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ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CDR	-	Crude Death Rate
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisations
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-	District Assemblies
DCDs	-	District Co-ordinating Directors
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DHIS	-	District Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDPs	-	District Medium-Term Development
DoP	-	Department of Planning
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	-	Development Partners
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
GPRS I	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRS II	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GIZ	-	German International Development
GSGDA		Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIV	-	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HRD	-	Human Resource Development

ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
ILGS	-	Institute of Local Government Studies
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
LED	-	Local Economic Development
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
PA	-	Planning Authority
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PPP	-	Policies, Programmes and Projects
PSC	-	Private Sector Competitiveness
RCCs	-	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
RPCUs	-	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units
SD	-	Sustainable Development
SDS	-	Sub-District Structures
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
TCPD	-	Town and Country Planning Department

TOR - Terms of Reference
U5MR - Under Five Mortality Rate

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Adansi South District Assembly (ASDA) is one of the forty-three (43) administrative Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. It was carved out of the Adansi West District and Adansi East District Assemblies in the year 2004 with Legislative Instrument (LI 1752). The number of Communities in the District is 405. However most of the communities are hamlets with a population of less than twenty in a community.

The District is made up of thirty (30) elected and thirteen (13) appointed Assembly members. There is one (1) Town council and four (4) Area councils.

The One Town Council and Six Area Councils are:

- New Edubiase Town Council
- Akotreso Area Council
- Atobiase Apagya Area Council
- Wuruyie Area Council
- Adansi Praso Area Council

The District is endowed with forest resources with several species of timber. The soil type and the rainfall pattern are very conducive for agricultural produce such as citrus, cocoa, oil palm, plantain, cassava etc.

Vision

To become a transformed local economy through the creation of a vibrant agro-based sector and increasing access to basic services for development.

Mission

The District exist to improve the standard of living of the people in the District through the provision of economic, social facilities with the enabling environment for private participation and investment in the District with qualified human resources.

2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan

The Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) are mandated by Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936, National Development Planning Commission Act, 1994 (Act 479) and National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) to prepare their Medium Term Development Plan using the Guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). It is therefore imperative for Assemblies to draw their Plans based on the Guidelines. The plan is prepared base on five Development Dimensions under the broad theme: ‘Agenda for Change and Prosperity’. The Development Dimensions are:

- ❖ Economic Development
- ❖ Social Development
- ❖ Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- ❖ Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- ❖ Ghana Role in the International Affairs

The preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan was prepared through the following process:

The expanded District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) members were responsible to the preparation of the plan

I.	District Co-ordinating Director	Chairperson
II.	District Development Planning Officer	Secretary
III.	District Budget Analyst	Member
IV.	District Director of Health Services	Member
V.	District Director of Education, Youth and Sports	Member
VI.	District Director, Department of Social Welfare and Comm. Dev’t	Member
VII.	District Physical Planning Officer	Member
VIII.	District Finance Officer	Member
IX.	District Director of Agriculture	Member
X.	District Works Engineer	Member
XI.	Chairperson, Development Planning Sub-committee	Member
XII.	District Manager, Forestry Services Division	Member

XIII.	District Co-ordinator, NADMO	Member
XIV.	Representative, New Edubiase Traditional Council	Member
XV.	District Engineer, Electricity Company of Ghana	Member
XVI.	Production Manager, Ghana Water Company Ltd	Member
XVII.	Executive Director, Safe Life for All Foundation	Member
XVIII.	District Director, NCCE	Member
XIX.	District Director, CHRAJ	Member
XX.	District Director, Information Services Department	Member

The expanded DPCU set up twelve (12) member plan preparation team to work on the plan and report progress made to it on regular basis. They were:

1.	Francis Kwabena Ankomah	District Chief Executive
2.	William Meledi	District Co-ordinating Director
3.	Rutherford Osei	District Development Planning Officer
4.	Rachel Quaicoe	District Budget Analyst
5.	Gilbert Atisu	District Finance Officer
6.	Obrine Nyarko	District Director of Agriculture
7.	Edward Takyi	Development Planning Officer
8.	Irene E. Godi	Assist. Development Planning Officer
9.	Jesse Ankah-Ampong	Budget Analyst
10.	Hussein Nkansah Haruna	Assistant Director 1
11.	Courage Anku	Disease Control Officer, GHS
12.	Awudu Yakubu	Senior Accountant

The planning process was facilitated by the District Chief Executive

Needs Assessment

The team relied on data from the Decentralised Department and other Public Agencies in the District. The team conducted Community Needs Assessment and solicited needs of people through the Assembly Members and Area Council members at the seven sub-council level About four Hundred

Stakeholders were involved in the planning processes which include traditional authorities, opinion leaders, community members, women groups, FBOs, CBOs, etc.

Data Analysis and Public Hearing

Analysis was done on data collected from the communities and departments and a Public Hearing was held at New Edubiase to seek the opinions of the general public on the proposed development problems and prioritised needs.

Scope of the Plan

The implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan shall cover the year 2018–2021. The document is mainly made of development proposals on intended programmes and projects aimed at improving the living conditions of the people under five Development Dimensions of Agenda for Change and Prosperity.

The Medium Term Development Plan (2018- 2021)

The main objective of the Medium Term Development Plan is to accelerate growth, reduce poverty increase employment opportunities and create wealth within a decentralised democratic environment.

In preparing the development plan the Assembly took into consideration the prioritized National and District Development Goals, on-going projects under implementation, projects that would generate employment and create wealth and comprehensive programmes and projects that have been drawn to address the development needs in the district. The effective implementation of these goals could improve the socio-economic development of the district.

Implementation Arrangements and the Annual Action Plans

This aspect of the plan concerns itself with the implementation of the Development Programmes and Projects outlined in the plan. Out of the Medium Term Development Plan programmes and projects, short-term (Annual) plans would be phased out for the four years.

The implementation arrangements specify projects, location, time and potential source of funding for implementation. Also, administrative and institutional arrangements have been made to ensure effective plan implementation. Annual Action Plan for programmes and projects are phased out for the first,

second, third and fourth year indicating Objective, Strategy, projects, location, indicative budget, leading Agency, Collaborators, sources of funding.

Indicative Financial Plan

An Indicative Financial Plan deals with the means for mobilising and utilising financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP over the planned period. It shows the expenditure or total cost for the broad thematic area, the expected revenue from the various sources which includes Government of Ghana or Central Government Releases, Internally Generated Fund and Donor for the planned period.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

For the past decades, the government of Ghana, as part of its decentralization process entreats District Assemblies to prepare Medium Term Development Plans with guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission. This section of the plan covers the performance review of the current DMTDP 2014-2017 as at the end of May 2017 and the profile of Adansi South District Assembly.

1.1.1 Vision

To become a transformed local economy through the creation of a vibrant agro-based sector and increasing access to basic services for development.

1.1.2 Mission

The District exist to improve the standard of living of the people in the District through the provision of economic, social and political facilities with the enabling environment for private participation and investment in the District with qualified human resources.

1.1.3 Functions of the District Assembly

In line with provisions of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936, the functions of the District Assembly are as follows:

1. Responsible for the overall development of the district
2. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the district
3. Promote and support productive activities and development in the district and remove any obstacles for the initiative and development
4. Sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the Social Section of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitable balance between male and female students
5. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district

6. Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlement and the environment in the district.
7. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district
8. Ensure ready access to Courts in the district for the promotion of justice

Section 12 Sub-section 4 of Act 936 also mandate the District Assembly to:

- a. Execute approved development plans for the district
- b. Guide, encourage and support the sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans
- c. Initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans
- d. Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy

1.1.4 Core Values

The core values of the service as enshrined in the code of conduct of the service are: Accountability, Diligence, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Loyalty, Commitment, Anonymity, Impartiality, Permanence, Transparency, Client-oriented, Creativity and Discipline

1.2 Performance Review

1.2.1 Performance Review of the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan

The Adansi South District Assembly, as the highest political, legislative and planning authority, is charged with the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan that would guide the District Development to meet the goals and aspirations of the people. Such goals and aspirations should however meet the National Policy Framework within the medium-term national development policy framework 2018-2021. This plan is also to be prepared taken into consideration the Sustainable Development Goals and African Union Agenda 2023

Ghana's Development Policy (2014-2017) was guided by the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II, which had seven (7) major thematic areas, namely;

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

The above thematic areas formed the basis for the preparation of the Medium –Term Development Plan (2014-2017)

However, the vision of Ghana as contained in the long-term national development policy framework (LTNDPF, 2018-2057) is a “just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad based social development”. The vision is to be accomplished through the formulation and implementation of ten 4-year medium-term development plans (MTDPs). The first of these plans is to be prepared based on the medium-term national development policy framework (MTNDPF, 2018 – 2021). The MTDPF (2018-2021) is the framework for the preparation of district and sector plans.

The preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2018-2021 under MTNDPF has five major development dimensions. They are:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
5. Ghana Role’s in the International Affairs

The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (2010-2013) was followed by the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (2014-2017), which has seven broad thematic areas namely:

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;

- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector;
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management;
- Oil and Gas Development;
- Infrastructure and Human Settlement;
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment;
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

The Seven major thematic Areas formed the basis for the preparation of the District Medium Term Plan (2014-2017).

1.2.2 Performance Review Process

Data collection, analysis and assessment of the performance of the Adansi South District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) was undertaken to review the previous performance which will serve as a guide for the preparation of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan.

The review was done taken into consideration the following indicators on the programmes and projects:

- Fully implemented;
- On-going (Indicating the level of implementation);
- Started but abandoned (indicating level of implementation);
- Suspended (Indicating whether started at all and level of implementation);
- Not Implemented; and
- Implemented but not in the MTDP

The District Assembly also took into account the following:

- i. The extent of the achievement of the planned goals and objectives
- ii. Reasons for the non-achievement of the goals and objectives
- iii. Problems /constraints encountered during implementation
- iv. Lessons learnt which have implications for DMTDP (2018-2021)

The Adansi South District Assembly earmarked programmes and projects for implementation in the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017). The Programmes and Projects were outlined in Six (6) Thematic Areas, namely

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;

- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector;
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management;
- Infrastructure and Human Settlement;
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment; and
- Transparent and Accountable Governance.

The Table below assesses the performance of the 2014 -2017 Medium Term Development Plan under Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda

Table 1.1 Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017

Period	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;						
Policy Objective Improve Public Expenditure Management							
	Programs	Sub-programs	Broad project/Activity	Base Line	Indicators		Remarks in relation to criteria
					MTDP target	Achievement	
2014	Fiscal Policy Management	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Revaluation of Property in Five Communities		5	On-going	Revaluation was done in communities
2015							
2016			Prepare District Composite Budget	4	Fully Implemented		
2017							

		Weak institutional collaboration for fiscal policy management	Create a data base on revenue items		3	Fully Implemented	Data base for busines ses was created by DPCU and Statistic al Service
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competiveness of Ghana's Private Sector							
Objective: Expand access to both domestic and international markets							
2014- 2017 2014- 2015	Private Sector Development	Lack of adequate market information	Construct Market Stalls in 5 Communities		5	On-going	One has been complet ed,2 are on-going and 2

							are yet to start
			Renovate and Expand Subriso and Akrofuom Markets		2	On-going	1 is on-going and other one is yet to start
2014- 2017	Private Sector Development	Lack of adequate market information	Support Street Naming Exercise		2	On-going	The erection of signage pole but the property address are yet

							to be fixed
Objective: : Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
2015- 2016	<i>Growth and Development of MSMEs Private Sector Development</i>	Limited access to finance Informal nature of businesses	Organize Training for MSMEs		2	Fully Implemented	The was done by NGO – Network of Women in Growth
Thematic Area: Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management							
Objective: Improve Agriculture Financing							
2015- 2017	Agriculture Productivity	Low level of agriculture mechanization	Organize training for farmers in accessing financial support		2	On-going	

Objective: Improve science, technology and innovation application							
2014- 2017	Agriculture Productivity	Low adoption of technology Low level of agriculture mechanization	Facilitate cocoa spraying programme		4	On-going	The project was undertaken by Cocoa Board
			Provide extension services to farmers		Once a Quarter	Fully Implemented	
			organize training for AEA's		4	On-going	
			Provide extension knowledge and vaccination in livestock production		4	On-going	
Objective: Reserve forest and land degradation							

2015- 2016	Protected Areas Management	Poaching and illegal harvesting	Plant trees in affected communities		1000	Not Implemented	
2014- 2017	Land Management and Restoration of Degraded Forest	Forest destruction by chainsaw operators	Monitor activities of illegal lumbering/ chainsaw activities		Once a Quarter	On-going	This is being done by the DISEC, REGSE C and Minerals Commission
Objective: Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources							
2014	Natural Resource Management	Negative impact of mining on the	Organise training for small scale mining companies in the District		1	Not Implemented	

2014- 2015	and Minerals Extraction	environment and host communities Inadequate revenue mobilization from mining sector Increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining	Monitor activities of small scale mining companies			On-going	This is being done by the DISEC, REGSE C and Mineral Commis sion
Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development							
2015-2017	Developing the Tourism Industry	Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	Engage private sector and other stakeholders in the development of tourist sites (Bonkro, Birim Aboi,,Hwidiem)		2	Fully Implemented	

	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development						
	Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation						
	Protected Areas Management	High incidence of bush fires	Support NADMO to perform its functions of disaster prevention and management annually		Annually	On-going	
			Organise a training on fire prevention and management		4	Fully implemented	Implemented by the Ghana National Fire Service
	Objective: Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas						
2014-2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Renovate and maintain staff quarters		4	Fully implemented	

2014-2016			Construct 1 No.4 Unit teachers quarters		1	Fully implemented	
2014-2016			Construct 10 No. Teachers quarters		10	Not Implemented	
2014-2017			Construction of Dormitories for Women and Children		1	On-going	Being Implem ented by MP of Akrofu om Constit uency
2014-2017	Social, Community and Recreational infrastructure	Ineffective enforcement of planning regulations	Prepare planning schemes for communities		6	On-going	

2014-2017	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Construct drains to improve upon the drainage system		4	Not Implemented	
Objective: Increase Access to adequate, safe, secure and affordable shelter							
2015-2017	Housing/Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge housing deficit • Over stretched housing /infrastructure services 	Construct 2 No. Staff Quarters at New Edubiase		2	Not Implemented	
Objective : Establish Ghana as a transportation hub for the West African sub-region							
2014-2017	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail,	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Repair and maintain 80 km feeder/ access roads		80km	Fully Implemented	

2015-2017	Water and Air Transport		Expansion and maintenance of lorry parks		1	Fully Implemented	New Edubias e lorry park was constructed as part of facelift of town roads
2015-2017			Construction of culverts		5	On-going	Two have been Completed
Objective: Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure							
2014-2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Service and repair 14 No. computers and accessories,		14	Fully Implemented	

			photocopier and intercom annually				
Objective: Develop social, community and recreational facilities							
2016	Housing/Shelter	Huge housing deficit	Renovate and maintain Assembly Guest House		1	Not Implemented	
2016-2017	Social, Community and Recreational infrastructure	Inadequate community/social Centres especially in the urban areas	Construct community centres		1	Not Implemented	
Objective :Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export							
2015-2017	Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	Provide low tension poles to extend electricity to selected communities		500	On-going	233 pieces were provided to the communities

2014-2017			Provide a quantity of street light bulbs to communities		1000	Fully Implemented	430 Street light bulbs were supplied
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care							
2014-2017	Health	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural)	Construct CHPS Compound		4	On-going	One has been completed and two are yet to be completed
2015-2016	Health	Huge gaps in geographical access to	Construct additional wards for New Edubiase		1	Not Implemented	

		quality health care (e.g. urban and rural)	Government Hospital				
2015-2017	Health	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural)	Provide maternal waiting homes		1	Not Implemented	
2015	Health	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural)	Construct sheds and toilet facilities for NHIS office		1	Not Implemented	
Objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels							

2014-2017	Education	Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools	Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block		1	Full Implemented	
2014-2017			Construct 10 No.3 Unit Classroom Block		10	On-going	Five fully completed and five currently
2014-2017			Education fund disbursed to needy students			On-going	
2014-2016			Construct 1 No.12 Unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities		1	Fully Implemented	

2014-2017			Construct 5 No.6 Unit Classroom Block		5	On-going	
2015-2016			Construct 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities		1	Fully Implemented	
2014-2016			Rehabilitation of 10 No. Schools		10	Not Implemented	
2014-2017	The Aged	Inadequate knowledge, dissemination and implementation of the National Policy on the Aged	Organise mass education meetings annually		16	Fully Implemented	

2015-2017	Education	Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools	Construction of 1No.Community Day School		1	Implemented but not in MTDP	
2014-2017	Sports Development	Weak management and capacity for sports development Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools	Support the development of sports in the District annually		16	On-going	The DA started the construction of Sports Stadium and it has now been taken over by

							Ministry of Youth and Sports while the DA supports activities of GES in terms of sports
2014-2017	Health	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural)	Organise workshop on		8	Fully Implemented	

			Family Planning Methods				
2014-2017			Subsidizes FP methods			On-going	
Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water							
2014-2017	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	Support WATSAN and other agencies in potable water delivery		15 Boreholes	On-going	Eleven has been completed while 4 are yet to fitted with pump
			Construction and extension of pipe at		1	Implemented but not in MTDP	
Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities							

2014-2017	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	Provide for fumigation and sanitation		Annually	Fully Implemented	This is being implem ented by Zoom lion Ghana Ltd
2014-2017	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	Clearing of final dump sites		Once a year	Fully Implemented	
2014-2017	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation	Construction of K.V.I.P		10	Not Implemented	

		facilities					
2014-2015	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	Construct 1 No. 14 Seater Water Closet with mechanized borehole		1	Fully Implemented	The Scope the project was change d from WC toilet to Fence wall, metal gates, urinal and 18 Unit market

							stalls at New Edubias e Market
2014-2017	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	Procure septic tank emptier		1	Not Implemented	
	Population Management and Migration for National Development	Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services	Support District Response Initiative (Malaria Control Programme) annually		16	Fully Implemented	
Objective: Improve the policy, environment and institutional capacity for effective human capital development, and employment policy							

2014-2017	Public Sector Reform Communication	Absence of human resource management policy for civil and public servants	Engage consultants to train relevant staff of the Assembly and Assembly members annually		4	Fully Implemented	2 training programmes were organized for Assembly Members, Heads of Departments, Accounts staff and revenue
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							collectors
2014-2017	Development Communication	Limited communication flow between Government and public including absence of established feedback mechanisms at all levels	Organize end of year best worker award and staff durbars		4	Not Implemented	
2014-2017	Public Sector Reform	Absence of human resource management policy for civil and public servants	Sponsor Assembly staff, Assembly members and others to attend workshop and other training programmes		50	Fully Implemented	

			throughout the year				
2014-2017	Health	Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision-making at all levels	Support UNFPA Sixth Country Programme		1	Started but abandoned	The programme started in 2014 but was suspended with the explanation that Ghana is has attained a middle income status.

2014-2017	Rule of Law and access to Justice	Legislative Oversight	Screening of food vendors	Ineffective enforcement of laws	4	Fully implemented	
2014-2017	Rule of Law and access to Justice	Infrastructure Development	Renovation of District Health Directorate Offices	Lack of confidence in the justice and administrative systems	1	Fully implemented	
2014-2017	Public Safety and Security	Human Resource Management	Organise a road safety campaign		4	Not Implemented	
Objective: Advance the implementation of the compulsory component of FCUBE							
	Social Services Delivery	High rate of road traffic accidents and associated fatalities	Support DEOC in its activities			Fully Implemented	
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance							

	Objective: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management						
2014-2017	Local Governance and Decentralization	Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	Organise revenue mobilisation campaign and education quarterly each year		16	Fully Implemented	
2014-2017	Local Governance and Decentralization	Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	Revise and gazette fee-fixing resolutions annually		4	Fully Implemented	Three revisions have done
	Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
2014-2017	Public Safety and Security	Lack of effective community and citizen involvement in public safety	Organise stakeholders meetings / public for a		12	Fully Implemented	

2014-2017	Public Policy Development and Management	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans Weak coordination of the development planning system	Ensure effective implementation of DPCU activities		16	Fully Implemented	
2014-2015	Public Policy Development and Management	Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans	Preparation of District Medium Term Development Framework		1	Fully Implemented	
2014-2017	Housing/Shelter	Over stretched housing/infrastructure	Purchase building materials to			On-going	

		services	support community initiated projects				
2014-2017	Public Safety and Security	Lack of effective community and citizen involvement in public safety	Support Town/ Area Councils in performing their duties			On-going	
2014-2017	Access to Rights and Entitlements	Inadequate access to essential social services	Implement MPs constituency programmes and projects annually			Fully Implemented	
2014-2017	Public Safety and Security	Lack of effective community and citizen involvement in public safety	Organise 10 durbars for official functions annually		10	Fully Implemented	
Objective: Strengthen and promote the culture of rights and responsibilities							

2014-2017	Rule of Law and access to Justice	Ineffective enforcement of laws	Publish Assembly activities and gazette by-laws		4	On-going	
Objective: Strengthen policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes for equitable and balanced spatial and socio- economic development							
2014-2017	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Monitor and evaluate District Assembly projects		16	Fully Implemented	
2014-2017	Health	Persistence of HIV/AIDs and TB	Support HIV/AIDS (MSHAP) annually		4	Fully Implemented	
2014-2017	Public Policy Development and Management Use Planning	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development	Organise site inspections throughout the year		16	Fully Implemented	

	and Management	policies and plans					
Objective: Ensure equity and social cohesion at all levels of society							
2014-2017	Disability	Lack of effective implementation of legislation and policies especially Act 715 and UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD)	Implement Disability Fund		Once every quarter	Fully Implemented	
2014-2017	Child Development and Protection	Weak enforcement of laws on the rights of children	Support paupers, children and physically challenged annually			Fully Implemented	
Objective: Enhance public confidence in the justice delivery and administrative systems							

2016-2017	Rule of Law and access to Justice	Ineffective enforcement of laws	Organise a workshop on role of Judiciary in development		2	Not Implemented	
Objective: Harness culture for national development							
2014-2017	National Culture for Development	Chieftaincy disputes and communal conflicts	Support Traditional Authority in performing duties			Fully Implemented	
2014-2017	National Culture for Development	Limited attention to issues of culture in national development	Organise 4 Official National Day Celebrations		16	Fully Implemented	
Objective: Improve internal security for protection of life and property							

2015-2016	Public Safety and Security	Incidence of violent crimes	Construct 1 No.4 Unit Police Staff Quarters		1	Fully Implemented	
2014-2017	Public Safety and Security	Incidence of violent crimes	Construct Police Post		3	Not Implemented	
2014-2017	Public Safety and Security	Incidence of violent crime	Organise monthly District Security Committee (DISEC) meeting		48	Fully Implemented	

Source: DPCU 2017

The overall performance of the DMTDP, 2014-2017 implemented by the end of the year 2017 is represented in the Table below:

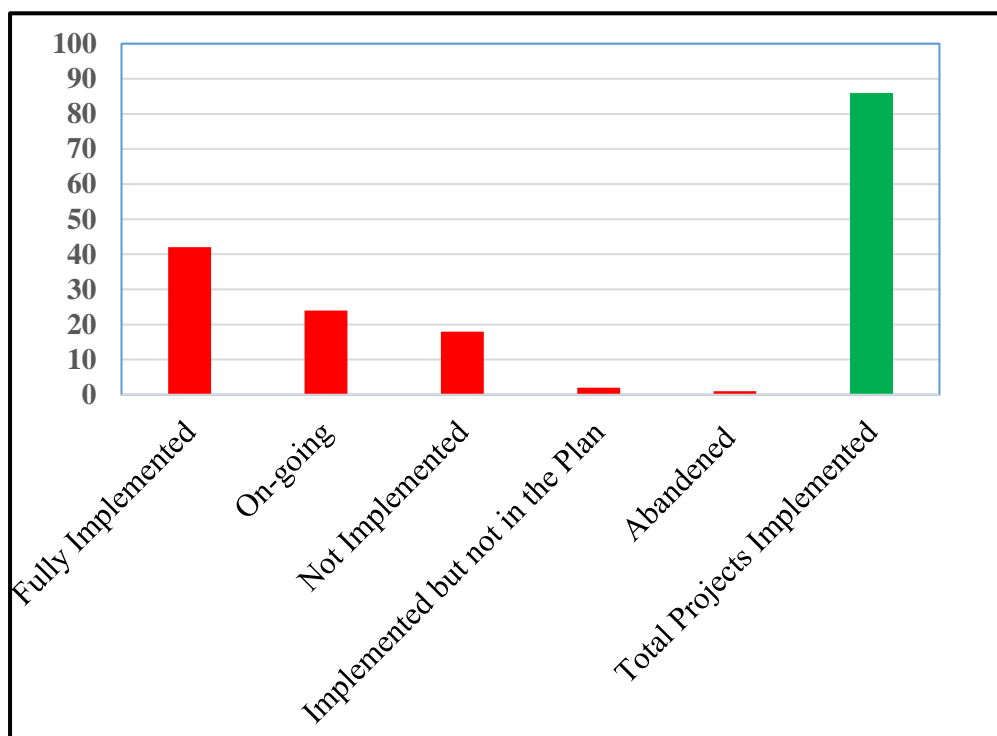
Table 1.2: Proportion of Annual Action Plans implemented from the overall DMTDP 2013-2017 as at the end of the December, 2017

Indicators	2017 (%)
Proportion of the Annual Action Plan implemented by the end of December 2017	
a. Fully implemented;	47.67%
b. On-going	27.90%
c. Suspended/Standstill	1.2%
d. Not implemented	20.9%
e. Implemented but Not in MTDP	2.3%
Proportion of the overall MTDP implemented by the end of the 2017	75.6%

Source: DPCU, 2017

The District Assembly earmarked Eighty-Four (84) physical projects for implementation from 2014 to 2017. Out of the 84 projects, forty-two (42) representing 47.67 % were fully implemented while 24 representing 27.90% were currently on-going. 18 projects representing 20.9% were not implemented. 2 Projects representing 2.3% were implemented but not in the MTDP. This means that the total projects that have been implemented or being implemented amounted to 65 (75.57%). 1 Project representing 1.2% was started but abandoned. It must be noted, however that Eighteen of the programmes and projects (20.93) were not implemented with one (1.20%) started but abandoned. Two projects (2.30%) were implemented but not in the DMTDP.

Figure 1.1 Proportion of the Annual Action Plan implemented by the end of December, 2017



Source: DPCU, 2017

The overall performance of the DMTDP, 2014-2017 implemented by the end of the year 2017 is represented in the Table below:

Table 1.3: Proportion of Annual Action Plans and overall MTDP implemented, 2014-2017

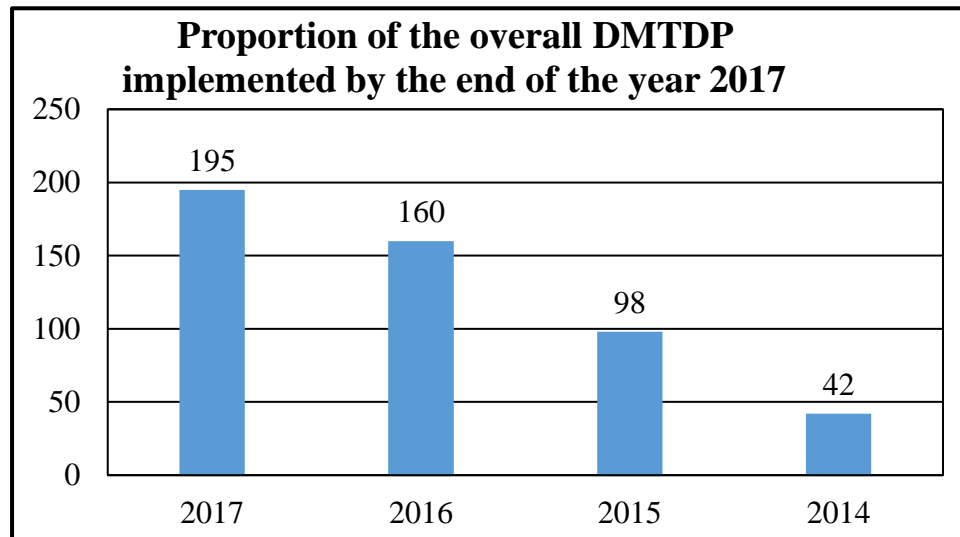
Indicators	2017 (%)	2016 (%)	2015 (%)	2014 (%)
Proportion of the annual action plans implemented at the end of each year	76.7%	73.3%	66.7%	96.6%
Proportion of the overall MTDP implemented by the end of the year	(195) 81.6%	(160) 66.9%	(98) 41.0%	(42) 17.6%

Source: DPCU, 2017

Out of Two hundred and thirty-nine (239) programs and projects earmarked for implementation in the 2014-2017 DMTDP; as at the end of December, 2017, One hundred and Ninety-five (195) programs and projects representing 81.6% have been implemented while 18.4% were not implemented due to various reasons. It must be emphasized that some projects were also

implemented which were outside the DMTDP. The overall proportion of the Annual Action Plans and DMTDP, (2014-2017) implemented by the end of the year 2017 is represented in the Figure below:

Figure 1.2 Overall Proportion of the Annual Action Plans and DMTDP, 2014-2017



Source: DPCU, 2017

1.2.3 Statement on Income and Expenditure

Financial resources are one of the major indicator in the implementation of development programmes and projects in the district and tables below examine the financial performance of the Assembly from 2014-2017

Table 1.4: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (Wages and Salaries)							
Year	Request as planned (A)	Approved as per Ceiling (B)	Released (C)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure (D)	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	C-B		
2014	1,075,522.20	1,075,522.20	160,539.96	0	(914,982.24)	160,539.96	0
2015	1,140,185.04	1,140,185.04	1,116,148.46	0	(24,036.58)	1,116,148.46	0
2016	1,400,253.36	1,400,253.36	1,400,253.00	0	(0.36.00)	1,400,253.00	0
2017 (up to March 2017)	1,486,733.08	1,486,733.08	371,682.68	0	(1,115,050.40)	371,682.68	0
Totals	5,102,693.68	5,102,693.68	3,048,624.10	0	-2,054,069.22	3,048,624.10	0
	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES ASSETS						

2014	4,512,721.56	4,512,721.56	1,283,356.54	0	(3,229,365.02)	1,283,356.54	0
2015	4,308,092.40	4,308,092.40	2,324,300.69	0	(1,983,738.40)	2,324,300.69	0
2016	4,166,008.68	4,166,008.68	3,762,536.57	0	(403,472.11)	3,762,536.57	0
2017	2,617,118.40	2,617,118.40	20,140.40	0	(2,596,978.00)	20,140.40	0
Totals	15,603,941.04	15,603,941.04	7,390,334.20	0	-8,213,553.53	7,390,334.20	0
	GOODS AND SERVICES						
2014	4,881,250.68	4,881,250.68	2,061,716.22	0	2,819,534.46	2,061,716.22	0
2015	1,152,765.96	1,152,765.96	2,725,646.83	0	1,572,880.87	2,725,646.83	0
2016	1,910,374.08	1,910,374.08	1,873,159.51	0	36,614.57	1,873,159.51	0
2017	2,451,273.84	2,451,273.84	72,242.33	0	2,379,031.51	72,242.33	0
Totals	8,485,290.48	10,395,664.56	6,732,764.89	0	6,808,061.41	6,660,522.56	0

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Source: District Finance Office 2017

The Table above indicates that the District Assembly could not achieve the target set for capital expenditure and goods and services. For instance, an amount of GHC15, 603,941.04 was budgeted for capital expenditure however, only GHC 7,390,334.20 was released representing 47.36percent. Also on goods and services an amount of GHC8, 485,290.48 was budgeted for but GHC6,660,522.56 was released which represents 78.49percent. This indicates that most of the capital expenditure budgeted was not met.

Table 1.5: All Sources of Financial Resources for Adansi South District Assembly

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance

GoG		309,084.27	309,084.27	1,231,726.68	1,083,527.26	-148,199.42	1,463,031.84	1,412,324.00	-50,707.84	1,486,732.08	247,847.43	-1238,884.77
IGF	317,834.16	447,788.10	129,953.94	584,527.90	508,224.90	-76,303.00	520,202.28	694,852.22	174,649.94	550,002.12	241,837.48	-308,164.64
DACF,PWD &MShap	1,994,566.08	545,035.10	-1,449,530.98	2,497,513.44	1,721,689.31	-775,824.13	2,855,913.60	1,862,187.46	-993,726.14	3,078,833.04		
DDF	619,471.08	767,591.26	148,120.18	970,000.00	379,871.00	-590,129.00	820,541.04	653,870.10	-166,670.94	722,118.12		
UNFPA		96,259.00	96,259.00			0.00						

CIDA						0.00				129,792.00		
CODAPE C	480,000.00	27,973,55	452,026.45			0.00				37,807.68		
SCHOOL FEEDING	443,902.08	497,672,06		443,902.08	225,786.00	-218,116.08						
MPs Common Fund	150,000.00	122,130.43	-27,869.57	200,000.00	246,835.17	46,835.17	300,000.00	272,651.28	-27,348.72	300,000.00		
TOTAL	4,005,773.40	2,287,888.16	1,717,885.24	5,927,670.10	4,165,933.64	1,761,736.46	5,959,688.76	4,895,885.06	1,063,803.70	4,096,434.84	247,847.43	1,547,049.41

Source: District Finance Office, 2017.

The Table above indicates all sources of financial resources from 2014 to March 2017. In 2014 and 2015, Internally Generated Funds (IGF) exceeded its target by 40.87% and 33.57%, respectively. In 2015 IGF realized was 86.94 of the total estimates.

District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) which includes People's with Disability Fund and M-SHAP continues to experience a shortfall in terms of allocation made. Assembly was allocated an amount of GHC 1,994,566.08, GHC 2,497,513.44, GHC 2,497,513.44 and GHC 1,862,187.46 in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. However, an amount of GHC 545,035.10 (2014) GHC 1,721,689.31 (2015) and GHC 3,078,833.04 (2016) were released during the period showing a significant shortfall.

1.2.4 Challenged Encountered During the Implementation of 2014-2017 MTDP

1. Unreliable and untimely release of Development Budget (DACF) and Development Partners Funds for project implementation.
2. The vastness of the district makes programmes and projects implementation had little impact on the lives of the people.
3. Non-functioning of the sub-structures to provide inputs for the plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. There were no permanent secretaries and treasurers to help the activities of the councils due to non-payment of allowances and wages.

1.2.5 Lessons Learnt

1. Realistic and achievable estimates should be set. As a result of the vastness of the District, a lot of projects were slated for implementation in the planned period but not all was executed as a result insufficient funds. The DPCU should reduce the number of projects and programs earmarked for implementation so that programs and projects planned could be implemented with the available funds within the planning period.
2. Conscious efforts should be made to implement non-physical projects and building human capacity. Training of the youth and women in entrepreneurial skills and in income generating activities for sustenance of livelihoods. Such training would empower them economically and financially to establish jobs on their own to reduce employment pressure on the formal sector. It was realized that most of these programs were not carried out due to insufficient funds. The Business Advisory Centre which

could have been helpful was not in existence in the District which contributed to non-achievement of the programs. To promote local economic development, the Assembly should focus on establishing BAC unit in developing the skills of the people in order to create jobs.

3. National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in coming out with guidelines should in collaboration with Ministry of Finance provide a financial ceiling of the total cost of projects to be implemented to guide the preparation of the Plan. This will help in achieving most projects with the available funds that would be released.

4. Since there is inadequate funding for the all projects, the Assembly should seek alternative sources of financing development project through the writing of proposals for financial support for projects. This will enable the Assembly implement most of the projects slated for implementation.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF PROFILE

2.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

This section of the report outlines the existing situation, institutional capacity and the profile of Adansi South District Assembly. It gives details also to the potentials of the District and how these can be harnessed to bring about development.

2.1.1 Organizational Structure of the District Assembly

The organizational structure of the Assembly is indicated in the Appendix: The District has 103 adequate staff strength to undertake most of its activities. Adansi South District Assembly (ASDA) was created on 18th February, 2004 by a Legislative Instrument (LI 1752) through an Act of parliament (Act 462, 1993), after being carved out of Adansi West District and Adansi East District Assemblies in the same year. The creation of the district resulted from an effort to decentralize government system, by bringing it closer to local people. The district forms part of the forty-three (43) Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in the Ashanti Region of Ghana.

The Adansi South District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body of the District and therefore exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. It has the mission and responsibility to improve the quality of life of the people through sustainable development.

To achieve this mission, the Assembly has set the following objectives:

- To facilitate the effective functioning of the local government institutions in the District Assembly
- To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the mobilization and utilization of resources in the District Assembly and its decentralized departments and agencies.
- To monitor, co-ordinate and harmonize the implementation of development plans and activities in the District.
- To facilitate the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure and municipal services in the District
- To facilitate community-based and private sector development in the District.

The District has one Town Council and four Area councils. They are New Edubiase Town Council, Wuruyie Area Council, Atobiase/Apagya Area Council, Adansi Praso Area Council and Akotreso Area Council. All Area Councils have chairpersons and secretaries together with revenue collectors. They also have offices for their daily activities.

2.1.2 Human Resource Capacity

The human resource base of the District is described in Table 1.3

Table 2.1: Human Resource Base of Adansi South District Assembly.

DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	ADANSI SOUTH DA		
	REQUIRED	EXISTING	VARIANCE
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE (DCE)	1	1	0
COORDINATING DIRECTOR (MMDCD)	1	1	0
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	1	0	1
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR I	1	1	0
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IIA	1	1	0
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IIB	1	1	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL			
PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER	2	1	
SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	0	1
HIGHER EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	0	0
EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	0	0
STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY	1	1	0
STENOGRAPHER GRADE I	1	1	0
STENOGRAPHER GRADE II	1	1	0
TYPIST I	2		
RECORDS SUPERVISOR	1	1	0
ASSISTANT RECORDS SUPERVISOR	2	0	2
LABOURER	1	1	0
HEADMAN	6	5	1
DRIVER GRADE I	3	1	2
DRIVER GRADE II	4	1	3
DRIVER GRADE III	3	1	2
SENIOR PROCUREMENT / SUPPLY OFFICER	1	1	0
PROCUREMENT / SUPPLY OFFICER	1	1	0
ASSISTANT PROCUREMENT / SUPPLY OFFICER	1	0	1

SENIOR PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT / STOREKEEPER	1	1	0
PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT / STOREKEEPER	1	1	0
HR MANAGER	1	1	0
ASSISTANT HR MANAGER	1	0	1
SENIOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER	1	1	0
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER	1	1	0
ASSISTANT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER	1	0	1
BUDGET ANALYST	1	1	0
ASSISTANT BUDGET ANALYST	1	0	1
NIGHT /DAY WATCHMAN	20	5	15
SENIOR RADIO OPERATOR	1	1	0
ASSISTANT RADIO OPERATOR	1	0	1
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT / DEPUTY DIRECTOR	1	1	0
SENIOR ACCOUNTANT	1	1	0
ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT	1	0	1
CHIEF ACCOUNTS TECHNICIAN / OFFICER	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTS TECHNICIAN /OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR ACCOUNTS TECHNICIAN /OFFICER	1	0	1
ACCOUNTS TECHNICIAN /OFFICER	1	1	1
REVENUE SUPERINTENDENT	1	2	1
HIGHER REVENUE INSPECTOR	1	3	2
REVENUE INSPECTOR	3	2	1
REVENUE COLLECTOR	3	3	0
SENIOR INTERNAL AUDITOR	1	1	0

ASSISTANT INTERNAL AUDITOR TRAINEE	1	1	0
STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY	1	0	1
SENIOR TYPIST	1	0	1
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICER	10	9	1
ASSISTANT CHIEF ENVIRIONMENTAL HEALTH ASSISTANT	7	0	7
PRINCIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSISTANT	8	0	8
SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSISTANT	8	1	7
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSISTANT	6	5	1
STENOGRAPHER	1	0	1
REGISTRATION OFFICER	1	1	0
ASSISTANT REGISTRATION OFFICER	1	2	1
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE	1	0	1
SENIOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	1	2	1
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	1	1	0
ASSISTANT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	1	2	1
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	6	5	0
CHIEF MASS EDUCATION OFFICER	1	0	0
SENIOR MASS EDUCATION OFFICER	1	0	0
MASS EDUCATION OFFICER	3	2	0
ASSISTANT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	1	0	0
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF AGRIC	1	1	0
DEPUTY AGRIC OFFICER	0	0	1
SENIOR AGRIC OFFICER	7	5	2
AGRIC OFFICER	1	1	0

ASSISTANT AGRIC OFFICER	1	1	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL			
CHIEF TECHNICAL OFFICER	1	2	1
ASSISTANT CHIEF TECHNICAL OFFICER	1	2	1
PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL OFFICER	1	1	0
SENIOR TECHNICAL OFFICER	15	0	15
TECHNICAL OFFICER GRADE I	15	0	15
LABOURER	2	1	1
HEAVY DUTY DRIVER	1	1	0
CLEANER	1	1	0
TECHNICAL OFFICER	1	1	0
TECHNICAL OFFICER II	1	1	0
SENIOR ENGINEER	2	1	1
ENGINEER	2	1	1
ASSISTANT ENGINEER	3	0	3
PRINCIPAL TECHNICIAN ENGINEER	1	1	0
SENIOR TECHNICIAN ENGINEER	1	1	0
SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR	1	0	1
QUANTITY SURVEYOR	1	0	1
ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR	1	0	1
SUPERVISORY TRADESMAN	1	5	4
CHIEF TRADESMAN	3	1	2
PRINCIPAL TRADESMAN	3	0	3

Source: HR Dept. 2018

2.1.3 Logistics

Table 2.2: The logistics of the Assembly is indicated below:

NO	NAME OF LOGISTICS	TOTAL NUMBER REQUIRED	TOTAL NUMBER EXISTING	VARIANCE	NUMBER FUNCTIONING
1.	Official Vehicles	6	4	2	4
2.	Tractors	1	1	0	0
3.	Grader	2	2	0	1
4.	Lap Top Computers	10	6	4	6
5.	Table Top Computers	30	20	10	18
6.	Printers	30	13	17	13
7.	Scanners	30	2	28	1
8.	Photocopiers	4	3	1	2
9.	UPS	30	12	18	12
10.	Cabinets	30	20	10	20
11.	Air Conditioners	20	6	14	6
12.	Swivel Chairs	50	11	39	8
13.	Furniture	25	10	15	10
14.	Television	6	6	0	6
15.	Fridges	30	6	24	6
16.	Motor King	2	1	1	1
17.	Motor Bikes	10	2	8	2

18.	Binding Machine	10	2	8	1
19.	Stabilizers	30	1	29	1
20.	Building	20	14	6	14
21.	Book Shelves	5	3	2	3
22.	Stouffer Chairs	5	1	4	
23.	Projectors	2	2	0	0
24.	Camera	3	2	1	2

2.1.4 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholders are individuals and organizations that are actively involved in the development of the District or whose interests may be positively or negatively affected as a result of project execution or implementation. They may also exert influence over the activities of the Assembly’s project and its results. The Assembly must identify the stakeholders, determine their requirements, and then manage and influence those requirements to ensure a successful project implementation and total development of the District.

The stakeholders identified in the development of the District and their influence are indicated in the table below:

Table 2.3 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/ Responsibility	Involvement in M&E Activities
Adansi South District Assembly	Primary	Decision making, by-laws, deliberation and adoption of plans, programmes and projects, etc.	M&E Plan preparation, M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
ARCC	Primary	Advisory services, capacity building, etc.	M&E plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, data collection, M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
NDPC	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building, etc.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination, etc.
Local Government Service	Primary	Technical assistance, job analysis, management of services, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
MLGRD	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
DACF Secretariat	Primary	Financial resources, advisory services, etc.,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Member(s) of Parliament	Primary	Decision making, common fund for programmes and projects, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.

