|------|
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | IGF | GoG/ Other | Lead | Collab. | |
| Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Enhance Monetary discipline & financial stability | Procure value books and required logistics for revenue collectors | Revenue Unit | Value books and logistics procured and in use | → | | | | 10,000.00 | IGF | - | Finance & Planning Unit | Budget Unit | DPCU |
| 2. | | Enforce Assembly's bye-laws and prosecute tax defaulters | District- wide | Compliance of bye laws and improved revenue | → | | | | 2,000.00 | IGF | - | Finance | Budget Unit | DPCU |
| 3. | | Reviewing of Assembly bye-laws and gazetting of fee-fixing resolution | Central Administration | Bye-laws reviewed and fee-fixing gazetted into law | → | | | | 4,000.00 | IGF | - | Finance & Planning Unit | Budget Unit | DPCU |
| 4. | | Organize periodic training for revenue collectors & accounts staff to | Revenue collectors and account staff | Training organized and reports written | → | | | | 3,000.00 | IGF | - | Finance & Planning Unit | Budget Unit | DPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|------------|-----|------|------------------------|---------------------|------|--|
| | | improve their capacity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | | Update revenue data and computerized valuation list | District- wide | Tax defaulters prosecuted | | | | 30,000.00 | - | DACF | Revenue Inspector | LGI/ Internal Audit | DPCU | |
| 6. | | Pay your levy campaign and public education on tax | District wide | General public educated on taxation | | | | 3,000.00 | IGF | - | Revenue Inspector | LGI/ Internal Audit | DPCU | |
| 7. | | Organize training and sensitization programme for safety precautions at market, lorry parks and various communities | Market and lorry parks in the District | Reports on programme organised for market women and Drivers union | | | | 3,000.00 | IGF | - | Fire service Dept'ment | Revenue office. IAU | DPCU | |
| 8. | | Construction of 5NO.Lorry station in some selected communities | Fomena, Akkerri Dompouse Dadwen Kyekyewere | Lorry station completed | | | | 500,000.00 | - | DACF | D/A | Works Depts | DPCU | |
| 9. | | Construction of 3NO. modern market | Dadwen, Akrokerri Kyekyewere | Modern market completed | | | | 300,000.00 | - | DACF | D/A | Works Department | DPCU | |

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|-----|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|------------|------|------|---|---------------------|------|
| 10. | | Purchase of 1no Tipper Truck | Administration | 1No. Tipper Truck Purchased | | | | | 150,000.00 | DACF | | Revenue Superintendent | LGI/ Internal Audit | DPCU |
| 11. | | Purchase of 1No. Toyota pick-up for revenue mobilization and projects/programme monitoring | Administration | 1No. Toyota pick-up procured and in use | | | | | 100,000.00 | - | DACF | Planning Unit/ Finance/ Revenue Inspector | DACF Internal Audit | DPCU |
| 12. | | Establish 2 acres of maize demonstration field in 2 operational areas | Two demonstrational areas (2) | Two 2 maize demonstrational fields established | | | | | 2,5000.00 | - | DACF | GoG | MOFA | DPCU |
| 13. | | Review of activities carried out in previous years and plan for current years | District-wide | Previous years activities reviewed and reports written | | | | | 3,000.00 | - | DACF | GoG | MOFA | DPCU |
| 14. | | Strengthen and ensure efficient and effective technical and extension | District -wide | 10,000 farmers receive e extension | | | | | 37,500.00 | - | DACF | GoG | MOFA | DPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|---|-----|------|-----|---------------|
| | | delivery to 10,000 farmers and data collection | | services support | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. | | Construct 4No. 3 rice demonstration in 3 operational areas to introduce 100 rice farmers to improved technologies and increase yield in rice production from 2 to 5mt./ha | Three operational areas in the district (3) | Four (4) Rice demonstration plots constructed | | | | | 13,300.00 | - | GoG | MOFA | D/A | MOFA |
| 16. | Promote demand driven approach to agricultural development | Organized 2No. Workshop for farmers and other Land users on climate change and its impact on agriculture productivity. | District -wide | Farmers educated on climate change and its impact on agriculture production | | | | | 10,000.00 | - | GoG | MOFA | D/A | MOFA/ DPCU |
| 17. | | Monitor agric. dev't activities and projects within the district by the DDA and the DA | District- wide | Agric. Dev't activities and projects monitored and reports written | | | | | 3,000.00 | - | GoG | MOFA | DA | MOFA DPCU |

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|-----|--|--|----------------|--|---|--|--|--|------------|---|-----|------|----|--------------|
| 18. | | Establish 150,000 Oil palm seedlings for farmers and good management to cover 2500 acres | District -wide | 150,000 oil palm seedling nursery established for famers | → | | | | 300,000.00 | - | GoG | MOFA | DA | MOFA DPCU |
| 19. | | Identify all Farmer Based Organizations (FBO) and group formation | District -wide | FBOs identified and groups formed | → | | | | 20,000.00 | - | GoG | MOFA | DA | MOFA DPCU |
| 20. | | Construct 500 tons capacity warehouse for PFJ programme | District -wide | 500 ton capacity warehouse constructed | → | | | | 150,000.00 | - | GoG | MOFA | DA | MOFA DPCU |
| 21. | | Train 35 MOFA staff and 100farmers | District -wide | 35 MOFA staff and 100 farmers trained | → | | | | 6,000.00 | - | GoG | MOFA | DA | MOFA DPU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|----------------|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|------|------|------|------------|--------------|
| 22. | | Conduct farmers fora in the communities and create awareness, monitor the implementation of planting for Food and Jobs and embark on recoveries by beneficiaries | District -wide | Reports on farmers day celebration and misuse of agro-chemicals | | | | | 30,000.00 | - | DACF | MOFA | DA MOFA | MOFA DPCU |
| 23. | Ensure improved skills development for industry productivity | Support to BAC activities | District-wide | BAC activities supports for skills development | | | | | 20,000.00 | - | DACF | DA | DA | DPCU |
| 24. | Support entrepreneur and SME development | Train small scale enterprise members in packaging and improved productivity | District-wide | SMEs trained in technology and packaging | | | | | 3,000.00 | DACF | GOG | DA | DA | DPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|------------|---|------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 25. | Pursue flagship industrial development initiative | Establishment of integrated poultry business, Soap production, Brick factory as One Dist. One Factory | Old Edubiase Bena Fomena | Factory established and production on-going | → | | | | 500,000.00 | - | DACF | DA | DA | DPCU |
| 26. | | Monitor and evaluate District Assembly agriculture projects in the district | District -wide | District Assembly Agric. Projects monitored and reports written and submitted | → | | | | 2,000.00 | - | GoG | MOFA | DA | MOFA DPCU |
| Energy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. | Ensure energy availability and reliability | Maintenance of Street Lights to ensure availability of power | District-wide | Street light maintenance been done | → | | | | 30,000.00 | - | DACF | D/A | Comm. ECG/ GOG | DPCU, Comm. ECG |
| 28. | | Provide street bulbs and accessories for all the communities | District-wide | Streetlights and accessories provided | → | | | | 100,000.00 | - | DACF | D/A | Works dept. | DPCU, Comm. ECG |
| Water and Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | Improve access to safe and | Support to DWST activities | District-wide | DWST activities supported | → | | | | 4,000.00 | - | DACF | Env'tal Health | Zoom lion | Environmental |

| | reliable water supply service for all | | | | | | | | | | | Company /Works Department | Health depts. | | |
|-----|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|------------|---|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 30. | | Rehabilitation of default Boreholes in existence. | District-wide | Default boreholes in the District rehabilitated | → | | | | | 20,000.00 | | DACF | D/A | Environmental Dept | DWST DPCU |
| 31. | | Organize health education for communities | District-wide | Number of communities educated on Health and Sanitation issues. | → | | | | | 5,000.00 | - | GoG | EHS/CHN | Assembly man/ Unit committee | Assembly man Unit committee |
| 32. | | Supervise communal labour activities in the 3 Area councils by the end of every month, | Fomena Area Council, Akrokerri Area and Dompouse Area Council | Communal labour been supervised | → | | | | | 10,000.00 | - | DACF | DWST | Planning unit | DWST/DPCU |
| 33. | Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | Construction of 3 No.12 seater aqua privy toilet in some selected communities in the District. | Kusa Adokwai Adomanu | Aqua Privy constructed. | → | | | | | 140,000.00 | - | GoG/ DACF/ DDF | DWST | Planning unit | DWST/PCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|----------------|---|--|--|--|--|------------|-----|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 34. | | Rehabilitation of the existing toilet facilities in the educational infrastructure in the communities. | District-wide | Educational infrastructure rehabilitated | | | | | 200,000.00 | - | GoG/ DACF/ DDF | DWST | Planning unit | DWSTM PCU |
| 35. | | Construction of 1no20. seater WC toilet | Dompoase | 1no.20 seater WC toilet constructed | | | | | 120,000.00 | - | DACF/ DDF | DWST | Planning unit | DWST/D PCU |
| 36. | | Procurement of sanitation tools for communities | District-wide | Santation tools been procure and Comunal labour organised | | | | | 150,000.00 | - | DACF | D/A/ | Env'tal Health Department | DWST/E HD |
| 37. | | To ensure proper Management of final disposal sites | District- wide | Final disposal sites management report | | | | | 100,000.00 | | DACF | BMA | Env'tal Health Depts. | Env'tal Health depts. |
| 38. | | Provide equipment and other logistics to the environmental Health Offices. | District-wide | Equipment and other logistics provided for Environmental Health Offices | | | | | 20,000.00 | - | DACF | Central Administration | Env'tal Health Depts. | Env'tal Health depts. |
| 39. | | Provision of fumigation activities in the plan period | District-Wide | Dumping sites been fumigated | | | | | 30,000.00 | IGF | DACF | Env'tal Health | DWST, Planning Unit Works Department | DWST Env'tal Health Dept. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|-------|------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 40. | | Provision of refuse containers for the communities and Medically screen food vendors. | District-Wide | Refuse containers procured and food vendors been screen | | | | | 30,000.00 | | DACF | Env'tal Health | Works Department | Env'tal Health Dept. |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41. | Expand forest conservation areas | Disaster prevention and management (procurement of relief items and support to disaster) | District-wide | Disaster prevention and management executed | | | | | 45,000.00 | | DACF | NADMO | DA Fire Service | NADMO |
| 42. | To address recurrent devastating floods | Education and sentisation of public on disaster prevention and mitigation | District- wide | Public education and sensization on disaster prevention and mitigation measures conducted | | | | | 45,000.00 | -DACF | GoG | NADMO | D/A, Planning Unit | NADMO/ DPCU |
| 43. | | Ensuring effective development proper drainage system in the Communities | District-wide | Efficient and proper drainage system developed | | | | | 5,000.00 | -DACF | GoG | NADMO | D/A/ DACF | NADMO DPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|-----------|------|-----|-------|------------|---------------|
| 44. | Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | Organizing tree planting exercise in all Communities to serve as wind break strategy | District-wide | Tree planting exercised carried out. | | | | | 7,000.00 | DACF | GOG | NADMO | D/A/ | NADMO/DPCU |
| 45. | | Identification of depleted galamsey sites in some Communities for land recovery programme. | Adokwai Dinkyei Ahinsan Adomanu Agogooso Old Ayaase | Depleted galamsey sites been identified and land recovery programme carried out. | → | | | | 10,000.00 | DACF | GOG | NADMO | D/A | NADMO/DPCU |
| 46. | Expand forest conservation areas and protect existing forest reserves | Undertake afforestation programme (Tree planting) exercise | District-wide | Afforestation programme executed | → | | | | 1,000.00 | IGF | - | MOFA | P&G D/A | MOFA DPCU |
| 47. | | Sensitise farmers/developers on the dangers of building/farming along river banks/streams | District -wide | Farmer/Developers sensitised | → | | | | 1,000.00 | IGF | - | MOFA | P&G D/A | MOFA/ DPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|-----|-----|------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 48. | | Conduct public education on dangers of Bushfires | District -wide | Public education on bushfires conducted | | | | | 1,000.00 | IGF | - | MOFA | P&G D/A | MOFA/ DPCU |
| 49. | Protect existing forest reserves | Regulate the activities of chain saw operators | District-wide | Chain saw operators activities regulated | | | | | 3,000.00 | IGF | - | MOFA | D/A, Forestry Department | MOFA DPCU |
| 50. | | Undertake mass cocoa spraying exercise | District-wide | Mass cocoa spraying exercise done | | | | | 90,000.00 | | GOG | MOFA | D/A | MOFA/DPC U |
| 51. | | Train Sixty (60) youth on rabbit, Mushroom and snail production | District- wide | Training report | | | | | 2,200.00 | - | GOG | MOFA | D/A | MOFA/DPC U |
| 52. | | Conduct farmers fora in the communities and create awareness on Planting for Food and Jobs and embark on recoveries by beneficiaries | District-wide | | | | | | 2,000.00 | - | GoG | MOFA | D/A | MOFA/DPC U |
| Industry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|------------|------|------|------------------|----------|------|
| 53. | | Register 50 master craft persons and Associations | District- wide | 100 master craft persons and graduate apprentices registered for exams and certificates issued | | | | | 4,000.00 | - | DACF | REP, D/A | BAC, | DPCU |
| 54. | | Training of 100 women in the production of Oil Palm in the communities to support their livelihood | District-wide | Training reports | | | | | 10,000.00 | - | DACF | REP, D/A | BAC, BAC | DPCU |
| 55. | | Training of 200 youth both Male and Female in Butik-Tyre and Die production within the year. | District wide | Training reports | | | | | 5,000.00 | - | DACF | REP, D/A | BAC, | DPCU |
| 56. | | Establishment of integrated poultry business, Soap production Bricks factory as One District , One Factory | Old Edubiase Bena Fomena | Factory established and production on-going | | | | | 500,000.00 | - | DACF | BAC, MOFA D/A | BAC, | DPCU |
| 57. | | Training of small scale enterprise members in packaging and improved productivity. | District-wide | SME's trained in technology and packaging of their products. | | | | | 3,000.00 | DACF | GOG | BAC | BAC | DPCU |



| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|------------|-----|----------------|------------------|-----|-----------|
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58. | Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels and Strengthen school management systems | Construction of 1no 3unit Classroom block. | Old Edubiase | Project constructed | | | | | 200,000.00 | - | / DACF | Works Department | GES | DED, DPCU |
| 59. | | Construction of 4No. 3unit classroom | Adokwai Kyekyewere Kwapia Dadwen | Project constructed | | | | | 800,000.00 | - | | Works Department | GES | DED, DPCU |
| 60. | | Construction of 1No. 3unit Classroom block | Patakro Asare Bediako SHS | Entrepreneurship completed and in use | | | | | 200,000.00 | - | GoG/ DDF/ DACF | D/A | GES | DPCU, DED |
| 61. | | Monitor the implementation of the School feeding and free S.H.S programmes | District-wide | Monitoring report prepared | | | | | 4,000.00 | IGF | GoG | GES | D/A | DPCU, DED |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|--|---------------|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|------|---------------------------|-----|------------------------|--------------|
| 62. | Promote effective participation of the Youth in Socio-economic development and to promote the creation of decent jobs | Organize annual youth summit to build their capacities towards job opportunities | District-wide | Youth summit organized annually and reports written | | | | | 20,000.00 | DACF | IGF | DA | Central Administration | DPCU |
| 63. | | Support for Best Teacher award scheme and improve Teaching and Learning. | District-wide | Teaching and Learning improved and best Teacher award scheme supported. | | | | | 20,000.00 | - | / DDF/ GoG/ DACF | D/A | GES | DPCU/ DED |
| Health | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|-----|---|---|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|------------|-----|--------------|-----|---|------|
| 64. | Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | Support to Polio and Roll Back Malaria programme | District-wide | reports on Polio and Roll Back Malaria Programme | | | | | 20,604.87 | - | DACF | DDH | DDH/ D/A | MDH |
| 65. | | Construction of 2No. CHPS Compound | Dadwen Ahinsan | CHPS Compound constructed | | | | | 500,000.00 | | / DACF | D/A | DDH | DPCU |
| 66. | Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/ST Is infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | Support to HIV,AIDS activities in the Communities | District- Wide | HIV AIDs activities supported | | | | | 12,000.00 | - | GOG/D ACF | D/A | DHD, Planning Unit(Focal Person) | DHD |
| 67. | Strengthen healthcare management | Construction of 1no CHPS Compound | Adomanu | 1no CHPS Compound constructed | | | | | 20,000.00 | IGF | - | D/A | DHD | DHD |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|------------------------|-------|
| | ent system | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68. | Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality | Monitor the implementation of Free Maternal health care and immunization programme | District- wide | No of Pregnant women accessing free maternal health care increased | | | | | 20,000.00 | | -DACF | DHD | Central Administration | D.H.D |
| 69. | | Organise Health Promotion / Education programme in the Municipality | District-I wide | Health promotion & education programme organised | | | | | 5,000.00 | IGF | - | DHD | Central Administration | DHD |
| 70. | Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | Conversion of Old garage into Health Center(Male and Female Ward) | Akrokerri | Projects completed | | | | | 310,000.00 | | DDF | D/A | DHD | DPCU |
| 71. | To improve population | Promote education on health related diseases in the Communities every quarter. | District-wide | Education on health related diseases promoted | | | | | 20,000,000.00 | | GoG DACF | D/A | DHD | DPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|------|------|--|-----|------|--|
| | managem ent. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72. | | Support programmes and activities to reduce incidence of teenage pregnancies in the Communities. | District- wide | Teenage Pregnancies activities supported | | | | | 10,000.00 | - | DACF | D/A | DHD | DPCU | |
| Community Development & Social Welfare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73. | To ensure effective Child protection and family welfare system | Sensitize, register and resolve 50 family related cases and monitoring | District-l wide | Sensitization reports | | | | | 10,000 | - | GoG | Social Welfare/ Communi ty dev't Departme nt | D/A | DPCU | |
| 74. | | Support activities against Child labour in the Communiti es | District-wide | | | | | | 20,000.00 | DACF | GoG | Social Welfare and Communi ty Dev't. | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|----------------|---|---|--|--|--|----------|-----|-----|---|-----|------|
| 75. | Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country. | Register and assist 200 PWDs and provide care and protection to sustain their livelihood | District-wide | 200 PWDs registered and assisted and protected |  | | | | 1,000.00 | - | GoG | Social Welfare/Community Dev't Department | D/A | DPCU |
| 76. | Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | Register and assist 300 vulnerable into the LEAP registration exercise | District- wide | 300 vulnerables been registered on the LEAP programme |  | | | | 3,000.00 | IGF | GoG | Social Welfare/Community Dev't Department | D/A | DPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|-----------|------|-----|---|------------------------|------|
| 77. | Strengthen Social protection especially Children and PWDs | Organize training workshop for PWDs to improve their living standard in the communities | District-wide | Minutes and training reports | | | | | 10,000.00 | DACF | GoG | CommunityDev't and Social Welfare | Central Administration | DPCU |
| 78. | To ensure the rights and entitlement of Children | Registration and supervision of NGOs, CBOs,, Self Help Association and improving 5no Day Care Centers in the District | District wide | NGOs, CBOs, day care centers and other associations registered | → | | | | 1,000.00 | - | GoG | Social Welfare and Community Development | D/A | DPCU |
| 79. | | Support activities against Child labour in the Communities | District-wide | Child labour activities supported | → | | | | 20,000.00 | DACF | GOG | Social Welfare & Community Dev;t Department | | DPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|------------|------|------|---|-----------------------------|------|
| 80. | Promote Child welfare and prosperity for all Children | Educate Community members against Child Abuse | District-wide | Child Abused education promoted | | | | | 5,000.00 | DACF | GOG | Social Welfare and Community Dev;t Department | Central Administration | DPCU |
| Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81. | Deepen political and administrative decentralization and Strengthen fiscal decentralization | Organize capacity building workshop to improve functionality of sub-district structures | District- wide | Awareness created on local government system and community Development | | | | | 70,419.49 | - | DACF | Central Administration | Decentralized Departs. | DPCU |
| 82. | | Support to decentralized departments Activities | District wide | Decentralized departs. Programmes supported | | | | | 50,000.00 | IGF | DACF | D/A | Other Decentralised depart. | DPCU |
| 83. | | Construction of 2 Storey Building for District Police Headquarters | Fomena | 2Storey building Constructed for Police Headquarters | | | | | 500,000.00 | - | DACF | D/A | Works Dept. | DPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|------------|-----|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| 84. | | Rehabilitation of Assembly bungalows | District- wide | Bungalows renovated | → | | | | 70,000.00 | - | DACF | Works Department | D/A | DPCU |
| 85. | | Provide support for to sports development | District- wide | Sports development supported | → | | | | 20,000.00 | - | DACF | D/A | DA | DPCU |
| 86. | | Review of the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) and preparation of composite budget and supplementary estimates | Central Administration | Medium Term Development Plan reviewed and composite budget prepared | → | | | | 10,000.00 | IGF | DACF | Planning Unit/ Budget | DA | DPCU |
| 87. | | Support for community initiated projects and MP's common fund | District-wide | Materials procured to assist communities in self-help projects | → | | | | 450,045.58 | IGF | DACF | BMA | Works Depts. | MPCU |
| 88. | | Support celebration of national Days eg. 6 th March, 1 st July, AU day, farmers day etc | District- wide | National celebrations supported | → | | | | 100,000.00 | - | DACF | DA | DA/ other dev't partners | DPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|------------------------|---|---|-------------|---|------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 89. | | Provision of Scholarship the brilliant but needy | District-wide | Brilliant but Needy Scholarship provided. | → | 3070,000.00 | - | DACF | Central Administration | DA | DPCU |
| 90. | Deepen political and administrative decentralization | Construction of 1no District Court in the District | Fomena | District Court Constructed | → | 700,000.00 | - | DDF | DA | Works Dept. | DPCU |
| 91. | | Provide support for maintenance of security and order | District wide | Logistical support provided for patrolling and other services | → | 30,000.00 | - | DACF | DA | Security services | DISEC |
| 92. | To promote sustainable , spartially, integrate , balanced and orderly development of human settlement | Implement the Street naming and house numbering project | District-wide | Streets named and houses numbered | → | 40,000.00 | - | DACF | PPD | Dev't Plannin g Works | DPCU |
| 93. | | Provide support to traditional authority/cultural activities | District-wide | Traditional authority/cultural activities supported | → | 10,000.00 | - | DACF | Cultural officer | DA | DPCU |
| 94. | Deepen political | Procurement of Office | Central Administration | Office Machinery and other | → | 16,413.00 | - | DDF | DA | DACF | DPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|------------|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | and administrative decentralization | Machinery and other Logistics | | Logistics procured | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95. | | Conduct training programme and capacity building for Assembly members and Staff | District -wide | Training report | | | | | 150,000.00 | - | DDF/ DACF | DA | DA | DPCU |
| 96. | | Organize sub-technical & statutory planning meetings and public education | District- wide | Sub-technical & statutory meetings organized | | | | | 5,000.00 | - | GoG | T&CP | DA/ T&CP | DA/ T&CP |
| 97. | | Prepare and update planning schemes and organize public education for various communities | .Town & Country plg | Planning schemes prepared and updated | | | | | 20,,000.00 | - | GoG | T&CP | DA/ T&CP | DA/T&C P |
| 98. | Improve popular participation at regional | Organize town hall meeting/public fora/ stakeholder consultations | District- wide | Town hall meetings organized | | | | | 22,500.00 | - | DACF/ GoG | DA T&CDP | T&CDP | MPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|--|---------------|---|---|--|--|--|----------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| | and district levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99. | | Organize site meetings for project and organize training for technical staff | District wide | Minutes of site meetings and training reports | → | | | | 5,500.00 | IGF | GoG | Works Dept and Town & Country Dept. | Central Admin. | DPCU |

5.6 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES FOR 2020

Table 5. 3: Composite Annual Action Plan for 2020

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------|-------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Location | Baseline (2017) | Outcome / impact indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget (GH¢) | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GoG | IGF | DONOR | Lead | Collaborating |
| Management and Administration | General Administration | 1. Train Revenue Collectors | District wide | 20 | Number of training workshops organised | → | | | | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | Finance Department & Internal Audit | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | 2. Prosecute tax defaulters | District wide | 11 | Number of defaulters prosecuted | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | Finance Department & Internal Audit | Central Administration |
| Economic Development | Agricultural Service and Management | 3. Provide support for Rice Extension Programme | District wide | NA | Number of rice farmers supported | | | | | 25,000.00 | | 22,500.00 | Department of Agriculture | 1.Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) 2. Central Administration |
| | | 4. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs | District wide | 151 | Number of farmers benefited from the programme | | | | | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | Department of Agriculture | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|--------------------|----|---|--|--|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 5. Provide support for One District – One Factory | Selected locations | NA | Amount of money used to support the programme | | | | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | Central Administration | Private Investors |
| Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | 6. Support 100 SMEs to Access REDF and Matching Grant Fund Loans | District wide | NA | Number of SMEs that access the REDF Fund | | | | 20,000.00 | | 88,000.00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| | | 7. Organize 4 Basic Technology Improvement Training for Artisans | District wide | 11 | Number of Artisans and processors who benefited | | | | 5,000.00 | | 40,000.00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------|-----|--|---|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| | | and Processors | | | from the programme | | | | | | | | |
| | | 8. Organize 4 Workshops to Educate SMEs On Systematic Formalization | District wide | NA | Number of workshops organised | → | | | 7,000.00 | | 6,000.00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| Economic Development | Agricultural Service and Management | 9. Educate and Train Consumers on Food Fortification to improve Balance Diet | District wide | 100 | Percentage of consumers who benefited from the programme | → | | | 10,000.00 | | 14,000.00 | Department of Agriculture | 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------|----|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | 10. Conduct Field Enumeration and Yield Studies of Major Crops | District wide | 12 | Number of field enumerati on and yield studies conducted | | | | | 6,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | Departme nt of Agricultur e | 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administrati on |
| | | 11. Organize Annual Stakeholder s Forum/Plan ning Session and (DADU) Technical Review Meeting | District wide | 13 | Number of stakehold er forums and DADU meetings held | | | | | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | Departme nt of Agricultur e | 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administrati on |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------|-------|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | | 12. Undertake Home and Farm Visit by Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) | District wide | 2,904 | Number of home and farm visits embarked upon | | | | 15,000.00 | | 13,749.00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| | | 13. Disseminate and sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value Chain Concept | District wide | 100 | Percentage of farmers benefited from the programme | | | | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | Department of Agriculture | 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | 14. Identify, Update and Disseminate existing Technological and Production Packages | District wide | 7,604 | Proportion of farmers benefited from the technological and production packages | | | | | 4,000.00 | | | Department of Agriculture | 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration |
| Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | 15. Promote the Production and Consumption of High Quality Protein Maize | District wide | 100 | Percentage of people benefited from the programme | | | | | 6,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | Department of Agriculture | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------|----|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | | 16. Train Twenty (20) Youth Groups on Non- Traditional Agriculture (Grass Cutter, Rabbit Etc.) | District wide | 10 | Number of youth groups trained | | | | | 6,000.00 | | 10,000,00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Ashanti Developme nt |
| | | 17. Establish Demonstrat ions for Crop and Livestock Farms | District wide | 10 | Number of demonstr ations and livestock farms establishe d | | | | | 5,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 6,000.00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| | | 18. Supervise Field Work | District wide | 5 | Number of field | | | | | 5,500.00 | | | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |


| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---------------|----|---|---|--|--|--|------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | and Management monthly | | | works organised | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 19. Organize Appropriate Staff Training Agriculture staff | District wide | 28 | Number of training organized | → | | | | 5,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | 20. Link Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources | District wide | - | Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source | → | | | | 15,000.00 | | | Business Advisory Centre (BAC) | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| | | 21. Provide Start-Up Kits to Artisans | District wide | 3 | Number of artisans provided | → | | | | 40,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | Business Advisory Centre (BAC) | Ministry of Trade and Industry |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------|---|---|--|--|--|-----------|-----------|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | with start-up kits | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | 22. Carry out Disease Surveillance and Vaccinate Livestock, of Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases | District wide | 2,500 | Number of livestock vaccinated | → | | | | 6,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | Department of Agriculture | Central Administration |
| | | 23. Monitor Crops and Livestock Diseases. | District wide | 650 | Number of monitoring exercise organized | → | | | | 6,000.00 | | | Department of Agriculture | Central Administration |
| Economic | Trade, Tourism and | 24. Identify and Develop | Old Edubias e rock | 1 | Number of tourist site | → | | | | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | | Central Administration | 1. Private Investors, |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|------------------------|
| Development | Industrial Development | Tourism Potentials in the District | palace, Kusa scarp | | identified and developed | | | | | | | | 2. Community Members |
| | | 25. Identify and Develop Tourism Potentials in the District | Fomena Treaty and Bonsam shrine at Patakro | 1 | Number of tourist site identified and developed | → | | | | 50,000.00 | | 50,000.00 | Central Administration |


| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------|----------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Location | Baseline | Outcome /impact indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget (GHC) | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GoG | IGF | DONOR | Lead | Collaborating |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|---------------|-----|---|---|------------|----------|-----|---------------------------|---|
| Social Service Delivery | Education, Youth and Sports Management | 1. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with landscaping | Dinkyie | 2 | Number of 3-Unit classroom blocks constructed and completed | → | 170,000.00 | | | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |
| | | 2. Construct 1No. Teachers bungalow with landscaping | Ahinsam | 1 | Number of Staff Bungalows constructed | → | 240,000.00 | | | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |
| Social Service Delivery | Education, Youth and Sports | 3. Support to Monitorin | District wide | 104 | Monitoring and supervision of | → | 10,000.00 | 4,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|------------------|--|-----------------|-----|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| | Managem ent | g and Supervisi on of Teaching and Learning Activities in Schools. | | | teaching and learning activities supported | | | | | | | | 2. Ministry of Education |
| | 4. Support to STME, Girl- Child, Early Childhoo d, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counsell ing | District wide | 4 | STMIE, Girl- Child, Early Childhoo d, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counsell ing Program |  | 10,000.00 | | 3,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administrati on 2. Ministry of Education | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|------------------|-----|--|
| | | Program mes | | | mes supported | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5. Procure Office Equipmen t | Central Administ ration | 100 | Number of Office Equipme nt procured | | | | | 6,000.00 | | 2,500.00 | GES | 1. Central Administ ration 2. Ministry of Education |
| | | 6. Organize In- Service Training Worksho p for Teachers | District wide | 209 | Number of in- Service Training Worksho p for Teachers organised | | | | | 5,000.00 | | 20,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administ ration 2. Ministry of Education |
| | | 7. Procure 2000 Dual Desk and Mono Desk, | District wide | 2,700.00 | Number of Dual Desk and Mono | | | | | 50,000.00 | | 50,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administ ration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|---|-------------------------|----|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|------------|---|
| | | | | | Desk procured | | | | | | | | 2. Ministry of Education |
| | | 8. Procure Teaching and Learning Materials | District wide | NA | Number of teaching and Learning Materials procured | | | | | 15,000.00 | | 15,000.00 | GES 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |
| Social Services Delivery | Health Service | 9. Complete 1No. CHPs Compound with landscaping | Wioso. | 2 | Number of CHPs Compound constructed | | | | | 30,000.00 | | 30,000.00 | District Health Directorate 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration |
| | | 10. Construct 1No. ICT | Fomena Nursing Training | 1 | Number of 2-Unit Semi- | | | | | 50,000.00 | | 230,000.00 | District Health Directorate 1. Ministry of Health |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | Centre with landscaping. | | | Detached Bungalows constructed | | | | | | | | 2. Central Administration |
| | | 11. Organize 4 Training workshops for Community Health Workers to Provide Support to Women of Reproductive Age. | District wide | 4 | Number of training workshop organised |  | 4,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 5,000.00 | District Health Directorate | | | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | 12. Organize HIV & AIDS Counselli ng and Testing (HCT) Program me Quarterly | District wide | 316 | Number of HIV & AIDS Counselli ng & Testing (HCT) program mes organised | | | | | | | | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on |
| | | 13. Support to HIV&AI DS Program me (DAC & DRMT) Meetings And | District wide | 8 | HIV&AI DS Program me supported | | | | | | | | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------|-----|---|---|----------|--------------|----------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | | Monitorin g) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 14. Organize Training Worksho ps on Behaviou ral Change for HIV& AIDS High Risk Groups | District wide | 3 | Number of training workshop organised on Behaviou ral Change for HIV&AI DS | → | 4,000.00 | 2,000.0 0 | | | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on | |
| | | 15. Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family | District wide | 51% | Percentag e of sexually active people benefited from | → | 2,000.00 | | 2,500.00 | | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | Planning Usage. | | | family planning usage | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 16. Procure Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables | Fomena Health center | 40,000.00 | Number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured | | | | | 10,000.00 | | 20,000.00 | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration |
| | | 17. Organise quarterly public education on the preventions of | District wide | 4 | Number of public education organised on MTCTHIV | | | | | 4,000.00 | | | District Health Directorate | Ministry of Health |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------|----------|--|---|--|--|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | MTCTHIV | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 18. Educate HIV/AIDS people to access Antiretroviral Therapy | District wide | 8 | Number of beneficiaries of ART | → | | | 2,000.00 | | 2,000.00 | District Health Directorate | Ministry of Health |
| Management and Administration | Planning and Budget | 19. Provide support to data collection, compilation and management. | District wide | 2,000.00 | Amount of money spent on data collection, compilation and management | → | | | 5,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | Planning Unit | 1. Statistical Service 2. National Population Council |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------------|----|---|---|------------|--|------------|---|------------------------|
| Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation and Management | 20. Organize Tree Planting exercise in the Towns and Villages | District wide | NA | Number tree planting exercise organised | → | 5,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | GES | NADMO |
| Infrastructure Delivery And Management | Infrastructure Development | 21. Construct and drill 10 No. Boreholes with landscaping | Selected communities | 3 | Number of Boreholes constructed | → | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) | CWSA |
| | | 22. Partner with NGOs to | District wide | 60 | Number of Public and Household | → | 25,000.00 | | 200,000.00 | Central Administration | 1. Ashanti Development |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---------------|-----------|---|---|------------|-----------|--|--|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Construct Public and Household Latrines | | | d Latrines constructed | | | | | | | | 2. Private Investors |
| Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation and Management | 23. Daily Premises Inspection | District wide | 365 | Number of inspections with report conducted | → | 5,000.00 | | | | | Environmental Health Unit | Central Administration |
| | | 24. Support to Sanitation Improvement Package | District wide | 42,000 | Sanitation improvement activities supported | → | 150,000.00 | 50,000.00 | | | | Environmental Health Unit | Central Administration |
| | | 25. National | District wide | 40,000.00 | National Fumigation | → | 80,000.00 | | | | | Zoomlion Company Ltd. | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|---|--|
| | | Fumigation | | | exercise supported | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 26. Support to Waste Management (eg. Evacuation of Refuse, Procure Waste Bins and Bulk Refuse Container) | District wide | NA | Number of waste bins procured and number of refuse dumps evacuated | | | | | | | | 100,000.00 | 1. Environmental Health Unit 2. Central Administration | 1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd. |
| | | 27. Acquire Site for Liquid | Kyegyewere, Kwapia | NA | Number of sites acquired for liquid | | | | | | | | 5,000.00 | 1. Environmental Health Unit | 1. Private Contractors |


| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|----|--|---|--|--|------------------|--|-------------------|--|---|
| | | Waste Disposal | & Ahinsan | | waste disposal | | | | | | | 2. Central Administration | 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd. |
| Social service Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | 28. Expand Micro Credit Facilities to Seven (7) Communities | Selected communities | NA | Number of beneficiaries | → | | | 35,000.00 | | 150,000.00 | 1. Ashanti Development 2. BAC | 1. Ministry of Trade and Industries 2. Rural Banks |
| | | 29. Form Child Development Clubs in 20 Schools | Selected Schools | | Number of Child Development clubs formed | → | | | 4,000.00 | | | Social Welfare and Community Development Dept. | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|--|------------------------|
| | | 30. Provide support to School Feeding Programme | Beneficiary Communities | 5000.00 | School Feeding Programme supported | | | | | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | GES | Central Administration |
| | | 31. Create Public Awareness on Child Protection in 40 Communities | Selected Communities | NA | Number of child protection awareness created | | | | | 20,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | Social Welfare and Community Development Dept. | Central Administration |
| | | 32. Organize Community Durbar on | Selected Communities | 3 | Number of community durbars organised | | | | | 5,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | Social Welfare and Community Development Dept. | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|----|--|---|--|--|-----------------|--|------------------|--|---|--|
| | | Children's Act, Domestic Violence Act Etc in 12 Communities | | | on Children's Act, and Domestic Violence Act | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 33. Form Child Protection Committees and Train LEAP Community Focal Persons (LFP) in Child Protection | Beneficiary Communities | 30 | Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained | → | | | 6,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | Community Development and Social Welfare | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------------|-----|---|---|-----------|--|-----------|--|--|
| | | 34. Expand Hardship Funds To Needy People In Five (5) Selected Villages | Selected Communities | - | Number of people benefited from Hardship Funds | → | 4,000.00 | | 37,500.00 | Ashanti Development | Central Administration |
| | | 35. Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen | District wide | NA | Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported | → | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | BAC | 1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Central Administration |
| | | 36. Provide credit support to PWD | District wide | 150 | Number of beneficiaries to | → | 20,000.00 | | | Community Development and Social Welfare | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----|---------------|-------------------|--|---|--|--|-----------|--|--|-----|---|
| | | | | credit facilities | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 37. | District wide | 100 | Number of people trained to acquire skills | → | | | 20,000.00 | | | BAC | 1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. NBSSI |
| | | 38. | District wide | 293 | Number of Youth employed under YEA | → | | | 10,000.00 | | | YEA | Ministry of employment and labour relation |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|----------|--|--|-----|------------------------|
| Social Services Delivery | Education, Youth and Sports Management | 39. Provide support to sports in schools and sporting competitions | District wide | 4 | Number of sporting activities supported |  | | | | 8,000.00 | | | GES | Central Administration |
|--------------------------|--|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|----------|--|--|-----|------------------------|