DCE	Primary	Ensure that the DMTDPs reflect the development aspirations of the local people and Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, 2018-2021. Decision making, common fund for programmes and projects	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Traditional Authorities	Primary	Advisory services, transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Other MDAs	Secondary	Guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc.,	Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Consultants	Secondary	Technical assistance	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, etc.
CSOs	Secondary	Advocacy, financial and material resources, transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, PM&E, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
DPs	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, Financial and material resources, technical assistance, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
Media	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, etc. Responsible for disseminating information to the public	Dissemination and Communication of M&E results

Citizenry	Primary	Ultimate beneficiaries Galvanize support for the project among them	Dissemination and Communication of M&E results
Associations/ Youth Groups/ Unions (Drivers, Traders etc.)	Primary	Support and promote implementation of projects Information dissemination	Organized and vibrant factor in structured communities for information dissemination
NGOs, CSOs, and CBOs	Secondary	Carry out evidence-based advocacy for sustainable development projects Organize trainings and supervise project. Provides funds to support the projects	Mobilize community members for meetings or action and mobilize funds to support the project
Service Providers	Secondary	Implement a comprehensive and integrated capacity development programme anchored around key stakeholders	

Source: DPCU, 2017

2.2 Characteristics of the District

2.2.1 Physical and Natural Environment

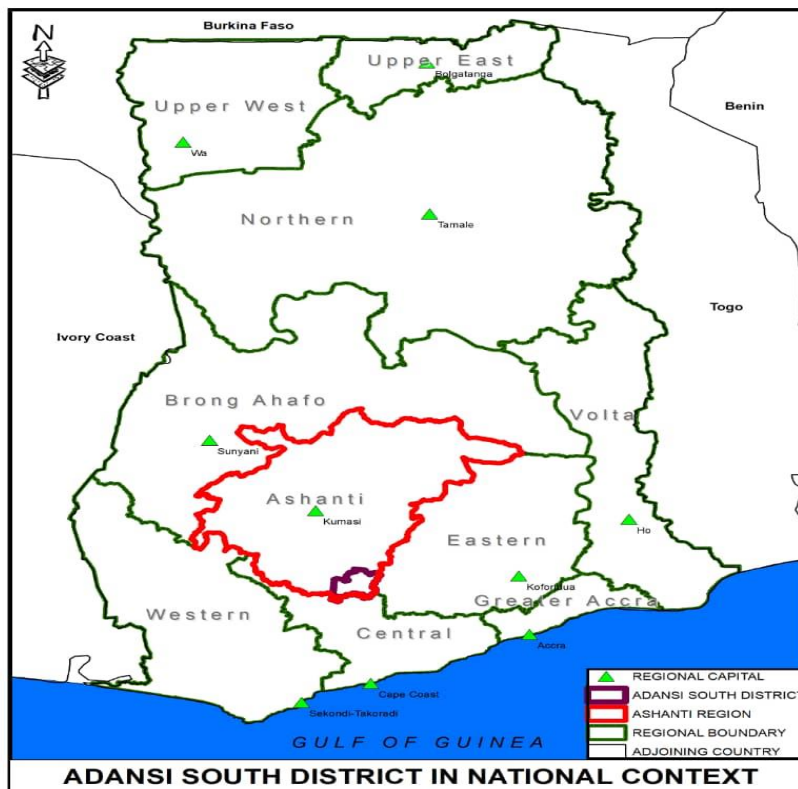
a. Location:

The Adansi South District is one of the forty-three (43) Districts in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. The District lies within Latitude 40” North and 6 degrees 22” North and Longitude 1-degree West and 1 degree 38” West. It is on the Southern part of the region. The District

shares boundaries with Akrofuom District to the West and Adansi Asokwa District to the North. The District also shares boundaries with Assin North District in the Central Region to the South and to the East by Birim North and South Districts of the Eastern Region.

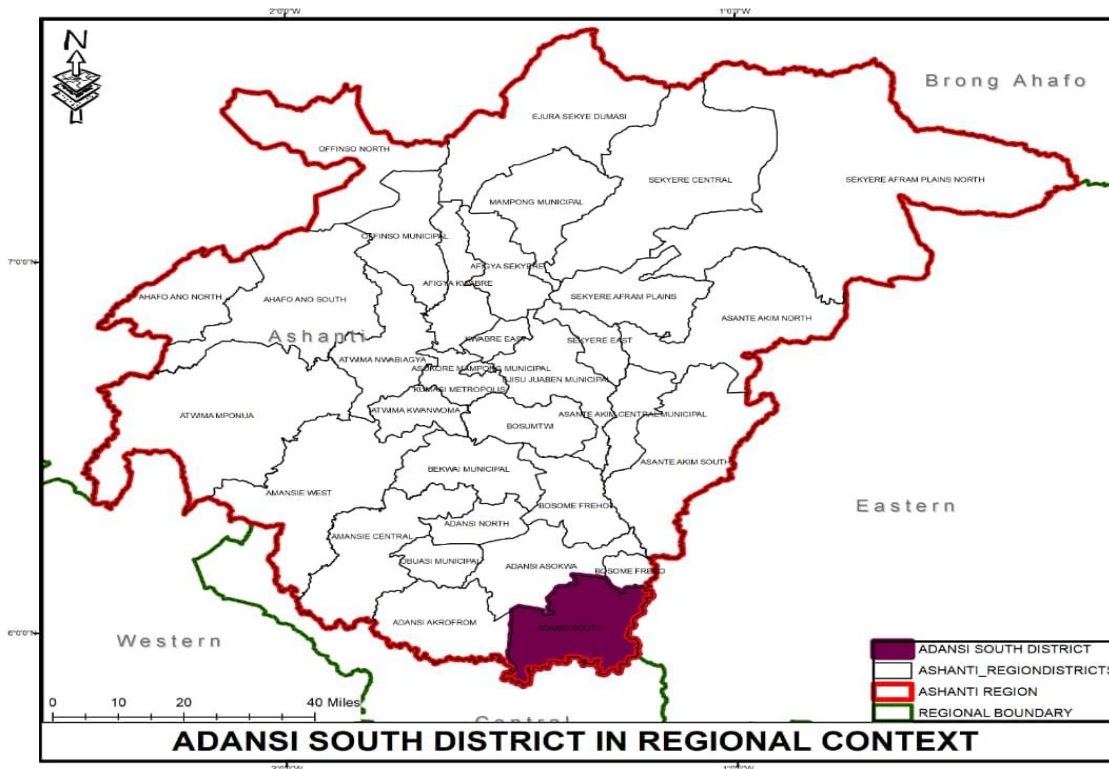
The District has a total land area of 539.4sq.km, which is approximately 2% of the total land area of the Ashanti Region. About 24% (129.5sq km) of this total land area is made up of forest reserves. The position of the District in both national and regional context is shown below (Fig 1 and 2):

Fig. 2.1 Adansi South District in National Context



Source: PPD 2017

Fig. 2.2 Adansi South District in Regional Context

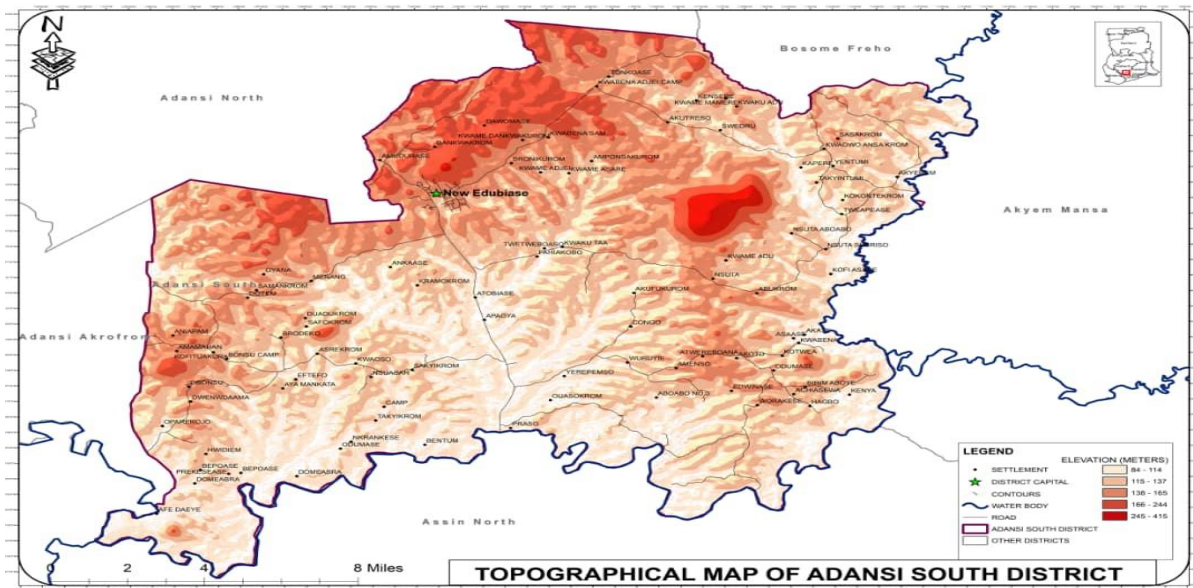


Source: DDP, 2017

b. Relief and Drainage

The land ranges from flat to gentle undulating with average elevation of about 350 metres above sea level. Generally, the District is hilly with several rivers and streams. Major rivers such as Pra, Supong and Offin are found in the District and serve as major drainage channels. Minor streams such as Aponapono and Subri also drain into these major rivers.

Fig. 2.3: Relief and Drainage Map of Adansi South District



Source: PPD, 2017

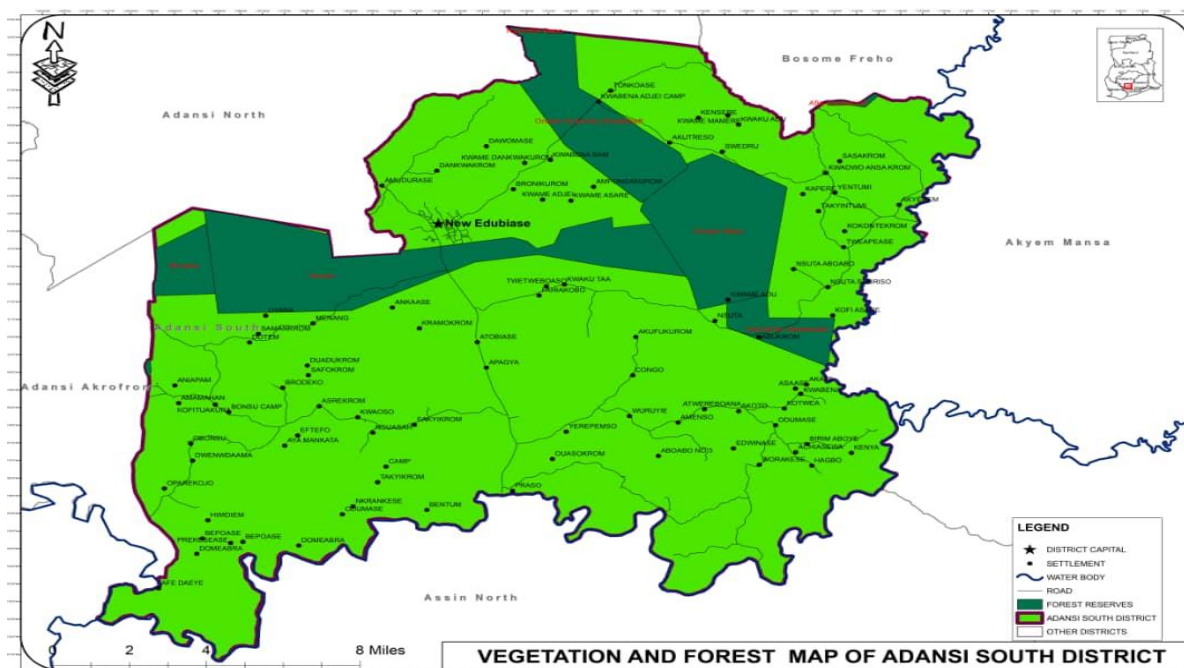
c. Climate

The Climatic condition in the District is generally, favourable with mean monthly temperatures ranging between 26 degrees Celsius and 29 degrees Celsius. February and March are the hottest months of the year. The extensive nature of the forest reserves in the District ensures a very good rainfall distribution pattern, which is characterized by two rainy seasons with peak periods around May – June and October. The average annual rainfall figures are between 160 mm and 180mm with an average of 150 rainy days recorded every year.

d. Vegetation and Forest Reserves

The Adansi South District is within the rain forest belt and it is characterized by moist semi-deciduous forest with thick vegetative cover and growth. In some parts of the District, the natural vegetation is steadily degenerating into secondary forest. Relatively, little virgin forest remains outside the main forest reserves and this condition can be attributed to persistent slash and burn methods as well as the incidence of bush fires in the dry season. Despite these improper environmental practices with their detrimental effects on the vegetation of the District, forest reserves still exist and they cover approximately 129sq.km of the total land area of the District.

Fig.2.4: Map Showing Vegetation and Forest Reserves of Adansi South District



Source: PPD, 2017

The Forestry Services Division of the Forestry Commission continues to do its work in Akroffrom and Adansi South Districts. The districts have Eight (8) Forest Reserves namely; Onuem Nyamebe, Kunsimoa, Cheremoase, Nyamebe Bepo, Afia Shelter Belt, Onuem Bepo, Kokotintin, Numia Forest Reserve with a total area of 213.5km². The district overlies rocks of the Tarkwain series. Outcrops of porphyry dykes have been observed. According to the classification of Ghana Forest Soils, the District falls within the Ochrosol – Oxysol intergrades. These characteristics have given support for the Celtis-Triplochiton Association, making such species the most predominant tree species with their close families. Other species found are Ceiba spp Piptadeniastrum spp, Aningeria spp, Antiaris Spp, Cylicodiscus spp, Aningeria spp and Khaya Spp. The variety of species makes timber productions rife in the District with an average output of 9,000 cubic meters of wood annually to service both the local and export markets.

2.2.2 Gender

Accessibility to land which is one of the basic determinants of economic opportunities favours both men and women. Inheritance of property in the family also usually favours males. However, participation of women in decision making especially at the Unit, Area Council levels and District Assembly is not encouraging. The gender parity index shows that boys and

girls in schools is however encouraging at the Primary and JHS levels of the educational ladder. However, the same cannot be said of the SHS and Tertiary levels.

More women should be encouraged to take up political appointments at all levels of decision making. Girl-Child education at the SHS and Tertiary levels must also be promoted.

2.2.3 Culture

Cultural activities in the District are very diverse as a result of the many migrants in the District. The District is made up of multi- ethnic communities inhabited by predominantly Akans. There are two main festivals that are celebrated by the people namely, Akwasidae and Afahyeya. Akwasidae is the main festival usually celebrated on every six weeks or forty-two days in a year. Afahyeya festival is also celebrated from the second week in November to first week of December annually. These festivals are celebrated to propitiate the ancestors through whom the Ashanti kingdom gains its strength. There is a vibrant cultural troupe in the District that entertains guests during festive occasions.

Adansi South District is made up of multi-ethnic communities, inhabited by many of the country's ethnic groups, including the indigenous Asantes who constitute 33percent of the total population. Other ethnic groups in the District include, Ga-Adangbes, Fantis, Ewes, Akwapims, Akims as well as Mole-Dagbani and other tribes. These multi-ethnic settlers have come from far and near to engage in production of cocoa which is the principal economic activity of the District.

The main religious groups in the District are Christianity, Islam and Traditional Religion. Analysis of religious composition indicates that 82 percent of the population are Christians, Islam represents 6.8 percent, and Traditionalists represent 1.6 percent while other religions constitute 0.9 percent. The populations that belong to non-religion however constitute 9.0 percent of the entire District population.

2.2.4. Settlement Systems

There are 405 towns and villages and other farmsteads in the Adansi South District. The largest settlement in the District in terms of population and facilities is New Edubiase with a projected population of 13,966 as at 2018. It has most of the facilities indicated in the scalogram analysis. This makes the community occupy the first position in terms of settlement hierarchy. The

communities, which follow in terms of settlement hierarchy are Atobiase, Apagya, Adansi Praso, Ataase-Nkwanta, Amuduruase, and Menang in that order.

The top twenty (20) settlements in terms of settlement hierarchy is indicated in the Table below. Communities with ten (10) or more facilities were selected and ranked using the Scalogram analysis. Settlements with centrality score more than 100 have a lot of municipal services while those with centrality score 50-100 have moderate municipal services and those below 50 lack a lot of the municipal services. These settlements lack a lot of facilities or municipal service as indicated in the Scalogram. According to the 2010 PHC, the share of the population by type of locality also shows that, 83.6percent of the population live in rural areas as against 16.4percent who live in urban areas.

There are a lot of hamlets and huts in the District. This indicates that most of the settlements in the District are rural.

It is worth noted that most of the bigger communities are found along the main New Edubiase-Assin Praso road on the Kumasi - Cape-Coast stretch. This shows the importance of good road network in the development of communities, as most of the facilities are located in the communities along the major road. The Scalogram of the District is indicated in Table 2.6 below:

Table 2.4 Scalogram

Name of Communities	Pop (2010)	EDUCATION		HEALTH				WATER AND SANITATION						SECURITY		TELECOM		CIVIC & CULTURE		ECO		AGRICULTURE				ROAD&TRANSPORT				FI		Total No. of Functions	Total Certainty Score	Hierarchy Level												
		SHS	JHS Sch	Prim School	KGs	TBAs	Hospital	Health Centre	CHPS Compound	Herbal Clinics	Drug Store/Pharmacy	Stand Pubs	Boreholes	Hand Dug Well	WC	KVIP	P/Laundry	Fire Disposal Site	Refuse Collection	Skip/Bins	Police Station	Fire Station	Post Office	Telecom Services (Mass)	Information Centers	Hotel/Guest House	Cinema/Video Centers/ny Bet	Community Centre/Durban Grounds	Daily Market	Weekly Market	Agri. Ext. Officer				Chemical Shops	Livestock/Poultry (Bids)	Cocoa Shed/Demat	Primary Road (1 st Class)	Sec. Road (2 nd Class)	Feeder Road (3 rd Class)	Lorry Stations	Banks/Savings and Loans	Agri. Wood Processing	Filling Station	Electricity	Church/Mosques
Weight		4	3	2	1	2	4	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1				
New Edubiase	12,046	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3	1	1			
Atobiase	4,335		x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																3	1	2		
Adansi Apagya	3,312	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x										x	x																			2	2	3		
Adansi Praso	3,069		x	x	x	x				x	x	x										x	x																			2	2	3		
	1,626		x	x	x	x						x										x	x																			2	2	4		
																																											5	9	9	
																																												0	0	0

Fig 2.5 Settlement Map in Adansi South District



Source: PPD, 2017

2.2.5 District Economy

Agriculture is the predominant economic activity in the District. It employs about 73 percent of the total work force. The District has one of the highest concentrations of cocoa producers in Ashanti Region while a greater number of farmers engage in oil palm, cassava, plantain, vegetables among others for the sustenance of livelihoods. This is as a result of the fertile nature of the soils coupled with even rainfall pattern and the presence of rivers and streams that promote the cultivation of these crops. The area is very good for the establishment of oil and rice processing plants as well as cocoa buying companies. The fast available farm land space in the District is an incentive for private initiative to embark on large scale production of food and cash crops.

More so, few tourist sites also exist in the District. The District can boast of a bird known as white-necked Picathartes which is globally threatened, found at Bonkro and Dotom in the Nkrabea and Nyamebe Bepo Forest Reserves respectively. The confluence of rivers Birim, and Pra at Birim Aboye and Hwedeim are also aesthetic sites to be seen.

According to the 2010 PHC, the total number of the population that is economically active is 80.2 percent. This comprises of 50.1 percent males and 49.9 percent females. The population is

dominated by employed population of (97.2%). Majority (72.6%) are engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery works.

The second largest industries in the District include wholesale and retail , repair of motor bikes representing 8.5percent while manufacturing engages 5.5percent.

Self-employed without employees 64.2% constitutes the dominant employment status in the district followed by contributing family workers with 20.8percent. Employees in the District constitute only 7.9percent.

Available information also indicate that 94.5percent of the population work in private informal sector whereas government workers represent 3.7percent. Majority of the self-employed do not have employees and given the necessary support could serve as employment avenues in order to increase productivity. Majority 65.9percent who are unemployed are those seeking for and available for work. The total population that is economically not active is 19.8percent made up of 18.9 percent males and 20.7percent females, most of these people are in full time education.

2.2.5.1 Local Economic Development

The local economy is dominated by the agriculture sector. Out of the total land area of the District, that is 539. 5sq.km, Sixty percent (60%) i.e. (323. 4sq.km) is under tree and food crop production. About 90% of the land is cultivated by peasant farmers using the traditional farming implements and methods, that is, slash and burn and shifting cultivation. The 10% of the arable land area is cultivated by individuals or organizations.

The land tenure system practice includes ‘Abunu’ and ‘Abusa’ where the produce from the farm are shared equally by the farmer and the land owner (Abunu) whereas the land owner takes three quarters of the produce in terms of ‘Abusa’. One possible advantage of the system is the permanence of land holding. Settler farmers are allowed to hold their farms for a long period of time, creating a situation of security and permanent settlement in most areas in the District. There is therefore vast acreage of land that can be put to large scale farming. More so, the presence of the Agric department with extension services assist farmers on their activities. There are agro-chemical shops located in different parts of the District that supply farm inputs to farmers for their cultivation.

Most of the North Western parts of the District lie within the gold and diamond deposits.

There are a couple of tourist sites identified in the District and some of these include a Birds Sanctuary at Bonkro (White -Necked Picathartes), a Snake-Like Palm Tree at Pra and Birim Aboe, and the confluence of rivers Birim and Pra and Hwidiem respectively.

Small scale agro-based processing activities are carried out in the District. Those involved concentrate their activities on cassava and rice processing, Akpeteshie distillery, palm oil extraction. The District is the largest producer of cocoa in the Ashanti Region and also produces palm oil and rice in large quantities. These produce can be processed in large quantities for local consumption and international market.

Other opportunities that exist to boost the local economy include the presence of financial institutions. The District capital has four main banks namely the Ghana Commercial Bank, Agricultural Development Bank, Adansi Rural Bank and GN Bank. There are other Savings and Loans institutions that provide credit facilities to the informal sector. The banks are highly patronized by cocoa farmers, SMSEs and salaried workers. These financial institutions give credit facilities to support local businesses.

Apart from the land line telephone services, the District also has access to all the other communication mobile service providers namely MTN, Vodafone, TIGO, AIRTEL and postal services to facilitate information flow to help local businesses especially in the major towns. There is also a local radio station which can help in advertising of products.

Surface accessibility in the District is basically in the form of road network transport system. The District capital is located off a first class asphalted Cape-Coast – Kumasi trunk road. In addition to this, there are about 176km network of second and 69km third class roads connecting all parts of the District.

There is ready market for all produce in the District. There are three major markets in the District and all other communities have markets where they trade almost every day. This improves access to marketing for private sector operations.

There is availability of labour or human capital in the District. The 2010 PHC described the population as economically active. Majority of those who are unemployed (65.9%) are those seeking for work and are available for work comprising 69.0 percent males and 63.5 percent females.

The presence of Ghana Water Company Ltd. (GWCL) and Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) ensure readily supply of potable water and electricity to make it easy to establish heavy and light industries for processing of raw materials.

Some challenges associated with the operations of SMEs are weak technological and managerial capabilities of micro, small and medium enterprises, lack of basic machinery to enhance productivity, poor business development services in the areas of marketing of products, inadequate financing, and poor road surfaces among others.

2.2.6. Food Security

Food security is defined by Ministry of Food and Agriculture as good quality nutritious food hygienically packaged and attractively presented, available in sufficient quantities all year round and located at appropriate places at affordable prices.

With the above definition, the district faces problem of food insecurity as the district produces insufficient quantities of vegetable, plantain, cassava and rice. Production of other cereals, legumes, and tubers such as maize, cowpea and yams are not sufficient, hence they are imported from other districts to make up for the short fall.

This is due to the fact that most of the fertile lands have been used and continue to be used for cocoa and oil palm production. The implication for the district development is to focus more on the food crop production in addition to cocoa and oil palm production as there is vast fertile land that can support the cultivation of food and cash crops. There is the need for large scale cultivation of food crops especially rice and maize. Farm inputs could be supplied to farmers at a reduced price to encourage more people especially the youth into Agriculture. There is the need to support the farmers financially to invest in their farms.

The number of Agricultural Extension Agents should be increased to cover every zone in the District to help educate farmers on new technologies. The District produces a lot of rice which calls for the establishment of rice processing factory and a warehouse to store farm produce. Private sector initiative in large scale crop farming is needed to boost the production of food crops in the District.

2.2.6.4 Livestock production and Aquaculture (Availability, Accessibility, Utilization and Stability) and its implication for district development.

Majority of farmers in the District are into crop production. About 30% of the farmer population is into livestock production. They are mainly engaged in small ruminants (sheep and goats). Few farmers are into cattle, pigs and grass-cutter production. The production system for ruminants is free range.

Low level in livestock production is due to high incidence of diseases and pests associated with the rain forest ecology.

2.2.6.5 Poultry:

The District has large, medium and small scale poultry farms. In all, the district has four (4) poultry farms and one slaughter house. Almost every household keeps local birds as a source of protein and to some extent income generation.

2.2.6.6 Availability, Accessibility, Utilization and Stability:

The District produces about thirty percent (30%) of the meat it consumes due to low production of livestock in the district. This makes available meat very expensive.

Many people including butchers and livestock traders buy from the Northern region especially on occasions to meet the increasing demand.

The district has a lot of cold stores stocked with frozen chicken and fish which is an indication that the local production of poultry cannot meet the consumption rate.

The implication for district development is to make conscious efforts to encourage and support farmers to go into small ruminant, poultry and fish production.

2.2.6.7 Agricultural Extension Services

The Department of Agriculture has zoned the entire district into four (4) and each zone is sub divided into operational areas. Each operational area is handled by one Agricultural Extension Agent (AEA).

The district therefore has 25 operational areas.

The Table below shows the zones with their respective operational areas.

Table 2.5: Zones with their Operational Areas

1. NEW EDUBIASE ZONE	2. PRASO ZONE
New Edubiase, Amuduruase, Tonkoase, Akutreso, Kojo Yentumi and Tweapease	Praso/Ataase, Apagya, Wuruyie, Atwereboana and Kotwea

3. ASAREKROM ZONE	4. AKROFUOM ZONE
Asarekrom, Menang, Dwendama, Nkrankese, Hwidiem and Atobiase	Akrofuom, Adamso, Ampunyase, Wamase, Sikaman, Grumesa, Takyikrom and Edwafo

Source: Agric Dept. 2017

The Department of Agriculture has staff strength of 19, consisting of 17 technical staff (one (1) District Director of Agriculture, five (5) District Agricultural Officers and eleven (11) Agricultural Extension Agents and two supporting staff (driver and labourer) delivering agricultural extension services to farmers in the district. Youth Employment Agency (YEA) has also employed and posted eight (8) officers to support in the provision of agricultural extension services. The district has five (5) motorbikes for extension service delivery.

The Veterinary Services Department (VSD) which is not part of the local Government Service, share office with the Department of Agriculture. The veterinary service has one Technical Officer in charge of the district delivering veterinary services to clients.

2.2.6.8 Projects and Programs undertaken from 2014-2017- Rain-Fed Lowland Rice

Production Project, Phase I and II

Phase I - (from 2009 to 2014)

The goal of the project is increase in productivity and profitability of rice farming in rain-fed lowland in project area.

Purpose of the project is to disseminate the model for sustainable rain-fed lowland rice development is accelerated within the project area.

The project was implemented in 21 communities through establishment of 35 demonstrations.

New technologies applied included:

- Land development techniques
- Rice cultivation (correct planting distance & fertilization)
- Post-harvest management
- Rice quality improvement promotion
- Introduction of Improved variety (Jasmine)

Beneficiary farmers increased their yields from 2MT/HA to 3.5MT/HA.

Phase II- (from 2017 to 2021)

The goal of the program seeks to increase domestic rice production increased. This will be achieved through rice cultivation practice based on the extension guidelines developed and disseminated in Phase I

Twelve communities have been targeted for the phase II and three communities out of the twelve have been targeted for 2017.

a. Enhanced Access to Quality Rice Seed Initiative (EAQRSI) – from 2014 to 2016

The main objectives of the initiative were to introduce the CSIR-AGRA rice variety to farmers and promote its increased production and intensification into our rice systems.

During the period 199 farmers were given inputs to established 134.66 acres of rice fields under the above initiative. The table below shows the details.

Table 2.6 Summary of Inputs and Beneficiaries

District	Quantity of Inputs Received/Supplied			Area Planted (acres)		No. of Beneficiaries		Total
	Seed (bags)	NPK (bags)	Urea (bags)	Seed	Grain	Male	Female	
	Adansi South	173	348	199	17.33	117.33	154	

Source: Dept. of Agriculture, 2017

New technologies transferred to farmers were introduction of new improved variety by name CSIR-AGRA and Good Agronomic Practices.

In addition, 200 rice farmers were supplied with free 4000kg seeds rice to cultivate 200 acres of rice across the district to increase the yields of rice.

b. West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP) – from 2015 to 2016

The objective of the programme is to improve agricultural productivity.

Three (3) acres of improved cassava (Ampong and Bankyehemma varieties) were established at Akrofuom, Aworoso and Ahomahoma as multiplication and demonstration fields to train farmers on how to improve productivity of cassava.

One (1) hectare of improved rice was also established in Krowenchi and Atobiase.

One hundred and fifty (150) farmers were direct beneficiaries of the project.

Technologies transferred were introduction of new improved variety and good agronomic practices.

c. Planting Materials and Associated Technologies Promotion Project (PMATPP) – from 2015 to 2016

The program in the long run seeks to enhance agricultural productivity by increasing the sale and use of improved seeds and other inputs.

The objectives were to:

- Build capacity (training and coaching) of agro dealers for quality services and promote accessibility of Planting Material and Associated Technology.
- Create awareness (demonstrations, radio, fairs others) of planting material and Associated Technology among farmers for increased productivity and income.
- Strengthen linkages (ICT) among the main actors to enhance access to PMAT.

Four (4) demonstration plots (maize-3 and cassava-1) were established at Aworoso, Ataase Nkwanta and Atobiase to transfer the following new technologies;

- newly released maize varieties such as Omankwa, Abontem and Panar 12 and Pioneer
- Good Agronomic Practices (GAP).

One hundred and forty-seven (147) farmers (Males-123 and Females-24) directly benefited from the demonstrations.

Two hundred and twenty (220) farmers (Male – 136, female – 84) were also trained in seven communities on improved seed and misuse of agro chemical and climaxed it with a radio broadcast program on Edubiaseman FM.

A seed fair was organized at Atobiase to introduce 71 farmers comprising 53 males and 18 females to improve maize seeds. The varieties included Abontem, Omankwa and Obatanpa.

d. Fertilizer Subsidy Programme

The Government introduced the use of mobile application for the management of the fertilizer subsidy program in 2016 through registered retail dealers to the farmers. The system registered the farmers, after which codes were generated through which fertilizers were sold to the farmers at the subsidized prices.

In 2017, farmers were issued with passbook to purchase subsidized fertilizers. This has improved yields of the staple foods especially rice.

Table 2.7: Farmers are issued with passbook to purchase subsidized fertilizers

Year	Type of fertilizer	Quantity Sold	Beneficiary Farmers
2016	NPK	402	
	UREA	265	
	COMPOST	1,330	
Total		1,997	327 from 84 communities

Source: Dept. of Agriculture, 2017

e. Farmers Business Service Centre (FBSC)

The centre was established in the year 2011 with the goal of expanding opportunities nationwide by providing knowledge, opportunities and choices through:

- Enhancing farmers to form groups
- Linking farmer groups for training
- Facilitating farmer groups to open saving accounts
- Assisting farmer groups to access input loan through banks. Currently the centre operates with Opportunity International.
- Linking farmers to market
- Linking processors to farmers for raw materials
- Offering of production, marketing and financial advice to farmers

The centre has registered Cocoa and Rice farmers for credit in kind (agro inputs) for the period. A total number of three hundred and thirteen (313) groups with a total membership of three thousand, four hundred and eight (3,408) have been registered. In all 5,935 farmers comprising 3,934 males and 2,091 females visited the centre to seek technical, financial and market advice over the period.

f. Planting for Food and Jobs Campaign

The agenda for the campaign is to promote growth in food production and create jobs across the country for the teeming youth

The campaign is to ensure that:

- All Ghanaians are encouraged to grow some cereals or vegetables on their farms or backyards.
- All institutions both private and public encouraged to set up their own farms (Schools, Prisons, and Food based industries)

The Five (5) pillars listed below are the intervention areas to support the campaign;

Seed, Fertilizer, Extension Services, Marketing, E-fertilizer and Monitoring.

Five selected crops have been targeted for this campaign. They are maize, Rice, Soybean, Sorghum and vegetables.

Farmers are given agro inputs (improved seeds and fertilizers) after paying 50% for the cost of inputs and does the final payment after harvesting.

g. Availability, accessibility and quality of Agriculture inputs utilized during the period

There are a number of registered agriculture input dealers across the district. These agriculture dealers sell diverse agro inputs and offer services to farmers. These inputs range from chemicals, spraying machine, cutlasses and seeds. The chemicals include insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and fertilizers. Pepper, Eggplant, Okra and Maize are the major seeds being sold.

The agricultural input dealers are appreciably scattered in the district and they make quality agricultural inputs available, accessible and affordable to most farmers.

The agricultural inputs are of good quality; however, farmers complain about high cost of the product.

Farmers mainly use the agricultural inputs on the farms and produce. Misuse of the products can never be ruled out. The utilization of agricultural inputs was centred on availability, accessibility, affordability and quality of the products.

Seven (7) registered Agricultural input dealers in New Edubiase town are B Kakyire Agro Chemicals, Farmers Friend, Cocoa Input, Akuafo Yiedie Fie, and Shalom Agro Shop, Abandoned ne Yehowa Din and Amofa Enterprise

Twenty-one (21) other Agricultural inputs stores are located in sixteen (16) other communities across the district.

Table 2.8: Updated Data on FBOs in the District

	NAME OF GROUP	LOCATION	TYPE	MEMBERSHIP			CONTACT PERSON
				MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1.	Modenmmo Oil Palm Processing	Atobiase	Processing	3	9	12	Aning Afriyie Isaac-0243366962
2.	Kwame Adjei Gari Processing	Kwame Adjei	Processing	1	12	13	Esi Entsie -0207342914
3.	Ataase Oil Palm Processing	Ataase	Processing	6	4	10	Samuel Kyei Baffour -0541633745
4.	Anidaso Oil Palm Processing	New Edubiase	Processing	11	2	13	Kusi Asante-0246683757/ 0242121859
5.	Twetweboaso Gari Processing	Twetweboaso	Processing	8	16	24	Kweku Kpede -0209393467
6.	Ankaase Gari Processing	Ankaase	Processing	2	10	12	Sophia Wilson -0278806851
7.	Akutreso Gari Processing	Akutreso	Processing	6	12	18	Sewvi Tettegah -0200288498
8.	Tonkoase Gari Processing	Tonkoase	Processing	11	2	13	Owusu Agyemang -0209283872
9.	AdomAraKwa Gari Processing	Siana No 1	Processing & Marketing	3	12	15	Beatrice Ayisi -0249029178
10.	Bonkro Gari Processing	Bonkro	Processing	10	2	12	Margret Opoku & Madam Asante
11.	Yonko Do Rice Farmers	Nsata Subriso	Production	6	12	18	Ransford Asante -0240353473,

							Kwame Sampson - 0269800682, Richard Gyesu - 0541385881
12.	Nyamebikyere Rice Farmers	Atobiase	Production	7	0	7	BatsahTetteh - 0544791022, John Benefo - 0545156523, John Baidoo - 0245459705
13.	Kungyia Mansonama Luogo	Atobiase	Production	13	1	14	Baba Awudu - 0540520190, Moro Mohammed – 0207783104, Razak Osman - 0248594034
14.	Afiaso Oil Palm Group	Afiaso	Production				Kobina
15.	Subriso Rice Growers	Subriso	Production	30	13	43	Samuel Addo 0505780767
16.	Alavanyo Rice Growers	Akutreso	Production	18	18	36	Atsu Bokor - 0505869672
17.	Bepoase Rice Growers Association	Bepoase	Production	14	2	16	John Kwayisi - 0281650265, Havor Francis - 0245247024
18.	Menang Rice Processing Group	Menang	Processing	22	14	36	Cosmos Fobi - 0202555219
19.	Odo Na Eye Oil Processing Group	Amuduruase	Processing & Marketing	3	14	17	Opoku Nuredeen - 0246201797, Opoku Yaw - 0240520750

20.	Biakoye Cocoa Farmers' Group	Siana No. 1	Production	7	2	9	Beatrice Ayisi-0507349673/ 0200276653
21.	Ekroye Cocoa Farmers' Group	Amudurase	Production			11	Mohammed Bonsu -0209340753
22.	Monsom Cocoa Farmers' Group	Effikesim - Aworoso		6	2	8	Patrick Arthur -0242604123
23.	KroWenchi Farmers	KroWenchi	Production	12	8	20	Kortey Richard -0206712752
24.	Amudash Rice farmers Group	Amudurase	Production	34	9	43	Simon Dagbo -0205643585
25.	Saviour Group 1	Wuruyie	Production	21	32	53	Eric Akwaboah -0265351239 / 0548636797
26.		Wuruyie	Production	20	19	39	Kwaku Anwere -02402933396
27.	AboaboKuapa farmers Association	Aboabo	Production	17	6	23	William Kudiabor -0207622556
28.	Ataase oil Palm Processing Group	Ataase	Processing	10	5	15	Samuel Kyei Baffour-0541633745
29.	OdoNaye Rice Group	Praso	Production	13	2	15	Maudu Odoom-0548508567
30.	Ataasi Maize Growers Association	Ataase	Production	14	1	15	Kyei Baffour Samuel-0541633745
31.	Sowodadeiem Farmers Association	Adansi Kumasi	Production	24	5	29	Frederick Annor-0546784850
32.	Oil Palm Extractors Union	Atobiase	Processing	4	17	21	Isaac Aning -0243366962

33.	Nkrankese Rice Growers Association	Nkrankese	Production	10	1	11	Gordon Chamame-0545194680
34.	Kojo Mankrong Cocoa Farmers Association	Mankrong	Production	15	13	28	James B. B. Tawiah-0544763256
35.	Fakye Cocoa Farmers Association	Akwaku	Production	28	2	30	John Agyiri – 0554013532
36.	Kuapaye farmer Trust	Kojo Yentumi	Production	12	11	23	

Source: Dept. of Agriculture, 2017.

2.2.7 Water Security

The available information from the 2010 PHC reveals that, a greater proportion (50.8%) of the household use Bore-hole/Pump/well as their main source of drinking water. Furthermore, households also derive their drinking water from River/Stream (16.0%) and protected well (15.3%). These followed Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well in highest order. Only few of the households have access to pipe-borne water inside dwelling unit (0.8%) and outside dwelling unit (4.2%). The 2010 Census information also indicates that, 4.3 percent of households' drink from unprotected well and 0.1 percent drinks from unprotected spring and Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal each. Whereas a higher proportion of the urban households' use Protected well (37.7%) as their main source of drinking water, the rural households derive their main source of drinking water mainly from Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (54.7%).

The potential of underground water in the district is enormous and therefore the current water treatment system is projected to operate up to 2025. There are also streams, rain water harvesting and hand-dug wells. These sources are however not hygienic due to the current farming methods. That is, use of weedicides and fertilizer applications.

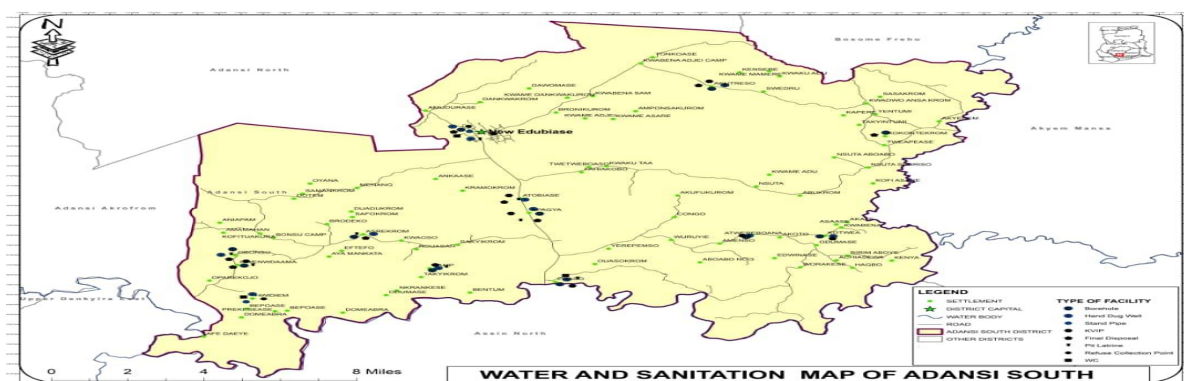
Water security is dependent on the capacity of a population to safe guard a sustainable access to adequate quantities of, and acceptable quality of water for sustaining livelihood, human well-being and socio-economic development'. Implication for development on water situation in the district is stated below:

- Inadequate Water Supply serves as a disincentive for professionals to accept postings to the District e.g. teachers
- Investors feel reluctant to site their companies in the district
- Boarding schools find it very difficult to improve their enrolment students
- Increase in sanitation related issues with a lot of health implications
- There will be water shortages during dry seasons which will lead to poor sanitation and outbreak of diseases like skin rashes and water borne diseases like diarrhoea, bilharzia, guinea worm etc. which will affect the future development of the District.

2.2.8 Sanitation

The total number of household using one form of toilet facility is 98.8 percent of the entire household in the district. The proportion of the household population that use public toilet (51.6%) is the highest compared to the national average of 34.6percent and regional proportion of 43.3 percent. The total of 6.2 percent households however does not have access to any toilet facility and therefore resort to the use of bush or field. The proportion of household in the rural locality with no access to toilet facility (6.2%), and those with pit latrine (34.3%) and public toilet facilities (52.9%) are relatively higher compared to those for urban locality 6.1%, 20.6% and 46.0% respectively.

Figure 2.6 Existing Water and Sanitation Facilities in the District



Source: PPD, 2017.

2.2.9. Governance

Every District Assembly has its political leader who is appointed and endorsed by the Assembly members. The administrative head of the District is the District Chief Executive appointed by the

President with prior approval of not less than two thirds majority of the members of the District Assembly voting at the meeting.

The District has the District Chief Executive as the political head and forty-three (43) elected and appointed Assembly Members comprising of forty (40) males and three (3) females who serve in different sub-committees in the District amongst other roles. A detail of the political leadership and Assembly representation is presented in the Table below:

Table 2.9: Political Leadership of Adansi South District Assembly

NAME OF MMDA	NAME OF ACTING DCE	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS		Total
		Male	Female	
Adansi South District Assembly	Francis K. Ankomah (DCE)	40	3	43

Source: DPCU, 2017

Table 1.18 shows the representation of Assembly Members in the District. It shows that only three (3) Assembly Members are females and this shows a gender imbalance in representation. Females in the District should therefore be encouraged and supported so as to improve their representation in the General Assembly.