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Adopted District Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Location | Baseline | Outcome/impact indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget (GHC) | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GoG | IGF | DONOR | Lead | Collaborating |
| Environmental | Natural Resource Conservation | 1. Support re- | Abadwu and | 153 Hectares | Number of hectares | | | | | 10,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | Forestry Commission | 1. District Assembly |

| Management | on and Management | afforestation program me | Adomannu | | of degraded forest reclaime d | | | | | | | | 2. Beneficiary Communitie s | |
|------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------|----|--|---|--|--|--|-----------------|--|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 2. Formatio n and Inaugura tion of Disaster Voluntee r Groups | Selected Commu nities | 12 | Number of Disaster Voluntee rs Group formed | → | | | | 5,000.00 | | | NADMO | Central Administrati on |
| | | 3. Establish Commu nity Emergen cy Operatio n Centres | District wide | 3 | Number of Commu nity Emergen cy Operatio n Centres | → | | | | 3,000.00 | | | NADMO | Central Administrati on |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|---------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|-----------|----------|--|-------|------------------------|
| | | | | | established | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4. Organize Meetings for Disaster Volunteer Groups | District wide | 3 | Number of Disaster Volunteer Groups meetings organised | → | | | | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | NADMO | Central Administration |
| Environmental and Sanitation Management | Disaster prevention and Management | 5. Organize Meetings and Seminars on Disaster Risk Reduction Action | District wide | 3 | Number of meetings on Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan for Stakeholder | → | | | | 10,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | NADMO | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|----|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | Plan for DVGs | | | organised | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6. Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads with landscaping | Bena, Sodua, Nintine, Bobriase, Anyinabrem, Adomanu, Abadwum, etc | NA | Kilometres of roads rehabilitated in the District | | | | | | | | | 200,000.00 | | | 1,000.000.00 | 1. Feeder Roads 2. Highways | Ministry of Roads and Transports |
| | | 7. Extend electricity to newly developed areas. | Fomena, Dompoa se, Akrokerr i, Kwapia, Kyekye | NA | Number of communities benefited from | | | | | | | | | 200,000.00 | | | 25,000.00 | 1. Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) 2. District Assembly | Ministry of Energy and Petroleum |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|------------------|--|--|----------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | were, Kusa, etc | | electricit y | | | | | | | | | |
| Managem nt And Administra tion | General Administra tion | 8.Operati on and Maintena nce of Assembl y Facilities Quarterl y | Akrokerr i, Sampakr om, Bobriase, Fomena, Dompoa se, etc | 3 | Number of Assembl y Facilities maintain ed | → | | | | 78,000.00 | | | Works Dept. | Central Administrati on |
| | | 9.Mainta in Office Vehicles and Equipme nt Quarterl y | Central Administ ration | 3 | Number of office vehicles and equipme nt maintain ed | → | | | | 60,000.00 | | | Works Dept. | Central Administrati on |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|---|----|---|--|--|--|--|------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| Management and Administration | Planning and Budget | 10.Acquire Land Banks for development projects | Bobriase, Dompoase, Akrokerrisi, Ahinsan, etc | 50 | Number of hectares of land banks acquired | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | Spatial planning department | 1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers |
| | | 11.Provide financial support to street naming project | District wide | 6 | Number of public education organized | | | | | 54,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | Spatial planning department | 1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | Organise 16 public education on development control | | | | | | | | 6,000.00 | | | Spatial planning department | 1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Location | Baseline (2017) | Outcome/impact indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget (GHC) | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GoG | IGF | DONOR | Lead | Collaborating |
| Management and Administration | General Administration | 1. Support to District | All the 3 Area Councils | 7 | Number of District Sub- | | | | | 40,000.00 | 20,000 | | 1. Central Administration | Ministry of Local Government and |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------|-----------|--|---|--|--|-----------|-----------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Sub-Structure | | | Structure supported | | | | | | | 2. Works Dept. | Rural Development |
| | | 2. Supply of Building Materials for Self-Help Projects Quarterly | District wide | 50,000.00 | Number of Building Materials supplied for Self-Held Projects | → | | | 80,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | Central Administration | Traditional Authorities |
| | | Servicing of Assembly meetings | Central Administration | 24 | Number of Assembly meetings serviced | → | | | 10,000.00 | 50,000.00 | | Central Administration | Departments of the Assembly |

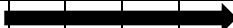
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|--|---|------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| | | Mainten ance of office vehicles | Central Administ ration | | Number of office vehicles maintain ed | → | 60,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | Central Administra tion | Departme nts of the Assembly |
| Manage ment and Administ ration | Planning and Budget | 3.Organi ze Capacity Building Worksho p for Staff at the District Level | Central Administ ration | 4 | Number of capacity building worksho ps organise d | → | 50,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | Central Administra tion | 1. MLG&R D 2. RCC 3. Consultan ts |
| | | 4.Suppor t to District Planning Coordina | Central Administ ration | 4 | District Planning Coordina ting Unit supporte d | → | 10,000.00 | | | Central Administra tion | 1. RCC 2. NDPC |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------|----|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|-----------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | ting Unit (DPCU) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5. Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects | District wide | 4 | Number of Monitoring and Evaluation exercise undertaken | | | | | | | | 25,000.00 | | | Central Administration | 1. RCC 2. NDPC |
| | | 6. Support to Composite Budget Preparation | Nsuta | 1 | Composite Budget preparation supported | | | | | | | | 16,000.00 | | | Central Administration | 1. RCC 2. Ministry of Finance |
| | | 7. Preparation of | Kyekye were, Dadwen, | NA | Number of | | | | | | | | 12,500.00 | 20,000.00 | | Physical Planning Dept. | 1. Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------|---|------------------------------------|---|--|--|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| | | Layouts and Education on planning guidelines | Kwapia, etc | | Layouts prepared | | | | | | | | | 2. MLG&RD |
| | | 8. Provide support to Local Economic Development (LED) | District wide | 0 | Number of LED programmes supported | → | | | 35,000.00 | | 25,000.00 | Central Administration | Ministry of Business Development | |
| | | 9. Organise quarterly Public Hearing on Plan | District wide | 8 | Number of Public Hearing organised | → | | | 15,000.00 | 10,000.00 | Central Administration | 1. Community Members | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------|----|---|---|----------|----------|--|--|--|---------------|---------------------------|
| | | Implementation and Progress Report | | | | | | | | | | | 2. Town and Area Councils |
| | | 10. Organise pay your levy campaign quarterly | District wide | | Number of training workshops organised | → | 5,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | | | Finance Dept. | Central Administration |
| | | 11. Revaluation of properties in the District | District wide | NA | Number of communities with their properties re-valuated | → | 24,000.0 | 2,000.00 | | | | Finance Dept. | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------|-------|---|---|--|--|-----------|-----------|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Management And Administration | Finance and Revenue | 12. Organize Stakeholder Consultation meeting on Fee Fixing | District wide | 2 | Number of Stakeholder Consultations organised | → | | | 10,000.00 | | | Finance Dept. | Central Administration |
| | | 13. Provide support to Security | District wide | 6,000 | Number of Security issues supported | → | | | 30,000.00 | | | Ghana Police Service | Central Administration |
| | | 14. Support NCCE to organise programmes on | District wide | NA | Number of NCCE programmes supported | → | | | 5,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | NCCE | Information Service Dept. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|--|--|------------------|------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| | | public education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management and Administration | Planning and Budget | 16.Organize Community/Public Forum on Current Developmental Issues | District wide | 8 | Number of Community Forum on Current Developmental Issues organized |  | | | 10,000.00 | 25,000.00 | | District Assembly | 1. Traditional Authorities 2. Community Members |

5.7 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES FOR 2021

Table 5. 4: Composite Annual Action Plan for 2021

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------|-------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Location | Baseline (2017) | Outcome / impact indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget (GHC) | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GoG | IGF | DONOR | Lead | Collaborating |
| Management and Administration | General Administration | 1. Train Revenue Collectors | District wide | 20 | Number of training workshops organised | → | | | | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | Finance Department & Internal Audit | Central Administration |
| | | 2. Prosecute tax defaulters | District wide | 11 | Number of defaulters prosecuted | → | | | | 10,000.00 | | | Finance Department & Internal Audit | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----|--|---|--|--|------------|--|------------|---------------------------|---|
| Economic Development | Agricultural Service and Management | 3. Provide support for Rice Extension Programme | District wide | NA | Number of rice farmers supported | → | | | 25,000.00 | | 22,500.00 | Department of Agriculture | 1.Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) 2. Central Administration |
| | | 4. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs | District wide | 151 | Number of farmers benefited from the programme | → | | | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | Department of Agriculture | Central Administration |
| | | 5. Provide to support for One District – One Factory | Selected locations | NA | Amount of money used to support the | → | | | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | Central Administration | Private Investors |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|------------------|----|---|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | | program me | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | 6. Support 100 SMEs to Access REDF and Matching Grant Fund Loans | District wide | NA | Number of SMEs that access the REDF Fund | | | | | 20,000.00 | | 88,000.00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| | | 7. Organize 4 Basic Technology Improvement Training for Artisans and Processors | District wide | 11 | Number of Artisans and processor s who benefited from the program me | | | | | 5,000.00 | | 40,000.00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | 8. Organize 4 Workshops to Educate SMEs On Systematic Formaliziati on | District wide | NA | Number of workshop s organised | | | | 7,000.00 | | 6,000.00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| Economic Development | Agricultural Service and Management | 9. Educate and Train Consumers on Food Fortification to improve Balance Diet | District wide | 100 | Percentag e of consumer s who benefited from the program me | | | | 10,000.00 | | 14,000.00 | Departme nt of Agricultur e | 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administrati on |
| | | 10. Conduct Field Enumeratio | District wide | 12 | Number of field enumerati on and | | | | 6,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | Departme nt of Agricultur e | 1.Ministry of Agriculture |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------|-------|---|---|--|--|-----------|----------|-----------|---------------------------|---|
| | | n and Yield Studies of Major Crops | | | yield studies conducted | | | | | | | | 2. Central Administration |
| | | 11. Organize Annual Stakeholders Forum/Planning Session and (DADU) Technical Review Meeting | District wide | 13 | Number of stakeholder forums and DADU meetings held | → | | | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | Department of Agriculture | 1. Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration |
| | | 12. Undertake Home and Farm Visit by | District wide | 2,904 | Number of home and farm visits | → | | | 15,000.00 | | 13,749.00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------|-------|--|---|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| | | Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) | | | embarked upon | | | | | | | | |
| | | 13. Disseminate and sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value Chain Concept | District wide | 100 | Percentage of farmers benefited from the programme | → | | | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | Department of Agriculture | 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration |
| | | 14. Identify, Update and Disseminate existing | District wide | 7,604 | Proportion of farmers benefited from the | → | | | 4,000.00 | | | Department of Agriculture | 1.Ministry of Agriculture |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|-----|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | Technological and Production Packages | | | technological and production packages | | | | | | | | 2. Central Administration | |
| Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | 15. Promote the Production and Consumption of High Quality Protein Maize | District wide | 100 | Percentage of people benefited from the programme | | | | | 6,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | Department of Agriculture | Central Administration |
| | | 16. Train Twenty (20) Youth Groups on Non-Traditional | District wide | 10 | Number of youth groups trained | | | | | 6,000.00 | | | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Ashanti Development |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------|----|---|--|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Agriculture (Grass Cutter, Rabbit Etc.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 17. Establish Demonstrat ions for Crop and Livestock Farms | District wide | 10 | Number of demonstr ations and livestock farms establishe d | | | | 5,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 6,000.00 | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| | | 18. Supervise Field Work and Manageme nt monthly | District wide | 5 | Number of field works organised | | | | 5,500.00 | | | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| | | 19. Organize Appropriat | District wide | 28 | Number of training organized | | | | 5,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | Business Advisory Centre | Ministry of Trade and Industry |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|------------------|-------|---|--|--|--|--|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | | e Staff Training Agriculture staff | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | 20. Link Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources | District wide | - | Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source | | | | | 15,000.00 | | | Business Advisory Centre (BAC) | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| | | 21. Provide Start-Up Kits to Artisans | District wide | 3 | Number of artisans provided with start- up kits | | | | | 50,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | Business Advisory Centre (BAC) | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | 22. Carry out Disease Surveillance and Vaccinate | District wide | 2,500 | Number of livestock vaccinated | | | | | 6,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | Department of Agriculture | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|-----|---|---|--|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | | Livestock, of Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 23. Monitor Crops and Livestock Diseases. | District wide | 650 | Number of monitoring exercise organized | → | | | 6,000.00 | | | Department of Agriculture | Central Administration |
| Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | 24. Identify and Develop Tourism Potentials in the District | Fomena Treaty, rock palace at Old Edubias e, Kusa scarp | 1 | Number of tourist site identified and developed | → | | | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | Central Administration | 1. Private Investors, 2. Community Members |

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all

| Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Location | Baseline | Outcome/impact indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget (GHC) | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|-------------------------|--|---|------------------------|----------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GoG | IGF | DONOR | Lead | Collaborating |
| Social Service Delivery | Education, Youth and Sports Management | 1. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with landscaping | Akrofuom | 2 | Number of 3-Unit classroom blocks constructed and completed | → | | | | 170,000.00 | | | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |
| | | 2. Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block | Abu Bonsra D/A, Fomena | NA | Number of 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary | → | | | | 120,000.00 | | 120,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|---------------|-----|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|----------|-----|---|---|
| | | with Ancillary Facilities with landscaping | | | facilities constructed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3. Complete 1No. Teachers bungalow with landscaping | Anyinabrem | 1 | Number of Staff Bungalows constructed | | | | | | | | 240,000.00 | | | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |
| Social Service Delivery | Education, Youth and Sports Management | 4. Support Monitoring and Supervision of Teaching | District wide | 104 | Monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning | | | | | | | | 10,000.00 | 4,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------|---|---|--|--|--|------------------|--|-----------------|-----|---|
| | | and Learning Activities in Schools. | | | activities supported | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5. Support to STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes | District wide | 4 | STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes supported | | | | 10,000.00 | | 3,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------------|----------|---|--|--|--|------------------|--|------------------|-----|---|
| | | 6. Procure Office Equipment | Central Administration | 100 | Number of Office Equipment procured | | | | 6,000.00 | | 2,500.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |
| | | 7. Organize In-Service Training Workshop for Teachers | District wide | 209 | Number of in-Service Training Workshop for Teachers organised | | | | 5,000.00 | | 20,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |
| | | 8. Procure 1500 Dual Desk and Mono Desk, | District wide | 2,700.00 | Number of Dual Desk and Mono Desk procured | | | | 50,000.00 | | 50,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--|---------------|-----|--|--|--|--|-------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | 9. Procure Teaching and Learning Materials | District wide | NA | Number of teaching and Learning Materials procured | | | | 15,000.00 | | 15,000.00 | GES | 1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education |
| Social Services Delivery | Health Service | 10. Construct 1No.CHPS Compound with landscaping | Sodua | 2 | Number of CHPS Compound constructed | | | | 100,000.00 | | 30,000.00 | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration |
| | | 11. Organize HIV & AIDS Counselling and | District wide | 316 | Number of HIV & AIDS Counselling & Testing | | | | 6,000.00 | | | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------|---|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | | Testing (HCT) Programme Quarterly | | | (HCT) programmes organised | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12. Support to HIV&AI DS Programme (DAC & DRMT) Meetings And Monitoring) | District wide | 8 | HIV&AI DS Programme supported | → | | | | 15,000.00 | | | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration |
| | | 13. Organize Training Worksho | District wide | 3 | Number of training workshop | → | | | | 4,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------------|-----------|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------|--|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | ps on Behavioural Change for HIV& AIDS High Risk Groups | | | organised on Behavioural Change for HIV&AI DS | | | | | | | | 2. Central Administration | |
| | | 14. Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage. | District wide | 51% | Percentage of sexually active people benefited from family planning usage | | | | | 2,000.00 | | 2,500.00 | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration |
| | | 15. Procure Basic | Central Administration | 40,000.00 | Number of Basic Medical | | | | | | | 20,000.00 | District Health Directorate | 1. Ministry of Health |