The Assembly has bye-laws to ensure overall development of the District in conformity with present day realities. There are also various chiefs and elders who support the governance of towns and villages in the District. They mobilize community members during public hearing and meetings. The chiefs also make local laws to regulate and control behaviours in their communities. This encourages and allows community members to fully participate in the governance process as they are involved in decision making in project planning, budgeting, financial management processes, implementation and monitoring including dissemination and promotion of dialogue among all the stakeholders. People also take responsibility and see development projects as their own and make sure to protect and maintain them. It also makes the Assembly accountable to the citizenry and eradicate public suspicion. The District has one Town Council and four Area Councils. They are New Edubiase Town Council, Wuruyie, Atobiase/Apagya, Adansi Praso and Akotreso Area Councils. All the Town/Area Councils have chairpersons and secretaries together with revenue collectors. They also have offices in which they operate

The Adansi South DA now has all the statutory decentralized departments except Department of Trade and Industry functioning in the District. Since the District is dominated by the informal sector, the establishment of Trade and Industry Department would be supportive to the local economy that will promote the growth and development of the District. It is therefore imperative to have these departments that seek to provide financial support and artisanal training to build the capacities of local people in the informal sector to help in the development of the District.

The following institutions and agencies also exist to carry out specialized functions.

- Ghana National Fire Service
- District Ambulance Service
- Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
- National Commission for Civic Education
- Electoral Commission
- Births and Deaths Registry
- Ghana Water Company Limited
- Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands
- Electricity Company of Ghana

Table 2.10: List of NGOs Operating in the District

NAME OF NGO	OBJECTIVES
CEDEP	To support mental health issues
Care International	To support education in the area of capacity building
Save Life Foundation	To assist the District in Child Labour, Child Protection and assist in developmental projects like building of classrooms and other projects
Ashanti African Tours	Tourism Promotion
Positive Footprints	Tourism Promotion
Action For Human	Building women's capacity and provide support to them.
Red Cross Society in Ghana	Providing water and sanitation facilities
International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)	Elimination of worse form of Child Labour

Marie Stoppes	Offering free Family Planning Services
Action For Human Rights	Building women's capacity and provide support to them.
Centre for the Development of the People	Mental Health

Source: Dept. of SW&CD, 2017.

2.2.10 Security

As far as security is concerned, the District is among the most peaceful Districts in the country, though it is predominantly multi-tribal residence. The District has four Police Stations and vibrant police personnel who ensure the safeguard of people, property and ensure law and order. The police undertake day and night patrols and erect barriers on the major roads to check traffic, combat robbery cases and other social vices. The police citizen ratio is 1:1,740 as compared to the UN standard of 1:500. This indicate that there are inadequate police staff in the District which needed to be strengthened to improve the security system in the District.

The District has DISEC, Justice and Security Committee, Public Relation and Complaints Committee and Social Welfare Unit, CHRAJ that handles arbitration and conflicts among individuals and agencies.

There is competent District Magistrate Court that administer justice in the district. In addition, the Traditional Authority also handles various cases and institute local laws to control the behaviour of the people. The District has bye-laws which promote peace and security in the District. The presence of the Ghana National Fire Service and the District Ambulance Unit of the Health Directorate serve as rapid response to emergencies.

However, there are few land litigations and chieftaincy issues which do not have the potency to aggravate to the extent of posing treats to local economic development.

2.2.11 Potential Ecotourism Site in the District and its Implication for Future Development

In Nyamebe Bepo Forest Reserve are found White-necked Picathartes birds. A rare species of birds found only in a few West Africa countries including Ghana. Tourists visit Adansi

Bonkro to see these birds. A development of the road network and infrastructure with some advertisement could boost the ecotourism potential. Plans are being developed to manage that portion for ecotourism purposes. There is also the Aprapo River which contains mud fish which are forbidden to be eaten. These fishes come in various sizes and colours and are beautiful to watch.

2.2.12 Green Economy Strategies and Options for Consideration in Future Plans.

Registration and issuance of permits for Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) harvesting. Access to forest lands by way of Modified Tanugya Systems (MTS) to boost food supply, enhance forest cover and generate income for local communities. There are however some challenges with respect to the green economy and environment of the District. Some of these include:

2.2.13 The Degrees of Forest Resource Harvest and Its Impacts on Vegetation cover from 2014-2017

About 2,121 trees of various species with a corresponding volume of 29,455.704 cubic meters were harvested on a sustainable yield basis giving room for natural regeneration. The vegetation cover is still intact with a closed canopy exhibiting the characteristics of a moist semi-deciduous forest zone providing a good micro-climate for cocoa production.

Bushfires occurred in 2016 and affected 135ha of forest land. Fire education and workshops were organized. There is the need to set up fire volunteer squads to help curb this incidence.

Traditional forest protection activities of cleaning, inspection and patrolling are under taken in the District. This is complimented by activities of Community Forest Committee (CFCs) who also patrol and report offences to the District Forestry Office. Currently 15 CFCs have been established. The District needs the support of the Assembly to revive and expand it to ensure effective prevention of forest offences.

Illegal felling and chain sawing of lumber to feed Kumasi and Accra timber markets.

- Arrest and prosecution of offenders
- Impounding of vehicle and lumber

2.2.14 Natural and Man-Made Disaster

The District is prone to disasters such as bush fires, domestic fires, flooding, and rain/wind storm. Each year, between January and April, bush fire becomes rampant due to the start of new farming season. The hills opposite Nyankomase are occasionally engulfed in wild fires leading to fire-outbreak, which destroy farms and other flora. The actual cause is not yet scientifically known. But it has been widely explained that the fire emanates from the rocks on the hill, which ignite when rolling stones rub one another.

Table 2.11: Natural and Man-Made Disasters in the District from 2014 – 2017

Type of Disaster	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	No. of occurrences	No. of Commu nities affected	Relief Items Supplie d	No. of occur ences	No. of Commu nities affected	Relief Items Supplied	No. of occur rences	No. of Commu nities affected	Relief Items Supplied	No. of occur ences	No. of Commu nities affected	Relief Items Supplied
Bush Fires							5	5				
Domestic Fires	1	1		3	3	Student mattresses, second hand clothes, rice, cooking oil, poly mats	5	4	Student mattresses, rice, basins, mats, mosquito nets/coils,			

Flooding				6	6		4	7				
Rain/Wind Storm	6	10		8	8	mattresses, (5kg) rice, blankets, cooking oil	4	7	Students mattresses, mosquito nets/ coils, poly mats	2	2	Packets of Roofing Sheets
Total	7	11		17	17		18	23		2	2	

a. Disaster Preventive Education Programmes

A well planned educative Programme is always made for each quarter in every year. The Educative programmes conducted from 2014-2017 to help prevent disasters in the District are as follows;

- Intervention on fire outbreaks
- Educative programmes for small business operators on disaster awareness and cleanliness
- Intervention on flood and rain/wind storm Activities
- Education and exercise on desilting of gutters and clearing of refuse dumping areas to prevent cholera, malaria, etc.

Table 2.12: Disasters Prone Areas

Flood Prone Areas			
Locality Name (1)	Locality Name (2)	Locality Name (3)	Other Areas
Praso	Achiasewa	Yaa-Dome	
Kyeremebaabi	Afiaso	Okyerekrom	
	Akutreso	Akrofuom	
	Subriso		

Top Rain/Wind Storm Prone Areas			
Locality Name (1)	Locality Name (2)	Locality Name (3)	Other Areas
Praso	Achiasewa	Mensonso	Apagya
Kyeremebebi	Afiaso	Yaa-Dome	Ataase Nkwanta
Wuruyie	Akutreso	Okyerekrom	Nkrankesse
	Subriso	Akrofuom	

Top Drought Prone Areas			
Locality Name (1)	Locality Name (2)	Locality Name (3)	Other Areas
Betinase	Praso		
Kontwima			

Top Fire Prone Areas		
Locality Name (1)	Locality Name (2)	Locality Name (3)
Praso	Brodede	New Edubiase
Nkrankesse	Yaa Dome	Menang
Kwame Adu		
Ataase Nkwanta		

Source: NADMO, 2017

b. Preventive Mechanisms

The following are the preventive mechanism put in place in disaster prone areas in the district;

- Tree planting to serve as wind breaks
- Desilting of gutters and clearing of dumping areas
- Educational campaigns at Information Centers, Churches, schools and small businesses on the following;
 - Not to farm near river banks
 - Not to build on river bodies and water ways
 - Palm wine tapers, Hunters as well as smokers were advised not to throw fire haphazardly
 - Regular maintenance of properties should be encouraged
 - Good craftsmen should be engaged to work on properties.

c. Threat of Disaster to the Development of the District

Disaster in general is a threat to human and animal well-being as it could lead to the destruction of lives and properties. This clearly shows that disaster is a threat to the development and performance of the district and all effort should be made to prevent and mitigate them

2.2.15 Population

Every population has its important elements such as the size, composition and structure. The statistics from these indicators thus provide the bases for socio-economic planning at District, regional and national levels. The fertility, mortality and migration trends affect the population dynamics.

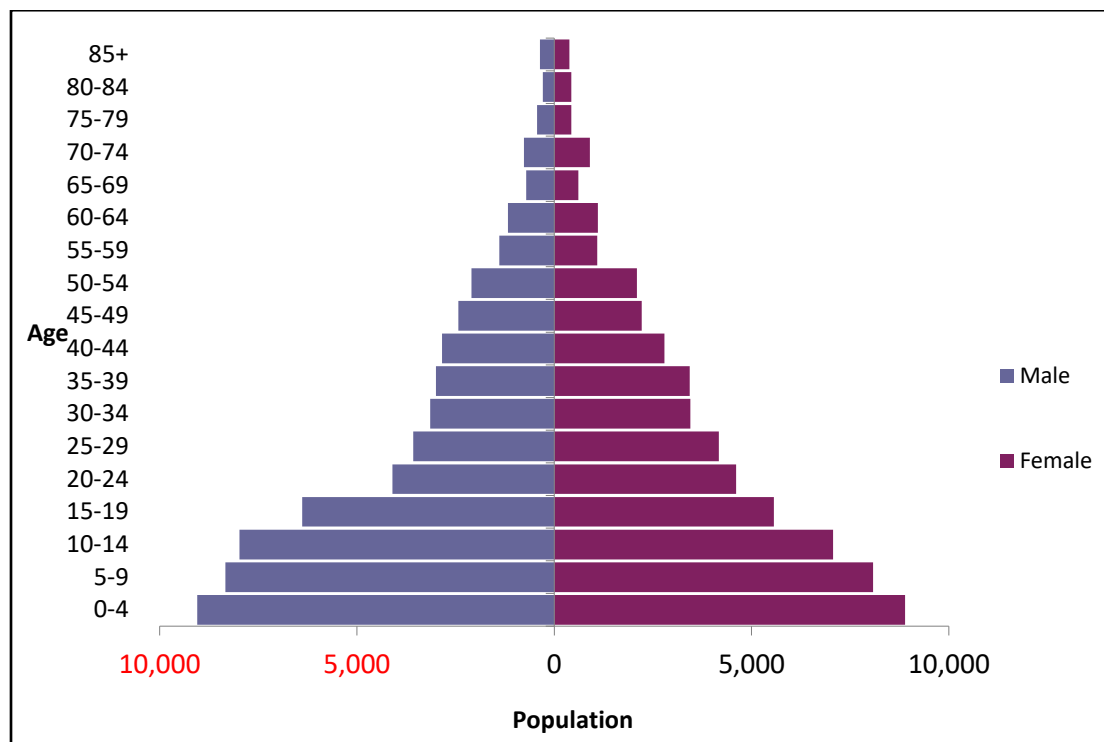
a. Population Size and Distribution

The total population of the District according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 69,592 comprising 34,563 (49.7%) males and 35,029 (50.3%) females. This gives a sex ratio (i.e. number of males to 100 females), as 98.7. More so, the share of the population by type of locality, reveals that 16.4% live in the urban areas as against 83.6% who reside in the rural area. The projected population for the District as at 2018 is 84,395.

b. Age-Sex Structure

The Adansi South District has a youthful population consisting of a large proportion (15.6%) of children under 15 years, and a small proportion (4.6%) of elderly persons (65 years and older). The age structure of the District's population is basically shaped by the effects of high fertility and decreasing mortality rate.

Fig 2.7: Population Pyramid of Adansi South District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

c. Migration

The table below shows information on place of birth and length of stay in the current place of residence. The data compiled include those who were born in the region but were enumerated outside the region at the time of the census. Overall, the total migrant population enumerated in the district is 36.6 percent born elsewhere in the Ashanti region, while 62.4 percent were born in other regions. One percent of the population was born in a foreign country. In addition, a little more than a quarter (26.3%) of the migrants are from the Central Region. This can be linked to the proximity of the Central Region to Adansi South District. This is followed by Eastern region (13.3%). The least percentage of migrants (0.1%) however are from Upper West Region which is the most distant region from Adansi South District.

With respect to migrants' duration of residence, the highest percentage (32.0%) of migrants have been residing in the district for over 19 years and a little more than a tenth (10.7%) have live in the District for less than one year. The highest percentage of migrants residing in the district for

over twenty years are from the Volta Region (47.5%) whilst Greater Accra Region (17.8%) has the highest percentage of migrants residing in the district for less than one year.

Table 2.13. Migration patterns

Birth place	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	42,227	100.0	10.7	23.8	14.5	19.0	32.0
Different locality in this region	15,438	100.0	11.6	28.3	15.4	19.4	25.2
Western	1,147	100.0	13.3	30.0	18.1	21.3	17.3
Central	11,099	100.0	9.4	19.6	13.5	18.4	39.1
Greater Accra	1,004	100.0	17.8	24.4	14.0	15.5	28.2
Volta	3,150	100.0	9.9	15.8	10.4	16.4	47.5
Eastern	5,593	100.0	9.2	18.3	12.2	18.1	42.2
Ashanti	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brong Ahafo	948	100.0	11.6	25.3	17.3	22.0	23.7
Northern	1,113	100.0	12.9	31.7	15.7	20.8	18.9
Upper East	1,842	100.0	9.3	29.8	20.5	21.7	18.7
Upper West	470	100.0	11.9	25.1	17.4	28.9	16.6
Outside Ghana	423	100.0	10.4	32.6	21.3	16.8	18.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.16 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is a vehicle that facilitates communication and information sharing through telecommunications device and internet connectivity. ICT has turned the world into a global village. The Adansi South District has benefitted immensely in diverse ways from the Information and communication (ICT) infrastructure which have proven to be fundamental building block that shapes and revolutionized every aspect of our social and economic development.

In recent years, there have been incredible advances in technology that have facilitated communication and information flow. The government of Ghana and private organizations have contributed to enhancing ICT infrastructure and usage in the district making dissemination of critical information easy. Some of these efforts include establishment of Information Communication Centres (ICI).

Apart from the land line telephone service, the District also has access to communication mobile service providers namely MTN, Vodafone, TIGO and AIRTEL.

a. Ownership of Mobile Phones

Ghana has experienced a rapid increase in mobile phone penetration and usage in recent times. The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaian.

b. ICT Human Resource Challenges

The Adansi South District is faced with enormous human resource challenges in terms of ICT instructors or teachers. Some schools in the District do not have trained ICT tutors or instructors to handle the theoretical and practical aspect of the teaching of ICT. Most schools do not have ICT laboratories to facilitate the teaching and learning of ICT. This poses a great challenge for the ICT Co-ordinator and to mitigate the situation, a timetable has been designed for schools within the enclave to attend ICT classes at the centre. The entire Information Communication Centre is man by two (2) ICT Instructors serving over 8 schools.

It is therefore requested that the District Education Directorate, the District Assembly and other stakeholders facilitate training programmes for all ICT teachers in the District to help bring down

the ratio of ICT Instructor to students. Some of the challenge of the centre include broken down of machines, lack of ICT tools for maintenance, no internet connectivity among others.

c. Schools with ICT Facilities

The district has 181 schools comprising of 110 primary schools, 68 JHS and 4 SHS. Out of this, there are 18 primary schools, 12 JHS and 2 SHS schools with ICT facilities. Most of the schools depend on the National Grid to operate their facility while 5 schools use the Solar Energy to Power their facility. This is shown in the Table below:

Table 2.14: Schools with ICT Infrastructure

S/No.	NAME OF SCHOOL	TYPE OF ENERGY
1.	New Edubiase S.H.S	National Grid
2.	Adansi Praso Roman Catholic Primary	National Grid
3.	Akutreso D/A J.H.S	National Grid
4.	Amuduruase D/A Basic School	National Grid
5.	Ataase Nkwanta Methodist Primary	National Grid
6.	Atwereboana D/A Basic School	National Grid
7.	D/A Primary 'A' New Edubiase	National Grid
8.	Kojo Mankrong D/A Basic School	National Grid
9.	Menang D/A J.H.S	National Grid
10.	New Edubiase D/A J.H.S 'A'	National Grid
11.	New Edubiase D/A J.H.S 'B'	National Grid
12.	New Edubiase D/A Primary 'B'	National Grid
13.	Adansi Praso D/A J.H.S	National Grid
14.	Prekesease D/A Basic School	National Grid
15.	Subriso D/A J.H.S	National Grid
16.	Subriso D/A Primary	National Grid
17.	Atobiase D/A Basic School	National Grid
18.	Obonsu D/A J.H.S	Solar Energy

19.	Obuobi D/A J.H.S	Solar Energy
20.	Asarekrom D/A J.H.S	Solar Energy
21.	Subin Camp D/A primary	Solar Energy
22.	Future Assurance Academy	National Grid

Source: ICT, 2017

The ICT Infrastructure in the District Capital is represented in the table as follows:

Table 2.15: ICT infrastructure in the District Capital

S/No.	PURPOSE	NUMBER
1	Telecommunications	8
2	ICT business centers (type setting etc.)	6
3	Information Communication Centre	1
4	Radio station	1
5	Internet café	2
	Total	18

Source: ICT, 2017

d. ICT Investment Potentials in the District

The district has so many potentials which will boost economic activities to enhance revenue generation with the right investment in ICT. The District Assembly can facilitate the creation of website for the District which will help showcase tourist sites and developmental projects to the world.

e. Development Implications of ICT to the District

Some of the development implications of ICT in the District include:

- The introduction of ICT has brought a lot of job opportunities in the District.
- Easier access to information
- ICT business centres within the district increases the Assembly revenue generation by charging operational fees and other levies.

f. Number of ICT Businesses in the District Capital

The introduction of ICT has necessitated the establishment of businesses in the District capital as shown in the Table below:

Table 2.16: ICT Businesses in the District Capital

SN	NAME OF BUSINESS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
1	G. link press and internet café	4
2	Arthur and sons printing press	3
3	Redeemer publication and internet cafe	2
4	Boss computers	3
5	Adom printing press	2
6	Karis computers	2
6	THESS printing press	2
	Total	16

Source: ICT, 2017

2.2.17 Postal Services

There are two main postal centres in the District. One is in the District capital, New Edubiase and the other one at Akrofuom. The revenue generated by the post centres per month has fallen for some time now due to the high use of mobile phones and internet services. There is therefore the need to introduce other services like instant money transfers and Expedited Mails Services in the District.

2.2.18 Social, Economic, Political and Spatial Conditions Predisposing People into Poverty

The people of the Adansi South District are mainly farmers who are into cocoa, oil palm and rice production. Cultural practices such as taboo days, reduce the number of working periods coupled with the difficulties in land acquisitions as well as the low level of knowledge in farming are some of the factors that attribute to poverty in the district.

Poor road networks linking the surrounding communities to the market centres prevent the free flow of produce to the markets, thus making farmers run at losses because they cannot get to the market on time while some produce got rotten in the farm.

Policy makers do not often consult the communities before initiating projects; this has led to most projects abandoned in the communities especially the market stalls.

Some children face difficulties in the District. Child labour is on a high level because the parents who are taking care of them are poor. These children are mostly left to survive on their own which leave most of them indulging in criminal activities, teenage pregnancies and galamsey activities. The vulnerable and orphans in the district are also in difficult conditions because most families neglect them.

2.2.19 Person with Disabilities (PWDs)

Persons living with disability in the district are supported through the disability fund which is woefully inadequate. They are supported in areas such as educational, medicals and income generation activities e.g. shoe making and trading. The Table below presents the number of PWDs supported from 2014 to 2017.

Table 2.19 Persons Living with Disability who were supported

PARTICULARS	MALES	FEMALES
2014	17	20
2015	31	37
2016	104	64
2017	14	22

Source: Dept. of SW&CD

Table 2.17: Types of Disabilities (2014-2017)

Disability	2014	2015	2016	2017
Deaf and Dumb	7	9	23	4
Blind	6	11	26	7
Moving Difficulty	15	32	84	16
Amputee	9	16	35	9
Total	37	68	168	36

Source: Dept. of SW&CD

Type of disability registered in the District from 2014 to 2017 include deaf and dumb (43), blind or visually impaired (50), moving difficulty (147) and amputee (69) shown in the Table above.

Table 2.18: Leap Beneficiaries in the District

PARTICULARS	2014-2017
Male	59
Female	100
Total	159

Source: Dept. of SW&CD

During the period under review, 2014-2017, 159 members have benefitted from the LEAP program in thirteen (13) communities. The following are the communities who are currently on the LEAP program: Hwidiem, Aggravie, Kenya, Oduman, Kojo-Mankrong, Owusukrom, Odumase (Musakrom), Bepoase, Botoku, Opare-Kojokrom, Akwakukrom, Nkrankese, Adansi Praso.

There have been series of concerns raised by other communities (Akrofuom Constituency) for them to be enrolled unto the program because those who are benefitting are in the New Edubiase constituency.

Table 2.19: Cases Recorded on Maintenance, Child Custody and Teenage Pregnancy, 2014-2017

Case	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Maintenance	30	10	20	16	31	27	45	29	208
Child Custody	3	4	0	0	1	2	5	0	15
Family Welfare	28	30	18	18	32	32	40	5	203
Teenage Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	16	19	14	6	55

Source: Dept. of SW&CD

The Table above indicates that out of the 208 cases recorded on child maintenance, 63.46% were females. This shows that more females were neglected by their half parents in the District. Another issue of concern is family welfare which recorded 203 cases during the plan period while 55 teenage pregnancies were recorded.

Table 2.20: Mass Educations Conducted

YEAR	NUMBER OF MEETINGS
2014	27
2015	18
2016	31
2017	5
TOTAL	81

Source: Dept. of SW&CD

Eighty-one mass meetings were organized in the District to sensitize the citizenry on educative programs. The department also monitored self-initiated projects in the districts such as establishment of toilet facilities, digging of wells, establishment of Day Care Centres as well as communal labours.

2.2.20 Education

The Adansi South District Assembly Education Directorate seeks to expand and promote access to quality education and effective management at all levels of education through collaboration with Civil Society Organizations and stakeholders. The vision of the Directorate is to effectively improve education management and planning efficiency across all levels.

The enrolment level at the KG level is presented in Table 2.34 below. Access to education in the District is very high. There are 137 KGs in the District comprising of 106 public schools and 33 private schools. Out of 7,802 pupils in KGs as at 2016/17 academic year, females (4030) were slightly higher than males (3,772). There are 7,877 children in public KGs as against 1,887 children in private KGs.

Table 2.21: Key Indicator Targets for Kindergartens

Access		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target
Number of kindergartens	Total	127	137	137	141
	Public	100	104	104	106
	Private	27	33	33	35
Number of pupils in all kindergartens	Total	9,764	8,733	7,802	6,937
	Male	4,985	4,339	3,772	3,215
	Female	4,779	4,394	4,030	3,722
Number of pupils in public kindergartens	Total	7,877	7,045	6,294	5,596
	Male	5,990	3,501	3,043	2,594
	Female	1,887	3,544	3,251	3,002
Number of pupils in private kindergartens	Total	1,887	1,688	1,508	1,341
	Male	(1,005)	839	729	621
	Female	2,892	849	779	719
Percentage of pupils in private kindergartens	Total	19.3%	19.3%	19.3%	19.3%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	119.5%	104.1%	90.5%	78.4%
	Male	119.6%	101.3%	85.8%	71.2%
	Female	119.4%	106.9%	95.5%	85.8%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		1.00	1.05	1.11	1.21
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	77.8%	66.3%	57.6%	49.9%
	Male	79.2%	65.7%	55.6%	46.2%
	Female	76.3%	66.9%	59.7%	53.7%
Transition Rate from KG2 to P1	Total	112.0%	119.7%	107.9%	105.9%
	Male	105.4%	104.3%	103.2%	102.1%
	Female	119.1%	115.9%	112.8%	109.6%

Source: GES, 2017

The number of classrooms for public KGs however is inadequate to cater for the population of KG pupils. The Table indicates that 6,294 KG pupils are sharing 104 classrooms which indicates that about 60 pupils share a classroom against 45 per classroom which can have negative impacts on

the health of the children. Net enrolment rate for females is higher (59.7%) than males which is 55.6percent. The Gender Parity Rate is 1.11percent.

Also the transition rate from KG2 to P1 is higher in females (112.8%) than their male counterpart that is 103.2 percent.

In terms of quality, there are 255 KG teachers in the District comprising of 186 females and 69 males. Pupil teacher ratio is 1: 46 in public schools against 1: 1,585 in private schools.

Table 2.22: Indicators of Quality in Education at the KG level

Quality		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	315	284	255	228
	Male	85	76	69	61
	Female	230	207	186	167
Percentage of female teachers		73.0%	73.03%	73.04%	73.06%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	261	235	212	190
	Male	72	63	57	51
	Female	189	172	155	138
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	54	48	43	39
	Male	13	13	12	10
	Female	41	35	32	28
Percentage of teachers in private schools		17.1%	17.08%	17.01%	16.95%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	45.7%	45.8%	54.3%	62.8%
	Public	45.0%	55.0%	65.0%	75.0%
	Private	0.3%	1.25%	2.19%	3.12%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	31	30.80	30.60	30.40
	Public	30	30	30	30
	Private	35	35	35	35

Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	68	67	56	48
	Public	67	54	46	39
	Private	10920	2775	1585	1108

Source: GES, 2017

Table 2.23: Educational Infrastructures for KGs

Physical Infrastructure		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target
Percentage of public schools with	Sanitation facilities	46.0%	51.8%	57.6%	63.4%
	Potable water	34.0%	39.2%	44.4%	49.6%
Percentage of public schools with electricity		30.0%	34%	38%	42%
Number of schools under tree	Total	32	25.6	19.2	12.8
	Public	28	22.4	16.8	11.2
	Private	4	3.2	2.4	1.6
Number of classrooms in public schools		495	543	591	639
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public schools		45	41	35	28
Percentage of classrooms in public schools needing major repair		9.0%	0.072	0.054	0.036
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		4	46	134	243

Source: GES, 2017

The number of KGs schools with sanitation facilities has increased considerably from 46.0% in 2014/15 to 57percent in 2016/17. Schools with safe drinking water is 44% and schools with electricity is 38%. KGs schools under trees has reduced considerably from 32% to 12% from 2014 to 2016. About 3.6 percent schools need some major repairs. It is expected that 243 classrooms would be required by 2017/18.

At the primary school level, there are 141 schools in the District comprising of 104 public and 37 private schools. GER for females (118%) is higher than males (103%). The NER for females is also higher than males indicated in the Table above. The completion at P6 is higher in females (102%) than males 98percent. However, the Transition Rate from P6 to JHS1 is very high in males (102%) against 25.5% in females. This indicates that more of the female children do not continue their education after P6. The District should therefore ensure and promote girl child education so that more of the female pupils will go to school after primary six.

Table 2.24: Primary Schools in the District

Access		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target
Number of primary schools	Total	137	139	141	143
	Public	104	104	104	106
	Private	33	35	37	37
Number of pupils in all primary schools	Total	32,026	30,795	27,030	22,344
	Male	11,653	12,519	12,953	13,074
	Female	20,373	18,277	14,077	9,270
Number of pupils in public schools	Total	22,102	22,348	20,578	17,805
	Male	11,653	9,085	9,861	10,418
	Female	10,449	13,263	10,717	7,387
Number of pupils in private schools	Total	9,924	8,447	6,453	4,539
	Male	-	3,434	3,092	2,656
	Female	9,924	5,013	3,361	1,883
Percentage of pupils in private schools		31.0%	0.274298582	0.238723937	0.203149291
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	138.6%	129.7%	110.9%	89.3%
	Male	98.1%	102.6%	103.4%	101.6%

	Female	181.3%	158.4%	118.8%	76.2%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		1.85	1.54	1.15	0.75
Gross Admission Rate (GAR)	Total	107.2%	114.0%	102.7%	91.3%
	Male	101.5%	109.8%	97.7%	85.6%
	Female	113.1%	118.4%	107.9%	97.3%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	86.0%	81.3%	73.0%	62.9%
	Male	88.9%	91.0%	91.7%	90.1%
	Female	83.0%	71.0%	53.2%	34.1%
Net Admission Rate (NAR)	Total	68.0%	56.7%	45.4%	34.0%
	Male	72.6%	60.5%	48.4%	36.3%
	Female	63.3%	52.8%	42.2%	31.7%
Completion Rate at P6	Total	143.3%	130.8%	104.4%	83.0%
	Male	92.6%	99.1%	98.4%	106.5%
	Female	203.1%	168.2%	111.4%	55.3%
Transition Rate from P6 to JH1	Total	59.6%	57.0%	57.2%	61.4%
	Male	104.6%	103.7%	102.8%	101.8%
	Female	38.3%	31.9%	25.5%	19.1%

Source: GES, 2017

In terms of quality at the primary level, there are 1,066 teachers comprising of 769 males and 297 females as at 2016/17 academic year. This indicates that more of the female teachers like teaching in the primary school. Table further indicates that trained teachers constitute 75.2% and pupil trained teacher ratio is 1: 38 lower than the National Average of 1:45. Primary schools with functioning SMC constitute 70.2percent.

Table 2.25: Number of Teachers at the Primary Level

Quality		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	794	926	1032	1168
	Male	592	690	769	871
	Female	202	235	262	297
Percentage of female teachers		25.4%	0.2543	0.254	0.254
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	662	772	860	974
	Male	484	576	641	726
	Female	178	196	219	247
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	132	154	171	194
	Male	108	115	128	145
	Female	24	39	44	49
Percentage of teachers in private schools		16.6%	0.166	0.166	0.166
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	62.3%	60.2%	68.9%	77.6%
	Public	61.7%	0.68368	0.75026	0.81684
	Private	0.6%	0.19504	0.38378	0.57252
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	40	33.26	26.20	19.134
	Public	33	29	24	18
	Private	75	55	38	23
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	65	55	38	25
	Public	54	42	32	22
	Private	934	281	98	41

Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools		1	0.76	0.82	0.88
Percentage of public schools with School Management Committee (SMC)		80.0%	0.84	0.88	0.92
Percentage of public schools with functioning SMC		57.0%	0.636	0.702	0.768

Source: GES, 2017

The infrastructure base of primary schools indicates that, 57.6% public schools have sanitation facilities, 44.4% have access to safe drinking water and 38.0% are connected to the national grid as at 2016/17 academic year. Schools that need major repairs constitute 5.4percent. Number of new classrooms needed as at 2017 is 134 classrooms. Number of public schools under trees is 16.8% which needed to be removed. As ICT is fast advancing in the District, the Assembly should ensure that electricity is extended to more schools to make use of the ICT laboratories.

Table 2.26: Condition of Primary School Infrastructure

Physical Infrastructure		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target
Percentage of public schools with	Sanitation facilities	46.0%	0.518	0.576	0.634
	Potable water	34.0%	0.392	0.444	0.496
Percentage of public schools with electricity		30.0%	0.34	0.38	0.42
Number of schools under tree	Total	32	25.6	19.2	12.8
	Public	28	22.4	16.8	11.2
	Private	4	3.2	2.4	1.6
Number of classrooms in public schools		495	543	591	639

Pupil Classroom Ratio in public schools		45	41	35	28
Percentage of classrooms in public schools needing major repair		9.0%	0.072	0.054	0.036
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		(4)	(46)	(134)	(243)

Source: GES, 2017

Table 2.27: Junior High Schools

Access		District				
		2014/15 Baseline	2015/16 Target	2016/17 Target	2017/18 Target	2019/20 Target
Number of junior high schools	Total	71	72	75	75	77
	Public	59	60	62	62	63
	Private	12	12	13	13	14
Number of pupils in all schools	Total	7,369	7,695	7,367	6,777	6,929
	Male	4,139	4,729	5,300	5,723	6,359
	Female	3,230	2,966	2,066	1,054	570
Number of pupils in public schools	Total	6,866	7,163	6,850	6,295	6,423
	Male	3,878	4,402	4,929	5,316	5,895
	Female	2,988	2,761	1,921	979	529
Number of pupils in private schools	Total	503	533	517	482	506
	Male	261	327	372	407	464
	Female	242	205	145	75	42
Percentage of pupils in private schools		6.8%	6.9%	7.0%	7.1%	7.3%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	72.8%	74.0%	69.0%	61.8%	59.9%
	Male	75.5%	84.0%	91.7%	96.4%	101.5%

	Female	69.5%	62.2%	42.2%	21.0%	10.7%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.92	0.74	0.46	0.22	0.11
Gross Admission Rate (GAR)	Total	78.6%	77.9%	71.3%	61.1%	62.1%
	Male	83.2%	92.9%	98.6%	97.0%	101.4%
	Female	73.4%	60.7%	40.2%	20.0%	17.2%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	35.6%	35.6%	33.4%	30.2%	29.4%
	Male	38.1%	41.5%	45.3%	47.6%	50.2%
	Female	32.7%	28.6%	19.4%	9.6%	4.9%
Net Admission Rate (NAR)	Total	34.8%	22.0%	22.7%	21.9%	22.8%
	Male	34.8%	38.4%	40.7%	40.1%	41.9%
	Female	19.6%	3.2%	2.1%	1.1%	0.9%
Completion Rate at JH3	Total	60.0%	64.2%	61.0%	57.4%	54.8%
	Male	63.1%	71.5%	79.0%	89.3%	95.3%
	Female	56.4%	55.5%	39.8%	19.8%	7.0%
Transition Rate from JH3 to SH1	Total	15.0%	15.6%	15.6%	15.6%	15.6%
	Male	15.1%	15.6%	15.6%	15.6%	15.6%
	Female	14.8%	15.7%	15.7%	15.7%	15.7%

Source: GES, 2017

On the part of JHS access is equally high. There are 75 JHS in the District of which 62 are public schools. The Table indicates that out of 7,366 students in the JHS level, 5,300 are males whereas 2,066 are females. Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at the JHS for males is 91.7 as compared to females which is 42.3percent. On the other hand, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for both females and males reduced from 91.7% for males and 42.2% to 45.3 % for males and 19.4% for females respectively. This shows that more pupils who enter JHS1 do not complete thier JHS education. However, the transition rate from JHS3 to SHS1 is almost the same for males and females, that is 15.6% and 15.7% respectively.

There are 325 teachers handling varoius subjects at the JHS level in both public and private schools of which 283 are in public schools. Out of this number of teachers, only 93 are females representing

28.6percent. There are 85.76% trained teachers in the District at the JHS level and pupil trained teacher ratio is 30:1 meaning, 30 students to 1 teacher which is below the National average of 45 students to 1 teacher.

Table 2.28: Teachers at the JHS Level

Quality		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	510	415	325	253
	Male	419	318	232	167
	Female	91	97	93	86
Percentage of female teachers		17.8%	23.27%	28.71%	34.14%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	469	371	283	215
	Male	383	285	202	141
	Female	86	86	81	73
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	41	43	42	39
	Male	36	33	30	25
	Female	5	10	12	13
Percentage of teachers in private schools		8.0%	10.43%	12.82%	15.22%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	80.2%	74.2%	75.1%	75.8%
	Public	79.6%	82.68%	85.76%	88.84%
	Private	0.6%	1.48%	2.36%	3.24%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	14	18.56	22.67	26.78
	Public	15	19	24	29
	Private	12	12	12	13
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	18	25	30	35

	Public	18	23	28	33
	Private	2045	832	526	386
Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools		1	0.6	0.7	0.8
Percentage of public schools with School Management Committee (SMC) established		80.0%	0.84	0.88	0.92
Percentage of public schools with functioning SMC		60.0%	0.64	0.68	0.72
BECE pass rate by gender	Total	86.2%	87.4%	88.7%	90.0%
	Male	87.9%	89.3%	90.7%	92.1%
	Female	84.4%	85.5%	86.6%	87.7%
BECE pass rate by core subjects	English	78.0%	80.4%	82.8%	85.2%
	Math	86.0%	86.8%	87.6%	88.4%
	Science	81.0%	78.8%	76.6%	74.4%
	Social Study	70.0%	74.0%	78.0%	82.0%

Source: GES, 2017

The BECE results pass rate indicated in the table was 88 percent. The best performing four subjects recorded in the 2016/17 academic year is Mathematics followed by English Language, Social Studies and Integrated Science. In all, female students had 86.6% while the male counterpart had 90.7percent.

The Table below presents the physical infrastructure base of JHS in the District. It indicates that 47.4percent of the schools has sanitation facilities, 38.4% have access to potable drinking water and 36.0% have access to electricity. There is the need to provide more schools with sanitation and water facilities to improve the sanitary conditions of all schools. However, 15% classrooms in public schools needed major repairs. Only 13% of the public JHS have computer laboratories.

Considering the importance of ICT in the global world, it is imperative that the District provide every school with ICT laboratory. The number of public JHS schools under trees have been reduced considerably from 12 in 2014 to 3 in 2016. It is expected that by 2020, all schools under trees would be removed.

Table 2.29: Educational Infrastructure at the JHS Level

Physical Infrastructure		District				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2019/20
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target	Target
Percentage of public JHS with	Sanitation facilities	46%	46.8%	47.6%	48.4%	50%
	Potable water	34%	36.2%	38.4%	40.6%	45%
Percentage of public schools with electricity		30%	33%	36%	39%	45%
Number of schools under tree	Total	12	9	5	3	0
	Public	9	6	3	2	0
	Private	3	3	2	1	0
Number of classroom in public schools		174	180	186	192	210
Pupil to Classroom Ratio in public schools		39	40	37	33	31
Percentage of classrooms in public schools needing major repair		25.0%	20.0%	15.0%	10%	0.0%
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		22	25	10	12	26

Percentage of JHS with a computer teaching lab	5.0%	9.0%	13.0%	17.0%	25.0%

Source: GES, 2017

There are two (2) SHS in the District, one (1) public and one (1) private schools. Gross Emrolment Rate as at 2016/17 is 27.1% and Gender Parity Index is 92percent. The completion rate at SHS 3 for females is slightly higher 13.7% than males 12.7%. This indicates that more females enrolled in SHS are able to complete their education. Student Trained teacher ratio is 31:1 below the National Average of 45:1.

The WASSCE pass by Gender in 2015/2016 indicates that, males students had 99.2% whereas female students also had 98.4percent. In relation to the core subjects, the students did well in Mathematics scoring 81.2%, followed by Social Studies 80.4%, English Language 75.6% and Integrated Science 60percent. All the two (2) public schools have Science and Computer laboratories while the private schools have none.

Table 2.30: Senior High Schools

SHS		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target
Number of senior high schools	Total	4	4	4	5
	Public	2	2	2	3
	Private	2	2	2	2
Number of students in all schools	Total	2,227	2,328	2,433	2,541
	Male	1,240	1,317	1,398	1,482
	Female	987	1,011	1,035	1,060
Number of students in public schools	Total	1,760	1,840	1,923	2,008
	Male	994	1,041	1,105	1,171
	Female	766	799	818	837

Number of students in private schools	Total	467	488	510	533
	Male	246	276	293	311
	Female	221	212	217	222
Percentage of pupils in private schools		21.0%	20.96%	20.96%	20.96%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	26.2%	26.6%	27.1%	27.6%
	Male	26.3%	27.2%	28.1%	29.0%
	Female	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.99	0.95	0.92	0.89
Completion Rate at SH3	Total	13.9%	13.5%	13.1%	12.8%
	Male	13.4%	13.0%	12.7%	12.4%
	Female	14.4%	14.0%	13.7%	13.3%
Number of teachers	Total	149	137	128	121
	Public	127	115	106	99
	Private	22	22	22	22
Percentage of teachers in private schools		14.8%	15.81%	16.86%	17.91%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	61.1%	56.6%	61.9%	67.0%
	Public	59.7%	66.78%	73.84%	80.89%
	Private	1.3%	2.07%	2.80%	3.54%
Student Teacher Ratio	Total	15	17	19	21
	Public	14	16	18	20
	Private	21	23	24	25
Student Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	24	30	31	31
	Public	23	24	24	25
	Private	1,584	1,088	843	696

Student Core Textbook Ratio in public schools		0	0.28	0.46	0.64
WASSCE pass rate by gender	Total	98.5%	98.8%	99.1%	99.4%
	Male	99.0%	99.2%	99.4%	99.6%
	Female	98.0%	98.4%	98.8%	99.2%
WASSCE pass rate by subject	English	72.0%	75.6%	79.2%	82.8%
	Math	79.0%	81.2%	83.4%	85.6%
	Science	55.0%	60.0%	65.0%	70.0%
	Social Study	78.0%	80.4%	82.8%	85.2%
Number of classroom in public schools		61	63	65	66
Student Classroom Ratio in public schools		29	29	30	30
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		-2	-1	-1	1
Number of public schools with equipped laboratories		0	1	2	3
Number of schools with a resource computer room	Total	1	2	2	3
	Public	1	2	2	3

Source: GES, 2017

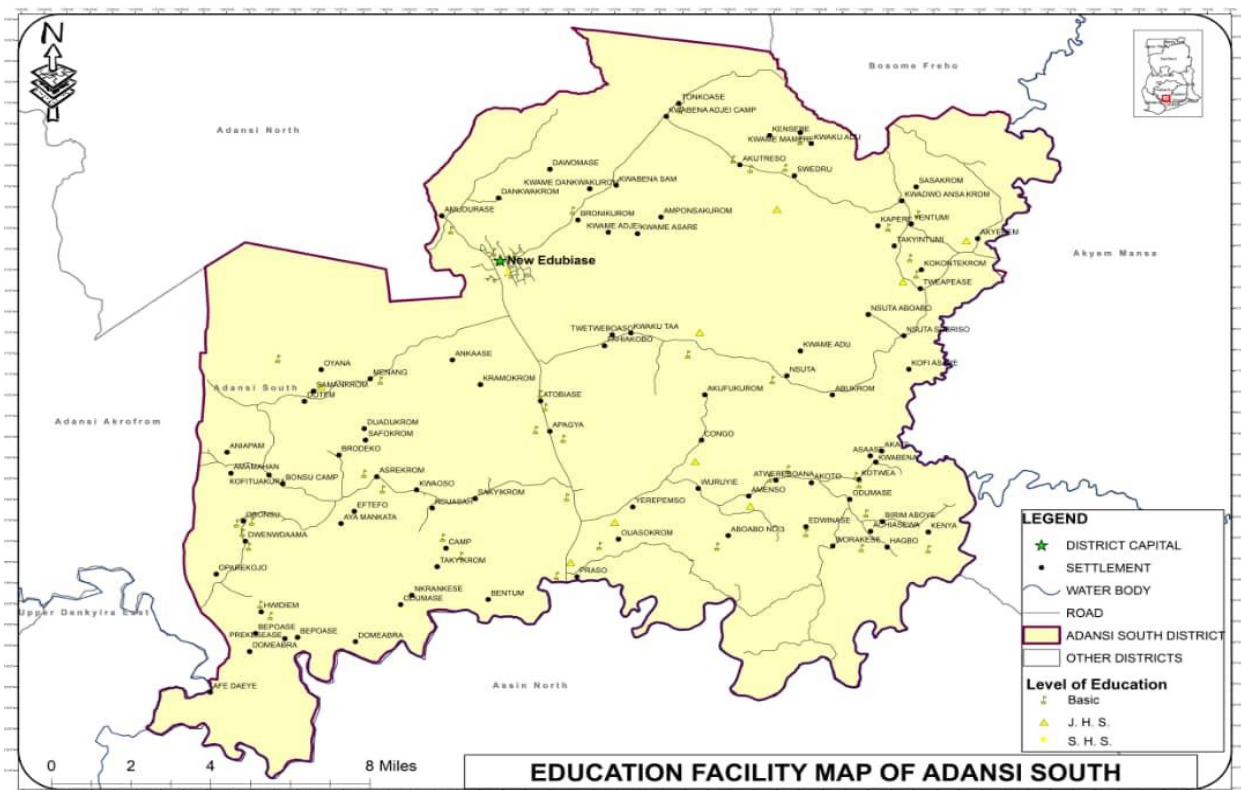
It is unfortunate that there is no Technical Vocational Education and Training School (TVET) and Special Schools in the District. Considering the importance of these schools, the District should establish or create the enabling environment for private investment in these schools. Past enrolment from KG to SHS3 is indicated in the Table below:

2.2.20.1 School Feeding Program

The District continues to benefit from the school feeding program. A total number of nineteen schools are currently benefiting from the program. These schools are New Edubiase Exp. School, New Edubiase D/A Primary 'A' and 'B', Kojo Yentumi D/A Primary, Fahiakobo D/A Primary, Atwereboana D/A Primary, Menang D/A Primary, and Ahomahoma D/A Primary School. Others include Adansi Praso, Apagya R/C Primary and KG, Ataase-Nkwanta Methodist Primary, Atobiase D/A and RC Primary, Hidaayatu Islamic Basic School, Kaprekrom D/A Primary, Kwame Adu Primary, Nkotem D/A Primary, Oyan D/A Primary, Prekesease D/A Primary, Subin Camp D/A Primary, Tonkoase No.2 Primary, Subriso D/A Primary and Wuruyie D/A Primary School.