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|--|--|---|---------------|---|---|---|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables | | | Equipment and Medical Consumables procured | | | | | | | | 2. Central Administration |
| | | 16. Organise quarterly public education on the preventions of MTCTHIV | District wide | 4 | Number of public education organised on MTCTHIV | → | | | 4,000.00 | | | District Health Directorate | Ministry of Health |
| | | 17. Educate HIV/AIDS people to access | District wide | 8 | Number of beneficiaries of ART | → | | | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | District Health Directorate | Ministry of Health |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---------------|----------|--|--|--|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| | | Antiretroviral Therapy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management and Administration | Planning and Budget | 18. Provide support to data collection, compilation and management. | District wide | 2,000.00 | Amount of money spent on data collection, compilation and management | | | | 10,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | Planning Unit | 1. Statistical Service 2. National Population Council |
| Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation and Management | 19. Organize Tree Planting exercise in the Towns | District wide | NA | Number tree planting exercise organised | | | | 5,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | GES | NADMO |



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------|----|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|---|------------------------|
| | | and Villages | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery And Management | Infrastructure Development | 20. Construct and drill 15 No. Boreholes with landscaping | Selected communities | 3 | Number of Boreholes constructed | → | | | | | | | 100,000.00 | District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) | CWSA |
| | | 21. Partner with NGOs to Construct Public and Household Latrines | District wide | 60 | Number of Public and Household Latrines constructed | → | | | | | | | | 25,000.00 | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---------------|-----------|---|---|------------|------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation and Management | 22. Daily Premises Inspection | District wide | 200 | Number of inspections with report conducted | → | 5,000.00 | | | Environmental Health Unit | Central Administration |
| | | 23. Support to Sanitation Improvement Package | District wide | 42,000 | Sanitation improvement activities supported | → | 150,000.00 | | | Environmental Health Unit | Central Administration |
| | | 24. National Fumigation | District wide | 40,000.00 | National Fumigation exercise supported | → | 80,000.00 | | | Zoomlion Company Ltd. | Central Administration |
| | | 25. Provide support to | District wide | NA | Number of bulk container | | | 100,000.00 | | | 1. Environmental |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|---------------|----|---|---|--|--|------------------|--|-------------------|---|---|
| | | Waste Management eg. Evacuation of Refuse, and Procure Bulk Refuse Container | | | s procured and number of refuse dumps evacuated | | | | | | | ntal Health Unit 2. Central Administration | 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd. |
| Social service Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | 26. Expand Micro Credit Facilities to Seven (7) Communities | District wide | NA | Number of beneficiaries | → | | | 35,000.00 | | 150,000.00 | 1. Ashanti Development 2. BAC | 1. Ministry of Trade and Industries 2. Rural Banks |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|----------|--|---|------------|--|------------|--|------------------------|
| | | 27. Form Child Development Clubs in 20 Schools | Selected Schools | 5 | Number of Child Development clubs formed | → | 4,000.00 | | | Social Welfare and Community Development Dept. | Central Administration |
| | | 28. Provide support to School Feeding Programme | Beneficiary Communities | 5,000.00 | School Feeding Programme supported | → | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | GES | Central Administration |
| | | 29. Create Public Awareness on Child Protection in 40 | Selected Communities | NA | Number of child protection awareness created | → | 20,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | Social Welfare and Community Development Dept. | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|----|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------|--|------------------|--|---|
| | | Communi ties | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 30. Organize Communi ty Durbars on Children' s Act, Domestic Violence Act Etc in 15 Communi ties | Selected Commun ities | 3 | Number of communi ty durbars organised on Children' s Act, and Domestic Violence Act | | | | | 5,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | Social Welfare and Community Developme nt Dept. | Central Administrati on |
| | | 31. Train LEAP Communi ty Focal Persons | Beneficia ry Commun ities | 30 | Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained | | | | | 6,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | Community Developme nt and Social Welfare | 1. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------|----|--|---|------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | (LFP) in Child Protection | | | | | | | | | | | and Social Protection |
| | | 32. Expand Hardship Funds To Needy People In Five (5) Selected Villages | Selected Commun ities | - | Number of people benefited from Hardship Funds |  | 4,000.00 | | 37,500.0 0 | Ashanti Developme nt | Central Administrati on | | |
| | | 33. Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen | District wide | NA | Number of women artisan and tradesme n supported |  | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.0 0 | BAC | 1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Central Administrati on | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------|-----|--|---|-----------|--|--|--|---|
| | | 34. Provide credit support to PWD | District wide | 150 | Number of beneficiaries to credit facilities | → | 20,000.00 | | | Community Development and Social Welfare | Central Administration |
| | | 35. Provide support to skill training, internship and modern apprenticeship | District wide | 100 | Number of people trained to acquire skills | → | 20,000.00 | | | BAC | 1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. NBSSI |
| | | 36. Provide support for the employm | District wide | 293 | Number of Youth employed under YEA | → | 10,000.00 | | | YEA | Ministry of employment and labour relation |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|---------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|------------|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | ent of the youth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Services Delivery | Education, Youth and Sports Management | 37. Provide support to sports in schools and sporting competitions | District wide | 4 | Number of sporting activities supported | | | | | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | GES | Central Administration |

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Adopted District Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Location | Baseline | Outcome/impact indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget (GHC) | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GoG | IGF | DONOR | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|------------|---------------------|--|
| Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation and Management | 1. Support re-afforestation program | Ayaase, Agogoos, Abadwum and Adomanu | 153 Hectares | Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed | → | → | → | → | 10,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | Forestry Commission | 1. District Assembly 2. Beneficiary Communities |
| | | 2. Formation and Inauguration of Disaster Volunteer Groups | Selected Communities | 12 | Number of Disaster Volunteers Group formed | → | → | → | → | 5,000.00 | | | NADMO | Central Administration |
| | | 3. Establish Community Emergen | District wide | 3 | Number of Community Emergen | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | NADMO | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------|---|---|---|--|--|------------------|-----------------|--|-------|-------------------------------|
| | | cy Operatio n Centres | | | cy Operatio n Centres establish ed | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4. Organize Meetings for Disaster Voluntee r Groups | District wide | 3 | Number of Disaster Voluntee r Groups meetings organise d | → | | | 3,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | NADMO | Central Administrati on |
| Environme ntal and Sanitation Managemen t | Disaster prevention and Managemen t | 5. Organize Meetings and Seminars on Disaster Risk | District wide | 3 | Number of Meetings on Disaster Risk Reductio n | → | | | 10,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | NADMO | Central Administrati on |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|---|----|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Reduction Action Plan for DVGs | | | organised | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6. Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads with landscaping | Bena, Sodua, Bobriase, Anyinabrem, Ahinsan, Abadwum and Adomanu | NA | Kilometres of roads rehabilitated in the District | | | | | | | | | 200,000.00 | 1. Feeder Roads 2. Highways | Ministry of Roads and Transports |
| Management And Administration | General Administration | 7. Operation and Maintenance of Assembly | Central Administration | 3 | Number of Assembly Facilities | | | | | | | | | 78,000.00 | Works Dept. | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|---|----|---|---|--|--|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | y Facilities Quarterl y | | | maintain ed | | | | | | | | |
| | | 8.Mainta in Office Vehicles and Equipme nt Quarterl y | Central Adminitr ation | 3 | Number of office vehicles and equipme nt maintain ed | → | | | 60,000.00 | | | Works Dept. | Central Administrati on |
| Manageme nt and Administra tion | Planning and Budget | 9.Acquir e Land Banks for develop ment projects | Ahinsan, Bobriase, Dompoa se, Akrokerr i, Kyekye weere | 50 | Number of hectares of land banks acquired | → | | | 50,000.00 | | | Spatial planning departmen t | 1. Central Administrati on 2. Traditiona l Rulers |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | | 10.Provide support to street naming project And organise 16 public education on development control | District wide | 6 | Number of public education organised | | | | | 60,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | Spatial planning department | 1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers |
|--|--|---|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

| Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Location | Baseline (2017) | Outcome/impact indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget (GHC) | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|---|--|
| | | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GoG | IGF | DONOR | Lead | Collaborating |
| Management and Administration | General Administration | 1.Support to District Sub-Structure | All the 3 Area Council | 7 | Number of District Sub-Structures supported | → | | | | 40,000.00 | 20,000 | | 1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept. | Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development |
| | | 2.Supply of Building Materials for Self-Help Projects | District wide | 60,000.00 | Number of Building Materials supplied for Self- | → | | | | 80,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | Central Administration | Traditional Authorities |


| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|----|---|---|--|--|--|-----------|-----------|--|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Quarterly | | | Held Projects | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Servicing of Assembly meetings | Nsuta | 24 | Number of Assembly meetings serviced | → | | | | 10,000.00 | 50,000.00 | | Central Administration | Departments of the Assembly |
| | | Maintenance of office vehicles | Central Administration | | Number of office vehicles maintained | → | | | | 60,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | Central Administration | Departments of the Assembly |
| Management and Administration | Planning and Budget | 3.Organize Capacity Building Workshop for Staff at the | Central Administration | 4 | Number of capacity building workshops organized | → | | | | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | Central Administration | 1. MLG&RD 2. RCC 3. Consultants |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | District Level | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4.Support to District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) | Central Administration | 4 | District Planning Coordinating Unit supported | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | | Central Administration 1. RCC 2. NDPC |
| | 5.Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects | District wide | 4 | Number of Monitoring and Evaluation exercise undertaken | | | | | 25,000.00 | | | | Central Administration 1. RCC 2. NDPC |
| | 6. Support to | Central Administration | 1 | Composite Budget preparati | | | | | 16,000.00 | | | | Central Administration 1. RCC |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------|--|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | Composi te Budget Preparati on | | on supporte d | | | | | | | | 2. Ministry of Finance | |
| | | 7. Preparati on of Layouts and Educatio n on planning guideline s | Dadwen/ Kyekye were, Kwapia, Dompoa se | 3 | Number of Layouts prepared | → | | | 12,500.00 | | 20,000.0 0 | Physical Planning Dept. | 1. Central Administr ation 2. MLG&R D |
| | | 8.Provid e support to Local Economi c Develop | District wide | 10 | Number of LED program mes supporte d | → | | | 35,000.00 | | 25,000.0 0 | Central Administra tion | Ministry of Business Developm ent |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------|----|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|------------------|------------------|--|------------------------|---|
| | | ment (LED) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 9. Organise quarterly Public Hearing on Plan Implementation. | District wide | 8 | Number of Public Hearing organised | | | | | 15,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | Central Administration | 1. Community Members 2. Town and Area Councils |
| | | 10. Organise pay your levy campaign quarterly | District wide | 24 | Number of training workshop organised | | | | | 5,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | Finance Dept. | Central Administration |
| | | 11. Revaluation of properties | District wide | NA | Number of communities with | | | | | 24,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | Finance Dept. | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------|-------|---|---|--|--|-----------|-----------|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | s in the District | | | their properties re-valuated | | | | | | | | |
| Management And Administration | Finance and Revenue | 12. Organize Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing | District wide | 12 | Number of Stakeholder Consultations organised | → | | | 10,000.00 | | | Finance Dept. | Central Administration |
| | | 13. Provide support to Security | District wide | 6,000 | Number of support provided | → | | | 30,000.00 | | | Ghana Police Service | Central Administration |
| | | 14. Support NCCE to organise | District wide | NA | Number of NCCE programmes | → | | | 5,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | NCCE | Information Service Dept. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------|---|---|--|--|--|-----------|-----------|--|-------------------|--|
| | | sensitization programmes on the corruption | | | supported | | | | | | | | |
| Management and Administration | Planning and Budget | 15.Organize Community/Public Fora on Current Developmental Issues | District wide | 8 | Number of Public Fora on Current Developmental Issues organised |  | | | 10,000.00 | 25,000.00 | | District Assembly | 1. Traditional Authorities 2. Community Members |

5.8 ADOPTION OF DRAFT DMTDP

5.8.1 Evidence of Public Hearing 2018-2021 MTDP

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Name of district: | ADANSI NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY |
| Region: | ASHANTI |
| Name of town: | FOMENA |
| Venue: | NANA AMOANIMAA DEDE II HALL |
| Date: | 22 ND NOVEMBER, 2018 |

Identifiable representations: Assembly members, Heads of Departments, Headteachers of SHS, Chairman & Secretary of all Political Parties, Chairman & Secretary of All Unit Committees, Chairman and Secretary, Association of Disabled (Blind, Deaf & Dumb), NGO's, ECG Manager, Youth Groups Representatives, Media Representatives (Angel Fm, Time FM, Oman Fm, Boss Fm) Chairman, GPRTU, Zonal Executives, Miners Association,

Total number of persons at hearing: 201

Gender ratio: Males = 162, Females = 39

5.8.1.1 Major Issues Discussed at Public Hearing:

- Legal Mandate for the Preparation of MTDP
- Government Policy (Pillars and Goals)
- Revenue and Expenditure Performance 2014-2017
- Key Development Issues
- Community Needs Assessment
- Composite Programme of Action (PoA)
- Projected Revenue and Expenditure 2018-2021
- Update on Special Programmes (1D1F, IPEP, Free SHS, Planting for Food and Jobs)

5.8.1.2 Main Controversies and Major Complaints:

- The need to complete all abandoned public infrastructural projects
- Ineffectiveness of Zonal Councils in the Municipality
- Inadequate water and sanitation facilities in rural communities
- Lack of transparency in land management and haphazard development in the urban and peri-urban communities
- Poor state of roads as a result of the stalling of Cocoa Road Rehabilitation Project

5.8.1.3 Comments on The General Level of Participation:

Participation was very good. Participants actively contributed to discussions.