Currently there are 19 caterers and other cookers enrolled in the program. About 8,266 children are benefiting from the program in twelve schools. The program continues to improve the nutrition of the pupils and also serves as employment for some women. Some of the food stuffs are produced and bought locally from the farmers thus increasing the incomes of farmers. The program complements the efforts of parents who cannot afford to provide their wards three square meals a day to their children.

Fig 2.8 Existing Educational Infrastructure in the District



Source: PPD, 2017

2.2.21 Health Care

There are 5 Health Sub Districts in the District. The vision of the Health Directorate is to become a model District in terms of the Health status of the people of Adansi South, through health promotion and disease prevention. It has a mission to contribute to socio-economic development and wealth creation by promoting health and vitality, ensuring access to quality health, population and nutrition service for all people living in the districts. To ensure the achievement of the mission, core values such as people centeredness approach to work, professionalism, team work, discipline, integrity, innovation and excellence are highly esteemed.

Objectives

- Bridge equity gaps in geographical access to health care services
- Ensure sustainable financing for health care delivery

- Improve efficiency in governance and management of the health system.
- Improve quality of health services delivery including mental health services
- Enhance national capacity for the attainment of the health related MDGs and sustain the gains
- Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable diseases

a. Nutrition Activities

As part of the implementation programme to strengthen Maternal and Child Health activities, during the period under review, some activities to promote the nutritional status of mothers and children 0-5 years were undertaken; amongst them were:

- ✓ Growth Monitoring and Promotion
- ✓ Nutrition Surveillance in Day Care Centers
- ✓ Mass Vitamin A Supplementation Children (6-59 months)
- ✓ Diet Related Disease
- ✓ Iodine Salt Programme and Survey
- ✓ Nutrition/Health Education and Promotion
- ✓ Maternal Vitamin A\ Supplementation
- ✓ Child Health Promotion Week Celebration

b. Disease Surveillance

This section seeks to provide general idea of Disease surveillance as an epidemiological exercise by which the spread of disease is monitored in order to establish patterns of progression, predict, observe, and minimize the harm by outbreak, epidemic, and pandemic situations, as well as increase knowledge about which factors contribute to such circumstances. A key part of disease

surveillance is the practice of disease case reporting. In modern times, reporting incidences of disease outbreaks has been transformed from manual record keeping to instant internet communication (DHIMS-2). The number of cases gathered from the hospital, health center and CHPS zones would be used to see most of the occurrences - collated, and eventually take necessary steps to interrupt the pathway of the spread.

c. Expanded Programme on Immunization

Table 2.31: Expanded Programme on Immunization

<i>Item</i>	2013	2014	2015
Total Admissions	6082	5833	5233
Hospital Admission Rate	58/1000	45/1000	
Total No. of Discharges	6036	5787	5192
Total No. of Beds	56	60	64
No.of Patient Days	15632	14868	
Average Length of Stay	2.6	2.5	
% Bed Occupancy	79.9%	70.2%	
No. of Under 5 Admission	1520	1448	1263
No. of Infant Admission	412	286	283
No. of Institutional Infant Death including Neonatal death	6	17	16
Institutional Neonatal Mortality rate	2/1000	12/1000	16/1000
Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio	150/100,000LB	85/100,000LB	100/100,000LB
Infant Mortality rate	4/1000	17/1000	18/1000
All all case mortality rate	9/1000ADM	13/1000ADM	13/1000ADM
Institutional Death	56	72	68

Source: GHS, 2017

Immunizations save child's life, because of advances in medical science; children can be protected against more diseases than ever before. Some diseases that once injured or killed thousands of children, have been eliminated completely and others are close to extinction primarily due to safe and effective vaccines. Polio is one example of the great impact that vaccines had have in the country. Polio was once most-feared disease, causing death and paralysis across the country, but today, thanks to vaccination, there are no reports of polio in the country. Vaccines are only given to children after a long and careful review by scientists, doctors, and healthcare

professionals. Vaccines will involve some discomfort and may cause pain, redness, or tenderness at the site of injection but this is minimal compared to the pain, discomfort, and trauma of the diseases these vaccines prevent. Serious side effects following vaccination, such as severe allergic reaction, are very rare. The disease-prevention benefits of getting vaccines are much greater than the possible side effects for almost all children.

The district also performed such activities for the past three (3) years to the protection of all children within its catchment areas as shown below;

Table 2.32: Vaccinations Given

Indicator	2014	2015	2016 Target	2016 Achievement
BCG	4,668(121.2%)	4919 (93.2%)	5415	5571 (102.9%)
Penta 1	3,879(100.7%)	4,556 (86.4%)	5415	5190 (95.8%)
Penta 2	3,587(93.1%)	4,116 (78.1%)	5415	4733 (87.4%)
Penta 3	3,567(92.6%)	4,198 (79.6%)	5415	5424 (100.2%)
OPV 0	1,921(49.9%)	2,390 (45.3%)	5415	3064 (56.6%)
OPV 1	3,846(99.9%)	4,564 (86.5%)	5415	4941 (91.2%)
OPV 2	3,587(93.1%)	4,131 (78.3%)	5415	4491 (83.0%)
OPV 3	3,553(92.3%)	4,201 (79.6%)	5415	5193 (96.0%)
PCV 1	3,879(100.7%)	4,539 (86.1%)	5415	5211 (96.2%)
PCV 2	3,587(93.1%)	4,200 (79.6%)	5415	4736 (87.5%)
PCV 3	3,588(93.2%)	4,178 (79.3%)	5415	5423 (100.1%)

Rota 1	3,756(97.5%)	4,461 (84.6%)	5415	5166 (95.4%)
Rota 2	3,441(89.4%)	4,049 (76.7%)	5415	4728 (87.3%)
Yellow Fever	3,678(95.5%)	4,385 (83.1%)	5415	4211 (77.8%)
TD 2+	2397	2,830 (53.6%)	5415	3680 (68.0%)

From the table above, the district was able to achieve 102.9% coverage of BCG in 2016 as compared to 93.2% in 2015. This was achieved because of the daily immunization instituted in all health facilities in the district. Five thousand five hundred and seventy (5,571) children were immunized against tuberculosis and four thousand five hundred and eighty-four (4,584) were also immunized against Measles Rubella-1. This is an indication that there was about 17.72% drop out rate which was more than 10% being the cut off rate. The district has now put in place measures to identify such anomalies and make necessary correction before the end of 2017 and beyond. The district also achieved 100.2% for penta 3 in 2016 more 79.6% in 2015.

It was realized that OPV 1, Penta 1, PCV 1 and the rest were not corresponding. A team was tasked to identify the reason for such discrepancies. It was found out that some of the Community Health Officers were not able to do the DHIMS entries and therefore, relied on non- health professionals for the data entries. Now, in order to avoid future occurrences, each Community Health Officer was trained and given password to ensure proper data entry into the DHIMS.

d. Sample Taken (Data Collection)

A health problem must be well defined before it can be solved. Surveillance systems generate data that help public health officials understand existing and emerging infectious and non-infectious diseases. Without a proper understanding of the health problem (aetiology, distribution, and mechanism of infection), it will be difficult to ameliorate the health issue. Continued data collection is needed to monitor new diseases that threaten global health security (like the Ebola virus) and the changes in distribution and virulence of well-known diseases (like the Influenza virus). Information collected on novel diseases include characteristics such as the type of pathogen involved, symptoms caused, the infected population, and the morbidity and mortality rates.

Without surveillance, public health officials would be stabbing blindly at health problems, which is a waste of precious resources. Understanding the pathogen involved helps scientists understand where and how to intervene.

For the past years, the disease control unit collected some samples for investigation as demonstrated in the Table below.

Table 2.33: Samples for Investigation Taken

Indicator	2014	2015	2016
Measles	6	0	3
Yellow Fever	2	0	8
Cholera	12	0	3
AFP	1	2	4
CSM	0	1	7

Source: GHS, 2017

From the table, three (3) samples were picked in 2016 and six (6) samples in 2014. All these samples were negative after the laboratory examination in the Korle-Bu reference lab. Eight (8) yellow fever specimens were also taken in 2016 looking at the case definition of yellow fever especially on the presence of fever and jaundice for 14 days. The results from these specimens were negative. In 2016, three (3) suspected cholera stools were sent to the Regional Reference lab in Kumasi and fortunately enough no micro-organisms were found.

Poliomyelitis is a highly infectious disease caused by poliovirus. One in 200 infections can lead to irreversible paralysis. There is no cure for poliomyelitis, it can only be prevented through immunization of polio vaccine which is given multiple times and almost always protects a child for life. Poliomyelitis is one of the limited numbers of diseases that can be eradicated, as it only affects humans, an effective vaccine is available, and, moreover, immunity is lifelong. The district actively conducted Wild Polio Virus surveillance through reporting and laboratory testing of faecal specimens for all cases of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) among children <15 years of age. The four

(4) specimens taken were tested negative. The Cerebral Spinal Meningitis is an acute inflammation of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord, caused by a specific organism, accompanied by fever and occasionally red spots on the skin or an acute infectious form of meningitis caused by the bacterium *Neisseria meningitides*, characterized by high fever, skin rash, delirium, stupor, and sometimes coma also called epidemic meningitis. The district took seven (7) specimens of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and three (3) samples were positive. These positive cases were well managed at the New Edubiase Hospital.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by bacteria (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex, which includes *M. tuberculosis*, *M. bovis*, and *M. africanum*) transmitted from an infectious source to susceptible persons primarily through the air (e.g., through coughing). Most infected persons do not experience clinical illness, but are usually asymptomatic and non-infectious. The only evidence of infection may be a reaction to a tuberculin skin test. However, infection can persist for years, and infected persons can remain at risk for developing clinical TB, especially if the immune system becomes impaired.

Last years, three (3) basic strategies were adapted to the prevention and control of TB. The first priority was identifying and completely treating all persons who have active TB. The second priority was contact investigation (i.e., finding and evaluating persons who have had contact with TB patients, determining if they have TB infection or disease, and treating them appropriately) and contact investigations were important for identifying persons who have active TB and infected persons at high risk for developing TB. The third priority was screening populations at high risk for TB to locate persons infected with TB and giving complete therapy to prevent the infection from progressing to active, contagious disease. This screening also may identify cases of active disease. Through these processes, the district detected 103, 31 and 84 cases in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

The district did not perform well in the 2015. This poor performance occurred as a result of inadequate stock of reagent at the New Edubiase hospital, proximity of communities to Central Region and as well as poor education. The district quickly recovered and improved reagent stock

level and health education on the need of reporting any person with cough to the hospital. This actually increased the coverage from thirty-one (31) cases in 2015 to eighty-four (84) cases in 2016. Although the district was not able to attain the target of 144 cases in 2016 (Using 106/100,000 against 135,378 population) and the case detection rate was 58.33%. The implication is that more efforts would be needed to improve the detection rate of the district.

Adherence to Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy for the Treatment of Malaria

Increasing access to and targeting of Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) is a key component of malaria control programmes. To maximize efficacy of ACT and ensure adequate treatment outcomes, patient and caregiver adherence to treatment guidelines is essential. Despite increased support for malaria control over the past decade, the malaria burden remains high in the district. Prompt treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) targeted towards those confirmed to have malaria is a key malaria control strategy in the district. In 2010, Ghana adopted a test-before-treat guideline for malaria, with RDT use promoted to facilitate diagnosis. Yet healthcare practitioners still treat febrile patients without testing, or despite negative malaria test results. In 2016 26,709 cases were suspected, 22,205 were tested and 13,184 tested positive and 14,413 were treated. In all 1,229 malaria cases were treated.

It was realized that 26,709 clients were suspected and only 22,205 representing 83.15% were tested. After the test 13,184 (59.38%) were positive. Unfortunately, 1,229 clients were also treated without testing contravened the spirit of the policy. We also identified some challenges that the RDT implementation was hampered by healthcare delivery constraints (weak supply chain, limited quality assurance and control, and staffing limitations); and provider perceptions (entrenched case-management paradigms, limited preparedness for change). The district is still working very hard through the OTSS strategy to overcome these challenges.

e. Community Based Agent Malaria Care Programme

In Ghana, Malaria Care is working in seven regions to improve malaria case management across the continuum of care from communities to health facilities and in both the public and private sectors. The project collaborates with the National Malaria Control Program and other partners to build case management capacity at all levels of the health system. Key activities include

strengthening quality assurance (QA) and quality improvement systems and supporting routine systems for malaria monitoring and evaluation. According to data from Ghana Health Service, malaria is the number one cause of morbidity and mortality in children under five years of age, accounting for 33 percent of hospital deaths, 38 percent of all outpatient illnesses, and 36 percent of all admissions.

Early, accurate diagnosis and rapid treatment with a recommended antimalarial drug combination is a key component of malaria control efforts. Recently, malaria control activities in Ghana have improved, but progress toward increasing access to universal malaria diagnostic testing and appropriate treatment has been slower than other interventions.

Key challenges include limited access to skilled care in rural areas, poor compliance with case management guidelines among providers, and inconsistent access to rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) and high-quality artemisinin-based combination therapies for malaria treatment.

Because public and private health facilities reach only about 60 percent of the population, there has been a recent push to expand malaria case management activities at the community level. However, scale-up of integrated community case management to rural areas has been slow, and a large proportion of children in marginalized areas still do not have access to basic health care.

The Programme started well in the year 2014 and 2015, although some drugs were not supplied especially amoxicillin and zinc tablets as promised. In 2016, the central medical store did not supply drugs to improve the performance of the district as illustrated below:

Table 2.34: Community Based Agent Malaria Care Programme

Year	Brought to be checked	Children with danger sign	Fever	Diarrhoea	Fast Breathing	Given AA	Referral	IE&C	Severe ADRs
2014	613	6	612	3	0	596	9	592	1
2015	697	3	697	1	0	692	3	785	0

Source: Ghana Health Service, 2017

Fig. 2.8 Existing Health Facilities in the Adansi South District



Source: PPD, 2017

Fig. 2.9 Existing Market Centres in the Adansi South District



Source: PPD, 2017

2.2.22 Potentials and Opportunities of the District

- Availability of Rateable Properties, Businesses and District Business Register

- Implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing System
- Availability of Markets
- Availability of Road Networks to all Areas of the District
- Availability of Fertile Land for Development (Agricultural Production, Establishments)
- Presence of Rivers for Irrigation Development
- Rich Mineral Resources (Gold and Diamond Deposits)
- Presence of Tourist Sites
- Availability of Financial Institutions
- Availability of Community Information Centers, FM Station, Telecommunication Network and Internet Facilities for the Dissemination of Information
- Availability of Training Institutions, Consultants, Software and Technology
- Favourable Government Policies, Programs and Initiatives
- Availability of Improved Technology (High Yielding Crops, Farm Inputs, Subsidies)
- Availability of Market
- Availability of Public Private Partnerships (Private Sector Investments)
- Availability of Sector Ministries and Agencies
- Support from NGOs, CSOs, International Organizations, Development Partners

2.3 Summary of Key Development Issues identified from the situation analysis under Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda

The Table below presents summary of key development issues harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations under the GSGDAII. These development gaps or issues gives picture of the existing situation and have future implications in the 2018-2021 as indicated in Table 1.36. It is expected that the issues when addressed will enhance the desired end by 2021.

Table 2.35: Summary of Key Development Issues of GSGDA II

S/N	THEMATIC AREAS	Key Identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
1	Enhancing and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<p>Weak Financial Base and Management capacity and responsibilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Few and aged revenue collectors 2. leakages and loopholes in revenue collection 3. low tax base 4. low economic development
2	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private sector	<p>Lack of adequate market information</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. low public awareness of marketing opportunities in the District 2. low level of marketers in the District 3. Few market centres in the District
3	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management	<p>Inadequate dissemination of information on business opportunities along the agriculture value chain</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low adoption of new technology 2. lack of storage facilities 3. poor road network to farming communities 4. lack of trader network associations
4	Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road networks</p> <p>Inadequate accommodation for government staffs</p> <p>Inadequate municipal services in the District</p> <p>Absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools</p>

5	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Inadequate access to quality and affordable water</p> <p>Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</p> <p>Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)</p>
6	Transparent and Accountable Governance	<p>Inadequate structures for the security service</p> <p>Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development plans</p> <p>Non-functioning of Sub-structures</p> <p>Ineffective enforcement of laws</p> <p>Weak Financial Base and Management capacity of the Assembly</p>

Source: DPCU, 2017.

Base Maps of Key Development Issues

Fig. 2.10 Health Facilities in the Adansi South District



Source: PPD, 2017

Fig. 2.11 Market Centers in the Adansi South District



Souce: PPD, 2017

Fig 2.12 Educational Infrastructure for Basic Schools



Souce: PPD, 2017

CHAPTER THREE

IDENTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021

The Assembly as far as practicable continues to execute projects and programmes commenced in the previous DMTDP 2014-2017. The prioritized development issues are linked to the relevant thematic areas or five major goals of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) which include:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
5. Ghana and International Community

The community needs and aspirations were harmonized with the development gaps from the review of the performance and profiling from 2014-2017 and scored as indicated below

Table 3.1: Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Gaps/ Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ problems/ issues (from Performance review and Profile	Score
Improve upon road surface conditions. Construct bridges, culverts and transport infrastructure	Poor quality and inadequate road networks	2
Extension of electricity	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	2
Improve access to potable water	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	2
Improve access to sanitary facilities	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	2
Evacuation of refuse		

Construction and renovation of CHPS/ Health facilities	Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)	2
Construction of maternal waiting homes		
Improve access to marketing for private sector operations and market infrastructure	Lack of adequate market information	2
Generate and produce market information		
Improvement of staff accommodation (Assembly bungalows, Teacher's quarters, Police depot, Nurses quarters)	Huge housing deficit	2
Construction of Classroom blocks and additional dormitories	Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools	2
Creation of jobs	High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs	2
Construction of irrigation dams	Low adoption of technology	2
Provision of agro-based industries for palm oil, Gari, rice and cocoa processing	Inadequate dissemination of information on business opportunities along the agriculture value chain	2
Construction of new and renovation of Community Centers with computer laboratories	Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas	2
Skill training for the youth in income generation activities	High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs	2

Scholarship for needy but brilliant student	Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	2
Supply of farm inputs and credit facilities	Low adoption of Technology	2
Expansion of school feeding program	Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	2
Extension of telecommunication services	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	2
Construction of Police Post	Inadequate structures for the security service	2
Dissemination of Policies and Programmes	Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development plans	2
Non Functioning of Area Councils	Non-functioning of Sub-structures	2
Lack of Bye laws	Ineffective enforcement of laws	2
Low Internally Generated Funds.	Weak Financial Base and Management capacity and responsibilities	2
TOTAL SCORE		44
AVERAGE SCORE	$2 \times 22 / 22 = 2$	2

Source: DPCU, 2017 Scoring: Strong relationship-2 Weak relationship-1 No relationship -0

The key development issues under GSGDAII with implication for Agenda for Jobs for 2018 -2021 is presented in the Table 1.38 below.

Table 3.2: Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.

S/N	Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021
1	Enhancing and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Weak Financial Base and Management capacity and responsibilities
2	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private sector	Lack of adequate market information
3	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management	Inadequate dissemination of information on business opportunities along the agriculture value chain Low Adoption Technology
4	Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	Poor quality and inadequate road networks Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services Huge housing deficit Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools
5	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services Inadequate access to quality and affordable water Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)

6	Transparent and Accountable Governance	<p>Inadequate structures for the security service</p> <p>Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development plans</p> <p>Non-functioning of Sub-structures</p> <p>Ineffective enforcement of laws</p> <p>Weak Financial Base and Management capacity of the and responsibilities</p>
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Sources: DPCU, 2017

For continuity of relevant ongoing programmes and projects, the Plan harmonizes the issues associated with programmes and projects commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with current corresponding issues under the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 development goals. This is to harmonize the issues of GSGDAII with implications in the 2018-2021 Development Plan.

Table 3.3: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
<i>Enhancing and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability</i>	Weak Financial Base and Management capacity and responsibilities	<i>Economic Development</i>	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
<i>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private sector</i>	Lack of adequate market information	Build a Prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access to affordable credit

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited availability of medium to long term financing
<i>Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management</i>	Inadequate dissemination of information on business opportunities along the agriculture value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to credit by SMEs Predominant informal economy
	Low Adoption Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor marketing systems Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
	Undeveloped tourist sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Poor storage and transportation systems Ageing farmer population Lack of youth interest in agriculture Lack of credit for agriculture Low level of husbandry practices, Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor tourism infrastructure and Service

<p><i>Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development</i></p>	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road networks Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services</p>	<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance • Rapid deterioration of roads
	<p>Huge housing deficit</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities • Poor attitudes towards energy utilization • Limited awareness of energy conservation measures
	<p>Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools</p>		<p>Growing housing deficit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery • High and increasing cost of building materials <p>Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</p>

<i>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</i>	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	<i>Social Development-</i> Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor planning for water at MMDAs • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells • River bank encroachment • High loads of sediments and nutrients in surface water
	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Low level of investment in sanitation sector • Poor hygiene practices • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
	Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Poor quality of healthcare services • Unmet needs for mental health services

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
<i>Transparent and Accountable Governance</i>	Inadequate structures for the security service	<p align="center"><i>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</i></p> <p>Maintain a stable, united and safe society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies. • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
	Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development plans		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate financial resources • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
	Non-functioning of Sub-structures		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of administrative decentralization • Ineffective sub-district structures

	<p>Ineffective enforcement of laws</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor service delivery at the local level <p>Little enforcement of and compliance with rules and regulations of the PSC by public sector institutions</p> <p>Undue interference in the functioning of public sector institutions</p> <p>Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies.</p>
	<p>Weak Financial Base and Management capacity of the and responsibilities</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation • Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy • Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level • Implementation of unplanned expenditures • Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers

Source; DPUC, 2017

The sets of the two issues in Table 4a &4b under the GSGDA II 2014-2017 and NMTDPF 2018-2021 were matched to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption. The corresponding adopted goals and sub-goals for the 2018-2021 DMTDP is indicated in Table 5 below:

Table 3.4: Adopted Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

DMTDP DIMENSION 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of electricity tariff • Inadequate and unreliable electricity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited availability of medium to long term financing • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Predominant informal economy • Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low level of irrigated agriculture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Low level of husbandry practices,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system • Weak extension services delivery • Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service

<p>Social Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • Negative perception of TVET • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Poor quality of healthcare services • Unmet needs for mental health services • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates <hr/> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells High prevalence of open defecation Poor sanitation and waste management Poor hygiene practices Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p>
	<p>Inadequate care for the aged</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs • Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs • Poor living conditions of PWDs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Poor documentation on the informal sector • Low levels of technical and vocational skills • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber • Forest fires • Loss of forest cover
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Destruction of forests and farmlands, • Pollution of water bodies • Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations. • Increase in truancy, especially among school-going males in mineral-rich communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of wildfire

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate farming practices • Indiscriminate use of weedicides
	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low broadband wireless access • Poor quality ICT services • Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services • Unreliable power supply • High dependence on wood fuel • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system • Uncovered drains
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex land tenure system • Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land • Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Scattered and unplanned human settlements • Growing housing deficit • Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery • High and increasing cost of building materials
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernization and rural development
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of administrative decentralization • Ineffective sub-district structures • Poor service delivery at the local level • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation • Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlapping functions among public sector institutions • Poor record keeping
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate financial resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low professionalism of the service • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety

	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry Low transparency and accountability of public institutions Misappropriation of funds by public office holders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure • Perceived corruption of the legal system
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities
	Political and civic apathy Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state
	Weak capacity of development communication institutions
	Inadequate cultural infrastructure Growing negative influence of foreign culture
	<p>Ghana role's in International Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underutilization of opportunities to promote regional and international relations • Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs • Limited participation by the diaspora in development

Source; DPUC, 2017

District Key Prioritized Needs:

1. Construction and maintenance of Roads
2. Extension of Electricity
3. Creation of Jobs and Establishment of agro-industries
4. Provision of accessible quality and free education
5. Provision of potable water and proper sanitation
6. Provision of accessible quality health Care
7. Supply of farm inputs and credit facilities to increase agricultural production
8. Construction and maintenance of markets

9. Supply of farm inputs and credit facilities
10. Expansion of school feeding program
11. Extension of telecommunication services
12. Construction of Community centre with computer laboratories
13. Skill training for the youth in income generation activities
14. Scholarship for needy but brilliant student (District wide)
15. Supply of dual desk furniture for schools in the area
16. Construction of Police Depot at New Edubiase
17. Renovation of District Magistrate Court
18. Procure and Supply of Building Materials

3.1.1 Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

The adopted development issues were further subjected to the analysis of the **Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)** of the District to determine its feasibility/viability of implementation. This prioritization process will facilitate in identifying issues with potentials and opportunities to be harnessed as priorities for development while considering other measures to address those with constraints and challenges expected to crop up during implementation process of projects and programs.

Table 3.5 Potential, Opportunity Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

Development Dimension	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<p>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</p>	<p>Availability of rateable properties and businesses</p> <p>Availability of Revenue Collectors</p> <p>Availability of District Business Register</p> <p>Availability of Marketers and rate payers</p>	<p>Availability of private financial institutions to assist in the Revenue collection</p> <p>Availability of training institutions to train revenue collectors</p> <p>Availability of property valuation institutions</p>	<p>Limited information on rate payers</p> <p>Limited attention given to Street Naming and Property Addressing System</p> <p>Inadequate incentives for revenue collectors</p> <p>Loopholes in revenue collection</p>	<p>Inadequate funds and logistics</p> <p>Unwillingness of rate payers to pay rates</p> <p>Limited education of the public to pay rates</p>
<p>Predominant informal economy</p>	<p>Availability of the District Business Register</p> <p>Implementation of street Naming and Property Addressing System</p>	<p>Availability of software and technology to compile list of informal businesses</p> <p>Availability of Radio Station and Information Centers to</p>	<p>Inadequate logistics</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Limited data on the informal sector for planning</p>

	<p>Availability of skilled personnel</p> <p>Availability of the Business Registry Office</p>	<p>educate the public to register their businesses</p>		
<p>Limited access to credit by SMEs</p>	<p>Availability of SMEs</p> <p>Presence of MASLOG in the District</p> <p>Presence of Business Advisory Centre</p>	<p>Availability of financial institutions in the District</p>	<p>Lack of co-operative association of the SMEs</p> <p>Limited collateral</p>	<p>Inadequate funds and logistics</p>
<p>Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</p>	<p>Availability of raw materials</p> <p>Availability of markets</p> <p>Availability of land for new markets</p>	<p>Availability of technology for the dissemination of information</p> <p>Availability of radio/ TV stations/ telecommunication network and internet and</p>	<p>Low level of Adventism of market products</p> <p>Unreliable telecommunication networks</p>	<p>Low educational levels of producers</p> <p>Lack of Competition from producers</p>

	Availability of land for business establishments	Community Information Centers Good government policies	High cost of utilities Unreliable source of power	Inadequate financial resources
Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	Availability of Artisans Presence of BAC and Community Development Unit Availability of skilled personnel	Availability of training institutions, consultants and technology, Favourable government policies and programs Availability of NBSSI Availability of International Organizations and NGOs interested in skills training	Inadequate Funds Low level of Technical and Vocational Education Training in the District High informal Economy	Untimely release and unreliable funds for entrepreneurial training

<p>Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</p>	<p>Presence of Agric Dept. Availability of road network Availability of fertile land for cultivation of food and cash crops Availability of ready market High level of small scale Agro processing businesses Presence of NCCE, BAC Community Development Unit to support agribusinesses</p>	<p>Favourable government policies Available internet and transportation system Availability of NBSSI Available financial institutions Availability of Agric inputs Availability of FM Station and Community Information Centers Availability of telecommunication and internet services Availability of International Organizations and NGOs</p>	<p>Inadequate storage facilities Poor roads surface conditions Lack of irrigation projects Inadequate market stores/stalls Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernization and rural development Inadequate funds and logistics</p>	<p>Inadequate financing of Agric infrastructure Inadequate and unreliable data on Agric businesses Untimely release of funds Unreliable funding sources and subsidies</p>
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<p>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p>	<p>Presence of Agric. Dept. Availability of extension and veterinary services Availability of farmer groups and Associations Availability of AEAs</p>	<p>Availability of high yielding seedlings/breeds Availability of improved Agric technology Availability of fertilizers and Agro-chemicals shops Availability of Agric training and research institutions</p>	<p>Inadequate funds Low technical know-how of farmers High literacy rate of small holder farmers Complex Land tenure system</p>	<p>High prices of seeds/ seedlings/fertilizers and other Agric inputs High cost of modern technology</p>
<p>Low level of husbandry practices</p>	<p>Presence of Agric. Dept. Availability of extension services Availability of labour Availability of fertile land for cultivation of crops Presence of crop farmer's cooperative</p>	<p>Availability of high yielding seedlings Availability of improved technology Availability of fertilizers and Agro-chemicals shops Availability of financial institutions</p>	<p>Low invest in large scale crop production Low application of modern technology in crop production Lack of irrigation development</p>	<p>High prices of seeds/ seedlings/fertilizers and other Agric inputs Lack of collateral for credit facilities</p>

		Availability of NBSSI		
• Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	Presence of Agric. Dept. Availability of extension and veterinary services Presence of crop farmer's cooperative	Availability of Agricultural Research Institutions Availability of improved technology	Low application of modern technology in crop and animal production	Inadequate Funds
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	Availability of land for livestock and poultry farming Availability of veterinary services Availability of pasture Presence of Agric Dept.	Availability of high breeds of animals Availability of improved technology Available financial institutions Availability of livestock/poultry feeds and chemical shops Favourable government policies	Inadequate livestock/poultry farms Inadequate livestock/poultry storage facilities Poor packaging of livestock/ poultry product	High prices of livestock /poultry products Lack of livestock/poultry processing industries

			Low investment in livestock/poultry production	
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	<p>Availability of able bodied youth</p> <p>Availability of veterinary services and extension services</p> <p>Presence of Agric Department</p> <p>Availability of land for crop and livestock production</p> <p>Availability of 'MASO' on cocoa production by Solidaridad</p>	<p>Availability of improved technology/seed/high breed animals</p> <p>Availability of improved livestock/poultry feeds and chemical shops</p> <p>Favourable government policy initiatives</p> <p>Availability of Financial institutions</p> <p>Availability of market</p>	<p>Inadequate Agric infrastructure</p> <p>Lack of farmer's co-operative</p> <p>Complex land tenure system</p> <p>Low involvement of private sector to invest in Agricultural production</p> <p>Lack of collateral for credit facilities</p>	Inadequate funds
Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture	Availability of wet land for fish farming/aquaculture	Availability of high breed fingerlings	Inadequate capital	Low technological know-how in fish farming

(small-medium scale producers)	Presence of Agric. Dept. and veterinary services	Availability of fish feed supplements Favourable government policies on fish production Availability of market Availability of Financial institutions	Lack of private sector interest and investment fish farming Competition from cold sore and proliferation of imported fish	
Indiscriminate use of weedicides	Presence of Agric. Dept. Availability of extension services Presence of crop farmer's cooperative	Availability of Radio/TV Station/Information Centers Availability of improved technology and training Institutions Availability of Agro-Chemical Shops	Low level of education for small holder farmers and users of weedicides Low education on the use or application of weedicides	illiteracy
Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	Availability of the National grid	Favourable government policies on electricity expansion	Inadequate funds	Unreliable and inadequate electricity generation and supply

	<p>Presence of ECG</p> <p>Presence of light and medium scale industries</p> <p>Willingness of the communities to support the extension of electricity to their areas</p>	<p>Support from the Ministry of Power</p>	<p>Increasing demand of electricity by citizenry</p>	<p>Untimely release of central government funds</p> <p>Over-reliance on hydro - electric power</p>
<p>Inadequate and unreliable electricity</p>	<p>Presence of ECG District Office</p> <p>Availability of skilled personnel</p>	<p>Support from the Energy Ministry</p> <p>Government favourable policies</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Poor utilization of electricity</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Unreliable and inadequate electricity generation and supply</p>
<p>High cost of electricity tariff</p>	<p>Presence of ECG</p> <p>Availability of skilled personnel</p>	<p>Support from the Energy Ministry</p> <p>Government intervention to ensure reliable and affordable power supply</p>	<p>High electricity demands</p> <p>Non-payment of electricity tariffs</p> <p>Illegal connections</p>	<p>Lack of political will and commitment to reduce tariffs</p> <p>Inadequate subsidies on utilities</p>

		PURC interventions on utility tariffs		
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	<p>Availability of the National grid</p> <p>Presence of ECG</p> <p>Presence of light and medium scale industries</p> <p>Willingness of the communities to support the extension of electricity to their areas</p>	<p>Support from the Energy Ministry</p> <p>Government intervention to ensure reliable and affordable power supply</p>	<p>High electricity tariffs</p> <p>Increasing demand of electricity</p>	<p>Lack of political will and commitment to reduce tariffs</p> <p>Delay in the release of central government funds</p>
Poor attitudes towards energy utilization	<p>Presence of ECG</p> <p>High use of electricity</p> <p>Availability of skilled personnel</p>	<p>Support from the Energy Ministry</p> <p>Government intervention to ensure reliable and affordable power supply</p>	<p>High electricity tariffs</p> <p>Low education on conservation of power</p>	<p>Lack of political will and commitment to reduce tariffs</p> <p>Inadequate subsidies on utilities</p>

Low level of irrigated agriculture	<p>Presence of rivers for potential irrigation projects</p> <p>Willingness of the Traditional Authority to release land for irrigation projects</p>	<p>Availability of irrigation technology</p> <p>Availability of skilled manpower for irrigation projects</p> <p>Favourable government policies</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Erratic Rainfall</p> <p>Low private sector involvement in irrigation farming</p>	Inadequate funds
Weak extension services delivery	<p>Presence of Agric Dept.</p> <p>Availability of Extension officers</p> <p>Availability of Extension officer under the YEA</p> <p>Availability of AEAS</p> <p>Availability of Demonstration Farms</p>	<p>Availability of Agro-chemical shops</p> <p>Availability of other farm inputs</p> <p>Availability of technology</p> <p>Availability of Agric Extension Institutions</p>	<p>Low application of modern technology in Agriculture production</p> <p>Inadequate knowledge of farmer's groups and co-operatives on extension services</p> <p>Inadequate extension and incentives officers</p>	Inadequate funds
Improve Agricultural production and productivity	<p>Availability of fertile land for Agric production</p> <p>Availability of labour</p>	<p>Availability of high yielding seedlings and breeds</p>	<p>Low involvement of private sector to invest in Agric production</p>	<p>High prices of seeds/seedlings/fertilizers and other Agric inputs</p>

	<p>Availability of extension services</p> <p>Presence of farmer's cooperative</p> <p>Presence of Agric Dept.</p> <p>Availability of AEAS</p> <p>Availability of market</p>	<p>Availability of fertilizers and Agro-chemicals shops</p> <p>Availability of financial institutions</p> <p>Availability of NBSSI</p> <p>Favourable Government policies</p> <p>Availability of export opportunity</p> <p>Availability of Agro-processing industries</p> <p>Improved technology for production</p> <p>Support from other investors</p> <p>Availability of Agric research materials and institutions</p>	<p>Lack of collateral for credit facilities</p> <p>Low application of modern technology for production</p> <p>Inadequate Agro-processing infrastructure along the Agric value chain line</p> <p>Poor packaging of Agric product</p> <p>Lack of storage facilities</p> <p>Poor road surfaces linking farming communities</p> <p>Low incentives to motivate the youth into Agriculture</p>	<p>Lack of mechanized farming</p> <p>Delay in approval and granting of loans</p> <p>Lack of long term loan to small holder farmers</p> <p>Lack of collateral security</p> <p>Inadequate subsidies in Agric production</p> <p>Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy for Agric production and manufacturing</p>
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			<p>Dominance of old farms and aged farmers</p> <p>Proliferation of imported food/ /poultry/livestock products</p> <p>Lack of irrigation development</p>	
<p>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</p>	<p>Presence of District Education Directorate, SMC, PTAs,</p> <p>Availability of sponsorships for Teachers</p>	<p>Support from Ministry of Education</p> <p>Availability of College of Education and other Teacher Training Institutions</p> <p>Availability of Distance Education for Teachers</p>	<p>Unwillingness of Trained Teachers to accept posting to rural areas</p> <p>Inadequate staff accommodation</p> <p>Ineffective monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning</p>	<p>Unequal attention to the development needs at different levels of education</p>

		Availability of training institutions to offer in-service training to teachers	Low incentives for teachers especially in remote areas	Government different policy directions for Basic Education
Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	Presence of District Education Directorate, SMC, PTAs, Availability of sponsorships for girl-child education Availability of STMS	Support from Ministry of Education and the District Assembly	Inadequate Funds Low incentives for girls to pursue science, technology, engineering and mathematics Low competition of girls and their male counterparts in sciences Low self-esteem of females	Perceived hard nature of science, technology, engineering and mathematics learning

<p>Negative perception of TVET</p>	<p>Presence of District Education Directorate</p> <p>Availability of Teachers</p> <p>Availability of Education circuit supervisors</p> <p>Availability of Akrofuom Senior High Technical School</p>	<p>Support from Ministry of Education and the District Assembly</p> <p>Availability of TVET institutions</p>	<p>Perceived idea of TVET is for low intelligent students</p> <p>Low incentives for teachers and students in TVET schools especially those in remote areas</p> <p>High pupil-teacher ratio</p> <p>Inadequate TLMs</p>	<p>Unclear policy direction of government on TVET</p> <p>Lack of political will and commitment towards TVET</p> <p>Untimely release of funds to support TVET education projects</p>
<p>Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</p>	<p>Presence of District Education Directorate</p> <p>Availability of Education circuit supervisors</p> <p>Presence of DEOC, PTAs</p>	<p>Support from Ministry of Education and the District Assembly</p> <p>Availability of Teachers Code of Conduct</p> <p>Availability of CSOs and other interest groups in education supervision</p>	<p>Ineffective monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning by circuit supervisors, DEOC/SMCs/ Head teachers</p> <p>Lack of incentives for teachers especially for teachers in remote areas</p>	<p>Weak of enforcement of Teachers Code of Conduct</p> <p>Inadequate funds and logistics to carry on supervision</p>

Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<p>Presence of CHPS Zones and other Health facilities in the District</p> <p>Presence of District Health Directorate</p> <p>Availability of NHIS</p>	<p>Support from Ministry of Health and the Regional Health Directorate</p> <p>Support from International Organizations and NGOs</p> <p>Government Favourable policies on CHPS system</p>	<p>Inadequate accommodation for Health Staff</p> <p>Poor road conditions to health centers especially during rainy season</p> <p>Perceived poor performance of some health facilities</p> <p>Inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>Non availability of essential drugs in most health Centers</p>	<p>Untimely postings of Health personnel</p> <p>Unwillingness of personnel to accept posting to the remotest part of the District</p>
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Existence of Hospital, CHPS Zones and other health facilities in the District	<p>Support from Ministry of Health</p> <p>Support from International Organizations and NGOs</p>	Inadequate accommodation and other infrastructure	Unwillingness of Trained Nurses and Doctors to accept posting to the remotest part of the District

	<p>Presence of District Health Directorate</p> <p>Availability of sponsorships for critical health personnel</p>	<p>Availability of trained institutions</p>	<p>Lack of motivation for workers especially in remote areas</p> <p>Inadequate logistics/ motor bikes</p> <p>Inadequate essential drugs and tool kits</p>	
<p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Existence of Hospital, CHPS Zones and other health facilities in the District</p> <p>Free Counselling and Testing</p> <p>MSAHP Fund from the DACF</p> <p>Availability of free HIV and AIDS/STIs, programs especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Support from Ministry of Health</p> <p>Support from International Organizations and NGOs</p> <p>Availability of trained personnel and technology</p> <p>Availability of essential drugs</p>	<p>Inadequate accommodation and other infrastructure</p> <p>Lack of motivation for workers especially in remote areas</p> <p>Inadequate Anti-retroviral Drug and tool kits</p>	<p>Unwillingness of Trained Nurses and Doctors to accept posting to the remotest part of the District</p> <p>Inadequate Funds</p>

<p>Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p>	<p>Presence of Hospital, CHPS Zones and other health facilities in the District</p> <p>Presence of District Health Directorate</p> <p>Availability of NHIS</p> <p>Availability of Pharmaceutical Shops</p> <p>Favorable Government policies on delivery Health care example; Free Maternal Care</p>	<p>Support from Ministry of Health</p> <p>Support from International Organizations and NGOs</p> <p>Availability of Private Hospitals and Clinics</p> <p>Availability of modern health practices and technology</p>	<p>High gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>Poor attitudes of Health Staffs towards Clients</p> <p>Citizenry perception of low quality health delivery at some health facilities</p> <p>Refusal of Accredited pharmaceutical shops to accept NHIS</p> <p>Non availability of essential drugs at some Health facilities</p>	<p>Challenges of NHIS</p> <p>Untimely release of funds for health projects</p> <p>Untimely reports of ailments at the Health delivery centers</p> <p>High cost of essential drugs</p>
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<p>Unmet need for mental health services</p>	<p>Presence of District Health Directorate</p> <p>Presence of psychiatric Unit at the District Hospital</p> <p>Availability of Mental Health Workers (Trained Personnel)</p> <p>Presence of District Mental Health Committee</p>	<p>Support from Ministry of Health</p> <p>Support from International Organizations and NGOs</p> <p>Availability of Psychiatric Hospitals and Mental Health Homes</p>	<p>Lack of Mental Health Home and separate ward in the health facilities</p> <p>Citizenry superstitions related to mental health</p> <p>Inadequate funds and logistics</p>	<p>Untimely release of funds for mental health projects</p>
<p>Poor quality of healthcare services</p>	<p>Presence of Hospital, CHPS Zones and other health facilities in the District</p> <p>Presence of District Health Directorate</p> <p>Availability of NHIS</p> <p>Availability of District Ambulance Service</p>	<p>Support from Ministry of Health</p> <p>Support from International Organizations and NGOs</p> <p>Favourable Government policies on Healthcare</p>	<p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>Poor attitudes of Health Staffs towards clients</p> <p>Perceive low performance of health facilities in the District</p>	<p>Untimely release of funds for health projects</p> <p>Poverty</p>

<p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p>	<p>Presence of Hospital, CHPS Zones and other health facilities</p> <p>Reproductive Health and Family Planning Units at the Health Facilities</p> <p>Availability of NHIS</p> <p>Presence of NGOs who support reproductive health and family planning services for free</p>	<p>Support from Ministry of Health</p> <p>Support from International Organizations/ UNFPA</p> <p>Favourable Government policies</p>	<p>Inadequate family planning kits</p> <p>Stigmatization on accessing family planning services</p> <p>Inadequate awareness of the public on reproductive health and family planning services</p>	<p>High fertility rate</p> <p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Misconceptions and religious beliefs on family planning</p>
<p>• Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p>	<p>Presence of Hospital, CHPS Zones and other health facilities</p> <p>Reproductive health and family planning units at the health facilities</p>	<p>Support from Ministry of Health</p> <p>Support from International Organizations/UNFPA</p> <p>Favourable Government policies</p>	<p>Inadequate family planning kits</p> <p>Stigmatization on accessing family planning services</p> <p>Inadequate awareness of the public on reproductive</p>	<p>High fertility rate</p> <p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Misconceptions and religious beliefs on family planning</p>

	<p>Availability of GES</p>	<p>Presence of NGOs who support reproductive health and family planning services</p>	<p>health and family planning services</p> <p>Low level of sex education in schools</p> <p>High level of promiscuous life</p> <p>Irresponsible parenting</p> <p>Poverty and high unemployment</p>	
<p>Poor documentation on the informal sector</p>	<p>Availability of skilled personnel</p> <p>Availability of District Business Register</p> <p>Street Naming and Property Addressing System on-going exercise</p>	<p>Availability of institutions and technology to capture and create database for informal sector businesses</p>	<p>Inadequate logistics</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p>

	High Informal Sector businesses			
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	<p>Presence of Active Working force (Abled body men)</p> <p>Availability of fertile lands for establishments of job creation</p> <p>Availability of YEA Program</p> <p>Presence of mineral resources (gold and Diamond) for mining</p> <p>Availability of water and energy to support job creation</p> <p>Presence of BAC and MASLOG</p> <p>Availability of 'MASO' on cocoa production by Solidaridad an NGO</p>	<p>Government policy of One-District-One-Factory program</p> <p>Availability of financial institutions</p> <p>Availability of training institutions, consultants and technology</p> <p>Availability of NBSSI</p>	<p>Inadequate funds/capital</p> <p>Low incentive for private sector initiative and investment</p> <p>Lack of technical and vocational education for the youth</p> <p>Lack of motivation to attract the youth in Agriculture</p>	<p>Inadequate and Untimely of funds</p> <p>Lack of collateral for credit</p> <p>Inadequate jobs</p> <p>Lack of skilled training</p>

Low levels of technical and vocational skills	<p>Availability of YEA Program</p> <p>Availability of skilled Personnel</p> <p>Presence of BAC</p>	<p>Availability of training institutions, consultants and technology</p> <p>Availability of NBSSI</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p>	<p>Untimely and unreliable release of funds</p> <p>Inadequate subsidies and tax incentives for manufacturing</p>
Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	<p>Availability of Disability Fund and Association</p> <p>Presence of Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.</p>	<p>Favourable government policy</p> <p>Presence of NGOs and International Organizations</p>	<p>Limited data on persons with Disability</p> <p>Lack of Disability friendly walkways in public structures</p>	<p>Untimely and unreliable release of Disability fund</p> <p>Lack of priority given to PWDS in employment</p> <p>High illiteracy among PWDs</p>
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<p>Availability of LEAP Program</p> <p>Availability of Disability Fund</p> <p>Presence of Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.</p>	<p>Support from International Organizations and NGOs</p> <p>Favourable Government policies on NHIS and general Health care</p>	<p>Lack of data on vulnerable groups in the District</p> <p>Lack of data on income levels and livelihoods on vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Untimely and unreliable release of funds for thee Vulnerable Groups</p> <p>Poverty</p> <p>Unemployment</p>

	<p>Presence of BAC and MASLOG</p> <p>Availability of skilled personnel</p> <p>Scholarships for the brilliant but needy students</p> <p>Availability of School Feeding Programs</p> <p>Availability of NHIS</p> <p>Availability of YEA Program</p> <p>Availability Free SHS</p>	<p>Availability of NGOs undertaking programs on Vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Inadequate funds to support poor households</p>	<p>Illiteracy</p> <p>Low patronage of Family Planning</p>
<p>Inadequate care for the aged</p>	<p>Availability of the LEAP Fund and Program</p> <p>Presence of Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.</p>	<p>Favourable Government Policies to expand the program</p>	<p>Bureaucracy releasing and disbursing the LEAP Fund</p> <p>Limited number of beneficiaries/ households</p>	<p>Untimely release of LEAP funds</p>

	Availability of NHIS			
High prevalence of open defecation	<p>Presence of Environmental Health Officers</p> <p>Presence of WATSAN in communities</p> <p>Presence of Zoom lion</p> <p>Availability of toilet facilities in many communities</p> <p>Support to community initiated sanitation projects</p>	<p>Availability of waste management companies</p> <p>Availability of improved sanitation technology</p> <p>Support from NGOs and other donor's agencies</p> <p>Availability of building regulations</p>	<p>Weak enforcement of building regulations</p> <p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Indiscriminate dumping and littering by inhabitants</p> <p>Existence of 'Rap and Throw'</p> <p>Inadequate community toilet facilities</p>	<p>Inadequate and delay in the release of gov't funds</p>
Poor sanitation and waste management	<p>Presence of Environmental Health Dept.</p> <p>Presence of WATSAN in communities</p> <p>Presence of Zoom lion</p>	<p>Availability of waste management companies</p> <p>Support from the Ministry</p> <p>Availability of improved sanitation technology</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Indiscriminate dumping and littering</p> <p>Inadequate Community Skip Bins</p>	<p>Inadequate and delay in the release of gov't funds</p> <p>Poor habit of citizenry in disposing waste</p>

	<p>Availability of land for dump sites</p> <p>Availability of community Skip bins</p> <p>Availability of Refuse collection truck</p> <p>Availability of public toilet facilities in many communities</p> <p>Availability of Skilled Personnel</p> <p>Availability of sanitation Bye-laws</p>	<p>Support from NGOs and other donors</p>	<p>Lack of data on solid/liquid waste generation per day in the District</p> <p>Lack of Cesspit Emptier in the District</p> <p>Inadequate waste management tools and materials</p> <p>Delay in the payment of Zoom Lion Workers</p> <p>Untimely collection of disposed waste at collection sites</p> <p>Poor management at final Disposal Sites</p>	<p>Increasing rate of refuse generation</p>
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<p>Poor hygiene practices</p>	<p>Presence of Environmental Health Dept.</p> <p>Presence of WATSAN in communities</p> <p>Availability of Social Welfare and Community Development Department</p> <p>Availability GES</p> <p>Availability of public toilet facilities in many communities</p> <p>Availability of sanitation Bye-laws</p>	<p>Availability of waste management companies</p> <p>Support from the Ministry</p> <p>Support from Zoomlion</p> <p>Availability of improved sanitation technology</p> <p>Support from NGOs and other donors</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Indiscriminate dumping and littering by individuals</p> <p>Inadequate Community Skip Bins</p> <p>Lack of data on solid/liquid waste generation per day in the District</p> <p>Inadequate waste management tools and materials at homes and Schools</p> <p>Inadequate education on hygiene</p>	<p>Inadequate and delay in the release of gov't funds</p> <p>Poor habit of citizenry in disposing waste</p> <p>Fast rate of refuse generation</p> <p>illiteracy</p>
<p>Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p>	<p>Presence of Environmental Health Dept.</p>	<p>Availability of waste management companies</p> <p>Support from Ministry</p>	<p>Uncoordinated planning, budgeting and</p>	<p>Inadequate and delay in the release of government funds</p>

	<p>Presence of WATSAN in communities</p> <p>Presence of Zoomlion</p> <p>Availability of toilet facilities in many communities</p> <p>Availability of refuse collection truck</p> <p>Availability of Skilled and unskilled Personnel</p>	<p>Support from Zoomlion</p> <p>Availability of improved sanitation technology</p> <p>Support from NGOs and other donors</p>	<p>implementation of sanitation plans</p> <p>Limited stakeholder's consultation on decision-making on sanitation plans</p> <p>Lack of review on the implementation of sanitation plan</p> <p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Inadequate data on waste generation</p> <p>Inadequate waste management tools and materials</p>	<p>Overlapping function of the waste management institutions</p>
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<p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p>	<p>Presence of Environmental Health Dept.</p> <p>Presence of WATSAN in communities</p> <p>Presence of Zoomlion</p> <p>Availability of community Skip bins</p> <p>Availability of toilet facilities in many communities</p> <p>Availability of refuse collection truck</p> <p>Availability of Skilled and unskilled Personnel</p>	<p>Availability of waste management companies</p> <p>Availability of improved sanitation technology</p> <p>Support from NGOs and other donors</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Limited monitoring of sanitation facilities</p> <p>Inadequate Community Skip Bins</p> <p>Lack of Cesspit Emptier in the District</p> <p>Inadequate waste management tools and materials</p>	<p>Inadequate and delay in the release of gov't funds</p>
<p>Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</p>	<p>Presence of Environmental Health Dept.</p>	<p>Availability of water construction and management companies</p>	<p>Overdependence on foreign companies and donors for the provision of water facilities</p>	<p>Inadequate and delay in the release of gov't funds</p>

	<p>Presence of WATSAN in communities</p> <p>High Water Table</p>	<p>Support from Ministry</p> <p>Support from NGOs and other donors</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p>	
<p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p>	<p>Presence of WATSAN in communities</p> <p>Availability of Small Town Water System</p> <p>High water table</p> <p>Presence of Ghana Water Company Ltd. Office</p>	<p>Availability of Urban and Rural Water Project Companies</p> <p>Availability of sachet water producing companies</p> <p>Support from the Ministry</p> <p>Availability of improved technology for water provision</p> <p>Support from NGOs and other donors</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Insufficient and ineffective harvesting of rain water</p> <p>Low conservation of water</p> <p>High water tariffs</p> <p>Intermittent flow of pipe borne water</p> <p>Shortages of good drinking water during dry season</p> <p>Non-functional boreholes</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to maintain and repair community boreholes</p>	<p>Untimely release of funds from central gov't</p>

			Poor management of community water facilities	
Pollution of water bodies	Presence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Dept.	Government Anti-galamsey Crusade on illegal mining and logging	Ineffective monitoring of miners' activities around water bodies	Resistance from some illegal miners Inadequate Funds

	<p>Presence of Forestry Services Division (FSD) of the Forestry Commission (FC)</p> <p>Support from Traditional Authorities and community members</p>	<p>Availability of CSOs, NGOs like Friends of Rivers and Water Bodies</p> <p>Availability of EPA</p>	<p>Lack of enforcement of rules and regulations of mining Laws</p> <p>Noncompliance to Environmental Protection Laws</p> <p>Inadequate funds and logistics for monitoring</p> <p>Lack of buffer Zones to protect Rivers Bodies</p> <p>Bad Farm Practices</p> <p>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</p>	
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Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	<p>Availability of public and private buildings</p> <p>Presence of the Works Dept. Social Welfare and Community Development,</p> <p>Presence of Town and Country Planning Dept. and Building Inspectorate</p> <p>Availability of PWDS Committee</p>	<p>Favourable government policy</p> <p>Presence of NGOs and International Organizations</p> <p>Availability of building regulations</p>	<p>Unwillingness of public officers to install disability access in existing buildings</p> <p>Ineffective inspection and monitoring of public structures construction</p> <p>Non-adherence to building regulations</p> <p>Lack of power by the building Inspectorate to prosecute offenders</p> <p>Inadequate funds and logistics to control physical development</p>	Weak enforcement to prosecute offenders who flout on building regulations
Poor living conditions of PWDs	<p>Availability of Disability Fund</p> <p>Presence of Social Welfare and Community Development</p>	<p>Favourable Government policies</p> <p>Availability of NGOs</p>	Inadequate financial support to assist PWDs	Low attention of Government to increase the needs of PWDs

	Availability of LEAP		<p>Limited attention given by caretakers of PWDs</p> <p>Low education and knowledge of the public on the rights and pride of PWDs</p> <p>Lack of Special Education School for the PWDs</p> <p>Unwillingness of employers to employ persons with Disability</p> <p>Inadequate scholarships for brilliant PWDs</p>	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	<p>Presence of Feeder Roads and Works Department</p> <p>Availability of Grader</p> <p>District Wide Road Network</p>	<p>Support from the Ministry of Roads and High Ways</p> <p>Favourable government policies</p>	<p>Rapid deterioration of roads</p> <p>Lack of regulation of contractor conduct and performance</p>	<p>Delay in the release of Central Government Fund</p>

<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks</p>			<p>Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at road construction sites</p> <p>Inadequate road infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate funds</p>	
<p>Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations</p>	<p>Presence of GPRTU and other transport unions</p> <p>Presence of the Ghana Police Service/MTTU</p>	<p>Availability of Road Traffic Regulations</p> <p>Availability of Garages</p> <p>Availability of DVLA Offices</p>	<p>Inadequate Logistics</p> <p>Poor maintenance culture of vehicle owners/ drivers</p>	<p>High cost of vehicles parts</p> <p>Low professionalism of the Police Service</p> <p>Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p>

<p>Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations</p>	<p>Presence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Dept.</p> <p>Presence of FSD of the FC</p> <p>Support from community members and Traditional Authority</p> <p>Presence of the Ghana Police Services</p>	<p>Government Anti-galamsey Crusade</p> <p>Presence of NGOs in natural resource management</p> <p>Government Anti-galamsey Crusade on illegal mining and logging</p> <p>Availability of CSOs, NGOs like Friends of Rivers and Water Bodies</p> <p>Availability of EPA</p>	<p>Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey</p> <p>Ineffective monitoring of miners’ activities</p> <p>Lack of enforcement of rules and regulations of mining Laws</p> <p>Noncompliance to Environmental Protection Laws</p> <p>Inadequate funds and logistics for monitoring</p> <p>Bad Farm Practices</p> <p>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</p>	<p>Lack of cooperation from some inhabitants</p> <p>Activities carried out at odd hours</p> <p>Resistance from some illegal miners</p>
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<p>Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires</p>	<p>Presence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Dept.</p> <p>Presence of FSD of the FC</p> <p>Support from community members and Traditional Authority</p> <p>Presence of the Ghana Police Service</p>	<p>Government Anti-galamsey Crusade on logging</p> <p>Collaboration of the Ghana Arm Force and Forestry Commission to fight illegal logging</p> <p>Presence of NGOs in natural resource management</p>	<p>Inadequate vehicles and fuel to carryout site visits</p> <p>Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas</p> <p>Loss of forest cover Encroachment of conservation areas</p>	<p>Lack of cooperation from some inhabitants</p> <p>Activities carried out at odd hours</p>
<p>Increase in truancy, especially among school-going males in mineral-rich communities</p>	<p>Presence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Dept.</p> <p>Presence of FSD of the FC</p> <p>Support from community members and Traditional Authority</p> <p>Presence of the GPS</p>	<p>Government Anti-galamsey Crusade</p> <p>Presence of NGOs in natural resource management</p> <p>Government Anti-galamsey Crusade on illegal mining and logging</p>	<p>Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey</p> <p>Inadequate vehicles and fuel to carryout site visits</p> <p>Ineffective monitoring of miners’ activities</p>	<p>Resistance from some illegal miners</p>

		Availability of CSOs, NGOs like Friends of Rivers and Water Bodies Availability of EPA	Lack of enforcement of rules and regulations of mining Laws	
Destruction of forests and farmlands	Presence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Dept. Presence of FSD of the FC Support from community members and Traditional Authority Presence of the GPS	Government Anti-galamsey Crusade Presence of NGOs in natural resource management Government Anti-galamsey Crusade on illegal mining and logging Availability of CSOs, NGOs like Friends of Rivers and Water Bodies	Bad Framing Practices Indiscriminate use of weedicides Low education of small holder farmers	Weak enforcement of laws Protecting Forests and Farmlands Lack of clear boundary outline of Conservation Areas
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Presence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Dept. Presence of FSD of the FC	Government Anti-galamsey Crusade	Poor knowledge on appropriate climate change mitigation measures	Resistance from some illegal miners, Chain

	Support from community members and Traditional Authority	Presence of NGOs in natural resource management Government Anti-galamsey Crusade on illegal mining and logging Availability of CSOs, NGOs like Friends of Rivers and Water Bodies	Low afforestation Inadequate knowledge of farmers to adopt climate change techniques Inadequate funds and logistics	Saw Operators and Farmers
Incidence of wildfire	Presence of NADMO. Presence of FSD of the FC Support from community members and Traditional Authority Presence of the Ghana National Fire Service	Favourable government policy Support from central government Presence of NGOs	Inadequate vehicles and fuel to carryout site visits Inadequate knowledge on fire prevention and management Poor hunting/ farming practices	Inadequate mitigation measures to control wide fire
High dependence on wood fuel	Presence of FSD of the FC	Favourable government policy	Inadequate access to LPG outlets	Occasional shortage of LPG

	<p>Support from community members and Traditional Authority</p> <p>Availability of alternative sources of energy</p>	<p>Availability of LPG</p>	<p>Poor knowledge in the use of solar for cooking and other uses</p> <p>High geographical access to other alternative source of fuel especially those in remote areas</p>	<p>High cost of LPG and electricity</p>
<p>Recurrent incidence of flooding</p>	<p>Presence of NADMO.</p> <p>Support from community members and Traditional Authority</p>	<p>Support from central government</p> <p>Presence of NGOs</p>	<p>Inadequate vehicles and funds to carryout site visits and public education</p> <p>Inadequate knowledge on disaster prevention and management</p> <p>Inadequate relief items</p> <p>Poor settlement planning</p> <p>Poor sanitary practices</p>	<p>Climate change</p>

<p>Poor drainage systems</p>	<p>Presence of Works Department with adequate skilled personnel</p> <p>Presence of experts including artisans</p>	<p>Presence of the Ministry of Works and Housing</p>	<p>Poor settlement planning</p> <p>Poor maintenance culture</p> <p>Poor waste disposal practices</p> <p>Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>Uncovered drains</p>	<p>Lack of support from some home owners</p> <p>High cost of materials for construction</p>
<p>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p>	<p>Presence of Works Department with adequate skilled personnel</p> <p>Availability of materials for construction</p> <p>Presence of experts including artisans</p>	<p>Availability of materials for construction</p>	<p>Inadequate Funds</p> <p>Poor maintenance culture of Ghanaians especially those using government bungalows</p>	<p>Delay in the release of Funds</p>

<p>High and increasing cost of building materials</p>	<p>Presence of Works Department with adequate skilled personnel</p> <p>Availability of materials for construction</p> <p>Presence of experts including artisans</p>	<p>Availability of materials for construction</p>	<p>Inadequate Funds</p>	<p>Delay in the release of Funds</p>
<p>Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure</p>	<p>Presence of the District Magistrate Court</p> <p>Presence of Works Department with adequate skilled personnel</p> <p>Availability of materials for construction</p> <p>Presence of experts including artisans</p>	<p>Availability of Higher Court Systems in Ghana</p> <p>Availability of materials for construction</p>	<p>Inadequate Funds</p> <p>Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities</p>	<p>Perceived corruption of the legal system</p> <p>Delay in the release of Funds</p>

<p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p>	<p>Presence of Town and Country Planning Dept.</p> <p>Availability of Building Regulation Law</p> <p>Preparation of layouts for towns</p> <p>Implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing System</p>	<p>Favorable government policy</p> <p>Availability of building regulations</p>	<p>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p> <p>Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p> <p>Ineffective inspection and monitoring of public structures construction</p> <p>Non-adherence to building regulations</p> <p>Delay in the issuance of building permits</p> <p>Inadequate funds and logistics to control physical development</p>	<p>Lack of power by the building Inspectorate and Town Planning Department to prosecute offenders who flout on building regulations</p>
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<p>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p>	<p>Presence of NADMO.</p> <p>Support from community members and Traditional Authority</p> <p>Presence of the Ghana National Fire Service</p>	<p>Favourable government policy</p> <p>Support from central government</p> <p>Presence of NGOs</p>	<p>Inadequate vehicles and funds to carryout site visits and public education</p> <p>Inadequate knowledge on disaster prevention and management</p> <p>Inadequate relief items</p> <p>Poor settlement planning</p> <p>Poor sanitary practices</p>	<p>Climate change</p> <p>Untimely release of relief items from central government</p>
<p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p>	<p>Presence of Physical Planning Dept. with adequate skilled personnel</p> <p>Availability of settlement layouts of some communities</p> <p>Availability of District Court</p> <p>Presence of GPS</p>	<p>Availability of technology, software and Institutions</p> <p>Support from the Ministry</p>	<p>Lack of support from some Traditional Authorities</p> <p>Unauthorized sale and development of lands</p> <p>Lack of cooperation from land owners</p>	<p>Political influence in prosecution of offenders</p>

	<p>Establishment of the Statutory Planning Committee</p> <p>Support from Traditional Authority</p>		<p>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p> <p>Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p> <p>Ineffective inspection and monitoring of public structures construction</p> <p>Non-adherence to building regulations</p> <p>Delay in the issuance of building permits</p> <p>Inadequate funds and logistics to control physical development</p>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing housing deficit 	<p>Presence of Physical Planning Dept. with adequate skilled personnel</p> <p>Availability of settlement layouts of some communities</p> <p>Availability of building materials</p> <p>Presence of Works Dept. with adequate skilled staff</p>	<p>Availability of Ministry of Works and Housing</p>	<p>Inadequate funds for construction</p> <p>Inadequate private and public investment in providing low cost housing</p> <p>High cost of rent</p> <p>The desire to own individual houses</p>	<p>Inflation affecting prices of building materials</p> <p>Poor knowledge in the construction of affordable houses</p>
<p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country.</p>	<p>Presence of ICT centre with staff</p> <p>Knowledge on the use of computers by some teachers</p>	<p>Support from central government</p> <p>Availability of Telecommunication Networks and ICT infrastructure</p>	<p>Inadequate ICT teachers in schools</p> <p>Lack of electricity supply to power computers in schools</p> <p>Lack of ICT infrastructure in schools</p> <p>Poor access to internet</p>	<p>High cost of ICT infrastructure</p> <p>Unreliable electricity supply</p>

			<p>Inadequate space in schools for computer labs</p> <p>Limited broad band and wireless coverage.</p>	
Poor quality ICT services	<p>Presence of ICT centre with staff</p> <p>Knowledge on the use of computers by some teachers</p> <p>Availability of computers and internet cafes</p>	<p>Support from central government</p> <p>Availability of Telecommunication Networks and ICT infrastructure</p>	<p>Poor knowledge on internet use and computers by teachers and students</p> <p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure in schools</p> <p>High charges of internet cafes</p> <p>Unreliable internet service</p>	High cost of ICT infrastructure
Low broadband wireless access	<p>Presence of telecommunications masts</p> <p>Presence of mobile recharge card vendors</p>	<p>Support from NCA</p> <p>Variety of internet service providers</p>	Inadequate extension of mobile networks service to rural areas	High cost of data/ internet bundles

<p>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p>	<p>Existence of Football Fields</p> <p>Presence of schools</p> <p>Presence of football clubs</p> <p>Public interest in sports</p>	<p>Support from the Ministry of Sports</p> <p>Availability of Sports Equipment and Tools</p>	<p>Abandoned New Edubiase Sports Stadium</p> <p>Poor conditions of Football Fields</p>	<p>Inadequate Funds</p> <p>Low level of government commitments in the development of sports infrastructure</p>
<p>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</p> <p>Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</p>	<p>Presence of vehicles for field visits</p> <p>Adequate and skilled staff for monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>Favourable government policy</p> <p>Support from central government</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Unavailability of vehicles occasionally for M&E</p> <p>Poor road surface conditions</p>	<p>High cost of fuel</p>

Poor record keeping	Adequate skilled staff to generate data base	Availability of training institutions and technology to keep records	Poor documentation and filing of Records Inadequate funds and logistics	Low transparency and accountability of public institutions
Ineffective sub-district structures	Availability of Town /Area Councils with Staff	Area Councils share in the DACF	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization Poor service delivery at the local level Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state	Availability of NCCE, Information Department Availability of National Celebrations	Availability of Radio/TV Stations and Community Information Centers	Inadequate funds and logistics Inadequate cultural infrastructure	Political and civic apathy Weak capacity of development communication institutions

			Growing negative influence of foreign culture	Limited participation by the diaspora in development
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Availability of tourist site Support from the DA Interest from the private businesses	NGOs and other businesses interested in investing in the sector/industry Support from central government	Inadequate funds Poor roads leading to tourist sites Inadequate services provided at tourist sites Poor knowledge of business opportunities in the sector/industry	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers

Source; DPUC, 2017

3.2.1 Impact Analysis

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis are assessed using the following criteria:

- i. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights. For a example, immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- iii. Impact on:
 - a. The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
 - b. Balanced development;
 - c. Natural resource utilisation;
 - d. Cultural acceptability;
 - e. Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
 - f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
 - g. Institutional reforms.
- iv. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
 - a. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
 - b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
 - c. Nutrition

The results of the impact analysis show an average of **14.3** which shows a strong relationship. Thus when the programs and projects are implemented there will be great impacts on the criteria assessed which would ensure the growth and development of the District

Table 3.6: Impact Analysis (Scoring: Strong Relationship (2), Weak Relationship (1), No Relationship (0))

Issues	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/ rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on										Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Score
			The different population	Balanced development	Natural resource utilisation	Cultural sustainability	Resilience and disaster risk	Climate change mitigation and	Institutional reform	HIV and AIDS	Gender equality	Nutrition		
Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	13	
Predominant informal economy	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	

Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
Negative perception of TVET	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	16
Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernization and rural development	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	13
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	17
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	19
Low level of husbandry practices,	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	17
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	18
Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	16
Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16

Unreliable power supply	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
High cost of electricity tariff	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	17
Low level of irrigated agriculture	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	19
Limited access to credit by SMEs	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	17
Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Weak extension services delivery	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	15
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	17
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	14
Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	14
Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	14
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	16
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	15

Increased cost of healthcare delivery	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	15
Unmet needs for mental health services	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	14
Poor quality of healthcare services	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	16
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	14
Poor record keeping	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	11
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	16
Low levels of technical and vocational skills	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	14
Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	15
Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	13
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	13
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	16

Increase in truancy, especially among school-going males in mineral-rich communities	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	12
Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	11
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	16
Inadequate care for the aged	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	16
Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	13
Poor sanitation and waste management	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	15
Inadequate maintenance of facilities	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	13
Increasing demand for household water supply	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	15
Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	14
Poor living conditions of PWDs	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	15
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	16
Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	16

Pollution of water bodies	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	19
Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	18
Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	16
Encroachment of conservation areas	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	15
Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	14
Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations.	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	15
Incidence of wildfire	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	14
High dependence on wood fuel	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	14
Recurrent incidence of flooding	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	16
Poor drainage system	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	11
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	15

Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	15
Growing housing deficit	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	12
Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	9
Poor quality ICT services	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	10
Low broadband wireless access	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	11
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	23
Inadequate financial resources	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	23
Poor documentation on the informal sector	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	10
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	23
High prevalence of open defecation	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	10
Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7

Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	14
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	23
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	12
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	11
Ineffective sub-district structures	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10
Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Inadequate and unreliable electricity	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	11
Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	14
Poor hygiene practices	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	14
Inappropriate apprenticeship opportunities	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14

Destruction of forests and farmlands	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	16
Indiscriminate use of weedicides	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	13
TOTAL	138	130	138	127	69	75	67	56	129	59	74	79	1,141
Average	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	14.3

Source; DPUC, 2017

The sustainability analysis conducted indicated that, the prioritized issues relate and support each other to help in achieving the objectives of the DMTDP. The relationship is positive which are holistically addressed to achieve the objectives of the plan. This sustainable prioritised issues presents the strategic goals, sub-goals, focus areas of the plan and adopted issues are presented as shown in Table 2.5 below

Table 3.7 Sustainable Prioritized Issues as Categorized under Themes and Goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Economic Development	<i>Strong And Resilient Economy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others.
	<i>Industrial Transformation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of electricity tariff • Inadequate and unreliable electricity
	<i>Private Sector Development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited availability of medium to long term financing • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Predominant informal economy
	<i>Agriculture And Rural Development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low level of irrigated agriculture
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain • Limited application of science and technology
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Low level of husbandry practices, • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system • Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce

Social Development	<i>Fisheries And Aquaculture Development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak extension services delivery • Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)
	<i>Tourism And Creative Arts Development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
	<i>Education and Training</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • Negative perception of TVET • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics

	<i>Health and Health Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Inadequate emergency services • Poor quality of healthcare services • Unmet needs for mental health services • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	<i>Population Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
	<i>Water and Sanitation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells • High loads of sediments and nutrients in surface water <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Poor hygiene practices • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
	<i>The Aged</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate care for the aged

	<i>Social Protection</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	<i>Disability and Development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs • Inadequate support for special education for PWDs • Poor living conditions of PWDs
	<i>Employment and Decent Work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	<i>Youth Development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor documentation on the informal sector • Low levels of technical and vocational skills • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth •
	<i>Sports and Recreation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<i>Mineral Extraction</i>	Environmental degradation Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” Destruction of forests and farmlands, Pollution of water bodies Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations. Increase in truancy, especially among school-going males in mineral-rich communities.
	<i>Environmental Pollution</i>	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles,
	<i>Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion</i>	Incidence of wildfire Inappropriate farming practices Indiscriminate use of weedicides
	<i>Climate Variability and Change</i>	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions Loss of trees and vegetative cover
	<i>Disaster Management</i>	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response

	<p><i>Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air</i></p>	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations</p>
	<p><i>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</i></p>	<p>Low broadband wireless access</p> <p>Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country</p>
	<p><i>Energy and Petroleum</i></p>	<p>Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services</p> <p>Unreliable power supply</p> <p>High dependence on wood fuel</p> <p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p>
	<p><i>Drainage and Flood Control</i></p>	<p>Recurrent incidence of flooding</p> <p>Poor drainage system</p>
	<p><i>Infrastructure Maintenance</i></p>	<p>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p>
	<p><i>Land Administration and Management</i></p>	<p>Complex land tenure system</p> <p>Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land</p>
		<p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p>

	<i>Human Settlements and Housing</i>	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning Scattered and unplanned human settlements
	<i>Rural Development</i>	Growing housing deficit Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery High and increasing cost of building materials Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernization and rural development
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	<i>Democratic Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions
	<i>Local Government and Decentralization</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
	<i>Public Institutional Reform</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little enforcement of and compliance with rules and regulations of the PSC by public sector institutions • Poor record keeping
	<i>Public Policy Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate financial resources •
	<i>Human Security and Public Safety</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety

	<i>Corruption and Economic Crimes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry
	<i>Law and Order</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, GOALS AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Projected Development Requirement for 2018-2021

Development projections for 2018 to 2021 were made in relation to the adopted issues. This is to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the medium-term in order to achieve national development objectives. The additional services required are driven by the projected target population of 84,395 (2018) of the district as determined by development standards. The development projections on issues of sustainable environment, human settlement development, good governance, elimination of corruption and ensuring public accountability for 2018-2021 was also looked at. The Planning Standards and the population in various localities was used to guide the location of facilities and services to avoid duplicates and wastage.

Table 4.1 Development Dimensions, Focus Areas and Adopted Prioritized Issues

Development Dimensions	Focus Area MTDP 2018-2021	Adopted Prioritized Issues
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Strong and Resilient Economy	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	Industrial Transformation	<input type="checkbox"/> High cost of electricity tariff <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate and unreliable electricity <input type="checkbox"/> Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields <input type="checkbox"/> Low level of irrigated agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Low level of husbandry practices,

		<input type="checkbox"/> Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system
	Tourism and Creative Arts Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Education And Training	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor quality of education at all levels <input type="checkbox"/> High number of untrained teachers at the basic level <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment <input type="checkbox"/> Negative perception of TVET <input type="checkbox"/> Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	<i>Health and Health Services</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Gaps in physical access to quality health care <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate emergency services <input type="checkbox"/> Poor quality of healthcare services <input type="checkbox"/> Unmet needs for mental health services <input type="checkbox"/> Unmet health needs of women and girls <input type="checkbox"/> Increased cost of healthcare delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	<i>Population Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services

<i>Water and Sanitation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Widespread pollution of surface water <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing demand for household water supply <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate maintenance of facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells
	<input type="checkbox"/> High prevalence of open defecation <input type="checkbox"/> Poor sanitation and waste management <input type="checkbox"/> Low level of investment in sanitation sector <input type="checkbox"/> Poor hygiene practices <input type="checkbox"/> Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
<i>Child and Family Welfare</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
<i>Gender Equality</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
<i>Social Protection</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
<i>Disability and Development</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs
<i>Employment and Decent Work</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate apprenticeship Opportunities
<i>Youth Development</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
<i>Sports and Recreation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
<i>Mineral Extraction</i>	Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”

	<p>Destruction of forests and farmlands,</p> <p>Pollution of water bodies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations.</p>
<p><i>Deforestation,</i></p> <p><i>Desertification and Soil</i></p> <p><i>Erosion</i></p>	<p>Incidence of wildfire</p> <p>Inappropriate farming practices</p> <p>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</p>
<p><i>Climate Variability and</i></p> <p><i>Change</i></p>	<p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p>
<p><i>Disaster Management</i></p>	<p>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p>
<p><i>Transport</i></p> <p><i>Infrastructure:</i></p>	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p>
<p><i>Road, Rail, Water and</i></p> <p><i>Air</i></p>	<p>Rapid deterioration of roads</p> <p>Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations</p>
<p><i>Information</i></p> <p><i>Communication</i></p> <p><i>Technology (ICT)</i></p>	<p>Low broadband wireless access</p> <p>Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country</p>
<p><i>Energy and Petroleum</i></p>	<p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p>
<p><i>Drainage and Flood</i></p> <p><i>Control</i></p>	<p>Recurrent incidence of flooding</p>

		<p>Poor waste disposal practices</p> <p>Poor drainage system</p> <p>Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>Uncovered drains</p>
	<i>Infrastructure Maintenance</i>	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	<i>Human Settlements and Housing</i>	<p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p>
		<p>Growing housing deficit</p> <p>Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery</p> <p>High and increasing cost of building materials</p>
	<i>Rural Development</i>	<p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p> <p>Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernization and rural development</p>
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	<i>Local Government and Decentralisation</i>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</p>
	<i>Public Policy Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
	<i>Human Security and Public Safety</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety

	<i>Corruption and Economic Crimes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry <input type="checkbox"/> Low transparency and accountability of public institutions <input type="checkbox"/> Misappropriation of funds by public office holders
	<i>Law and Order</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure
GHANA AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	<i>International Relations</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate training of staff

Source: DPCU, 2017

4.2 Adopted Development Issues, Thematic Goals, Objectives and Strategies from NMTDF 2018-2021

Based on the sustainable prioritised adopted development issues, relevant corresponding policy objectives and strategies of the NMTDPF, 2018-2021 were adopted to holistically achieve the projects, programs and activities of the plan. The Table 8 below also shows the corresponding adopted goals and sub-goals indicating the focus areas of the policy framework.

Table 4.2: Adopted Development Issues, Goals, Objectives and Strategies from NMTDF 2018-2021

Development Dimensions	Adopted prioritized Issue	Goals	Policy Objectives	Strategies
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Build a Prosperous Society	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages
				Strengthen revenue institutions and administration
				Diversify sources of resource mobilization
				Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)

				<p>Strengthen institutional collaboration for effective fiscal policy management</p> <p>Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing</p> <p>Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of electricity tariff • Inadequate and unreliable electricity 		<p>Ensure energy availability and reliability</p>	<p>Tackle the corporate governance deficiencies in the energy sector that contribute to inefficiency,</p>

				waste, and poor services
			Ensure improved skills development for Industry	<p>Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors</p> <p>Transform the apprenticeship training model from a supply-driven approach to a market-demand model</p>
			Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<p>Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package</p> <p>Implement One district, one factory initiative</p> <p>Introduce industrial sub-</p>

			contracting exchange to link SMEs with large scale enterprise
		Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on businesses and create opportunities for business expansion Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to credit by SMEs 		Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth

			<p>Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs</p> <p>Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs</p> <p>Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements</p>
		Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominant informal economy 		Formalize the informal economy	Improve access to finance by informal sector operators and agricultural enterprises in the rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection
		Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition 		Ensure improved Public Investment	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water Design and implement needs-

				<p>based technical assistance and extension support</p> <p>Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district</p> <p>Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparative 		<p>Improve production efficiency and yield</p>	<p>Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs,</p>

	<p>ly lower yields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of irrigated agriculture 			<p>Reinvigorate extension services</p> <p>Promote commercial and block farming</p> <p>Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah</p> <p>Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation</p>
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	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain		Improve Post-Harvest Management	<p>Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers</p> <p>Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of husbandry practices, 		Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations

			Disseminate information on weather and prices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system 		Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 		Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<p>Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector</p> <p>Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites</p>

				to meet internationally acceptable standards
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<p style="text-align: center;">SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Teacher absenteeism 	<p>Create opportunities for all:</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p> <p>Strengthen school management systems</p>	<p>Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children</p> <p>Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education</p> <p>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</p>
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	<p>and low levels of commitment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative perception of TVET • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics 			<p>Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization</p> <p>Enhance quality of teaching and learning</p> <p>Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials</p> <p>Provide life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change</p> <p>Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Inadequate emergency services • Poor quality of healthcare services • Unmet needs for mental health services • Unmet health needs of women and girls • Increased cost of healthcare delivery 	<p>Health</p>	<p>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p>	<p>Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care</p> <p>Expand and equip health facilities</p> <p>Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services</p> <p>Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy</p> <p>Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy</p> <p>Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)</p> <p>Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix 				
			<p>Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p>	<p>Intensify implementation of malaria control programme</p> <p>Intensify efforts for polio eradication</p> <p>Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially 			<p>Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes</p> <p>Intensify behavioural change strategies especially</p>

	among the vulnerable groups			for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services 	Population Management	Improve population management	<p>Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society</p> <p>Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread pollution of surface water 	Water and Sanitation	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	<p>Harmonise and enforce legal and regulatory instruments for strategic development and use of water resources.</p> <p>Strengthen the regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies,</p> <p>Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.</p> <p>Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of wetlands</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate maintenance of facilities 		Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<p>Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems</p> <p>Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems</p> <p>Enforce buffer-zone policy</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells 			<p>Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Low level of investment in sanitation sector • Poor hygiene practices 		<p>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>Attract private sector to invest in wastewater management.</p> <p>Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan</p> <p>Provide public education on solid waste management</p> <p>Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management</p> <p>Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children 	Social Protection	<p>Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</p> <p>Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p>	<p>Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs</p> <p>Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children</p> <p>Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant</p>

				<p>Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour,</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 		Promote economic empowerment of women.	Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups 		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 graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs 	Disability And Development	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<p>Generate database on PWD</p> <p>Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities 	Employment and Decent Work Employment And Decent Work	<p>Improve human capital development and management</p> <p>Promote the creation of decent jobs</p>	<p>Place job creation at the centre of national development agenda</p> <p>Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth 		<p>Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p>	<p>Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities</p> <p>Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates</p> <p>Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure 	<p>Sports and Recreation</p>	<p>Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</p>	<p>Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure</p> <p>Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities</p>

<p>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</p>	<p>Loss of forest cover Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires</p>	<p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment Protected Areas</p>	<p>Protect existing forest reserves</p>	<p>Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations</p>
	<p>Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” Destruction of forests and farmlands, Pollution of water bodies Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Mineral Extraction</p>	<p>Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources</p>	<p>Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner Ensure land restoration after mining operations Improve technical capacity of small scale miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations</p>

	<p>Incidence of wildfire</p> <p>Inappropriate farming practices</p> <p>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</p>	<p>Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion</p>	<p>Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion</p>	<p>Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves</p> <p>Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire</p>
	<p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p>	<p>Climate Variability and Change</p>	<p>Enhance climate change resilience</p>	<p>Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds</p>
	<p>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p>	<p>Disaster Management</p>	<p>Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</p>	<p>Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization</p>

				(NADMO) to perform its functions effectively
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Rapid deterioration of roads	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water And Air	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts
	Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations		Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulation and standards for all road users

	<p>Low broadband wireless access</p> <p>Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country</p>	<p>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</p>	<p>Expand the digital landscape</p>	<p>Improve telecommunications accessibility</p> <p>Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide</p> <p>Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure</p> <p>Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index)</p>
	<p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p>	<p>Energy and Petroleum</p>	<p>Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system</p>	<p>Expand the distribution and transmission networks</p>
	<p>Recurrent incidence of flooding</p>	<p>Drainage and Flood Control</p>	<p>Address recurrent devastating floods</p>	<p>Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the</p>

	<p>Poor waste disposal practices</p> <p>Poor drainage system</p> <p>Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>Uncovered drains</p>		<p>Promote proper maintenance culture</p>	<p>recurrent devastating floods.</p> <p>Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste</p> <p>Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs</p>
	<p>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p>	<p>Infrastructure Maintenance</p>		<p>Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure</p>
	<p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional</p>	<p>Human Settlements And Housing</p>	<p>Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</p>	<p>Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</p> <p>Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)</p> <p>Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation</p> <p>Ensure institutional, technological and legal</p>

	capacities for land use planning			reforms in support of land use planning Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide
	Growing housing deficit Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery High and increasing cost of building materials		Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.	Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing Promote the manufacture and use of standardized local building materials in housing including the use of bricks, tiles and pozzolana cement
	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services Poor infrastructure to catalyse	Rural Development	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. Provide incentives to attract direct private

	agriculture modernization and rural development			investments into rural areas.
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Ineffective sub-district structures	Maintain a stable, united and safe society Local Government and Decentralisation	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)

	Public Institutional Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and delays in central government transfers 	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization Improve service delivery at the MMDA level
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	Public Policy Management	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting
	Human Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety 	Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry
			Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighbourhood watch schemes
	Corruption and Economic Crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High perception of corruption 	Promote the fight against corruption	Ensure the continued implementation of the

		<p>among public office holders and citizenry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low transparency and accountability of public institutions • Misappropriation of funds by public office holders 	and economic crimes	<p>National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP)</p> <p>Ensure the implementation of value for money audit</p>
	Law and Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure 	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding
GHANA ROLE'S IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	<p>Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs</p> <p>International Relations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate training of staff 	Promote a globally competitive Foreign Service	Reposition the Economic Trade and Investment Bureau (ECTIB) to serve as the link between Ghana Missions abroad and MDAs and other stakeholders at home.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

In relation to the adopted thematic areas, issues, policy objectives and strategies, the Assembly reviewed and formulated programmes and sub-programmes, based on its mandate and functions.

The Table below indicates programmes and sub-programmes based on the adopted goal, sub-goal, issues, policy objectives, strategies of the District Assembly.