The open forum lasted 4 hours.

5.8.1.4 Schedule for Community Visits for Public Hearings

| NO. | ELECTORAL AREA | DATE | VENUE | TIME |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| AKROKERRI AREA COUNCIL | | | | |
| 1. | Akrokerrifie | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Akrokerri Area Council Office | 8:00am- 10:00am |
| 2. | Sampakrom/Zongo | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Akrokerri Area Council Office | 8:00am- 10:00am |
| 3. | Bobriase | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Akrokerri Area Council Office | 8:00am- 10:00am |
| 4. | Kwapia | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Akrokerri Area Council Office | 8:00am- 10:00am |
| 5. | Dadwen/Kyekyewere | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Akrokerri Area Council Office | 8:00am- 10:00am |
| 6. | Adomanu/Abadwum | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Akrokerri Area Council Office | 8:00am- 10:00am |
| 7. | Anyinabrem | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Akrokerri Area Council Office | 8:00am- 10:00am |
| 8. | Akrofuom | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Akrokerri Area Council Office | 8:00am- 10:00am |
| DOMPOASE AREA COUNCIL | | | | |
| 9. | Dompoase | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Dompoase Area Council Office | 11:00am- 1:00pm |
| 10. | Ahinsan | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Dompoase Area Council Office | 11:00am- 1:00pm |
| 11. | Meduma | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Dompoase Area Council Office | 11:00am- 1:00pm |
| 12. | Anamenako | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Dompoase Area Council Office | 11:00am- 1:00pm |
| FOMENA AREA COUNCIL | | | | |

| | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------|
| 13. | Fomena East | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Nana Amoanimaa Dede II Hall, Fomena | 2:00am-4:00pm |
| 14. | Fomena West | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Nana Amoanimaa Dede II Hall, Fomena | 2:00am-4:00pm |
| 15. | Kusa | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Nana Amoanimaa Dede II Hall, Fomena | 2:00am-4:00pm |
| 16. | Ayaase | Friday, 31st August 2018 | Nana Amoanimaa Dede II Hall, Fomena | 2:00am-4:00pm |

1. Medium of Invitation to participants: **Letters**

2. Group and Individuals Invited:

- ✓ Artisans
- ✓ Trade Associations
- ✓ Farmers Association
- ✓ Heads of Departments and Agencies
- ✓ NGOs
- ✓ Private Investors
- ✓ Youth groups
- ✓ PWDs
- ✓ Representatives of Area Councils
- ✓ Media
- ✓ Chiefs
- ✓ Hoteliers Association
- ✓ Transport Operators
- ✓ Queen Mothers
- ✓ Assembly members
- ✓ Public and Civil Servants

3. Total Number of Persons at Public Hearing: **80**

4. Female representation: **11 (13.7%)**

5. Language use: **Twi & English**

6. Major issues discussed at Public Hearing

- ✓ District Medium Term Development Plan Policy Adopted Goals
- ✓ District Medium Term Development Plan Policy Adopted Objectives
- ✓ District Medium Term Development Plan Programmes
- ✓ District Medium Term Development Plan Implementation Arrangements
 - Annual Action Plans and Budgets
 - Key Implementation stakeholders and their roles
 - Monitoring and evaluation arrangement
 - Communication Strategy
- ✓ Financing the District Medium Term Development Plan.

7. Major Areas of Complaints:

- ✓ Destruction of farms and the pollution of rivers by the activities of illegal miners.
- ✓ Limited job opportunities and poor state of socio-economic infrastructure.
- ✓ Ineffective management of liquid and solid waste in the Municipality
- ✓ Ineffectiveness of Area Councils in the District
- ✓ Lack of transparency in land management and haphazard development in the urban and peri-urban communities
- ✓ Poor state of school infrastructure and inadequate health facilities namely clinics and health centres for rural communities.
- ✓ The need to complete all abandoned public infrastructural projects
- ✓ Measures should be put in place to ensure evenly distribution of development projects.
- ✓ The need to combat illegal mining.

8. Proposals to resolve above complaints:

- ✓ Effective implementation of the proposed programmes outlined in the MTDP.
- ✓ The Assembly should develop and provide funds for implementing Operation and Maintenance Plans for all public facilities.
- ✓ Constant dialogue with chiefs and land owners to ensure prompt release of lands for implementing projects to create jobs for the youth

9. Comments on participation:

Participation was very good. Participants actively contributed to discussions. The open forum lasted 2 hours.

5.8.2 Assent of Public Hearing 2018-2021 MTDP

ASSENT TO THE ADOPTION OF MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(MTDP 2018-2021)

(Name)

(Signature)

District Chief Executive..... HON. KUSU KWAKU ERIC



District Coordinating Director..... STELLA PANWIUM



Presiding Member..... HON. EDWIN ASYAPONG A.



Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee..... HON. KOFI ADUSAH



District Planning Officer..... EMMANUEL AMOAKOTENE



CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter focuses on how the District Assembly intends to use monitoring and evaluation tools to demonstrate to the citizenry and stakeholders that the intervention in the Plan are having the desired effects and are positively transforming the lives of all beneficiaries.

A well-prepared Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system provides the needed evidence-based answers that spell out the efficiency and effectiveness of the impact of programmes and projects interventions on the intended beneficiaries.

Monitoring addresses the accountability concerns of stakeholders, give managers the requisite information on progress towards the achievement of set targets, goals and provides evidence for reforms in the course of implementing policies, programmes or projects.

6.1 PURPOSE OF THE MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

Since resources are limited, there is a growing demand in recent times for results-based

M & E to promote public sector transparency and accountability. The implementation of such M & E Plan can ensure that service delivery is continually improved thereby making informed decision which will lead to social and economic development. The district monitoring and evaluation plan is basically meant to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the District. It also helps to generate timely reports to RCC, NDPC and other stakeholders.

6.1.1 Monitoring Matrix or Results Framework Outlining all Indicators, Baselines and Targets

This section basically deals with the M&E indicators, type, baseline and targets that are achievable and are directly related to the DMTDP goals and objectives. The indicators are needed for measuring progress whilst targets are the sign post that will lead the District to the stated goals and objectives.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the MTDP

The table below shows monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines, targets etc.

Table 6. 1: Monitoring matrix or results framework

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| NMTDF Goal: Build a Prosperous Society | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | | | | | | | | | |
| INDICATORS | INDICATOR TYPE | BASELINE 2017 | TARGETS | | | | DISAGRE GATION | MONITO RING FREQUE NCY | RESPONSIBILITY |
| | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Number of revenue collectors trained | Output | 20 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 30 | Males Females | Quarterly | Finance Department/ Environmental Health Officer |
| Number of defaulters prosecuted | Output | 10 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 5 | Males Females | Quarterly | Finance Department/ Environmental Health Officer |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 2: Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of rice extension farmers supported | Output | 51 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | Males Females | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Number of farmers benefited from planting for food and jobs programme | Output | 151 | 450 | 500 | 650 | 700 | Males Females | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 3: Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount of money used to support the One-District –One- Factory programme | Input | NA | 100,00 0 | 100,00 0 | 100,00 0 | 100,00 0 | Males Females | Monthly | Central Administration |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 4: Support entrepreneurship and SME development | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of SMEs that access the REDF and Matching Gant Fund | Output | NA | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | Males Females | Monthly | Business Advisory Centre (BAC) |
| Number of artisans and processors benefited from the programme | Output | 11 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | Males Females | Monthly | Business Advisory Centre (BAC) |
| Number of workshops organised for artisans | Output | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males Females | Monthly | Business Advisory Centre (BAC) |

| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 5: Improve production efficiency and yield | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|---------|---------------------------|
| Number of consumers who benefited from the food fortification and balance diet programme | Output | 100 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 400 | Males Females | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |
| Number of field enumeration and yield studies conducted | Output | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Kusa, Bobriase, Agogooso, Dinkyie, etc | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |
| Number of stakeholders' forums and DADU meetings held | Output | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Males Females | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |
| Number of home and farm visits embarked upon | Output | 2,904 | 3,480 | 3,480 | 3,480 | 3,480 | Males Females | Weekly | Department of Agriculture |
| Number of farmers benefited from the programme | Output | 100 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 400 | Males Females | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Number of farmers benefited from the technological and production packages | Output | 7,604 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | Males Females | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |
| Number of youth groups trained | Output | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Males Females | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |
| Number of demonstrations and livestock farms established | Output | 6 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Males Females | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |
| Number of field days organised | Output | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Males Females | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |
| Number of farmers training organized | Output | 28 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | Males Females | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 6: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source | Output | - | 200 | 250 | 300 | 400 | Males Females | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|---------|--------------------------------|
| Number of artisans provided with start-up kits | Output | 3 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 20 | Males Females | Monthly | Business Advisory Centre (BAC) |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 7: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of livestock vaccinated | Output | 2,148 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | Dompouse, Kusa, Bobrias, Akrokerri etc | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |
| Number of monitoring exercise organized | Output | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Males Females | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 8: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | | | | | | | | | |
| Modern lorry park with landscaping constructed | Output | NA | 1 | - | - | - | Dadwen/K yekyewere, Kwapia, Akrokerri | Monthly | Department of Agriculture |
| Number of tourist sites identified and developed | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Patrakro, Fomena, Old Edubiase | Monthly | Central Administration |

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| LNTDP Goal: Create opportunities for all | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | | | | | | | | | | |
| INDICATORS | INDICATOR TYPE | BASELINE 2017 | TARGETS | | | | DISAGRE GATION | MONITOR ING FREQUEN CY | RESPONSIBILITY | |
| | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | | |
| Number of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with disability friendly and landscaping constructed and completed | Output | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Kyeaboso, Adokwai, Kyekyewe, Dadwen, Dinkyie, etc | Monthly | District Education Directorate | |
| Number of 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed | Output | NA | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | Fomena, Kwapia | Monthly | District Education Directorate | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Number of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with disability friendly facilities and landscaping rehabilitated | Output | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | Akrokerri Ampadwae , Anamenako, | Monthly | District Education Directorate |
| Number of 6-Unit Institutional Latrines with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed | Output | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | Sampakrom/Zongo | Monthly | District Education Directorate |
| Number of Teacher's Bungalows with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed | Output | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | Anyinabrem, Ahinsan | Monthly | District Education Directorate |

2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 2: Strengthen school management systems

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Number of schools monitored and supervised | Output | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | All schools | Monthly | District Education Directorate |
| Number of STME, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes organised | Output | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males Females | Quarterly | District Education Directorate |
| Amount spent to procure Office Equipment | Input | 10000 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | Males Females | Monthly | Ghana Education Service |
| Number of Teachers benefitted from In-Service Training Workshops organised | Output | 50 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | Males Females | Quarterly | Ghana Education Service |
| Number of Dual Desk and Mono Desk procured | Output | 500 | 1000 | 1500 | 2000 | 3000 | Schools | Quarterly | Ghana Education Service |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|----|----------|------|------|------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Amount of money spent on teaching and Learning Materials. | Input | NA | 400 0 | 5000 | 6000 | 8000 | Schools | Quarterly | Ghana Education Service |
| 2018-2021 MTNDFP Objective 3: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of CHPS Compound with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed | Output | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ahinsan, Dadwen, Soduwa, etc | Monthly | Ghana Health Service |
| Fomena Health Centre with disability friendly facilities and landscaping renovated | Output | NA | 1 | - | - | - | Fomena | Monthly | Ghana Health Service |
| Number of 2-Unit Semi-Detached Bungalows with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | Fomena | Monthly | Ghana Health Service |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----------|------------------------|
| Nurses Quarters at Wioso with and landscaping completed | Output | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | Wioso | Monthly | Ghana Health Service |
| Number of training workshop organised | Output | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males Females | Quarterly | Ghana Health Service |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 4: Ensure the reduction of new STIs, HIV and AIDS/ infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | | | | | | | | | |
| Office accommodation for NHIS secured | Output | NA | 1 | - | - | - | Fomena | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| Number of Pregnant women Counselling & Tested (HCT) | Output | 220 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 400 | Fomena, Adomanu, Dompoase, Akrokerri etc. | Monthly | Ghana Health Service |
| Number of DAC and DRMT meetings supported | Output | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Central Administration | Quarterly | Ghana Health Service |
| Number of training workshops organised | Output | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Fomena, Adomanu, | Quarterly | Ghana Health Service |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| on Behavioural Change on HIV&AIDS | | | | | | | Dompoase, Akrokerri | | |
| Percentage of sexually active people benefited from the family planning usage | Output | 21 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 30 | District wide | Monthly | Ghana Health Service |
| Amount of money spent on Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured | Input | 40,000 | 40,000 | 50000 | 60,000 | 70,000 | District wide | Quarterly | Ghana Health Service |
| Number of public education organised on MTCTHIV | Output | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | District wide | Monthly | Ghana Health Service |
| Number of beneficiaries of ART | | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | District wide | Monthly | Ghana Health Service |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 5: Improve population management | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Amount of money spent on data collection, compilation and management | Input | 2,000 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 9,000 | District wide | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 6: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of artisans provided with start-up kits | Output | NA | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | District wide | Quarterly | Business Advisory Centre (BAC) |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 8: Promote sustainable water resource development and management | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of rivers and drains desilted | Output | NA | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | District wide | Quarterly | Environmental Health Unit |
| Number trees planting exercise organised | Output | NA | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | District wide | Quarterly | NADMO |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF F Objective 9: Diversify and expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development | | | | | | | | | |
| Modern lorry park with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed | Output | NA | 1 | - | - | - | Dadwen/Kyekewere | Quarterly | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|----|---|----|----|----|---|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Number of tourist site identified and developed | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Patakro, Old Edubiase, Kusa, Fomena | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 9: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Boreholes with landscaping constructed | Output | 4 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | selected communities | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 10: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Public Latrine with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed | Output | NA | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Dompoase, Fomena, Kwapia, Akrokerri, Adokwai, Ahinsan, Kusa, Bobriase | Quarterly | District Environmental Health Unit |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Number of Household Latrines constructed | Output | 1,100 | 500 | 700 | 1000 | 1500 | District wide | Monthly | District Environmental Health Unit |
| Number of premises inspections with report conducted | Output | 202 | 230 | 250 | 300 | 330 | District wide | Daily | District Environmental Health Unit |
| Sanitation improvement activities supported | Output | 30,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | Districtwide | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| Amount of money used to support National Fumigation exercise | Input | 300,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | District wide | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| Number of waste bins procured and number of refuse dumps evacuated | Output | NA | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Districtwide | Quarterly | District Environmental Health Unit |
| Number of sites acquired for liquid waste disposal | Output | NA | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | Ahinsan, Kyekyewere, Kwapia | Quarterly | Environmental Health Unit |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 11: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries to MASLOC Fund | Output | NA | 100 | 120 | 150 | 200 | District wide | Quarterly | Department of SW &CD |
| Number of Child Development clubs formed | Output | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | District wide | | Department of SW &CD |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 12: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount spent on School Feeding Programme | Input | 2000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | District wide | Quarterly | Department of SW &CD |
| Number of child protection awareness programmes organised | Output | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | District wide | Quarterly | Department of SW &CD |
| Number of community durbars organised on Children's Act, Domestic Violence Act etc. | Output | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | District wide | Quarterly | Department of SW &CD |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 13: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained | Output | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males and Females | Monthly | Department of SW &CD |
| Number of people benefited from Hardship Funds | Output | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Males and Females | Monthly | Ashanti Development |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 14: Promote economic empowerment of women. | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported | Output | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Female Males | Quarterly | BAC |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 15: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of PWD benefitted to credit facilities | Output | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | Males and Females | Quarterly | Department of SW &CD |
| Number PWD's supported financially | Output | 75 | 100 | 120 | 150 | 200 | Males and Females | Quarterly | Department of SW &CD |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 16: Promote the creation of decent jobs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of people trained to acquire skills in income generating activities | Output | 100 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | Males and Females | Monthly | BAC | |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 17: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Youth employed under YEA/NABCO | Output | 120 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | Males and Females | Monthly | Youth Employment Agency | |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 18: Build capacity for sports and recreational development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of sporting activities supported | Output | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | All Schools | Quarterly | Ghana Education Service | |

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|
| LNTDP Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 1: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion | | | | | | | | | |
| INDICATORS | INDICATOR TYPE | BASELINE 2017 | TARGETS | | | | DISAGRE GATION | MONIT O RING FREQUE NCY | RESPONSIBILITY |
| | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed | Output | 120hec | 200 | 1,000 hec | 1,500 hec | 2,500 hec | Adomunu/ Abadwum | Annually | Department of Forestry/SAL Consult LTD |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 2: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Disaster Volunteers Group formed | Output | 10 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 25 | District wide | Monthly | NADMO |
| Number of Community Emergency Operation Centres established | Output | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | Fomena | Daily | NADMO |
| Number of DVG and District Disaster | Output | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Zones | Quarterly | NADMO |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Management Committee meetings organised | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Meetings and Seminars on Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan organised for relevant stakeholder | Output | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Fomena | Quarterly | NADMO |
| Number of Public Education on Disaster | Output | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | District wide | Quarterly | NADMO |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 3: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | | | | | | | | | |
| Kilometres of feeder roads landscaping reshaped | Output | 20.0km | 22k m | 23.5 km | 15.5 km | 25k m | Bobriase-Anyinabrem, | Quarterly | Works Department |
| Kilometres of roads rehabilitated or spot improved | Output | 6.0km | 25k m | 8.5k m | 15.5 | 12k m | Abadwum-Adomanu, Bena-Sodua | Quarterly | Works Department |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 4: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|----|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|------------------------|
| Number of communities connected to the National Grid | Output | NA | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Dinkyie | Quarterly | Works Department |
| Number of communities supplied with poles and bulbs for electricity extension | Output | NA | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | District wide | Quarterly | Works Department |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 5: Promote proper maintenance culture | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Assembly facilities maintained | Output | 3 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | District wide | Quarterly | Works Department |
| Number of office vehicles and equipment repaired/maintained | Output | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | District wide | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 6: Develop efficient land administration and management system | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of acres of land banks acquired | Output | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Dompoase, Ahinsan, Akrokerri, Kyekyewere | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 7: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|----|---|---|---|---|------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Number of communities benefitted from Street Naming and Property Addressing System | Output | NA | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Fomena | Quarterly | Town and Country Planning |
| Number of Layouts prepared | Output | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | Fomena, Dompoase | Quarterly | Town and Country Planning |
| Number of education campaigns organised on development control | Output | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | District wide | Quarterly | Town and Country Planning |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 8: Enhance quality of life in rural areas | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of low-cost houses with disability friendly and landscaping constructed | Output | NA | 1 | 1 | - | - | District wide | Annually | Environment Health Unit |

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| LNTDP Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 1: Deepen political and administrative decentralization | | | | | | | | | |
| INDICATORS | INDICATOR TYPE | BASELINE 2017 | TARGETS | | | | DISAGRE GATION | MONITORED FREQUENCY | RESPONSIBILITY |
| | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Number of District Sub-Structures supported | Output | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | All Town and Area Councils | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| Number of Area Council Blocks with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed | Output | 0 | - | 1 | | 1 | Dompoase and Fomena | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| Number of Senior Staff Bungalows with disability friendly and landscaping constructed | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | New Ayaase | Quarterly | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|----|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Number of Junior Staff Bungalows with disability friendly and landscaping constructed | Output | 0 | - | 1 | | 1 | New Ayaase | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| Rehabilitation of DCE Bungalow with disability friendly and landscaping completed | Output | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | New Ayaase | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| Construction of ICT Center with disability friendly and landscaping completed | Output | 1 | 1 | | | | Fomena Nursing Training | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| Construction of 3-Storey Administration Block with disability friendly and landscaping completed | Output | 1 | - | 1 | | 1 | Fomena | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| Construction of Police Headquarters wall with | Output | NA | 1 | - | - | - | Fomena | Quarterly | Central Administration |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| disability friendly and landscaping completed | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Motor Bikes procured for Assembly Members | Output | NA | 21 | - | - | - | Males and Females | Annually | Central Administration |
| Office Vehicle procured | Output | NA | 1 | 1 | | | Central Administration | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| Amount of money spent on Building Materials supplied for Self-Help Projects | Output | 50,000.00 | 80,000 | 100,000 | 120,000 | 150,000 | District wide | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 2: Improve decentralised planning | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of meetings organised by DPCU | Output | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Central Administration | Quarterly | Planning Unit |
| Number of Monitoring and Evaluation Development undertaken | Output | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Central Administration | Quarterly | Planning Unit |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|-----------|------------------------|
| Composite Budget preparation supported | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Central Administration | Quarterly | Budget Unit |
| Amount of money allocated to LED programmes supported | Input | 5,000.00 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | District wide | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| Number of Public Hearing organised | Output | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 12 | District wide | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 3: Strengthen fiscal decentralization | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of training workshops organised | Output | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | District wide | Quarterly | Central Administration |
| Number of communities with their properties re-valuated | Output | NA | 9 | 9 | - | - | Fomena, Dompouse, Akrokerri, Bobriase, Kwapia, Dadwen/Kyekewere, Meduma, etc. | Quarterly | Budget Unit |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF: Objective 4: Improve Popular participation at regional and district levels | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Number of Stakeholder Consultations on Fee Fixing organised | Output | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | District wide | Bi-annually | Budget Unit |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF: Objective 5: Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of NCCE programmes supported | Output | NA | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | District wide | Quarterly | NCCE |
| Number of Police Posts and Stations with landscaping constructed | Output | NA | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Fomena, Kyeaboso-Akrokerri | Annually | Ghana Police Service |
| Amount of money spent on security | Input | 3,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 | Nsuta | Annually | Ghana Police Service |
| 2018-2021 MTNDPF: Objective 6: Improve Participation of Civil Society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Community/Public Fora on Current Developmental Issues organised | Output | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | District wide | Quarterly | Central Administration |

6.2 STRATEGY FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS MATRIX, IMPLEMENTATION AND M&E.

6.2.1 Introduction

Data from different sources are used to monitor and evaluate the outcome of programmes and projects in DMTDP. The collection of data in this context, would take cognizance of the indicators and activities identified in the M&E core and District indicators and matrix. These include data on physical delivery of structures, income levels, school enrolment levels, health, water & sanitation, agriculture, employment, living standards among others.

6.2.2 Primary Data

Data that is not readily available would be gathered to augment existing data from secondary sources. Questionnaire would be prepared and administered to collect data on demographic, socio economic, revenue, expenditure, gender issues and other relevant data using the indicators already specified. This would be done by the joint effort of the sub-district structures, departments and the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU).

Again, data on the operations of development partners such as NGO's, CBOs, Youth Groups, Civil Society Organizations would also be obtained as well as transfers to decentralized departments.

6.2.3 Secondary Data

Again, data from secondary sources would be obtained from files, reports in the central administration and departments etc. Other data sources would include NGO's MDA's, CWSA, MOFA, GHS, GSS (mainly GLSS and the national population census reports) etc.

Data from all these sources would be obtained, validated and analysed to assess whether they provide the desired goals and objectives.

6.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Information System

The district has not yet received the Ghana Info database software. However, the Ministry of Finance and the Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) have made available Project Monitoring Database and Budget Activate software that are being used for project monitoring and budget preparation. The parliamentary Service in collaboration with Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services, University of Ghana have provided Monitoring and Evaluation Database software for project monitoring. Also, computers and accessories and the necessary stationery have been made available to DPCU for effective data collection processing and storage.

6.2.5 Data Analysis

In carrying out Monitoring and Evaluation activities, data generated would be analysed to compare results with targets thereby assessing project achievements on regular basis over the life span of the DMTDP. The DPCU in collaboration with other departments will oversee data collection, collation and analysis using varied and appropriate data collection techniques from both primary and secondary sources. This will ensure that, meaningful information obtained will form the bases of the required intervention. DPCU will ensure the facilitation of data analysis and ensure that projects being undertaken are in line with the District Medium Term Development Plan goals and objectives. The results of the analysis will be presented in both tabular and pictorial forms which will include graphs, maps, pie charts, Bar charts among others.

6.2.6 Use of Results

A centrally located database will be established for the storage and retrieval of basic data for the District. The results of the analysis would serve as the basis to design interventions for communities and also help to addressing the problems encountered in project implementation.

6.2.7 Data Collection Matrix

Results Matrix would be used in data collection, Analysis and use in implementing programmes and projects. The matrix will show the indicators, data collection period, data collection method, disaggregation of data and result. This will be done in a tabular form. Data collection methods that would be used include; survey, observation, interviews and questionnaires

6.2.8 Programmes and Projects Register

This is the register for all ongoing programmes and projects in the District being funded from DACF, DDF, GETFUND, NGOs and Development Partners. This will help to assess the level and pace of progress in the ensuing years.

6.3 QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTING FORMAT

6.3.1 M&E Reporting Mechanisms

This will be done in a two tier or levels; the implementation and at the District levels.

6.3.2 M&E Reporting at Implementation Level

The District Assembly, Departments, Agencies and Sub-structures report quarterly and at the end of the year submit annual progress reports on their activities with regards to the implementation of

programmes and projects. This should be in conformity with District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) designed reporting format.