Table 5.1 Adopted Goal, Focus Area, Adopted Prioritized Issues, Policy Objectives, Strategies and Sub-Programs/Activities of the District

Development Dimensions	Focus Area MTDP 2018-2021	Adopted Prioritized Issues	Policy Objectives	Strategies	Sub-Programs/Activities
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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<i>Strong and Resilient Economy</i>	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Re-valuation of property
				Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Gazette Fee-Fixing Resolution
				Diversify sources of resource mobilization	Establishment of revenue collection points
					Training of revenue collection and account staff
					Supply and installation of accounting software
				Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial	Improve revenue mobilization,

				<p>Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)</p> <p>Strengthen institutional collaboration for effective fiscal policy management</p> <p>Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing</p> <p>Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs</p>	<p>utilization and management</p>
	<i>Industrial Transformation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of electricity tariff • Inadequate and unreliable electricity 	<p>Ensure energy availability and reliability</p>	<p>Tackle the corporate governance deficiencies in the energy sector that contribute to inefficiency,</p>	<p>Extension of electricity</p> <p>Procure street light bulbs for distribution</p>

				waste, and poor services	
			Ensure improved skills development for Industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors Transform the apprenticeship training model from a supply-driven approach to a market-demand model	Organize skill training for the youth in income generation activities
			Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package Implement One district, one factory initiative	Support One District One factory initiative

				Introduce industrial sub-contracting exchange to link SMEs with large scale enterprise	
	<i>Private Sector Development</i>		Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on businesses and create opportunities for business expansion Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement	Creation of jobs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to credit by SMEs 	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Organize Training for MSMEs

			<p>Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs</p> <p>Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs</p> <p>Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements</p>	
		Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	<p>Construction of market stalls/stores</p> <p>Improve access to market infrastructure</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominant informal economy 	Formalize the informal economy	Improve access to finance by informal sector operators and agricultural enterprises in the rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection	Generate and produce market information
<i>Agriculture and Rural Development</i>		Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain	<p>Facilitate the Supply of farm inputs and credit facilities</p> <p>Organize training for farmers in accessing financial support</p> <p>Supply of farm inputs and credit facilities (District Wide)</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition 	<p>Ensure improved Public Investment</p>	<p>Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water</p> <p>Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support</p> <p>Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district</p> <p>Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies</p>	<p>Maintenance of Assembly grader</p> <p>Extend knowledge and vaccination in livestock production</p> <p>Renovation of District Agric Office building</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low level of irrigated agriculture 	<p>Improve production efficiency and yield</p>	<p>Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs,</p> <p>Reinvigorate extension services</p> <p>Promote commercial and block farming</p> <p>Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah</p>	<p>Provide extension services of crops and livestock</p> <p>Provide extension knowledge and vaccination in livestock production</p> <p>Organize training for AEAs</p> <p>Facilitate cocoa spraying program</p>
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				Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation	Establishment of 48 demonstration farms Construction of irrigation dams
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		Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	Improve Post-Harvest Management	Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing	Improve upon road surface conditions Renovation of Agric quarters Renovation of District Agric Office building
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of husbandry practices, 	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations	Support District Rice Extension Plan and other donor programs and projects Support the modernization of

			Disseminate information on weather and prices	Agriculture in Ghana (MAG)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system 	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Conduct disease surveillance
<i>Tourism and Creative Arts Development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<p>Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector</p> <p>Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites</p>	Engage private sector and other stakeholders in development of tourist sites

				to meet internationally acceptable standards	Renovate and maintain Assembly Guest House
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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<i>Education and Training</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment 	<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p> <p>Strengthen school management systems</p>	<p>Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children</p> <p>Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education</p> <p>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</p>	<p>Renovation of District Education office building</p> <p>Procure 10 desktop computers and accessories and 2 photocopiers</p> <p>Construction of 40 Classroom</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative perception of TVET • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics 		<p>Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization</p> <p>Enhance quality of teaching and learning</p> <p>Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials</p> <p>Provide life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change</p> <p>Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units</p>	<p>Blocks for KGs, Primary and JHS</p> <p>Rehabilitation of 10 No. Schools</p> <p>Support Science, Technology, Mathematics, Education (STME) Clinic</p> <p>Scholarship for Needy but Brilliant Student</p> <p>Support to New Edubiase and Akrofuom SHS</p>
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					Supply of Dual Desk Furniture for Schools Support Girl- Child Education Organize hygiene education in schools and communities Support the activities of Dist. Oversight Committee. (DEOC)
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	<p><i>Health and Health Services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Inadequate emergency services • Poor quality of healthcare services • Unmet needs for mental health services • Unmet health needs of women and girls • Increased cost of healthcare delivery 	<p>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p>	<p>Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care</p> <p>Expand and equip health facilities</p> <p>Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services</p> <p>Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy</p> <p>Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy</p>	<p>Construct CHPS Compounds</p> <p>Renovation of CHPS Compounds/ Health Facilities</p> <p>Construct Additional Wards for Health Centre</p> <p>Provide Maternal Waiting Homes</p> <p>Construction of NHIS Office</p> <p>Support Mental Health Care</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix 		<p>Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)</p> <p>Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff</p>	<p>Support National Immunization Program</p>
					<p>Provision of Motor bikes for CHPS Compounds and Health Centers</p>
			Reduce disability	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme	Support District Response Initiative on

				morbidity, and mortality	<p>Intensify efforts for polio eradication</p> <p>Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels</p>	<p>Malaria Control Programs</p> <p>Organize hygiene education in schools and communities</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 	<p>Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes</p> <p>Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDS, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes</p>	<p>Support HIV/AIDS Programs (MSHAP)</p>

		<i>Population Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services 	Improve population management	<p>Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society</p> <p>Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</p>	<p>Provision of Adequate Family Planning Kits/Materials</p>
		<i>Water and Sanitation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread pollution of surface water 	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	<p>Harmonise and enforce legal and regulatory instruments for strategic development and use of water resources.</p> <p>Strengthen the regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies,</p> <p>Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting</p>	<p>Support WATSAN and other Agencies in Potable Water Delivery</p> <p>Protect forest reserves and water bodies</p>

					and pollution from human activities. Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of wetlands	Embark on tree planting
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells 	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<p>Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems</p> <p>Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems</p> <p>Enforce buffer-zone policy</p> <p>Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management</p>	Improve access to Potable Water (Boreholes)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Low level of investment in sanitation sector • Poor hygiene practices • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 	<p>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>Attract private sector to invest in wastewater management.</p> <p>Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan</p> <p>Provide public education on solid waste management</p> <p>Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management</p> <p>Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation</p>	<p>Procure Septic Tank Emptier</p> <p>Provide for Fumigation and Sanitation</p> <p>Clearing of Final Dump Sites</p> <p>Evacuation of Refuse</p> <p>Construction/maintenance of Toilet Facilities (KVIP/WC)</p> <p>Gazetting of Bye laws</p>
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	<i>Child and Family Welfare</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children 	<p>Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</p> <p>Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p>	<p>Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs</p> <p>Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children</p> <p>Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant</p> <p>Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour,</p>	<p>Support paupers, children and physically challenged</p> <p>Facilitate the expansion of School Feeding Program</p>
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				Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking	
	<i>Gender Equality</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 	Promote economic empowerment of women.	Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders	Support Girl-Child Education
	<i>Social Protection</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups 	Strengthen social protection, especially for children,	Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of	Facilitate LEAP program

			women, persons with disability and the elderly	LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme	
	<i>Disability and Development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs 	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<p>Generate database on PWD</p> <p>Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self</p>	<p>Register Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Disability Fund</p>
	<i>Employment and Decent Work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Lack of entrepreneurial 	<p>Improve human capital development and management</p> <p>Promote the creation of decent jobs</p>	<p>Place job creation at the centre of national development agenda</p> <p>Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship</p>	<p>Provision of Agro-based Industries for Palm Oil, Gari, Rice and Soap Making</p>

		<p>skills for self-employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities 			<p>Skill Training for the Youth in Income Generation Activities</p>
	<i>Youth Development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth 	<p>Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p>	<p>Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities</p> <p>Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates</p> <p>Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture</p>	<p>Construction of Dormitories for Women and Children</p>

	<p><i>Sports and Recreation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure 	<p>Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</p>	<p>Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure</p> <p>Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities</p>	<p>Facilitate the construction of New Edubiase Sports Stadium</p> <p>Support Sports Development</p> <p>Renovation of existing community centers</p> <p>Construction of community centers with computer laboratories</p>
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		<i>Mineral Extraction</i>	<p>Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”</p> <p>Destruction of forests and farmlands,</p> <p>Pollution of water bodies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources</p>	<p>Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner</p> <p>Ensure land restoration after mining operations</p> <p>Improve technical capacity of small scale miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations</p>	<p>Organize training for small scale mining companies in the District</p> <p>Monitor activities of Small Scale Mining Companies</p>
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		<i>Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion</i>	Incidence of wildfire Inappropriate farming practices Indiscriminate use of weedicides	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire	Organize a training on fire prevention and management
		<i>Climate Variability and Change</i>	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds	Embark on Tree Planting
		<i>Disaster Management</i>	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention,	Promote proactive planning for disaster	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Organize a training on fire prevention and management

			preparedness and response	prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	Organize Education Programs on Natural and Man-Made Disasters Provide Disaster Relief Items
		<i>Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water And Air</i>	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Rapid deterioration of roads	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management	Improve upon road surface conditions (feeder roads) Construction of culverts, bridges and transport infrastructure

					and supervision of road contracts	
			Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations	Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulation and standards for all road users	Strengthen security services
		<i>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</i>	Low broadband wireless access Poor quality ICT services Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	Expand the digital landscape	Improve telecommunications accessibility Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth	Facilitate the Extension of telecommunication services Construction of community centers with

					and speed of connections nationwide Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index)	computer laboratories
		<i>Energy and Petroleum</i>	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Provide low tension poles to extend electricity to selected communities Procure Street Light Bulbs for Distribution

		<i>Drainage and Flood Control</i>	<p>Recurrent incidence of flooding</p> <p>Poor waste disposal practices</p> <p>Poor drainage system</p> <p>Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>Uncovered drains</p>	<p>Address recurrent devastating floods</p> <p>Promote proper maintenance culture</p>	<p>Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods.</p> <p>Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste</p> <p>Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs</p>	<p>Construction of culverts, bridges and transport infrastructure</p>
		<i>Infrastructure Maintenance</i>	<p>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p>		<p>Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure</p>	<p>Ensure Minor Repair/ Maintenance of Office Machines</p>
		<i>Human Settlements and Housing</i>	<p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p>	<p>Promote a sustainable, spatially</p>	<p>Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</p>	<p>Prepare planning schemes/ layouts for communities</p>

			<p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p>	<p>integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</p>	<p>Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)</p> <p>Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation</p> <p>Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning</p> <p>Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</p>	<p>Embark on street naming and property addressing system</p> <p>Organize site inspections throughout the year to control development</p> <p>Procure Stationary, Maps and Office Supplies</p> <p>Organize Training on GIS</p>
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		<p>Growing housing deficit</p> <p>Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery</p> <p>High and increasing cost of building materials</p>	<p>Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.</p>	<p>Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing</p> <p>Promote the manufacture and use of standardized local building materials in housing including the use of bricks, tiles and pozzolana cement</p>	<p>Improvement of staff accommodation (Ass. bungalows, Teachers, Police, Nurses quarters)</p> <p>Construct 10 No. Teachers quarters</p>
	<i>Rural Development</i>	<p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p> <p>Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture</p>	<p>Enhance quality of life in rural areas</p>	<p>Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.</p> <p>Provide incentives to attract direct private</p>	<p>Purchase building materials for community initiated projects</p>

		modernization and rural development		investments into rural areas.	
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<p>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</p>	<p><i>Local Government and Decentralisation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective sub-district structures 	<p>Deepen political and administrative decentralization</p>	<p>Strengthen sub-district structures</p> <p>Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting</p> <p>Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial</p>	<p>Support Town and Area Councils in their Activities</p> <p>Build Capacity of DA Staff, Assembly Members, Town and Area Council Members, etc.</p> <p>Organize Public Fora and Disseminate Relevant Information to Stakeholders</p> <p>Engage Consultants to Train Staff of the</p>
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				Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	Assembly and Assembly Members
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and delays in central government transfers 	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<p>Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</p> <p>Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization</p> <p>Improve service delivery at the MMDA level</p>	<p>Maintain and Repair Official Vehicle, Tractor and Assembly Grader</p> <p>Procure Sanitary/Cleaning Materials and equipment</p> <p>Purchase Adequate Stationary for Office Use</p> <p>Procure Office Fixtures and Fittings for the Assembly Office</p>

					Implement MPs Constituency Programs and Projects
	<i>Public Policy Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans 	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<p>Strengthen the implementation of development plans</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting</p>	<p>Monitor and Evaluate programs and projects</p> <p>Prepare/Review District Medium Term Development Plan (2021-2018) and Annual Action Plans</p> <p>Ensures Effective Implementation of DPCU Activities</p> <p>Organize Mass Educational Programs and Workshops</p>

				Organize Official Day Celebrations
<i>Human Security and Public Safety</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety 	Enhance security service delivery	<p>Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure</p> <p>Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry</p>	<p>Construction of Police Posts</p> <p>Construction of Police Depot</p> <p>Organize DISEC Meetings</p> <p>Renovation of District Magistrate Court</p>

			Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighbourhood watch schemes	Provide Legal/Security Expenses of the Assembly
	<i>Corruption and Economic Crimes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry • Low transparency and accountability of public institutions • Misappropriation of funds by public office holders 	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	<p>Ensure the continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP)</p> <p>Ensure the implementation of value for money audit</p>	Adapt prudent financial management practices of the use of public funds

	<i>Law and Order</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure 	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding	Gazette Assembly's Bye-Laws
GHANA AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	<i>International Relations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate training of staff 	Promote a globally competitive Foreign Service	Reposition the Economic Trade and Investment Bureau (ECTIB) to serve as the link between Ghana Missions abroad and MDAs and other stakeholders at home.	Engage private sector and other stakeholders in development of tourist sites

Source: DPCU, 2017

5.1 Formulation of Programme of Action (PoA)

This chapter outlines the development programmes under the MTDPF 2018-2021 of Adansi South District Assembly. It shows the prioritized programmes/projects under the various thematic areas of the NMTDPF, the indicative budget, sources of funds and stakeholder responsible with time frames.

5.2 Sustainability Analysis of Prioritized Programmes / Projects

In relation to the adopted thematic areas, issues, policy objectives and strategies, programmes and sub-programmes have been formulated based on the Assemblies mandate and functions. A comprehensive analysis of prioritized programs and projects was done using the sustainability test tool. The tool has criteria for impacts assessment namely; economic, social, environmental and spatial impacts of the projects and programs scored to ascertain its sustainability. The Table 8 below shows the various development strategies impacts and their score.

Table 5.2: Prioritisation Programme Matrix (Criteria; Very Strong Impacts 3, Average Impacts 2, Weak Result 1, No result 0)

S/N	Program	CRITERIA				Total	Rank
		Economic Impacts	Social Impacts	Environm ental Impacts	Spatial Impacts		
1.	Construction of markets stores/ stalls	3	2	3	3	11	2.7
2.	Construction of health facilities, CHPS Compounds	1	3	3	3	10	2.5
3.	Construction of community centers with computer laboratories	2	3	3	3	11	2.7
4.	Improve upon road surface conditions	3	2	3	3	11	2.7
5.	Construction of culverts, bridges and transport infrastructure	3	2	3	3	11	2.7
6.	Extension of electricity	3	3	2	2	10	2.5
7.	Improve access to potable water	2	3	2	2	9	2.3
8.	Improve access to sanitary facilities	2	3	3	3	11	2.7
9.	Construction and renovation of additional wards	1	3	3	3	10	2.5
10.	Improvement of staff accommodation (Assembly bungalows, Teacher's quarters, Police depot, Nurses quarters, etc.)	1	2	3	3	9	2.3
11.	Construction of Classroom blocks	2	3	3	3	11	2.7
12.	Scholarship for needy but brilliant student (District wide)	1	3	0	0	4	1
13.	Supply of farm inputs and credit facilities (District Wide)	2	1	3	0	6	1.5

14.	Expansion of school feeding program	2	3	1	1	7	1.8
15.	Construction of Police Post	1	3	3	3	10	2.5
16.	Gazetting of Bye laws	2	2	0	0	4	1
17.	Improve revenue mobilization, utilization and management	3	2	1	0	6	1.5
18.	Training of revenue collection and account staff	3	2	0	0	5	1.3
19.	Valuation of property	3	1	2	0	6	1.5
20.	Maintenance of existing infrastructure (residential bun gallows, teacher's quarters, classrooms, community centers)	2	2	2	1	7	1.8
21.	Maintenance of Assembly grader	2	2	3	0	7	1.8
22.	Construction of maternal waiting homes	2	3	3	3	11	2.7
23.	Renovation of CHPS Compounds/ health facilities	2	3	3	1	9	2.3
24.	Support HIV/AIDS programs (MSHAP)	1	3	1	0	5	1.3
25.	Support District response initiative on malaria control programs	1	3	1	0	5	1.3
26.	Support national immunization program annually	1	3	1	0	5	1.3
27.	Provide extension services on crops	3	2	2	2	9	2.3
28.	Organize training for AEAs	2	3	2	1	8	2
29.	Support JICA rice production and other donor programs and projects	3	2	2	3	10	2.5
30.	Enhance Mass Cocoa Spraying Exercise	3	2	2	3	10	2.5
31.	Extend knowledge and vaccination in livestock production	2	2	1	1	6	1.5

32.	Conduct disease surveillance on crops and livestock	2	2	1	1	6	1.5
33.	Protect forest reserves and water bodies	2	2	3	2	9	2.3
34.	Embark on tree planting	2	2	3	3	10	2.5
35.	Prepare planning schemes/ layouts for communities	1	2	2	1	6	1.5
36.	Embark on street naming and property addressing system	3	2	1	2	8	2
37.	Organize site inspections throughout the year to control development	1	2	1	0	4	1
38.	Procure stationary, maps and office supplies	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
39.	Provide Disaster relief items	1	3	0	0	4	1
40.	Organize education programs on natural and man-made disasters	1	3	0	0	4	1
41.	Form Disaster Volunteer Groups	1	3	0	0	4	1
42.	Support Science, Technology, Mathematics, Education (STME) clinic annually	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
43.	Support Sports development	1	2	2	2	7	1.8
44.	Support students with scholarships (Education Fund)	1	3	0	0	4	1
45.	Support the activities of District Oversight Committee (DEOC)	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
46.	Build capacity of staff, assembly members, town and area council members, etc.	1	2	0	0	3	0.8
47.	Prepare Annual Composite Budget	3	1	0	0	4	1

48.	Organize public fora and disseminate relevant information to stakeholders	1	3	0	0	4	1
49.	Monitor and Evaluate programs and projects	2	1	1	0	4	1
50.	Create data base on rateable items	3	1	0	0	4	1
51.	Procure sanitary/cleaning materials, logistics and equipment, office supplies etc.	1	3	1	1	6	1.5
52.	Procure insurance for official vehicles	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
53.	Purchase building materials for community initiated projects	1	3	1	1	6	1.5
54.	Procure street light bulbs for distribution	2	3	2	2	9	2.3
55.	Prepare District Medium Term Development Plan (2021) and Annual Action Plans (2018-2021)	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
56.	Mid-year review of composite Budget and MTDP	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
57.	Ensures effective implementation of DPCU activities	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
58.	Organize Official Day Celebrations	1	2	1	1	5	1.3
59.	Organize DISEC Meetings	1	3	0	0	4	1
60.	Support Town and Area Councils	2	2	0	0	4	1
61.	Support paupers, children and physically challenged	1	3	0	0	4	1
62.	Organize mass educational programs and workshops	1	2	0	0	3	0.8
63.	Register Persons with Disabilities	1	3	0	0	4	1
64.	Support WATSAN and other agencies in potable water supply	1	2	1	1	5	1.3

65.	Facilitate LEAP program	1	3	0	0	4	1
66.	Supervise community initiated projects	1	2	1	0	4	1
67.	Evacuation of refuse	1	2	3	3	9	2.3
68.	Renovation of community centers	1	2	2	2	7	1.8
69.	Construction of irrigation dams	2	2	3	3	10	2.5
70.	Supply of dual desk furniture for schools in the area	1	3	1	1	6	1.8
71.	Improve access to market infrastructure	2	2	0	1	5	1.3
72.	Creation of jobs	3	3	2	3	11	2.7
73.	Provision of agro-based industries for palm oil, Gari, rice and cocoa processing	3	2	3	3	11	2.7
74.	Organize skill training for the youth in income generation activities	3	3	2	0	8	2.3
75.	Extension of telecommunication services	2	3	2	3	10	2.5
76.	Dissemination of Policies and Programmes	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
77.	Establishment of revenue collection points	3	2	1	2	8	2
78.	Supply and installation of accounting software	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
79.	Construction of NHIS office	1	3	0	3	7	1.8
80.	Provision of adequate family planning kits/materials	1	2	0	0	3	0.8
81.	Provision of 4 motor bike to CHPS Compounds and Health Centers	1	3	1	0	5	1.3

82.	Support mental health care	1	3	0	0	4	1
83.	Infrastructure development / up grading of New Edubiase Hospital	1	3	3	3	10	2.5
84.	Renovation of Agric quarters at Ampunyase, Adamso and Takyikrom	1	3	3	3	10	2.5
85.	Renovation of District Education Office building	1	2	2	2	7	1.8
86.	Support One-District-One-Factory initiative	3	3	3	3	12	3
87.	Generate and produce market information	3	2	0	0	5	1.3
88.	Establishment of demonstrations farms	1	2	2	3	8	2
89.	Organize hygiene education in schools and communities	1	3	0	0	4	1
90.	Organize training on GIS	1	1	0	0	2	0.5
91.	Renovation of District Agric Office building	1	2	2	2	7	1.8
92.	Infrastructure development / up grading of New Edubiase and Akrofuom SHS	1	3	3	3	10	2.5
93.	Support girl-child education	1	3	0	0	4	1
	Total	153	212	123	110	598	150.5
	Average	1.6	2.3	1.3	1.2	6.4	1.6

Source: DPCU, 2017

The results of the sustainability test show an average of **1.6** which shows a strong relationship. Thus when the programmes and projects are implemented there will be economic sustainability, social sustainability and environmental sustainability. The Program of Actions under the thematic areas are indicated in the Table 5.2 below:

Table 5.3 Program of Action Matrix

Thematic area													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Adopted objective s	Adopted strategies	Programs/ Projects/ Activities	Outcome/imp act indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	DACF	IGF	Donor/DPA T	Lead	Collabo rating	
Ensure improved fiscal performance and	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Re-valuation of property	number of properties valued					100,000.00	20,000.00			Finance. Dept.	DA
		Establishment of revenue	No. of revenue check points established					30,0000.00				Finance. Dept.	DA

sustainability	collection points											
	Prepare District Composite Budget	District Composite Budget prepared					55,000.00				Finance. Dept.	DA
	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Gazette Fee-Fixing Resolution	Fee-Fixing Resolution Gazette				5,000.00	5,000.00			Finance. Dept.	DA
		Procure Value Books					20,000.00				Finance Dept.	DA
	Create Revenue Data base					20,000.00				Finance Dept.	DA	

		Supply and installation of accounting software	No. of soft wares supplied and installed					40,000.00				Finance Dept.	DA
	Diversify sources of resource mobilization	Training of revenue collection and account staff	No. of revenue collectors/ accounts staff trained					50,000.00	10,000.00			Finance. Dept.	DA
Ensure energy availability and reliability	Tackle the corporate governance deficiencies in the energy sector that	Provide low tension poles to extend electricity to selected communities	No of communities extended with electricity					230,000.00	10,000.00			Works Dept.	DA

	contribute to inefficiency, waste, and poor services	Procure street light bulbs for distribution	No of street light bulbs procured and distributed					100,000.00				Works Dept.	DA
Ensure improved skills development for Industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors	Organize skill training for the youth in income generation activities	No. of skill training organized for the youth in income generation activities					40,000.00				Dept. of Social and Comm, Dev't	DA

<p>Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package</p> <p>Implement One district, one factory initiative</p>	<p>Support One District One factory initiative</p>	<p>One District One factory initiative Supported</p>					80,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00		Central Admin Dept	DA
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Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs	Organize Training for MSMEs	No of MSMEs Training organized					20,000.00					
Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail	Construction of market stalls/ stores	No. of market stalls constructed					400,000.00	100,000.00	120,000.00		Works Dept.	DA

	infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade												
Formalize the informal economy	Improve access to finance by informal sector operators and agricultural enterprises in the rural areas, and	Generate and produce market information	Amount of market information generated					10,000.00	10,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA

	strengthen consumer financial protection											
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the	Facilitate the Supply of farm inputs and credit facilities	No. of farmers supplied with farm inputs and credit facilities						48,200.00		Dept. of Agric.	DA
		Organize training for farmers in accessing financial support	No. of farmers trained				10,000.00		18,000.00		Dept. of Agric.	DA

	value chain												
	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Extend knowledge and vaccination in livestock production	No. of farmers received knowledge in vaccination and livestock production					10,000.00	7,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA
	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide	Renovation of District Agric Office building	District Agric Office building Renovated					100,000.00		250,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

	advice on productivity enhancing technologies											
Improve production efficiency and yield	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs,	Provide extension services of crops and livestock	No. of farmers with access to extension services for crops/livestock						30,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

	Reinvigorate extension services	Facilitate cocoa spraying program	Acres of farms sprayed					10,000.00		40,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		Organize training for AEA's	No. of AEA's training organized									Dept. of Agric	DA
	Promote commercial and block farming	Establishment of 48 demonstration farms	48 Demonstration Farms Established					10,000.00	4,000.00	16,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		“Planting for Food and Jobs” initiative to stimulate food production	Planting for Food and Jobs initiative supported					40,000.00		20,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

		and generate incomes										
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote the application of information and communication technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations	Support District Rice Extension Plan and other donor programs and projects	District Rice Extension Plan and other donor projects Supported						84,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

	Disseminate information on weather and prices	Support the modernization of Agriculture in Ghana (MAG)	Modernization of Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) supported						423,000.00		Dept. f	DA
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Conduct disease surveillance	No. of disease surveillance conducted						15,000.00		Agric Dept.	DA

Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector	Engage private sector and other stakeholders in development of tourist sites	No. of tourist sites developed by PPP					5,000.00				Central Admin	DA
	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential	Renovate and maintain Assembly Guest House	Assembly Guest House renovated					160,000.00				Works Dept.	DA

	sites to meet internationally acceptable standards													
		Pay Land Compensation for House	Land Acquired for Warehouse					100,000.00					Dept. of Agric	DA
		Organise Farmers annually	Four Farmers Organised										Dept. of Agric	DA
		Nursing of Cocoa Seeding	1000 Seedlings Nursed Annually					30,000.00					Dept of Agric	DA

Thematic area												
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Construction of 40 Classroom Blocks for KGs, Primary and JHS	40 Classroom Blocks for KGs, Primary and JHS constructed				800,000.00	150,000.00	270,000.0		GES	DA
		Rehabilitation of 5 No. Schools	5 No. Schools rehabilitated				130,000.00				GES	DA

		Scholarship for Needy but Brilliant Student	No. of Needy but Brilliant Student supported				100,000.00				GES	DA
		Renovation of District Education office building	District Education office building renovated				100,000.00				GES	DA
		Supply of Dual Desk Furniture for Schools	No. of Dual Desk Furniture for Schools manufactured and supplied				100,000.00		100,000.00		GES	DA
		Implement the policy of free education for all	policy of free education implemented				20,000.00				GES	DA

		Ghanaian children up to senior high school									
	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education	Support Science, Technology, Mathematics, Education Clinics (STME) Clinic	No. of Science, Technology, Mathematics, Education (STME) Clinic Programs supported			40,000.00				GES	DA

	in basic and secondary education											
	Provide life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change	Organize hygiene education in schools and communities	No. of hygiene education in schools and communities organized					40,000.00			Central Admin Dept	DA

Strengthen school management systems	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Support the activities of Dist. Oversight Committee. (DEOC)	Dist. Oversight Committee. (DEOC) Activities supported				20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		GES	DA
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning	Construction of CHPS Compounds	No. of CHPS Compounds constructed				400,000.00		320,000.00		GHS	DA

Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care										
	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as	Renovation of CHPS Compounds / Health Facilities	No. of CHPS Compounds/ Health Facilities renovated				250,000.00		100,000.00		GHS DA
	the bed-rock of the	Supply Medical Equipment	Medical Equipment Supplied				35,000.00				GHS DA

national primary health care strategy	to Tweapease CHPS Compound									
	Provision of Motor Bikes to CHPS Compound	5 motor bikes procured				90,000.00				
Improve productio n and distributio n mix of critical staff	Support National Immunizati on Program	National Immunization Program supported				20,000.00				GHS DA
	Expand and equip Additional Wards for	Construct Additional Wards for	Additional Wards for Health Centre constructed				100,000.00	50,000.00		GHS DA

	health facilities	New Govt. Hospital										
	Provide Maternal Waiting Homes	Maternal Waiting Homes constructed				60,000.00		20,000.00		Works Dept.	DA	
	Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy	Support Mental Health Care	Mental Health Care supported							GHS	DA	
Strengthen National Health Insurance	Construction of NHIS Office	NHIS Office constructed				10,000.00		10,000.00		GHS	DA	

	Scheme (NHIS)										
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme Intensify efforts for polio eradication Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance	Support District Response Initiative on Malaria Control Programs	District Response Initiative on Malaria Control Programs Supported				20,000.00		20,000.00		GHS DA

	ce and Response (IDRS) at all levels											
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/ST Is infections , especially among the vulnerabl e groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counsell ing and Testing (HTC) programm es Intensify behaviour al change strategies especially for high	Support HIV/AIDS Programs (MSHAP)	HIV/AIDS Programs (MSHAP) supported				87,000.00				Health Dept	DA

	risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes											
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Improve population management	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Provision of Adequate Family Planning Kits/Materials	Adequate Family Planning Kits/Materials provided				10,00.00		10,000.00		GHS	DA
Promote sustainable water resource development and	Harmonise and enforce legal and regulatory instrument	Support WATSAN and other Agencies in Potable	WATSAN and other Agencies in Potable Water Delivery supported				40,000.00		60,000.00		Works Dept.	DA

managem ent	s for strategic developm ent and use of water resources	Water Delivery										
	Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major	Protect forest reserves and water bodies	Forest reserves and water bodies protected				40,000.00				FSD	DA

	water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human.	Embark on tree planting	No. Trees Planted				20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		FSD	DA
Improve access to improved and reliable environm	Create space for private participati	Procure Septic Tank Emptier	No of Septic Tank Emptier procured				100,000.00		100,000.00		Central Admin. Dept.	DA
ental sanitation services	on in the provision of sanitation services	Provide for Fumigation and Sanitation	No of Fumigation and Sanitation exercise Carried out				1,312,000.00				Central Admin. Dept .	DA

Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan Provide public education on solid waste management	Clearing of Final Dump Sites	No. of Final Disposal Sites Cleared				240,000.00 .00				Central Admin. Dept.	DA
	Evacuation of Refuse	No. of Evacuation carried out				50,000.00	10,000.00	40,000.00		Central Admin. Dept.	DA
	Construction/maintenance of Toilet Facilities (KVIP/WC)	No. of Toilet Facilities constructed				250,000.00		200,000.00		Works Dept	DA
Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays	Gazetting of Bye laws	Bye-Laws Gazette					10,000.00			Central Admin. Dept.	DA

	Principle in waste management Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation											
Ensure effective child protection and family	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of	Support paupers, children and physically challenged	No. of paupers, children and physically challenged supported				75,000.00				Dept. of Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't	DA

welfare system	vulnerable children Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour										
	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention	Facilitate the expansion of School Feeding Program	No. of School Feeding Programs added					80,000.00		Central Admin. Dept.	DA

	in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant											
Promote economic empowerment of women	Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders	Support Girl-Child Education	No. of Girl-Child supported				30,000.00		30,000.00		Dept. of Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't.	DA

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 graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer	Facilitate LEAP program	LEAP program supported				40,000.00				Dept. of Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't.	DA
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	programm e											
Promote full participat ion of PWDs in social and economic developm ent of the country	Generate database on PWD	Register and Implement Persons with Disabilities	No. of PWDs registered				188,000.00				Dept. of Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't.	DA
	Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self	Persons with Disability sensitized on acquiring credit facilities	Amount of credit facilities acquired								.	
		Enforce the Disability Act, including improving	Disability Act enforced								Dept. of Social Welfare and	

		access to public buildings for the physically challenged								Comm. Dev't.	
		Supervise Community initiated project				38,000.00				Dept. of Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't.	
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Place job creation at the centre of national development agenda	Provision of Agro-based Industries for Palm Oil, Gari, Soap Making	No. of Agro-based Industries for Palm Oil, Gari, Rice and Soap Making			20,000.00	20,000.00	16,000.00		Dept of. Agric.	DA

	Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship	Rice and Soap Making Skill Training for the Youth in Income Generation Activities	provided									
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Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates	Construction of Dormitories for Women and Children and Dormitories for Women and Children	Dormitories for Women and Children constructed				100,000.00					Works Dept	DA
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Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities	Support Sports Development	Sports Development supported				20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		GES	DA
		Construction of community centers with computer laboratories	community centers with computer laboratories constructed					100,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
Thematic Area:												

Adopted Goal(s) : **ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems	Protect forest reserves and water bodies	No. of field visits to sites					40,000.00				FSD	DA
	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner	Monitor activities of illegal lumbering/ chainsaw activities	No. of field visits to sites					40,000.00				FSD	DA

Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure land restoration after mining operations	Monitor activities of Small Scale Mining Companies	No. of field visits to sites					20,000.00	20,000.00			FSD	DA
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire	Organize a training on fire prevention and management	No. of training on fire prevention and management organized					20,000.00				NADMO	DA
Promote proactive	Educate public and private	Organize Education	No. of Educatio					40,000.00				NADMO	DA

planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Programs on Natural and Man-Made Disasters	n Programs on Natural and Man-Made Disasters organized										
	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively.	Provide Disaster Relief Items	Disaster Relief Items provided					100,000.00	100,000.00			NADMO	DA
Improve efficiency	Provide bitumen surface for road	Improve upon road surface	Km of feeder					400,000.00	200,000.00	400,000.00		Works Dept.	DA

and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.	conditions (feeder roads)	roads surfaced										
		Construction of culverts, bridges and transport infrastructure	Culverts, bridges and transport infrastructure constructed					100,000.00		100,000.00		Works Dept.	DA
Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulation and standards for all road users	Strengthen security services	Security Services Strengthen					20,000.00	20,000.00			Ghana Police Service	DA

		facilitate the Extension of telecommunication service	telecommunication service extended					100,000.00				Works Dept.	DA
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Ensure Minor Repair/Maintenance of Office Machines	Minor Repair/Maintenance of Office Machines provided					70,000.00	40,000.00			Works Dept	DA
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated ,	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Prepare planning schemes/layouts for communities	planning schemes/layouts for communities prepared					20,000.00	20,000.00	5,000.00		PPD	DA

balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Organize site inspections throughout the year to control development	site inspections throughout the year to control development organized					20,000.00			PPD	DA
	Embark on street naming and property addressing system	street naming and property addressing system embarked on					40,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	PPD	DA

	Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning	Procure Stationary, Maps and Office Supplies	Stationary, Maps and Office Supplies procured					20,000.00	20,000.00		20,000.00	PPD	DA
	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	Organize Training on GIS	GIS Training organized					10,000.00				PPD	DA
Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality	Provide support for private sector involvement in	Improvement of staff accommodation (Ass. bungalows,	staff accommodation (Ass. bungalow					200,000.00		200,000.00		Works Dept.	DA

and affordable housing	the delivery of rental housing	Teachers, Police, Nurses quarters)	s, Teachers, Police, Nurses quarters) improved									
		Construction 10 No. Teachers quarters	10 No. Teachers quarters constructed				300,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00		GES	DA
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health	Purchase building materials for community initiated projects	building materials for community initiated projects				532,000.00	100,000.00			Works Dept.	DA

	facilities, low-cost housing Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas		purchase d									
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Thematic Area

Adopted Goal(s): GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Support Town and Area Councils in their Activities	Town and Area Councils in their Activities supported					10,000.00	10,000.00			Central Admin. Dept.	DA
	Strengthen local level capacity for	Build Capacity of	DA Staff, Assembl					100,000.00		100,000.00		Central	DA

participatory planning and budgeting	DA Staff, Assembly Members, Town and Area Council Members, etc.	y Members , Town and Area Council Members , etc. built							Admin Dept.	
	Organize Public Fora and Disseminate DMTDP and other Relevant Information to Stakeholders	No. of Public Fora and Dissemin ate Relevant Informati on to Stakehol ders				20,000.00	40,000.00		Central Admin. Dept.	DA
	Engage Consultants to	A Engage Consulta						154,296.00	Central	DA

		Train Staff of the Assembly and Assembly Members	nts to Train Staff of the Assembly and Assembly Members							Admin. Dept.	
	Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	Maintain and Repair of Official Vehicles, Tractor and Assembly Grader	Official Vehicle, Tractor and Assembly Grader maintained and repaired				110,000.00	100,000.00		Central Admin. Dept.	DA
		Procure Sanitary/Clea	Sanitary/ Cleaning				60,000.00	20,000.00		Central	DA

		ning Materials and equipment	Materials and equipment procured							Admin. Dept.	
		Renovation of Slaughter House				90,000.00				Works Dept.	DA
		Management of Solid and Liquid Waste				150,000.00				Central Admin. Dept	DA
		Form Disaster Volunteer Groups				15,000.00				NADMO	DA
		Screening of Food Vendors				30,000.00	30,000.00			Central Admin. Dept.	DA

		Procure 10 desk top computers and accessories and 2 photocopiers	10 Computers, Accessories, and 2 Photocopiers				25,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00		Central Admin. Dept.	DA
		Implement MPs Constituency Programs and Projects	MPs Constituency Programs and Projects supported				1,200,000.00				Central Admin. Dept.	DA
	Strengthen the implementation of development plans	Monitor and Evaluate programs and projects	Assembly projects and programs Monitore				200,000.00				Central Admin. Dept.	DA

			d and Evaluate d									
		Organize sensitization programs on the local radio stations and community information centers	Sensitizat ion programs on the local radio stations and communi ty informati on centers organized					24,000.00			Central Admin. Dept.	DA
		Report activities of	Quarterly and					15,000.00			Central	DA

		the Assembly through quarterly and annual progress reports	Annual Progress Reports prepared							Admin. Dept.	
		Prepare/Review District Medium Term Development Plan (2021-2018) and Annual Action Plans	DMTDP 2018-2021 reviewed			60,000.00	60,000.00			Central Admin. Dept.	DA
		Ensures Effective Implementation of DPCU Activities	Effective Implementation of DPCU			40,000.00				Central Admin. Dept.	DA

			Activities ensured								
		Organize Mass Educational Programs and Workshops	Mass Educational Programs and Workshops organized				12,000.00				SW&CD DA
		Organize Official Day Celebrations	No. of Official Day Celebrations organized				100,000.00	65,000.00			Central Admin. Dept. DA

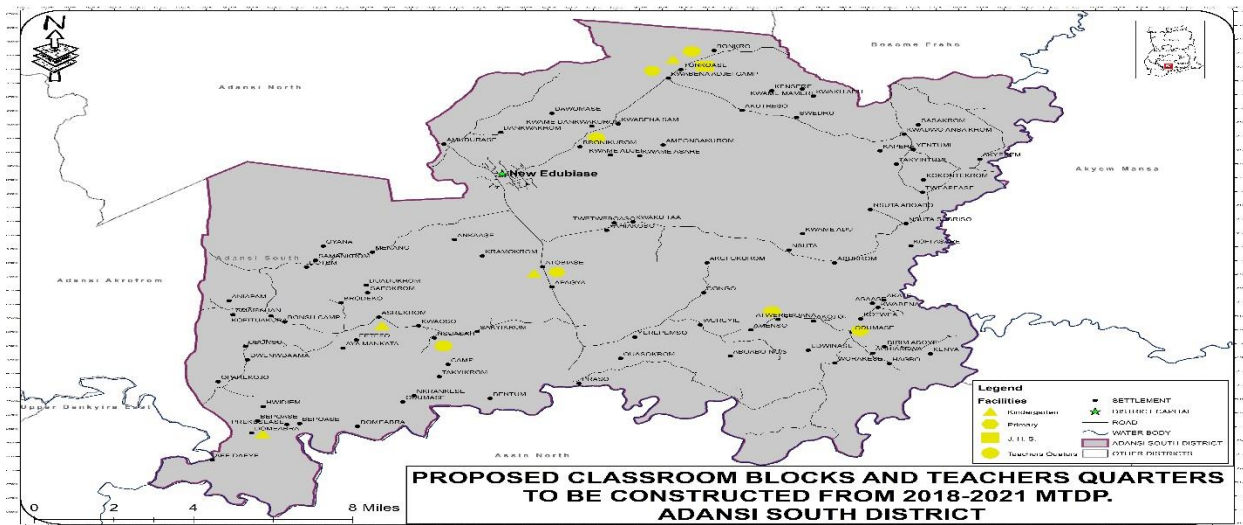
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	Construction of Police Posts and Depot	No. of Police Posts and Depot constructed					300,000.00				Ghana Police/Central Admin. Dept.	DA
		Renovation of District Magistrate Court	District Magistrate Court renovated							80,000,000		Works Dept.	DA
Enhance public safety		Provide Legal/Security Expenses of the Assembly	Legal/Security Expenses of the Assembly provided					60,000.00				Central Admin. Dept	DA

		Procure Insurance for Official Vehicles					20,000.00				Central Admin. Dept	DA
		Support Traditional Authorities- Allowance					40,000.00				Central Admin. Dept	DA
		Procure Officer Facilities and Furniture for the Assembly Offices every Year					60,000.00				Central Admin. Dept	DA

5.3 Maps of Desired Future:

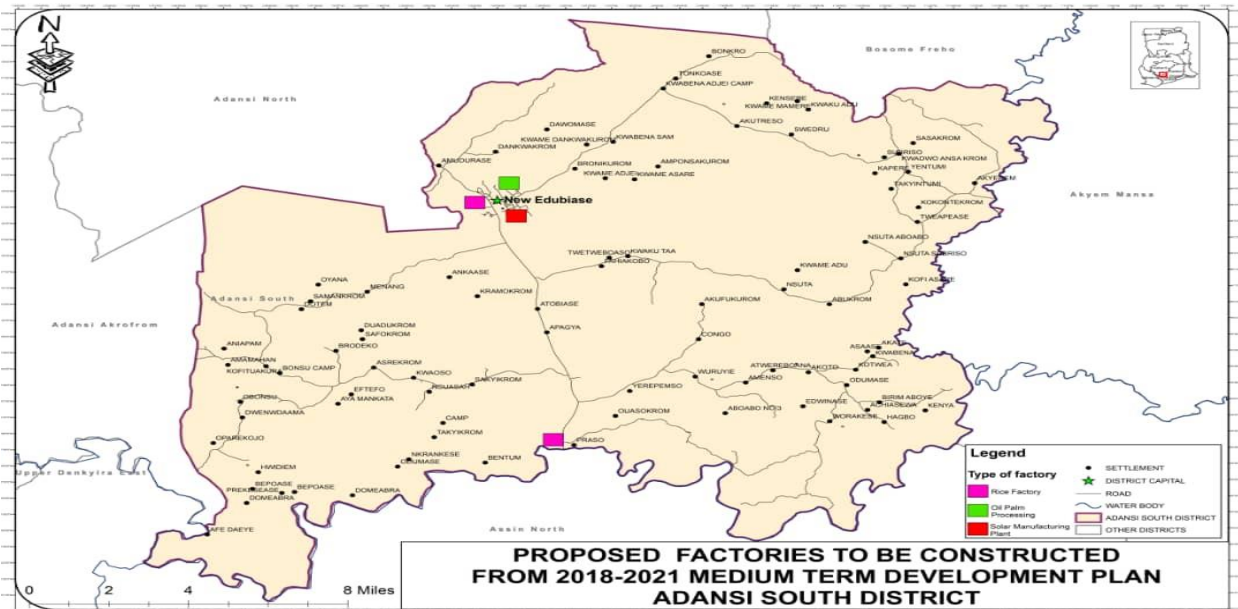
In relation to the broad projects/activities of the Programme of Action, the desired future state of the District is translated into maps as presented below:

Fig 5. 1 Proposed Classroom Blocks and Teachers Quarters to be constructed from 2018-2021 of the MTDP



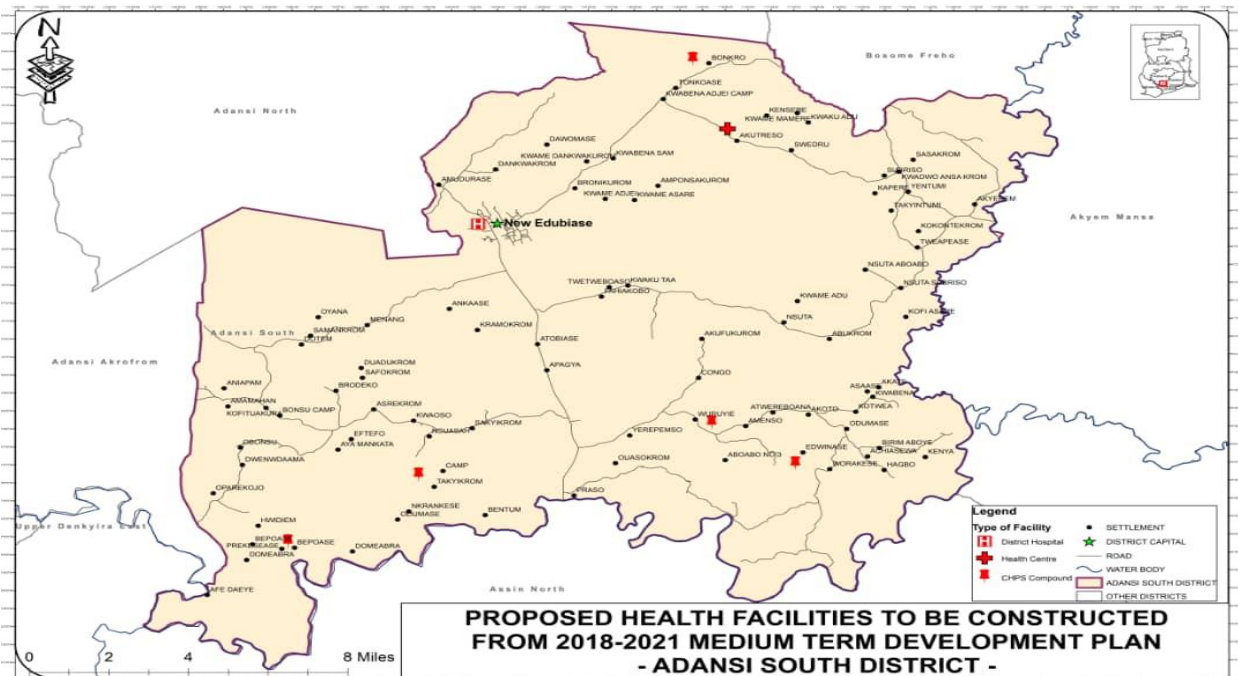
Source: DPCU, PPD, 2017

Fig. 5.2 Proposed Factories and Industries to be constructed from 2018-2021 of the MTD



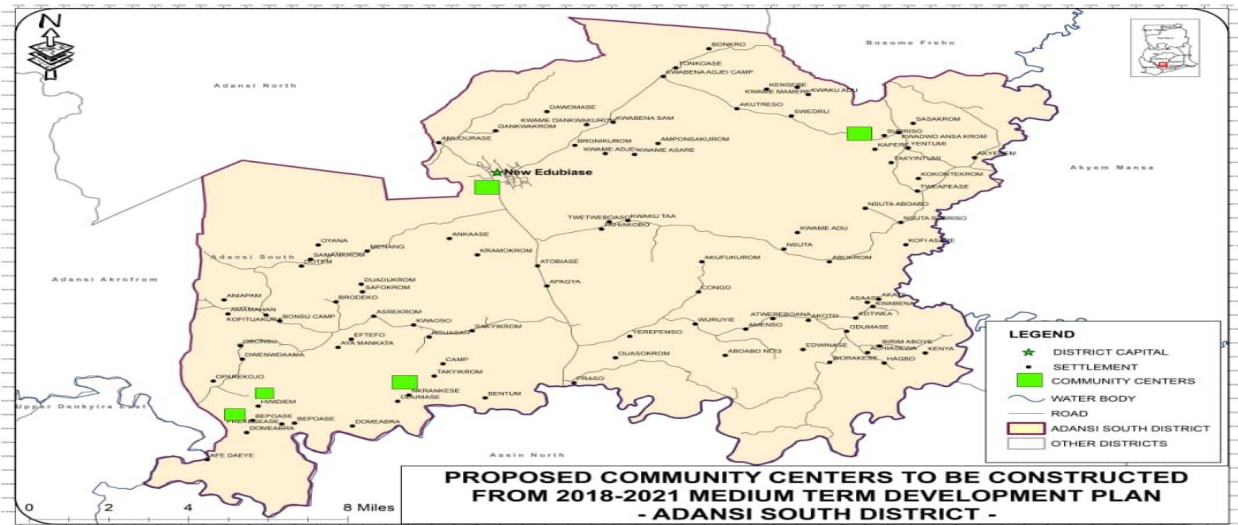
Source: DPCU, PPD, 2017

Fig 5.3 Proposed CHPS Compounds to be constructed from 2018-2021 of the MTD



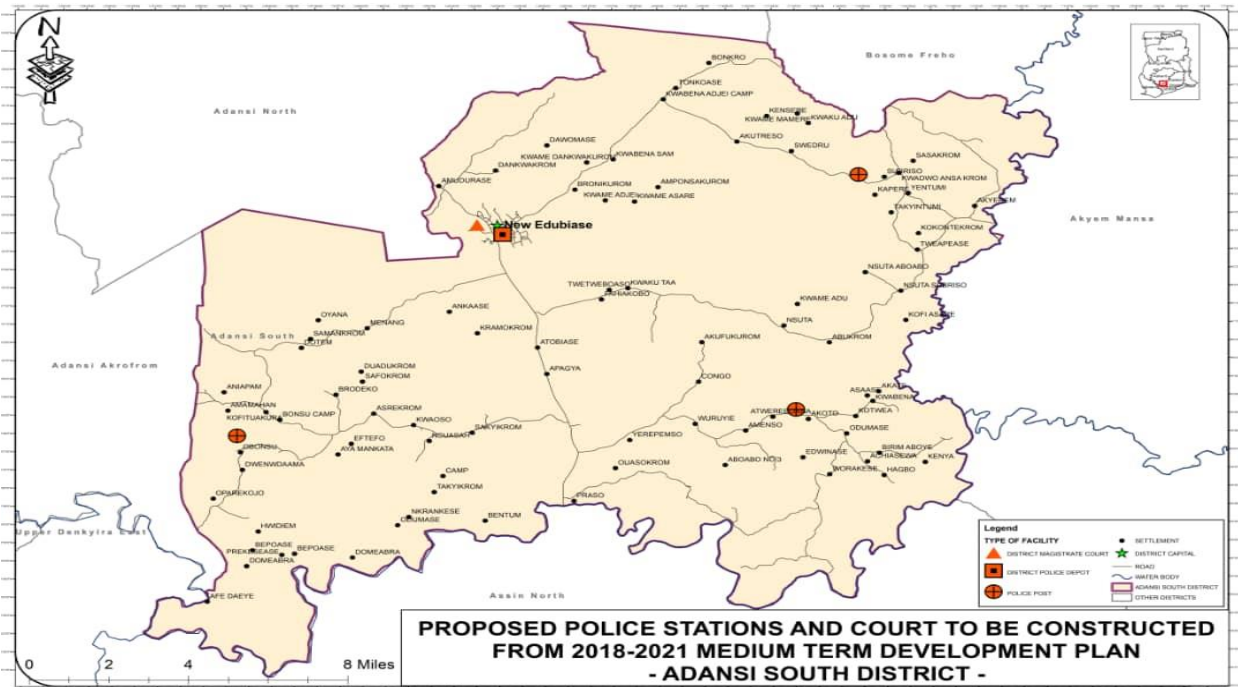
Source: DPCU, PPD, 2017

Fig 5.4 Proposed Community Centers to be constructed from 2018-2021 of the MTD



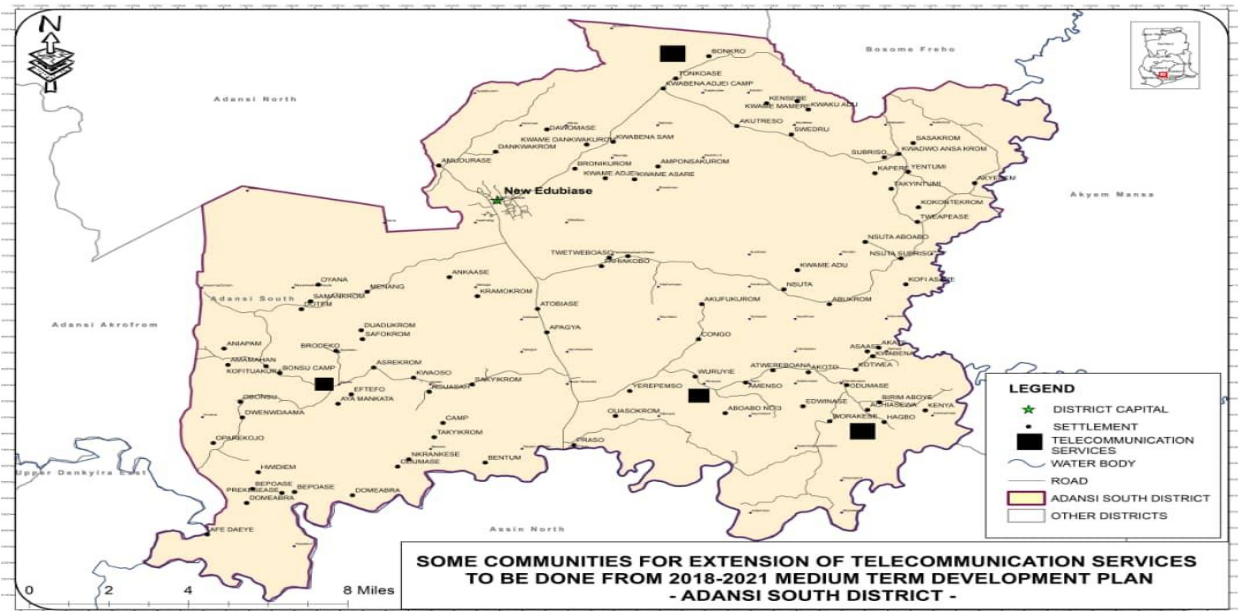
Source: DPCU, PPD, 2017

Fig 5.5 Proposed Police Stations and Depot to be constructed from 2018-2021 of the MTD



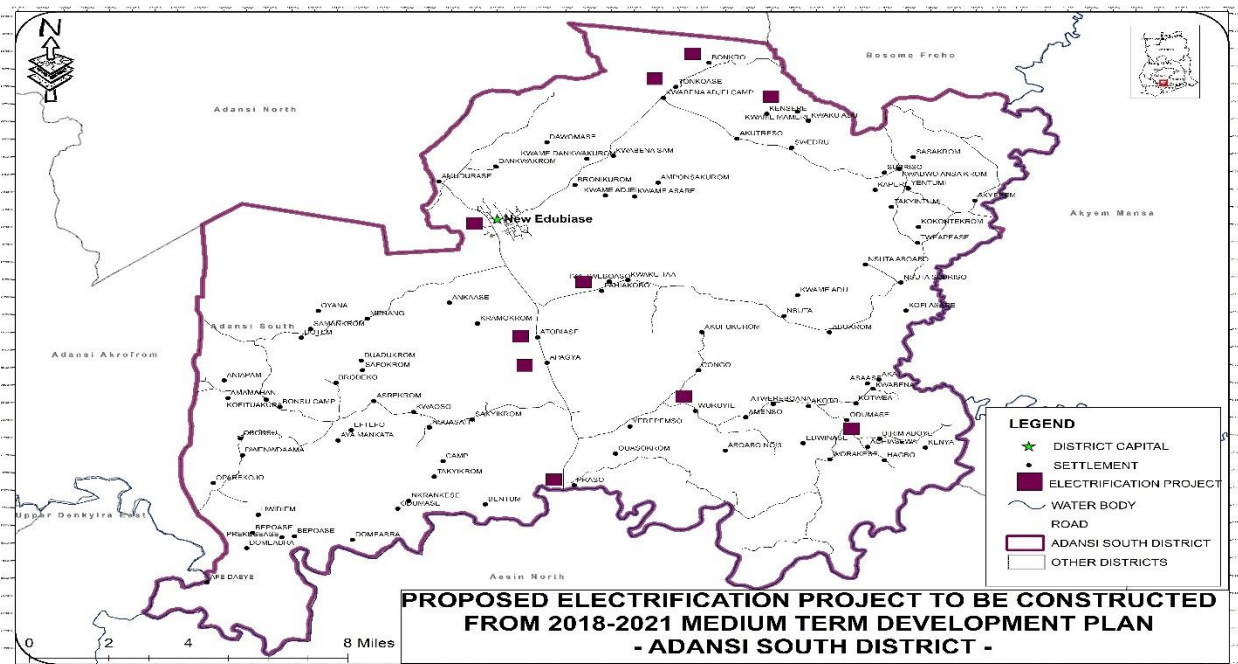
Source: DPCU, PPD, 2017

Fig 5.6 Proposed Telecommunication Extension Projects from 2018-2021 of the MTDP



Source: PPD, 2017

Figure 5.6 Proposed Electrification Extension Projects from 2018-2021 of the MTDP



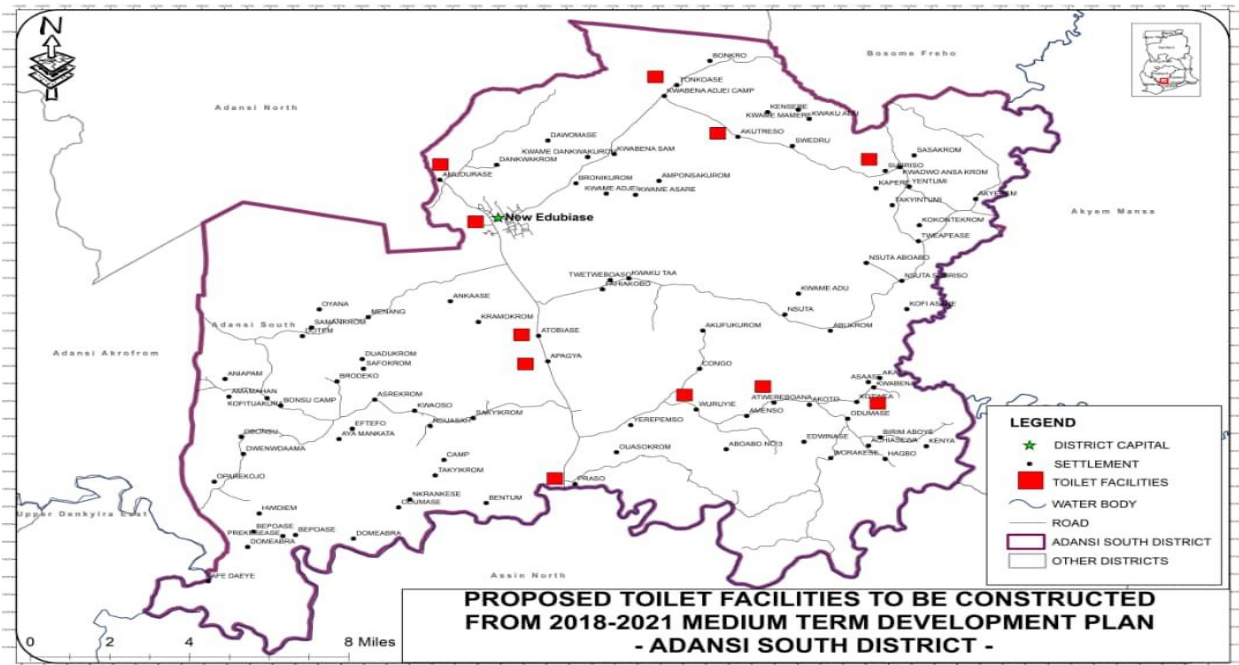
Source: PPD, 2017

Figure 5.7 Proposed Water Facility Projects from 2018-2021 of the MTDP



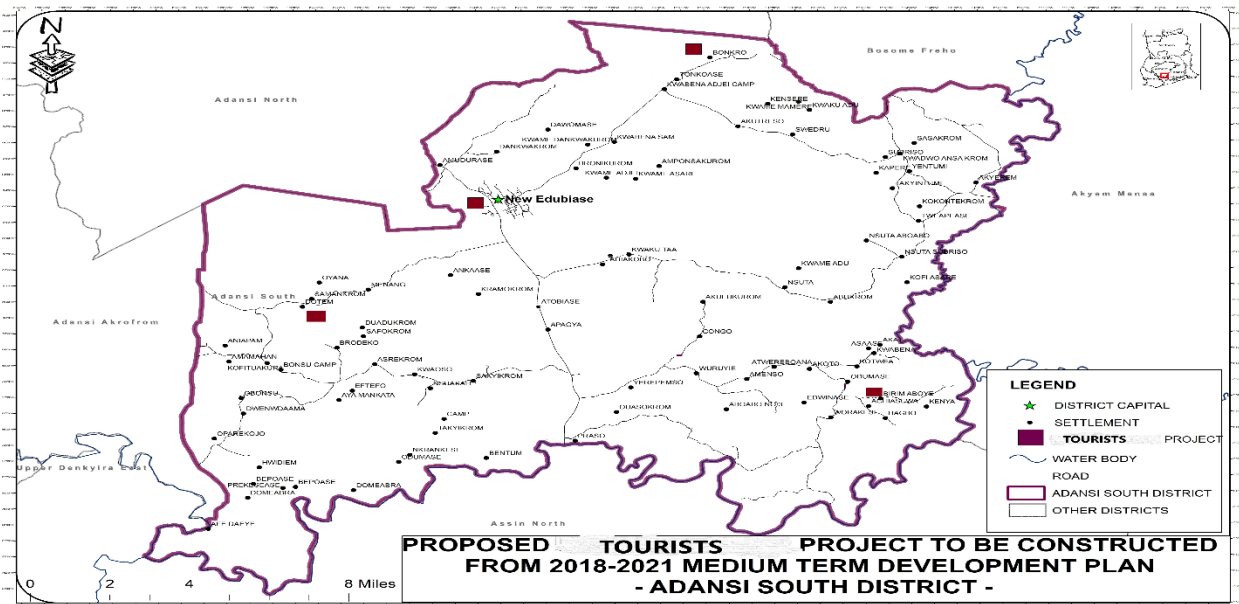
Source: PPD, 2017

Figure 5.8 Proposed Toilet Projects from 2018-2021 of the MTD



Source: PPD, 2017

Figure 5.9 Proposed Recreational/Tourist Development Sites from 2018-2021 of the MTD



Source: PPD, 2017

5.4 Indicative Financial Strategy

An Indicative Financial Plan deals with the means for mobilising and utilising financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP over the planned period. It shows the expenditure or total cost for the broad thematic area, the expected revenue from the various sources which includes Government of Ghana or Central Government Releases, Internally Generated Fund and Donor for the planned period.

It is estimated that a total amount of Fifteen Million, Four Hundred and Seventy-Three Thousand, Four Hundred and Ninety-Six Ghana Cedis GH¢15,473,496.00 could be used to finance the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan under Agenda for Change and Prosperity. An amount of GHC 3,190,200.00 would be spent on Economic Development, GHC 6,521,000.00 would be spent of Social Development, and GHC 3,607,000.00 would be spent on Environmental Infrastructure and Human Settlement, while GHC2,155,296.00 would be spent on Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability respectively. However, a total expected revenue amounted to Twenty Million, Five Hundred and Thirty- Five Thousand, Twenty-Six Ghana Cedis (GHC20,535,026.00). This indicates that when prudent revenue collection methods in place, all the PoA of the Assembly could be achieved within the plan period.

Revenue mobilization strategies are outlined and alternative course of action are specified. This is shown in Tables 5.4 and Table 5.5 below:

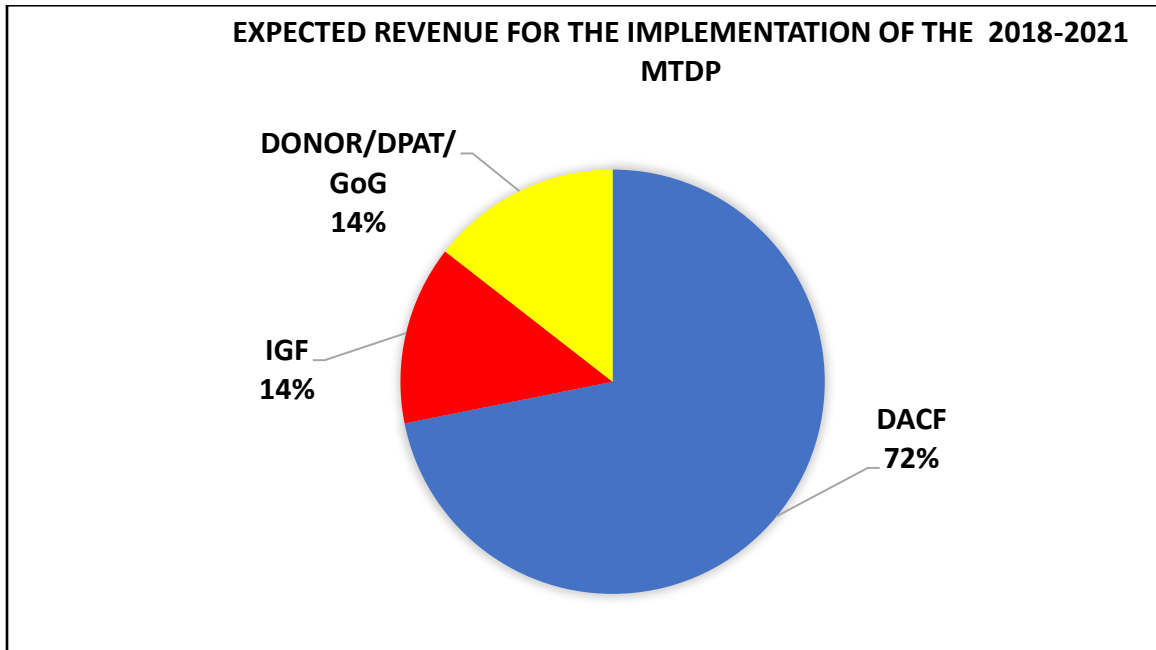
Table 5.4: Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue				Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		DACF	IGF	DONOR/D PAT/GoG	GAP		
Economic Development	3,190,200.00	3,042,015.02	578,890.48	612,839.64	(1,043,545.1 4)	Strengthen revenue collection system, Regular auditing of revenue collectors, Erect more revenue check points, Register all informal businesses and rate payers, Re-valuation of properties, Gazette Fee-Fixing Resolution	Proposal writing for sponsorship of projects
Social Development	6,521,000.00	6,218,099.17	1,183,294.09	1,252,689	(2,133,081.9 0)		
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	3,607,000.00	3,439,454.64	654,522.59	692,907.21	(1,179,884.4 3)		
Governance, Corruption and Public	2,155,296.00	2,055,182.37	391,097.84	414,033.86	(705,018.08)		

Accountability							
TOTALS	15,473,496.00	14,754,751.20	2,807,805.00	2,972,469.35	5,061,529.54887		

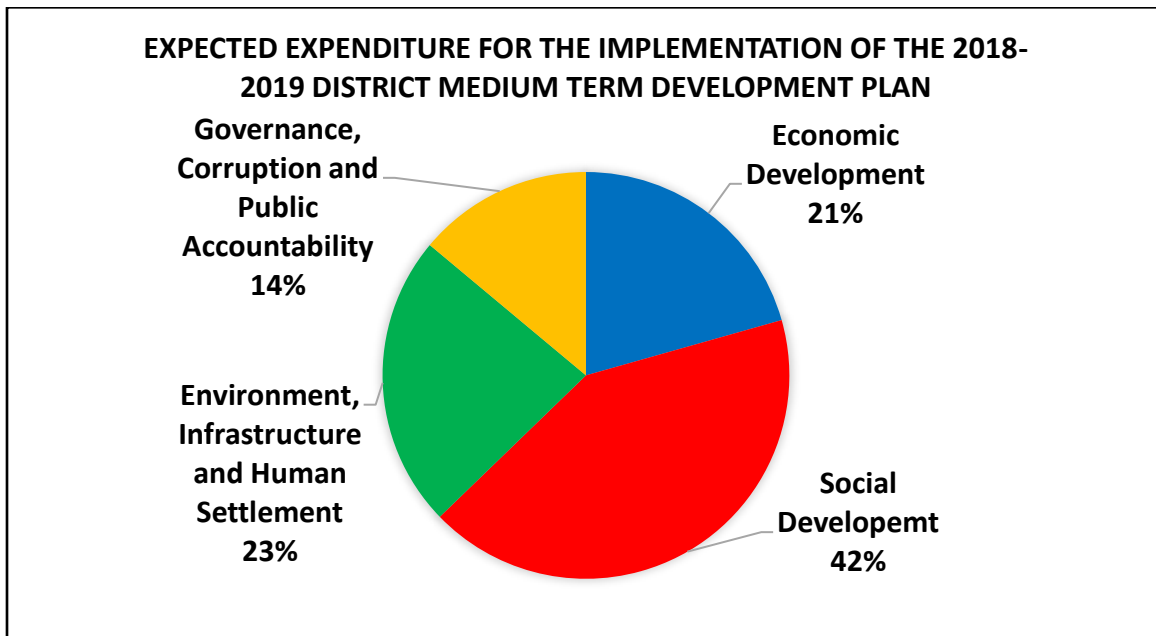
Source: DPCU, 2017

Fig 5.11 Expected Revenue for the Implementation of the 2018-2021 MTDP



Source: DPCU, 2017

Fig 5.12 Expected Expenditure for the Implementation of the 2018-2021 MTDP



Source: DPCU, 2017

It could be realized from Fig 5.6 that Social Development takes the chunk of the indicative budget constituting 42 percent of the budget followed by Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement which is 23 percent and Governance Corruption and Public Accountability 21 percent and Economic Development 14 percent respectively. However, DACF constitute the largest portion of the Revenue source of the Assembly taking about 72percent with IGF and Donor/DPAT/GoG all taking 14percent respectively. Cost of implementation of the Plan for the respective years has been indicated in the Table 5.4 below:

Table 5.5: Expected Cost of the Implementation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP

Year	Amount (GHC)
2018	3,481,536.60
2019	3,858,703.07
2020	3,868,374.00
2021	4,264,882.34
TOTAL COST	15,473,496.00

Source: DPCU, 2017

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 PREPARATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLANS OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

6.1. Annual Action Plan Developed as basis for the District Assembly Budget

The District Composite Program of Action (PoA) is phased out into Composite Annual Action Plans (CAAP) to be implemented by the Departments and Agencies of the District Assembly, in collaboration with NGOs, Private sector and the Communities. Implementation involves translating the plan into real actions to achieve the set objectives.

The DPCU would review the AAPs annually and identify relevant activities to be rolled-over where necessary from previous years as well as remove activities that would be no longer relevant. The reviewed AAP would form the basis for the Annual Budget for the District and as input into the Annual National Budget.

The CAAP would be phased into four years for implementation starting from 2018 to 2021. The 2018 AAP is shown below:

Table 6.1: 2018 Annual Action Plan

S/ N	Activity	Location	Output Indicators	Quarterly schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
				1	2	3	4	DACF	IGF	Donor/ GoG/ DDF/ DPAT	Lead	Collaborating
1	Re-valuation of property	District Wide	Number of properties valued	→				10,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
2	Prepare District Composite Budget	DA	District Composite Budget prepared	→				15,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
3	Create a data base on revenue items	District Wide	Data base on revenue items created	→					5,000.00		CA Dept.	DA
4	Procure value books and other logistics for revenue collection	DA	No. of value books and logistics procured	→					5,000.00		CA Dept.	DA

6	Establishment of revenue collection points	District Wide	No. of revenue check points established	→	30,000.00			Works Dept	DA
7	Supply and installation of accounting software	DA	No. of soft wares supplied and installed	→	15,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
8	Training of revenue collection and account staff	DA	No. of revenue collectors/ accounts staff trained	→	15,000.00		15,000.00	CA Dept.	DA
9	Construct market stalls/ stores	Adansi Praso, N/E Mkt. Wuruyie Junction	No. of market stalls constructed	→	150,000.00	50,000.00		Works Dept.	DA
10	Generate and produce market information	District Wide	Amount of market information generated	→	5,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
11	Organize training for farmers in accessing financial support	District Wide	No. of farmers trained	→	7,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA

12	Facilitate the supply of farm inputs and credit facilities	District Wide	No. of farmers supplied with farm inputs and credit facilities	→	1,200.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA
13	Facilitate cocoa spraying programme	District Wide	No. of farms sprayed	→	10,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA
14	Provide extension services of crops and livestock	District Wide	No. of farmers with access to extension services for crops/ livestock	→	2,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA
15	Conduct disease surveillance	District Wide	No. of surveillance conducted	→		4,000.00		Dept. of Agric.	DA
16	Organize training for AEAs	District Wide	No. of AEAs trained	→		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric.	DA
17	Provide extension delivery	District Wide	No. of farmers with access to extension service	→		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric.	DA

18	Provide vaccination for livestock		No. of vaccinations done					5,000.00		Dept. of Agric.	DA
19	Support District Rice Extension Plan and other donor programs and projects	District Wide	No. of activities supported					20,000.00		Dept. of Agric.	DA
20	Support the Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana Program		Amount of funds disbursed on program						1000,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	DA
21	Establishment of 48 demonstrations and field days	District Wide	No. of demonstrations and field days organized					10,000.00		Dept. of Agric.	DA
22	Protect forest reserves and water bodies	District Wide	Coverage of forest reserves and water bodies					10,000.00		FSD	DA
23	Embark on tree planting	District Wide	No. of trees planted					10,000.00		FSD	DA
24	Monitor activities of illegal lumbering/ chainsaw activities	District Wide	No. of field visits to sites					10,000.00		FSD	DA

25	Monitor activities of small scale mining companies	District Wide	No. of field visits to sites					10,000.00			CA Dept	DA
26	Improvement of staff accommodation (DCD/DFO Residency)	District Wide	No. of accommodation constructed					100,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
27	Construction of Police Post 3	Obonsu,						30,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
28	Renovation of Agric quarters	Takyikrom Akutreso	Agric. quarters renovated					100,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
29	Improve upon road surface conditions (feeder roads)	District Wide	Kilometres of road improved					200,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
30	Construction of culverts, bridges and transport infrastructure	New Edubiase - Danwomasi Road	Culverts, bridges and transport infrastructure constructed					100,000.00			Works Dept.	DA

31	Facilitate the extension of telecommunication services	District Wide	No. of communities covered	→	20,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
32	Organize a training on fire prevention and management	District Wide	No. of training organized	→	5,000.00			NAD MO	DA/ GNFS
33	Construct 1 No. teachers quarters	Tonkoase 1	1 No. teachers quarters constructed	→	50,000.00		50,000.00	GES	DA
34	Construction of Dormitories for Women and Children	Akrofuom	Dormitories for women and children constructed	→			100,000.00	MP	DA
35	Renovation of Assembly guest house	New Edubiase	Assembly guest house renovated	→	70,000.00			Works Dept	DA
36	Prepare planning schemes/ layouts for communities	District Wide	No. of planning schemes / layouts prepared	→	10,000.00			PPD	DA
37	Embark on street naming and property addressing system	District Wide	No. of streets/ properties named	→	35,000.00			PPD	DA
38	Organize site inspections throughout the year to control development	District Wide	No. of site inspections organized	→		5,000.00		PPD	DA

39	Service and repair No. computers and accessories, photocopier and intercom annually	DA	No. of computers / accessories, etc. serviced					30,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
40	Support One-District-One-Factory initiative	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed on activities					50,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA
41	Provision of agro-based industries for palm oil, gari, rice and cocoa processing	District Wide	No. of agro-based industries constructed					10,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA
42	Support planting for food and jobs programme	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed on programme					10,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA
43	Skill training for the youth in income generation activities	District Wide	No. of youth trained					10,000.00			SW& CD	DA
44	Organize education programs on natural and man-made disasters	District Wide	No. of programmes organized					10,000.00			NAD MO	DA

45	Construct CHPS Compound	Tweapease, Menang	CHPS Compound constructed					150,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
46	Renovation of CHPS Compounds/ health facilities	District Wide	CHPS Compounds and Health facilities renovated					100,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
47	Support HIV/AIDS programs (MSHAP)	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for HIV/AIDS programs					20,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
48	Support District response initiative on malaria control programs	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for malaria control program					10,000.00			GHS	DA
49	Support mental health care	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for mental health care					10,000.00			GHS	DA
50	Support family planning program	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for family planning					5,000.00			GHS	DA
51	Provide maternal waiting homes	District Wide	No. of maternal waiting homes provided					20,000.00			GHS	DA

52	Infrastructure development / up grading of New Edubiase Hospital	New Edubiase	No. of additional infrastructure provided	→	75,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
53	Support national immunization program	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed	→	5,000.00			GHS	DA
54	Provision of motor bike for CHPS Compounds and Health Centers	CHPS Compounds, Health Centers	No. of motorbikes provided	→	45,000.00			GHS	DA
55	Organize hygiene education in schools and communities	District Wide	No. of participant in schools and communities visited	→		5,000.00		GHS	DA
56	Construction of classroom Blocks	New Edubiase, Kapre, Yaw Owusukrom, Atwereboan a Kotwea	10 No. classroom blocks constructed	→	250,000.00		250,000.00	Works Dept.	DA

57	Enhance Ghana School Feeding Program	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed to beneficiary schools	→	20,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
58	Supply of dual desk furniture for schools in the area	District Wide	No. of dual desk supplied	→	50,000.00			GES	DA
59	Provision of additional infrastructure at New Edubiase Senior High School	New Edubiase and Akrofuom SHS	No. of additional infrastructure constructed	→			100,000.00	Works Dept.	DA
60	Support girl-child education	District Wide	No. of girl-child supported	→	10,000.00			GES	DA
61	Support the activities of District Oversight Committee (DEOC)	District Wide	No. of DEOC activities supported	→	10,000.00			GES	DA
62	Support Science, Technology, Mathematics, Education (STME) clinic	District Wide	No. of students supported in STME	→	10,000.00			GES	DA
63	Support sports development	District Wide	No. of sports activities supported	→	10,000.00			GES	DA

64	Education fund disbursed to needy students	District Wide	No. of students supported	→	25,000.00			CA Dept	DA
65	Rehabilitation of 1 No. Schools	Wuruyie	1 No. schools renovated	→	100,000.00			GES	DA
66	Provide for fumigation and sanitation	District Wide	Area fumigated and sanitized	→	328,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
67	Clearing of final dump sites	District Wide	Number of dump sites cleared	→	60,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
68	Organize training on GIS	District Wide	No. of participants trained	→	10,000.00				DA
69	Provide disaster relief items	District Wide	No. of relief items distributed	→	50,000.00			NAD MO	DA
70	Form Disaster Volunteer Groups	District Wide	No. of groups formed	→	5,000.00			NAD MO	DA
71	Build capacity of staff, assembly members, town and area council members, etc.	District Wide	No. of participants trained	→			50,000.00	CA Dept.	DA

72	Maintain and repair official vehicle and Assembly grader	DA	Amount of funds disbursed in maintaining official vehicles and grader	→	70,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
73	Organize public fora and disseminate relevant information to stakeholders	District Wide	No. of public fora organized	→	15,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
74	Monitor and Evaluate projects	District Wide	No. of projects monitored/evaluated	→	50,000.00			DPCU	DA
75	Procure sanitary/cleaning materials, logistics and equipment, office supplies etc	DA	Amount of funds disbursed in the procurement	→	20,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
76	Procure insurance for official vehicles	DA	No. of vehicles insured	→		10,000.00		CA Dept.	DA
77	Purchase building materials for community initiated projects	DA	Quantity of building materials purchased	→	158,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
78	Procure street light bulbs for distribution	DA	No. of street light bulbs procured	→	60,000.00			CA Dept.	DA

79	Review District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) and Annual Action Plans	DA	DMTD Reviewed					40,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
80	Ensures effective implementation of DPCU activities	DA	No. of DPCU activities implemented					10,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
81	Organize Official Day Celebrations	DA	Amount of funds disbursed					55,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
82	Organize DISEC Meetings	DA	No. of DISEC meetings organized					10,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
83	Support Town and Area Council in their activities	District Wide	No. of Town and Area Council activities supported					3,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
84	Support paupers, children and physically challenged	District Wide	No. of paupers, children and physically challenged persons supported					2,000.00			SW& CD	DA






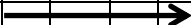
85	Organize mass educational programs and workshops	District Wide	No. of participants at mass educational programs/ workshops	→	3,000.00			SW& CD	DA
86	Register Persons With Disabilities(PWDs) and Implement Disability Fund	District Wide	No. of persons registered as PWDs	→	47,000.00			SW& CD	DA
87	Undertake activities on LEAP program	District Wide	No. of activities undertaken on LEAP	→	10,000.00			SW& CD	DA
88	Supervise community initiated projects	District Wide	No. of projects supervised	→	12,000.00			SW & CD	DA
89	Publish Assembly activities and gazette by-laws	DA	No. of activities published and by-laws gazetted	→	2,500.00			CA Dept.	DA
91	Ensure minor repair/ maintenance of office machines and furniture	DA	Amount of funds disbursed to repair and maintain office machines/ furniture	→	10,000.00	5,000.00		CA Dept	DA
92	Procure office facilities and furniture for the Assembly office every year	DA	No. of furniture and facilities procured	→	20,000.00			CA Dept	DA

93	Engage consultants to train relevant staff of the Assembly and Assembly members	DA	No. of staff and Assembly members trained	→				51,432.00	CA Dept	DA
94	Screening of food vendors	District Wide	No. of food vendors screened	→	15,000.00				CA Dept.	DA
95	Implement MPs constituency programmes and projects annually	District Wide	No. of programmes implemented	→	300,000.00				MP	DA
96	Support Traditional Authorities Allowance	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed to TA	→		10,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
98	Provide legal/security expenses of the Assembly	DA	Amount of funds disbursed for legal/ security expenses	→	15,000.00				CA Dept.	DA
99	Maintain adequate security in the District annually	District Wide	No. of activities undertaken to maintain security	→	15,000.00				CA Dept.	DA
100	Provision of potable water	District Wide	No. of people with access to potable water	→	25,000.00				CA Dept.	DA

10 1	Construction of public toilets(KVIP/WC)	New Edubiase	Public toilets constructed in New Edubiase and Akrofuom market					150,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
10 2	Organize sensitization programs on the local radio stations and community information centers	DA	Organize sensitization programs on the local radio stations and community information centers organized							6,000.00	CA Dept.	DA
10 3	Report activities of the Assembly through quarterly and annual progress reports	DA	quarterly and annual progress reports prepared and submitted							5,000.00		

Table 6.2: 2019 Annual Action Plan

S/ N	Activity	Location	Output Indicators	Quarterly schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
				1	2	3	4	DACF	IGF	Donor/DF/DPA/T	Lead	Collaborating
1	Re-valuation of property	District Wide	Number of properties valued	→				50,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
2	Prepare District Composite Budget	DA	District Composite Budget prepared	→					15,000.00		CA Dept.	DA
3	Create a data base on revenue items	District Wide	Data base on revenue items created	→					5,000.00		CA Dept.	DA
4	Procure value books and other logistics for revenue collection	DA	No. of value books and logistics procured	→					5,000.00		CA Dept.	DA
5	Supply and installation of accounting software	DA	No. of soft wares supplied and installed	→				10,000.00			CA Dept.	DA

6	Training of revenue collection and account staff	DA	No. of revenue collectors/ accounts staff trained		15,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
7	Construct market stalls/ stores	New Edubiase, Adansi Praso, Wuruyie Jnt	No. of market stalls constructed		170,000.00		213,000.00	Works Dept.	DA
8	Generate and produce market information	District Wide	Amount of market information generated				5,000.00	CA Dept.	DA
9	Organize training for farmers in accessing financial support	District Wide	No. of farmers trained				7,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	DA
10	Planting for Food and Jobs - Facilitate the supply of farm inputs and credit facilities	District Wide	No. of farmers supplied with farm inputs and credit facilities		30,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA
11	Facilitate cocoa spraying programme	District Wide	No. of farms sprayed				10,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	DA

12	Provide extension services of crops and livestock	District Wide	No. of farmers with access to extension services for crops/ livestock	→	20,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA
13	Organize training for AEAs	District Wide	No. of AEAs trained	→		1,000.00		Dept. of Agric.	DA
14	Provide Rice extension Plan	District Wide	No. of farmers with access to extension service	→	20,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA
15	Organize Farmers Day Annually	Kotwea	1 No Farmers Day Organised	→	35,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA
16	Facilitate 1 D I F	New Edubiase	2 No. factories established	→	30,000.000			Dept. of Agric.	DA
17	Nursing of Cocoa Seedlings for Cocoa Farmers	New Edubiase			30,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA
18	Provide vaccination for livestock		No. of vaccinations done	→			2,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	DA
19	Support the Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana Program		Amount of funds disbursed on program	→			132,806.96	Dept. of Agric.	DA

20	Protect forest reserves and water bodies	District Wide	Coverage of forest reserves and water bodies	→	10,000.00			FSD	DA
21	Embark on tree planting	District Wide	No. of trees planted	→	10,000.00			FSD	DA
22	Monitor activities of illegal lumbering/ chainsaw activities	District Wide	No. of field visits to sites	→	10,000.00			FSD	DA
23	Monitor activities of small scale mining companies	District Wide	No. of field visits to sites	→	10,000.00			CA Dept	DA
24	Improvement of staff accommodation (DBA /DWE Residency	District Wide	No. of accommodation constructed	→	100,000.00			Works Dept	DA
25	Construction of Police Post	Obonsu,	I No Police Post Completed	→	100,000.00			Works Dept	DA
26	Improve upon road surface conditions (feeder roads)	District Wide	40 Kilometres of road improved	→	300,000.00			Works Dept	DA
27	Facilitate the extension of telecommunication services	Wuruyie Obonsu	No. of communities covered	→	5,000.00		5,000.00	CA Dept	DA

28	Organize a training on fire prevention and management	District Wide	No. of training organized	→	5,000.00			NADMO	DA/ GNFS
29	Construct 1 No. teachers quarters	Subin Camp	1 No. teachers quarters constructed	→	100,000.00			GES	DA
30	Renovation of Assembly guest house	New Edubiase	Assembly guest house renovated	→	90,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
31	Prepare planning schemes/ layouts for communities	District Wide	No. of planning schemes / layouts prepared	→			5,000.00	PPD	DA
32	Embark on street naming and property addressing system	District Wide	No. of streets/ properties named	→	40,000.00			PPD	DA
33	Organize site inspections throughout the year to control development	District Wide	No. of site inspections organized	→		5,000.00		Works Dept	DA
34	Acquisition of Land for the Construction of Warehouse	DA	5 Plot of lands acquired	→	100,000.00			CA Dept.	DA