6.3.3 M&E Reporting at District Level

At this level, the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) would have to come out with the summary of information from implementers, i.e. Departments, Substructures and NGOs at the District Level. The observations and findings emanating from the monitoring and evaluation exercise carried out using NDPC reporting format will be collated. These reports will then be discussed with the implementers and the DPCU and finally submitted to the District Chief Executive, the Presiding Member, the Regional Coordinating Council and other District Assembly actors.

The monitoring report will be prepared based on the outline prescribed below in order to inform all stakeholders:

6.3.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format

Title page

- Name of the District
- Time period for the M& E Report

Introduction

- Summary of achievement and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M & E Activities Report

- Programme/Project Status for the quarter or year
- Update on funding sources and disbursements
- Update on indicators and Targets
- Update on critical development and poverty issues
- Evaluations concluded their findings and recommendations
- Participatory M&E undertaken and their result.

The Way Forward

- Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

- Recommendations

The result will help to assess whether the target set will be achieved or not and the necessary actions needed to be taken to achieve the target. The DPCU would then brief project actors, communities and sector departments on the progress of work, observations and gaps identified. This would be done monthly and the reports will be used for the preparation of the quarterly and annual progress reports.

6.4 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

Data and information on monitoring and evaluation need to be disseminated and used appropriately to direct future decisions and actions. This is intended to ensure that stakeholders and the general public are fully made aware of the achievements of the District. The effective communication leads to the provision of timely information, tailored to specific needs that targeted the right audience and provide benefits to them. The M & E information will be discussed and shared with the relevant stakeholders and decision makers. In view of this, the DMTDP, Annual Action Plan, Quarterly Progress Reports, and Annual Progress Reports are forwarded to the relevant stakeholders such as RPCU, NDPC, DPCU, NGO's and other stakeholders.

6.4.1 The Dissemination and Communication Techniques

The following techniques would be used to target all the stakeholders and they are as follows;

- Announcement and discussions in the Local FM stations, Local Information Centres, Notice Boards etc.
- Community forums and meetings with the traditional authorities, Unit committees, area and town council members
- Holding Public Hearing with the communities in the District
- Hold workshops seminars at central locations throughout the District
- The use of social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, twitter
- The DPCU will dialogue with the stakeholders in order to generate feedback on the performance of the District, the issues, concerns, expectations, and suggestions from the stakeholders would be considered for review.

The stakeholders whom information will be disseminated to are shown on the table below;

Table 6. 2: Key Stakeholders and the Dissemination Technique

| NO. | STAKEHOLDER | DISSEMINATION TECHNIQUE |
|------------|---|--|
| 1. | NDPC | Submission of quarterly and annual progress reports |
| 2. | RCC | Submission of quarterly and annual progress reports |
| 3. | DPCU | Quarterly meetings with DPCU members |
| 4. | Local Communities (Chiefs, Queen-Mothers, Area Council Unit Committee Members CSOs and CBOs | Meeting(s) with traditional rulers, Area Council members, Unit Committee members, Opinion leaders, CSOs and CBOs |
| 5. | District Assembly / Assembly members | Organizing workshops for Assembly members |
| 7. | Ministries / Departments | Meeting(s) with the Decentralized Departments |
| 8. | Parliament / members of Parliament | Submission of copies of report for study. |
| 9. | Political Parties | Announcement, discussion and broadcast on Local F.M. Station(s). |
| 10. | Development Partners eg Access to Life, Ashanti Development etc Researchers/Institutions | Submission of minutes and quarterly reports. |
| 11. | (KNUST, CRI, SRI, Consultants) | Meeting(s) with Consultants and Research Institutions |
| 12. | Media · Printing Media – Pioneer, Daily Graphic · F.M. Stations. | Announcement, discussion and broadcast on F.M. Stations and Publication in the media |

6.4.2 Formation of Development Communication Committee

The District Assembly will establish an effective and efficient development communication committee that will ensure the dissemination of information on Assembly's projects and programmes to the citizenry and bring feedback to the Assembly for redress.

The Presiding Member will be the chairperson and the Information Officer will be the Secretary.

Table 6. 3: The Matrix below explains communication activities in the District

| Activity | Purpose | Audience | Method / Toll | Time forward | Responsibility |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|---------------------|---|
| 1. Holding Public Hearings | To create awareness on the DMTDP and AAP to the public | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Members, Traditional Authorities | Community Durbars, Fora | Quarterly | DCD / DPO Convener Development Planning Sub-Committee |
| 2. Community Sensitization | To create awareness on the DMTDP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Members, Traditional authorities | Community durbars, drama | Quarterly | DCD / DPO |
| 3. Holding Workshops | To educate the people on the DMTDP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assembly member Unit Committee Members Heads of Department | Meetings | Quarterly | DCD / DPCU |
| Meeting with Political Leadership | To get them to appreciate the DMTDP To update them on the status of implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees | Meetings with audio-visuals roundtable discussion and PowerPoint presentations | October to December | DPCU |

6.5 EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT WITH AN EVALUATION FRAMEWORK OR MATRIX

Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme, development plan or policy, its design, implementation and results in relation to specified evaluation criteria.

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) will undertake two major reviews or assessments of the Medium-Term Development Plan.

They include;

- (1) Mid-Term Evaluation
- (2) End of Implementation Evaluation

6.5.1 Mid-Term Evaluation

This will be done by the DPCU in the mid-year that is 2019. This intervention is intended to facilitate an assessment of the level of projects implementation outlined in the plan.

6.5.2 DMTDP End of Implementation Evaluation

This will be done by the DPCU in September-November 2021. The actual work to be done will include;

- (1) The facilitation and assessment of the level of implementation of projects and activities in the Medium-Term Development Plan.
- (2) The performance of the projects that have been undertaken in view of determining whether objectives and targets have been achieved.
- (3) Determine the changes the interventions have brought to bear on the people.

6.5.3 Other Evaluation Methods

- i. **Impact Assessment:** The DPCU would further conduct Social, Economic and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as well as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to projects and policies that are economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable.
- ii. **Thematic Evaluation Studies:** Thematic Evaluation Studies would also be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the thematic policies, programmes and projects from the experiences gained during implementation of sector strategies.
- iii. **District Poverty Profiling and Mapping:** The preparation of such profiling will help know how poverty manifests itself in relation to space in the district. It will therefore inform decision making and investment of limited resources.

- iv. **Beneficiary Assessment:** Beneficiary assessment tools would also be employed to focus on understanding, the opinions of service users on the quality and relevance of the policies, programmes and projects during and after implementation.

6.6 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

Participatory project monitoring ensures that activities are implemented on time and with the required level of efficiency. The communities and town council leaders are involved in keeping track of the implementation and management of community and government initiated projects.

Participatory evaluation involves the assessment of 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 at implementation strategies.

The appropriate tools to be used in the District to monitor and evaluate the 2018-2021 DMTDP will include:

- Community Score Card (CSC)
- Citizen Report Card (CRC)
- Focus Group Discussion

6.6.1 Community Score Card (CSC) Concept

The community score card (CSC) will be the appropriate tool that will be used for participatory monitoring and evaluation.

The community score card (CSC) process is a community-based monitoring tool that is a hybrid of the techniques of social audit, community monitoring and citizen report cards. The CSC process is an instrument to exact social and public accountability and responsiveness from service providers, like the citizen report card. The process is a strong instrument for empowerment as it includes an interface meeting between service providers and the community that allows for immediate feedback. The CSC process uses the “community” as its unit of analysis, and is focused on monitoring at the local facility level. It facilitates the monitoring and performance evaluation of services, projects of the District Assembly by the community themselves. It is mostly used in a rural setting, since it is a grassroots process.

It is methodology used to solicit user perceptions on quality, efficiency and transparency similar to citizen report cards.

The CSC process allows for;

- a. Tracking of inputs or expenditures.
- b. Monitoring of the quality of services/projects.
- c. Comparison of performance across facilities/Districts.
- d. Generating a direct feedback mechanism between providers and users.
- e. Building local capacity.
- f. Strengthening citizen voice and community empowerment.

6.6.2 Citizen Report Card (CRC):

The CRC is an assessment of public services from the point of view of local users. Unlike an opinion poll, the CRC survey includes feedback from those who have interacted with an agency or used a particular service. As a result, the CRC captures the experience of users instead of views from the public. The process involves gathering and disseminating citizens' feedback, as well as follow-up advocacy efforts, to facilitate improvements in public services delivery.

6.7 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Stakeholder analysis is very essential if monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP can succeed. Participation of stakeholders will ensure that diverse shades of opinion and experience are reflected in the M&E process. It is therefore necessary to identify the various stakeholders and their respective needs and responsibilities together and determine how to involve them in all monitoring and evaluation activities.

Table 6. 4: Stakeholder Analysis

| Stakeholders | Classification | Needs/Interest/Responsibility | Involvement in M&E Activities |
|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| NDPC | Primary | Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building, etc. | M&E plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination, etc. |
| Local Government Service Secretariat | Primary | Technical assistance, job analysis, management of service etc. | M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc. |
| MLGRD | Primary | Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory service, etc. | M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc. |
| DACF Secretariat | Primary | Financial resources, advisory services, etc. | M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc. |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---|---|
| RCC | Primary | Technical assistance, advisory service, capacity building, performance targets, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes etc. | M&E plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, data collection, supervision, project inspections, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc. |
| District Assembly | Primary | Decision making, bye-laws, deliberation and adaption of plans, programmes and projects, etc. | M&E plan preparation, M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc. |
| Member of Parliament | Primary | Decision making, common fund for programmes and projects, etc. | M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc. |
| Traditional Authorities | Primary | Advisory services, transparency and accountability, etc. | M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc. |
| Consultants | Secondary | Technical assistance | M&E plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, etc. |

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|--|
| CSOs/NGOs - World Vision Ghana | Secondary | Advocacy, financial and material resources, transparency and accountability, etc. | M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, PM&E, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc. |
| Development Partners (DPs) | Secondary | Transparency and accountability, financial and material resources, technical assistance, etc. | M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc. |
| Media • Print media – Pioneer, Daily Graphic • FM Stations | Secondary | Transparency and accountability, etc. | Project inspection, dissemination, advocacy and communication of M&E results, etc. |
| Communities | Secondary | To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination, advocacy and support data collection. | M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc. |

| | | | |
|---|-----------|--|---|
| Transport Unions. - Ghana Private Road Transport Union etc. | Secondary | To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination and advocacy. | M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc. |
| ECG | Secondary | To ensure effective energy supply and implementation of SHEP in communities. | M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc. |
| Political Parties | Secondary | To ensure the implementation of policies and provide alternatives. | M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc. |
| District Assembly Sub-Committees | Primary | To monitor the implementation of planned programmes and projects. | M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc. |

| | | | |
|-------------|---------|---|---|
| DPCU | Primary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of District Plans - Monitor and Evaluate programmes and projects of the District | M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc. |
|-------------|---------|---|---|

6.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORK PLAN AND CALENDAR

M&E work plan and calendar involves planned activities to be implemented in a specific time- frame with deadlines for all activities to be undertaken. It shows specific dates within a week, month, quarter or a year for M&E activities to be implemented.

Table 6. 5: The District Monitoring and Evaluation Work plan and Calendar

| Activities | Timeframe | | | | Actors | Budget |
|--|---|------|------|------|---|----------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | |
| Data collection and review meetings | | | | | | |
| Monthly field visit | Last Thursday of every month | | | | DPCU | 5,500.00 |
| Monthly reports | 2 nd Friday of every month | | | | DPCU | 3,200.00 |
| Quarterly review meetings | Last week of March, June, September and January. | | | | DPCU, Other Department Heads, Assembly Members | 6,000.00 |
| Preparation of quarterly report | First week of April, July, October and January. | | | | DPCU | 6,600.00 |
| Quarterly dissemination of reports | 10 th day on ensuing month of the quarter. | | | | DPCU, | 2,000.00 |
| APR preparation and dissemination | | | | | | |
| Data collation | From 15 th January every year. | | | | DPCU | 2,000.00 |
| Draft District APR prepared | 30 th January every year | | | | DPCU | 4,000.00 |
| Draft APR review workshop | 2 nd Friday in February every year. | | | | DPCU, Department Heads, Assembly Members, Chiefs etc. | 3,000.00 |
| Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC | 25 th February every year. | | | | DPCU | 4,000.00 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------|------------------|
| Dissemination of District APR | 15 th March every. | DPCU | 4,000.00 |
| DMTDP | | | |
| Mid-term evaluation | 11 th – 25 th January 2017 | DPCU | 5,000.00 |
| Terminal evaluation | 7 th February – 7 th March 2017 | DPCU | 5,000.00 |
| Specific evaluation | 15 TH March | DPCU | 4,000.00 |
| Participatory M&E | 5 TH January | DPCU | 4,000.00 |
| Total | | | 57,100.00 |

6.9 CONCLUSION

Lessons drawn from the review of performance of the DMTDP (2014-2017) gave us food for thought in the preparation of the current DMTDP (2018-2021). The District profile has thrown searchlight onto the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the District and their implications for development. It is therefore, expected that programmes and projects in the District Medium -Term Development Plan will be fully supervised, monitored, evaluated and periodically reviewed during implementation to measure performance systematically. Data collection, analysis and storage would be made prominent in the plan period.

It is hoped that funds would be released on time for projects and programmes to take off and that all departments and units would collaborate effectively with the District Assembly for the successful implementation of the programmes and projects.