35	Skill training for the youth in income generation activities	District Wide	No. of youth trained					20,000.00			SW& CD	DA
36	Organize education programs on natural and man-made disasters	District Wide	No. of programmes organized					10,000.00			NADMO	DA
37	Donation of Relief Items	NADMO	Number of relief items donated					50,000.00			NADMO	DA
38	Construct CHPS Compound	Menang	CHPS Compound constructed					170,000.00			GHS	DA
39	Provide Medical Equipment and Furnishing CHPS Compound	Tweapease	CHPS Compounds Equipped					35,000.00			GHS	DA
40	Support HIV/AIDS programs (MSHAP)	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for HIV/AIDS programs					17,000.00			CA Dept./ GHS	DA

41	Support District response initiative on malaria control programs	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for malaria control program	→	10,000.00			GHS	DA
42	Support mental health care	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for mental health care	→	10,000.00			GHS	DA
43	Support family planning program	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for family planning	→	5,000.00			GHS	DA
44	Provide maternal waiting homes	District Wide	No. of maternal waiting homes provided	→	20,000.00			GHS	DA
45	Support national immunization program	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed	→	5,000.00			GHS	DA
46	Organize hygiene education in schools and communities	District Wide	No. of participant in schools and communities visited	→		5,000.00		GHS	DA
47	Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom Blocks	Atwereboan a	1 No. classroom blocks constructed	→	230,000.00			GES	DA

48	Construction of 1 No Pavilion	Atobiase	1 No Pavilion constructed	→	90,000.00			GES	DA
49	Rehabilitation of 3 No Classroom Block	Wuruyie, Atobiase and Apagya	3 No Classroom block renovated	→	193,000.00			GES	DA
50	Enhance Ghana School Feeding Program	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed to beneficiary schools	→			20,000.00	CA Dept/ GES	DA
51	Supply of dual desk furniture for schools in the area	District Wide	No. of dual desk supplied	→	50,000.00			GES	DA
52	Support girl-child education	District Wide	No. of girl-child supported	→	10,000.00			GES	DA
53	Support the activities of District Oversight Committee (DEOC)	District Wide	No. of DEOC activities supported	→	10,000.00			GES	DA

54	Support Science, Technology, Mathematics, Education (STME) clinic	District Wide	No. of students supported in STME	→	10,000.00			GES	DA
55	Support sports development, recreation and culture	District Wide	No. of sports activities supported	→	10,000.00			GES	DA
56	Education fund disbursed to needy students	District Wide	No. of students supported	→	25,000.00			GES	DA
57	Provide for fumigation and sanitation	District Wide	Area fumigated and sanitized	→	328,000.00			CA Dept	DA
58	Clearing of final dump sites	District Wide	Number of dump sites cleared	→	60,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
59	Renovation of Slaughter House	New Edubiase	1 No Slaughter House renovated at	→	90,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
60	Management of Solid and Liquid Waste	District Wide		→	150,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
61	Form Disaster Volunteer Groups	District Wide	No. of groups formed	→	5,000.00			NADMO	DA

62	Build capacity of staff, assembly members, town and area council members, etc.	District Wide	No. of participants trained	→			50,000.00	CA Dept.	DA
63	Maintain and repair official vehicle and Assembly grader	DA	Amount of funds disbursed in maintaining official vehicles and grader	→	70,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
64	Organize public fora and disseminate relevant information to stakeholders	District Wide	No. of public fora organized	→	15,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
65	Monitor and Evaluate projects	District Wide	No. of projects monitored/evaluated	→	50,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
67	Procure sanitary/cleaning materials, logistics and equipment, office supplies etc	DA	Amount of funds disbursed in the procurement	→	20,000.00			CA Dept.	DA

68	Purchase building materials for community initiated projects	DA	Quantity of building materials purchased	→	158,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
69	Procure street light bulbs for distribution	DA	No. of street light bulbs procured	→	60,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
70	Review District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) and Annual Action Plans	DA	DMTDP Reviewed	→	40,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
71	Ensures effective implementation of DPCU activities	DA	No. of DPCU activities implemented	→	10,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
72	Organize Official Day Celebrations	DA	Amount of funds disbursed	→	55,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
73	Organize DISEC Meetings	DA	No. of DISEC meetings organized	→	10,000.00			CA Dept.	DA

74	Support Town and Area Council in their activities	District Wide	No. of Town and Area Council activities supported					3,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
75	Support paupers, children and physically challenged	District Wide	No. of paupers, children and physically challenged persons supported					2,000.00			SW&CD	DA
76	Organize mass educational programs and workshops	District Wide	No. or participants at mass educational programs/ workshops					3,000.00			SW&CD	DA
77	Register Persons With Disabilities(PWDs) and Implement Disability Fund	District Wide	No. of persons registered as PWDs					47,000.00			SW&CD	DA
78	Undertake activities on LEAP program	District Wide	No. of activities undertaken on LEAP					10,000.00			SW&CD	DA
79	Supervise community initiated projects	District Wide	No. of projects supervised					12,000.00			Works	DA
80	Publish Assembly activities and gazette by-laws	DA	No. of activities published and by-laws gazetted					2,500.00			CA Dept.	DA

81	Ensure minor repair/maintenance of office machines and furniture	DA	Amount of funds disbursed to repair and maintain office machines/furniture	→	10,000.00	5,000.00		CA Dept.	DA
82	Purchase adequate stationary/maps for office use annually	DA	Quantity of stationary/maps purchased	→		50,000.00		CA Dept.	DA
83	Procure office facilities and furniture for the Assembly office every year	DA	No. of furniture and facilities procured	→	20,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
84	Engage consultants to train relevant staff of the Assembly and Assembly members	DA	No. of staff and Assembly members trained	→			51,432.00	CA Dept.	DA
85	Screening of food vendors	District Wide	No. of food vendors screened	→	15,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
86	Implement MPs constituency programmes and projects annually	District Wide	No. of programmes implemented	→	300,000.00			MP	DA

87	Support Traditional Authorities Allowance	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed to TA	→		10,000.00		CA Dept.	DA
88	Provide legal/security expenses of the Assembly	DA	Amount of funds disbursed for legal/security expenses	→	15,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
89	Maintain adequate security in the District annually	District Wide	No. of activities undertaken to maintain security	→	15,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
90	Provision of potable water	District Wide	No. of people with access to potable water	→	25,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
91	Construction of public toilets(KVIP/WC)	Atobiase Apagya	Public toilets constructed in New Edubiase and Akrofuom market	→			150,000.00	CA Dept.	DA
92	Organize sensitization programs on the local radio stations and community information centers	DA	Organize sensitization programs on the local radio stations and community information centers organized	→			6,000.00	CA Dept.	DA

93	Report activities of the Assembly through quarterly and annual progress reports	DA	quarterly and annual progress reports prepared and submitted				→			5,000.00		
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Table 6.3: 2020 Annual Action Plan

S/N	Activity	Location	Output Indicators	1	2	3	4	DACF	IGF	Donor/ DDF/D PAT	Lead	Collaborating
1.	Prepare District Composite Budget	DA	District Composite Budget prepared	—————→				10,000.00	5,000.00		CA Dept.	DA
2.	Create a data base on revenue items	District Wide	Data base on revenue items created	—————→					5,000.00		CA Dept.	DA
3.	Procure value books and other logistics for revenue collection	DA	No. of value books and logistics procured	—————→					5,000.00		CA Dept.	DA
4.	Construct market stalls/ stores	Atobiase	No. of market stalls constructed	—————→				100,000.00	50,000.00		Works Dept.	DA

5.	Generate and produce market information	District Wide	Amount of market information generated	→	5,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
6.	Organize training for farmers in accessing financial support	District Wide	No. of farmers trained	→	7,000.00			Dept. of Agric	DA
7.	Facilitate the supply of farm inputs and credit facilities	District Wide	No. of farmers supplied with farm inputs and credit facilities	→	1,200.00			Dept. of Agric	DA
8.	Facilitate cocoa spraying programme	District Wide	No. of farms sprayed	→	10,000.00			Dept. of Agric	DA
9.	Provide extension services of crops and livestock	District Wide	No. of farmers with access to extension services for crops/ livestock	→	2,000.00			Dept. of Agric	DA
10.	Conduct disease surveillance	District Wide	No. of surveillance conducted	→		4,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
11.	Organize training for AEAs	District Wide	No. of AEAs trained	→		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

12.	Provide extension delivery	District Wide	No. of farmers with access to extension service	→		5,000.00		Agric	DA
13.	Provide vaccination for livestock		No. of vaccinations done	→		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
14.	Support District Rice Extension Plan and other donor programs and projects	District Wide	No. of activities supported	→	20,000.00			Dept. of Agric	DA
15.	Support the Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana Program		Amount of funds disbursed on program	→			100,000.00	Dept. of Agric	DA
16.	Establishment of 48 demonstrations and field days	District Wide	No. of demonstrations and field days organized	→	10,000.00			Dept. of Agric	DA
17.	Protect forest reserves and water bodies	District Wide	Coverage of forest reserves and water bodies	→	10,000.00			FSD	DA
18.	Embark on tree planting	District Wide	No. of trees planted	→	10,000.00			FSD	DA
19.	Monitor activities of illegal lumbering/ chainsaw activities	District Wide	No. of field visits to sites	→	10,000.00			FSD	DA

20.	Monitor activities of small scale mining companies	District Wide	No. of field visits to sites	→	5000.00	5,000.00		CA Dept	DA
21.	Improvement of staff accommodation (DCD/DFO/DPO Bungalows)	New Edubiase	No. of accommodation constructed	→	80,000.00	20,000.00		Works Dept.	DA
22.	Construction of Police Post 3	Atwereboana , Subriso		→	100,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
23.	Construction of District Magistrate Court	New Edubiase	No. Courts Constructed	→	150,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
24.	Renovation of Agric quarters	Akutreso Wuruyie	Agric. quarters renovated	→	50,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	DA
25.	Improve upon road surface conditions (40 km of feeder roads renovated annually)	District Wide	Kilometres of road improved	→	200,000.00	100,000.00		Works Dept.	DA
26.	Construction of culverts, bridges and transport infrastructure	Bronikrom – Kwame Adjei-	Culverts, bridges and transport infrastructure constructed	→	100,000.00			Works Dept.	DA

		Bosanko Feeder Road									
27.	Facilitate the extension of telecommunication services	Wuruyie, Achiasewa, Afiaso	No. of communities covered	→	20,000.00	5,000.00		CA Dept.	DA		
28.	Organize a training on fire prevention and management	District Wide	No. of training organized	→	5,000.00			NADMO	DA		
29.	Construct 2 No. teachers quarters	Odumase Atwereboana Kwame Nkyi	2 No Classroom block constructed	→	150,000.00		50,000.00	Works Dept	DA		
30.	Prepare planning schemes/ layouts for communities	Apagya, Ataase Nkwanta	No. of planning schemes / layouts prepared	→	10,000.00	10,000.00		Works Dept	DA		
31.	Embark on street naming and property addressing system	Apagya , Ataase Nkwanta	No. of streets/ properties named	→	35,000.00	15,000.00		PPD	DA		

32.	Organize site inspections throughout the year to control development	District Wide	No. of site inspections organized	→		5,000.00		Works Dept.	DA
33.	Support One-District-One-Factory initiative	New Edubiase, Praso	Amount of funds disbursed on activities	→	30,000.00		20,000.00	Dept of Agric	DA
34.	Provision of agro-based industries for palm oil, Gari, rice and cocoa processing	Adansi Praso	No. of agro-based industries constructed	→	50,000.00			Dept of Agric	DA
35.	Support planting for food and jobs programme	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed on programme	→	10,000.00			Dept of Agric	DA
36.	Skill training for the youth in income generation activities	District Wide	No. of youth trained	→	10,000.00			SW& CD	DA
37.	Organize education programs on natural and man-made disasters	District Wide	No. of programmes organized	→	10,000.00			NADMO	DA
38.	Construct CHPS Compound	Bepoase	CHPS Compound constructed	→	250,000.00			GHS	DA

		Tonkoase											
39.	Renovation Health Centre Compounds/ health facilities	Hwidiem	CHPS Compounds and Health facilities renovated	→					150,000.00			Dept of Agric	DA
40.	Support HIV/AIDS programs (MSHAP)	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for HIV/AIDS programs	→					20,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
41.	Support District response initiative on malaria control programs	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for malaria control program	→					10,000.00			GHS	DA
42.	Support mental health care	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for mental health care	→					10,000.00			GHS	DA
43.	Support family planning program	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for family planning	→					5,000.00			GHS	DA
44.	Provide maternal waiting homes	Akutreso, Atwereboana	No. of maternal waiting homes provided	→					20,000.00			GHS	DA

45.	Support national immunization program	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed	→	5,000.00			GHS	DA
46.	Provision of motor bike for CHPS Compounds and Health Centers	CHPS Compounds, Health Centers	No. of motorbikes provided	→	45,000.00			CA Dept.	DA
47.	Organize hygiene education in schools and communities	District Wide	No. of participant in schools and communities visited	→		5,000.00		GHS	DA
48.	Construction of classroom Blocks at	Bonkro Breku, Fete	3 No. classroom blocks constructed	→	400,000.00		200,000.00	Works Dept.	DA
49.	Enhance Ghana School Feeding Program	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed to beneficiary schools	→	20,000.00			CA Dept	DA
50.	Supply of dual desk furniture for schools in the area	District Wide	No. of dual desk supplied	→	50,000.00			GES	DA

51.	Support girl-child education	District Wide	No. of girl-child supported	→	10,000.00			GES	DA
52.	Support the activities of District Oversight Committee (DEOC)	District Wide	No. of DEOC activities supported	→	10,000.00			GES	DA
53.	Support Science, Technology, Mathematics, Education (STME) clinic	District Wide	No. of students supported in STME	→	10,000.00			GES	DA
54.	Support sports development	District Wide	No. of sports activities supported	→	10,000.00			GES	DA
55.	Education fund disbursed to needy students	District Wide	No. of students supported	→	25,000.00			CA Dept	DA
56.	Rehabilitation of 2 No. Schools	Subin Camp, Atobiase, Obonsu	2 No. schools renovated	→	200,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
57.	Provide for fumigation and sanitation	District Wide	Area fumigated and sanitized	→	328,000.00			Works Dept.	DA
58.	Clearing of final dump sites	New Edubiase	Number of dump sites cleared	→	60,000.00			Works Dept.	DA

59.	Organize training on GIS	District Wide	No. of participants trained	→	20,000.00			PPD	DA
60.	Provide disaster relief items	District Wide	No. of relief items distributed	→	50,000.00			NADMO	DA
61.	Form Disaster Volunteer Groups	District Wide	No. of groups formed	→	5,000.00			NADMO	DA
62.	Build capacity of staff, assembly members, town and area council members, etc.	District Wide	No. of participants trained	→			50,000.00	CA Dept	DA
63.	Organize public fora and disseminate relevant information to stakeholders	District Wide	No. of public fora organized	→	15,000.00			CA Dept	DA
64.	Monitor and Evaluate projects	District Wide	No. of projects monitored/evaluated	→	50,000.00			CA Dept	DA
65.	Procure sanitary/cleaning materials, logistics and equipment, office supplies etc.	DA	Amount of funds disbursed in the procurement	→	20,000.00			CA Dept	DA
66.	Purchase building materials for community initiated projects	DA	Quantity of building materials purchased	→	158,000.00			CA Dept	DA

67.	Procure street light bulbs for distribution	DA	No. of street light bulbs procured	→	60,000.00			CA Dept	DA
68.	Prepare District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) and Annual Action Plans	DA	DMTDP prepared	→	10,000.00			CA Dept	DA
69.	Ensures effective implementation of DPCU activities	DA	No. of DPCU activities implemented	→	10,000.00			CA Dept	DA
70.	Organize Official Day Celebrations	DA	Amount of funds disbursed	→	55,000.00			CA Dept	DA
71.	Organize DISEC Meetings	DA	No. of DISEC meetings organized	→	10,000.00			CA Dept	DA
72.	Support Town and Area Council in their activities	District Wide	No. of Town and Area Council activities supported	→	10,000.00			CA Dept	DA
73.	Support paupers, children and physically challenged	District Wide	No. of paupers, children and physically challenged persons supported	→	20,000.00			SW&CD	DA

74.	Organize mass educational programs and workshops	District Wide	No. of participants at mass educational programs/ workshops	→	3,000.00			SW&CD	DA
75.	Register Persons With Disabilities(PWDs)	District Wide	No. of persons registered as PWDs	→	47,000.00			SW&CD	DA
76.	Undertake activities on LEAP program	District Wide	No. of activities undertaken on LEAP	→	10,000.00			SW&CD	DA
77.	Supervise community initiated projects	District Wide	No. of projects supervised	→	12,000.00			Works Dept	DA
78.	Publish Assembly activities and gazette by-laws	DA	No. of activities published and by-laws gazetted	→	2,500.00			CA Dept	DA
79.	Ensure minor repair/ maintenance of office machines and furniture	DA	Amount of funds disbursed to repair and maintain office machines/ furniture	→	10,000.00	5,000.00		CA Dept	DA
80.	Engage consultants to train relevant staff of the Assembly and Assembly members	DA	No. of staff and Assembly members trained	→			51,432.00	CA Dept	DA

81.	Screening of food vendors	District Wide	No. of food vendors screened	→	15,000.00			CA Dept	DA
82.	Implement MPs constituency programmes and projects annually	District Wide	No. of programmes implemented	→	300,000.00			MP	DA
83.	Support Traditional Authorities Allowance	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed to TA	→		10,000.00		CA Dept	DA
84.	Provide legal/security expenses of the Assembly	DA	Amount of funds disbursed for legal/security expenses	→	15,000.00			CA Dept	DA
85.	Maintain adequate security in the District annually	District Wide	No. of activities undertaken to maintain security	→	15,000.00			CA Dept	DA
86.	Provision of potable water	District Wide	No. of people with access to potable water	→	25,000.00			CA Dept	DA

87.	Organize sensitization programs on the local radio stations and community information centers	DA	Organize sensitization programs on the local radio stations and community information centers organized							6,000.0 0	CA Dept	DA
88.	Report activities of the Assembly through quarterly and annual progress reports	DA	quarterly and annual progress reports prepared and submitted							5,000.0 0	CA Dept	DA
89.	Renovation of District Education Office	DA	District Education Office Renovated					100,000			Works	DA

Table 6.4:2021 Annual Action Plan

S/N	Activity	Location	Output Indicators	Quarterly schedule				Indicative Budget			Lead	Collab
				1	2	3	4	DACF	IGF	Donor/ DDF/D PAT		
1.	Re-valuation of property	District Wide	Number of properties valued	—————→				10,000.00			CA	DA
2.	Prepare District Composite Budget	DA	District Composite Budget prepared	—————→				15,000.00			CA	DA
3.	Create a data base on revenue items	District Wide	Data base on revenue items created	—————→					5,000.00		CA	DA

4.	Procure value books and other logistics for revenue collection	DA	No. of value books and logistics procured					5,000.00		CA	DA
5.	Establishment of revenue collection points	District Wide	No. of revenue check points established					30,000.00		Work s	DA
6.	Supply and installation of accounting software	DA	No. of soft wares supplied and installed					15,000.00		CA	DA
7.	Training of revenue collection and account staff	DA	No. of revenue collectors/ accounts staff trained					15,000.00	15,000.00	CA	DA
8.	Construct market stalls/ stores	Atobiase,	No. of market stalls constructed					150,000.00	50,000.00	Work s	DA
9.	Generate and produce market information	District Wide	Amount of market information generated					5,000.00		CA	DA
10	Organize training for farmers in accessing financial support	District Wide	No. of farmers trained					7,000.00		Agric	DA

11	Facilitate the supply of farm inputs and credit facilities	District Wide	No. of farmers supplied with farm inputs and credit facilities	→	5,000.00			Agric	DA
12	Facilitate cocoa spraying programme	District Wide	No. of farms sprayed	→	10,000.00			Agric	DA
13	Provide extension services of crops and livestock	District Wide	No. of farmers with access to extension services for crops/ livestock	→	6,000.00			Agric	DA
14	Conduct disease surveillance	District Wide	No. of surveillance conducted	→		5,000.00		Agric	DA
15	Organize training for AEAs	District Wide	No. of AEAs trained	→		5,000.00		Agric	DA
16	Provide extension delivery	District Wide	No. of farmers with access to extension service	→		5,000.00		Agric	DA
17	Provide vaccination for livestock		No. of vaccinations done	→		2,000.00			DA

18	Support District Rice Extension Plan and other donor programs and projects	District Wide	No. of activities supported	→	20,000.00				Agric	DA
19	Support the Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana Program		Amount of funds disbursed on program	→			1000,00 0.00		Agric	DA
20	Establishment of 48 demonstrations and field days	District Wide	No. of demonstrations and field days organized	→	10,000.00				Agric	DA
21	Protect forest reserves and water bodies	District Wide	Coverage of forest reserves and water bodies	→	10,000.00				FSD	DA
22	Embark on tree planting	District Wide	No. of trees planted	→	10,000.00				FSD	DA
23	Monitor activities of illegal lumbering/ chainsaw activities	District Wide	No. of field visits to sites	→	10,000.00				FSD	DA
24	Monitor activities of small scale mining companies	District Wide	No. of field visits to sites	→	10,000.00				CA	DA

25	Improvement of staff accommodation (Assembly bungalows, Teacher's quarters, Police depot, Nurses quarters, etc.)	District Wide	No. of accommodation constructed	→	100,000.00			Work s	DA
26	Construction of Police Post 3	Subriso		→	50,000.00			Work s	DA
27	Renovation of Agric quarters	Akutreso Wuruyie	Agric. quarters renovated	→	100,000.00			Work s	DA
28	Improve upon road surface conditions (feeder roads)	District Wide	Kilometres of road improved	→	200,000.00			Work s	DA
29	Facilitate the extension of telecommunication services	District Wide	No. of communities covered	→	10,000.00		5,000.00	CA	DA
30	Organize a training on fire prevention and management	District Wide	No. of training organized	→	5,000.00			NAD MO	DA/ GNF S
31	Construct 10 No. teachers quarters	Akotreso, Edwenase,	10 No. teachers quarters constructed	→	150,000.00		50,000.00	Work s	DA

		Samankrom										
32	Prepare planning schemes/ layouts for communities	District Wide	No. of planning schemes / layouts prepared	→				10,000.00			TCP D	DA
33	Embark on street naming and property addressing system	District Wide	No. of streets/ properties named	→				30,000.00			TCP D	DA
34	Organize site inspections throughout the year to control development	District Wide	No. of site inspections organized	→					5,000.00		Work s	DA
35	Service and repair No. computers and accessories, photocopier and intercom annually	DA	No. of computers / accessories, etc. serviced	→				30,000.00			CA	DA
36	Support One-District-One-Factory initiative	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed on activities	→				10,000.00			Agric	DA
37	Provision of agro-based industries for palm oil, Gari, rice and cocoa processing	District Wide	No. of agro-based industries constructed	→				50,000.00			Agric	DA

38	Support planting for food and jobs programme	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed on programme	→	10,000.00				Agric	DA
39	Skill training for the youth in income generation activities	District Wide	No. of youth trained	→	10,000.00				SW& CD	DA
40	Organize education programs on natural and man-made disasters	District Wide	No. of programmes organized	→	10,000.00				NAD MO	DA
41	Construct CHPS Compound	Bonkro and Edwenase	CHPS Compound constructed	→	150,000.00				Works	DA
42	Renovation of CHPS Compounds/ health facilities	District Wide	CHPS Compounds and Health facilities renovated	→	100,000.00				Works	DA
43	Support HIV/AIDS programs (MSHAP)	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for HIV/AIDS programs	→	20,000.00				CA	DA
44	Support District response initiative on malaria control programs	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for malaria control program	→	10,000.00				DHD	DA

45	Support mental health care	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for mental health care				10,000.00			DHD	DA
46	Support family planning program	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed for family planning				5,000.00			DHD	DA
47	Provide maternal waiting homes	District Wide	No. of maternal waiting homes provided				20,000.00			DHD	DA
48	Renovation of New Edubiase of Selected Facilities at New Edubiase	New Edubiase	No. of additional infrastructure provided				75,000.00			Work s	DA
49	Support national immunization program	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed				5,000.00			DHD	DA
50	Organize hygiene education in schools and communities	District Wide	No. of participant in schools and communities visited					5,000.00		DHD	DA
51	Construction of classroom Blocks	Kramokrom Apagya,	5 No. classroom blocks constructed				200,000.00		200,000. 00	Work s	DA

		Wuruyie, Atobiase,									
52	Enhance Ghana School Feeding Program	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed to beneficiary schools	→				20,000.00			CA DA
53	Supply of dual desk furniture for schools in the area	District Wide	No. of dual desk supplied	→				50,000.00			DED DA
54	Support girl-child education	District Wide	No. of girl-child supported	→				10,000.00			DED DA
55	Support the activities of District Oversight Committee (DEOC)	District Wide	No. of DEOC activities supported	→				10,000.00			DED DA
56	Support Science, Technology, Mathematics, Education (STME) clinic	District Wide	No. of students supported in STME	→				10,000.00			DED DA
57	Support sports development	District Wide	No. of sports activities supported	→				10,000.00			DED DA

58	Education fund disbursed to needy students	District Wide	No. of students supported	→	25,000.00			CA	DA
59	Rehabilitation of 2 No. Schools	District Wide	2No. schools renovated	→	100,000.00			Work s	DA
60	Provide for fumigation and sanitation	District Wide	Area fumigated and sanitized	→	328,000.00			Env't al	DA
61	Clearing of final dump sites	District Wide	Number of dump sites cleared	→	60,000.00			Env't al	DA
62	Organize training on GIS	District Wide	No. of participants trained	→	10,000.00			TCP D	DA
63	Provide disaster relief items	District Wide	No. of relief items distributed	→	50,000.00			NAD MO	DA
64	Form Disaster Volunteer Groups	District Wide	No. of groups formed	→	5,000.00			NAD MO	DA
65	Build capacity of staff, assembly members, town and area council members, etc.	District Wide	No. of participants trained	→			50,000.0 0	CA	DA

66	Maintain and repair official vehicle and Assembly grader	DA	Amount of funds disbursed in maintaining official vehicles and grader	→	70,000.00			CA	DA
67	Organize public fora and disseminate relevant information to stakeholders	District Wide	No. of public fora organized	→	15,000.00			CA	DA
68	Monitor and Evaluate projects	District Wide	No. of projects monitored/evaluated	→	50,000.00			DPC U	DA
69	Procure sanitary/cleaning materials, logistics and equipment, office supplies etc	DA	Amount of funds disbursed in the procurement	→	20,000.00			CA	DA
70	Procure insurance for official vehicles	DA	No. of vehicles insured	→		10,000.00		CA	DA
71	Purchase building materials for community initiated projects	DA	Quantity of building materials purchased	→	158,000.00			CA	DA

72	Procure street light bulbs for distribution	DA	No. of street light bulbs procured	→	60,000.00			CA	DA
73	Review District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) and Annual Action Plans	DA	DMTDP Reviewed	→	30,000.00			DPC U	DA
74	Ensures effective implementation of DPCU activities	DA	No. of DPCU activities implemented	→	10,000.00			DPC U	DA
75	Organize Official Day Celebrations	DA	Amount of funds disbursed	→	55,000.00			CA	DA
76	Organize DISEC Meetings	DA	No. of DISEC meetings organized	→	10,000.00			CA	DA
77	Support Town and Area Council in their activities	District Wide	No. of Town and Area Council activities supported	→	4,000.00			CA	DA

78	Support paupers, children and physically challenged	District Wide	No. of paupers, children and physically challenged persons supported	→	15,000.00			SW& CD	DA
79	Organize mass educational programs and workshops	District Wide	No. or participants at mass educational programs/ workshops	→	3,000.00			SW& CD	DA
80	Register Persons With Disabilities(PWDs)	District Wide	No. of persons registered as PWDs	→	47,000.00			SW& CD	DA
81	Undertake activities on LEAP program	District Wide	No. of activities undertaken on LEAP	→	10,000.00			SW& CD	DA
82	Supervise community initiated projects	District Wide	No. of projects supervised	→	12,000.00			Work s	DA
83	Publish Assembly activities and gazette by-laws	DA	No. of activities published and by-laws gazetted	→	2,500.00			CA	DA
84	Ensure minor repair/ maintenance of office machines and furniture	DA	Amount of funds disbursed to repair and maintain office machines/ furniture	→	10,000.00	5,000.00		CA	DA

85	Procure office facilities and furniture for the Assembly office every year	DA	No. of furniture and facilities procured	→	20,000.00			CA	DA
86	Engage consultants to train relevant staff of the Assembly and Assembly members	DA	No. of staff and Assembly members trained	→			51,432.00	CA	DA
87	Screening of food vendors	District Wide	No. of food vendors screened	→	15,000.00			Env't al	DA
88	Implement MPs constituency programmes and projects annually	District Wide	No. of programmes implemented	→	300,000.00			MP	DA
89	Support Traditional Authorities Allowance	District Wide	Amount of funds disbursed to TA	→		10,000.00		CA	DA
90	Provide legal/security expenses of the Assembly	DA	Amount of funds disbursed for legal/security expenses	→	15,000.00			CA	DA

91	Maintain adequate security in the District annually	District Wide	No. of activities undertaken to maintain security	→	15,000.00			CA	DA
92	Provision of potable water	District Wide	No. of people with access to potable water	→	25,000.00			CA	DA
93	Construction of public toilets(KVIP/WC)	New Edubiase market	Public toilets constructed in New Edubiase market	→	150,000.00			CA	DA
94	Organize sensitization programs on the local radio stations and community information centers	DA	Organize sensitization programs on the local radio stations and community information centers organized	→			6,000.00		
95	Report activities of the Assembly through quarterly and annual progress reports	DA	quarterly and annual progress reports prepared and submitted	→			5,000.00		
96	Construction of NHIS Office	DA	NHIS Office Constructed	→	150,000.00			Works	DA

6.2 Public Hearing Report of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021

Name of District: ADANSI SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY Region: ASHANTI

Name of Area/Urban Council: NEW EDUBIASE TOWN COUNCIL

Venue: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY CONFERENCE HALL Date: 26TH OCTOBER, 2017

In pursuance of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994, Act 480 the Development Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) of Adansi South District Assembly organized its Public Hearing to involved the citizenry, solicited and integrate their contributions towards an effective decision making processes and preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2018-2021.

The medium of invitation to the meeting was through official letters followed by telephone calls.

The names of special interest groups and individuals invited include:

- i. The Chairperson and Secretary of Dress Making Beautician Associations, New Edubiase
- ii. Chairmen of Transport Unions, GPRTU, Taxi Unions, PROTOA, All Tops, New Edubiase, Ataase-Nkwanta and Adansi Praso
- iii. Hotel and Guest House Operators
- iv. Sand and Stone Contractors
- v. Market Women Groups
- vi. Edubiaseman FM, Adom FM, Nkwa FM
- vii. Licenced Chemical Sellers Associations
- viii. Businesses /Enterprises/ Traders
- ix. Community Information Centre Operators
- x. The General Public

More so, identifiable representations at the hearing were the District Chief Executive, the District Coordinating Director, Chairman of the Development Planning Sub-Committee, Assembly Members, Chairmen and Secretaries of Unit Committee Members of the Town/Area Councils, Representatives of New Edubiase Traditional Council, the Production Manager, Ghana Water Company Ltd, representative of the

Member of Parliament, New Edubiase Constituency, District Manager, Forestry Services Division, District Magistrate, District Fire Officer, District Police Commander, the District Cocoa Chief Farmer, District Rice Best Farmer and District Chief Farmer. Others were; the Deputy Regional Economic Planning Officer, the Chairperson of Local Council of Churches, New Edubiase and Akrofuom, Chief Imam, New Edubiase, the Chairperson, PWDs and all Heads of Departments in the Assembly.

The total number of persons at hearing were 120 comprising of 100 males and 20 females. Females at the hearing constitute 20 percent (*List of Participants Attached*). The language used at the hearing was mainly Asante Twi, the local language and English.

Some of the major issues raised at the hearing were the main priority areas of the Assembly where chunk of her resources was to be invested. It was told that the first five most pressing areas of the District include;

- i. Construction of roads and road surface improvement
- ii. Extension of Electrification
- iii. Education
- iv. job creation
- v. water and sanitation

Other issues discussed were the low Internally Generated Fund (IGF) generation and mobilization. It was noted that, the IGF constitute just about 4 percent of the projected revenue for the 2018-2021 budget for projects and programs. This raised a lot of concern and members pledged to improve IGF performance of the Assembly.

There were no major controversies and complaints at the hearing. The level of participation was high. Most of the participants got the opportunity to express themselves without hecklings and Intimidation. The meeting was a successful one and participants were confident that per what have been proposed, if the Assembly become committed to the projects and programs with a timely release and availability of funds, the desired future would be realized which would propel the development addenda of prosperity, growth and job creation of the District.

SIGNATORIES:

DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE:

DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR:

PRESIDING MEMBER:

CHAIRMAN OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE

SIGNATURE OF PLANNING OFFICER:

6.3 Report on the Adoption of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021

Name of District: ADANSI SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY Region: ASHANTI

Venue: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY CONFERENCE HALL Date: Monday, 30TH OCTOBER, 2017

In pursuance of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994, Act 480, the Development Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), inputs generated from the Public Hearing was used to finalize the 2018-2021 DMTDP of the Adansi South District Assembly. A General Assembly meeting was organized to deliberate and adopt the 2018-2021 District's Medium Term Development Plan based on suitable development goals in relation to the dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs that reflect its development aspirations. The draft DMTDP was adopted by Members of the General Assembly in accordance with Section 5 of the National Development Planning System Regulation 2016 (LI 2232).

The meeting was attended by 77.6percent of the Assembly Members (*List Attached*). More so, identifiable representations at the meeting were the District Chief Executive, the District Coordinating Director, Chairmen and Secretaries of Unit Committees, Representative of New Edubiase Traditional Council, the Production Manager (Ghana Water Company Ltd), representative of the Member of Parliament (New Edubiase Constituency) District Manager (Forestry Services Division) District Magistrate, District Fire Officer and District Police Commander.

In addition, the adopted draft plan would be submitted to the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) for harmonization and preparation of the regional integrated development plan. The RCC could give recommendations for improvement based on the outcome of the regional integrated plan preparation.

Some of the major issues raised at the meeting were the implementation of physical projects of the Assembly where chunk of her resources was to be channelled including;

- i. Construction of roads and road surface improvement
- ii. Extension of Electrification
- iii. Construction of classroom blocks
- iv. Provision of water and sanitation

It was discussed that the Assembly should intensify her efforts in IGF mobilization so as to get more funds for projects implementation. There were no major controversies and complaints as the level of participation was high. The meeting was a successful one and participants were confident that per what have been proposed, if the Assembly become committed to the projects and programs with a timely release and availability of funds, the desired future would be realized which would propel the development addenda of prosperity, growth and job creation of the District.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1 Implementation

Planning is not an end in itself but only means of achieving a specific objective. The main objective of the planning process is the improvement in the well-being of the people. District Assemblies, as planning authorities are responsible not only for the formulation of plans but also for their implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The implementation process looks at allocating financial resources to projects and programs to be executed by the relevant departments, agencies, companies and consultants. One instrument which can be used to measure the success of a project/programme is the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.

7.2 Monitoring

Monitoring is the continuous or periodic review of the implementation of an activity to ensure that input deliveries, work schedules, targeted outputs and other required actions are proceeding according to plan. Monitoring as a management instrument, pre-supposes that development programmes must be managed as planned. Monitoring measures, records progress of implementation and focuses on the compliance with the plan. It is therefore a continuous task during the whole life cycle of a programme. The monitoring process requires the timely collection and analysis of data during the analysis, planning and implementation of the District Four-year Medium Term (2018 – 2021) Development Plan (DMTDP).

Monitoring is important in achieving efficient and effective project or programme performance by providing feedback to project management. This enables management to improve operational plans and take timely corrective action in case of shortfalls and constraints.

Monitoring is important in achieving efficient and effective project or programme performance by providing feedback to project management. This enables management to improve operational plans and take timely corrective action in case of shortfalls and constraints.

At the planning level, monitoring process under the 4-year Medium Term Development Plan would compare the planned time schedules, organizational structure, and financial provisions against actual achievement.

While monitoring is correct oriented, taking the logical framework (log frame) as the core element, four major areas would be measured and analysed, based on the indicators which were developed in the planning process.

1. The target set in the objectively verifiable indicators (OVI) which measure the achievement of the programme objective (that is, goal, purpose and outputs.) In this case, direct and indirect impact indicators reflect that the extent of which projects or programmes in the 3-year medium term development plan is impacting on the lives of the target population or beneficiaries would be measured.
2. The important assumption which is incorporated into a set of indicators would be continuously observed as a measure of external conditions. For the purpose of monitoring development programme, the assumptions upon which plans have been based and the objectives to be achieved must be clearly spelt out. The assumptions are very important in monitoring projects because they serve as the pivot around which development programmes from which project emanate. Assumptions are the necessary conditions that must prevail for projects and programmes to be implemented successfully. Hence, an assumption must be continuously monitored to test their validity.
3. Operational indicators have been developed to measure the control of resources, personnel, financial disbursements, expenditure, incomes and time.
4. Performance and efficiency indicator have been developed to indicate whether activities have been completed. Monitoring assesses the extent to which the activities are being implemented according to schedule.
5. The means of verification (MOV) would indicate where data can be gathered in a cost-effective way.

The monitoring system devised for the District's Medium Term Development Plan seeks to examine compliance with the plan. Simple monitoring techniques like the use of charts indicating time table, responsibility matrix, financial schedules, completion dates and when monitoring should take place are mainstreamed in the monitoring arrangements.

There are development programmes or projects implemented by line ministries, non-governmental organizations, para-statal and the private sector which would be monitored to avert duplication of efforts. These would facilitate the tracking of projected periods to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of wealth and growth inducing pro-pro intervention for beneficiary communities during the planning process.

Participatory monitoring would be used to record the periodically keep track of progress towards objectives on a day-to-day, week-to-week and monthly basis. Participatory monitoring would be locally tailored in recording

information which meets local needs and aspirations. Monitoring tools selected primary address cultural, social, economic factors operating in the community.

The monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects for the four year planned period (2018-2021) would be undertaken by the District Monitoring and Evaluation Team comprising of:

The District Co-ordinating Director

The District Planning Officer

The District Budget Officer

The District Works Engineer

The District Finance Officer

The Chairman Works Sub-committee

The Relevant Heads of the Departments E.g. Agriculture, Education, and Health etc.

A monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets, time frame, monitoring frequency and responsible departments and agencies are shown in the Table 6.1 below:

7.3 Project Monitoring Report

- A. Project Identification No.
- B. Project Title:
- C. Project Objectives:
- D. Project Location:
- E. Data Source:
- F. Methods/Tools of Monitoring:
- G. Implementation Agency (ies):
- H. Monitoring Agency (ies):

- I. Collaborating Agency (ies):
- J. Person (s) Responsible:
- K. Project Start:
- L. Project End:
- M. Date of Monitoring:
- N. Commencement of Earliest Start (ES) and Earliest Finish (EF).....

Table 7.1 Monitoring Matrix of DMTDP 2018-2021

	SECTOR			Targets				Monito ring freque ncy	Responsi bility
				Indicat or type	Base line 2017 (%)	2 0 1 8	2 0 1 9		
1	Number of properties revalued	Output	5	7	1 0	1 2	15	Mid- year	Central Admin.
2	District Composite Budget prepared	Input	100	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Annually	Central Admin.
3	Data base on revenue items created	Output	80	8 0	8 5	9 0	95	Annually	Central Admin.
4	Number of revenue checkpoints established	Output	10	5 0	6 0	7 0	80	Quarterly	Works Dept.
5	Number of accounting software supplied and installed	Output	80	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Quarterly	Central Admin.
6	Number of revenue collection and accounts staff trained	Outcom e	60	7 0	8 0	9 0	100	Quarterly	Central Admin.
7	Number of market stalls/ stores constructed	Output	60	7 0	8 0	9 0	100	Quarterly	Works Dept.
8	Amount of market information generated	Output	40	5 0	6 0	7 0	80	Quarterly	Central Admin.
9	Number of MSMEs trained	Outcom e	45	6 0	7 0	8 0	85	Annually	Central Admin.
10	Number of farmers with knowledge in accessing financial support	Outcom e	50	5 0	5 5	6 0	65	Quarterly	Departme nt of

									Agriculture
11	Irrigation dam constructed	Output	0	1 0	3 0	5 0	100	Quarterly	Works Dept.
12	Number of farmers supplied with farm inputs and credit facilities	Output	50	6 0	7 0	8 0	80	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
13	Number of cocoa farms sprayed	Output	70	7 5	8 0	8 5	90	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
14	Extension service personnel to farmer ratio	Outcome	70	7 5	8 0	8 5	90	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
15	Number of disease surveillance conducted	Output	20	3 0	4 0	5 0	60	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
16	Number of AEAs trainings organized	Output	60	7 0	7 5	8 0	85	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
17	Amount of funds disbursed to support Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana program	Output	50	7 0	8 0	9 0	100	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
19	Number of farmers with access to extension services and vaccination in livestock production	Outcome	60	7 0	7 5	8 0	85	Quarterly	Department of

									Agriculture
20	Amount of funds disbursed on District Rice Extension Plan	Output	30	4 0	5 0	6 0	70	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
21	48 Number of demonstration farms established	Output	20	3 0	4 0	5 0	60	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
22	Coverage in monitoring of forest reserves and water bodies	Output	30	5 0	6 0	7 0	80	Quarterly	Forestry Service Division
23	Number of trees planted	Output	30	5 0	6 0	7 0	80	Quarterly	Forestry Service Division
24	Percentage of reduction in illegal lumbering/chainsaw operation	Output	70	7 5	8 0	8 5	90	Quarterly	Forestry Service Division
25	Number of training organized for small scale mining companies	Outcome	40	5 0	6 0	7 0	80	Annually	Central Admin.
26	Number of field visits organized to monitor activities of small scale mining companies	Output	40	5 0	6 0	7 0	80	Quarterly	Physical Planning Dept.
27	Number of private organization and other stakeholders engaged in development of tourist sites	Input	20	4 0	5 0	6 0	70	Annually	Central Admin.
28	Number of staff accommodation constructed	Output	30	5 0	6 0	7 0	80	Quarterly	Works Department

29	Number of police post constructed	Output	-	8 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Quarterly	Works/GPS
30	3 No. Agric quarters renovated	Output	20	6 0	8 0	1 0	100	Quarterly	Works/Dept. Agric.
31	Number of kilometres of feeder/ access roads repaired and maintained	Outcome	20	3 0	4 0	5 0	60	Quarterly	Works Department
32	Number of culverts, bridges and road infrastructure constructed	Output	35	4 0	4 5	5 0	55	Quarterly	Works Department
33	Network coverage for telecommunication	Output	40	5 0	5 5	6 0	65	Quarterly	Central Admin.
34	District Education office building renovated	Output	30	4 0	5 0	6 0	70	Quarterly	Works Department
35	District Agric. office building renovated	Output	-	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Quarterly	Works Department
36	Construction of 3 community centers	Output	-	3 0	6 0	1 0	100	Quarterly	Works Department
37	Renovation of 2 community centers	Output	20	3 0	4 0	5 0	60	Quarterly	Works Department
38	Number of participants trained in fire prevention and management	Output	20	3 0	4 0	5 0	60	Quarterly	NADMO /GNFS

39	10 No. Teachers quarters constructed	Output	60	8 0	9 0	1 0	100	Quarterly	Works Dept.
40	Dormitories for women and children constructed	Output	40	7 0	1 0	1 0	100	Quarterly	Works Dept./MP
41	No. of planning schemes and layouts prepared	Output	2	5	1 0	1 5	20	Quarterly	TCPD
42	No. of streets and properties named and numbered	Output	5	1 0	1 5	2 0	25	Quarterly	TCPD/Works Dept.
43	No. of site inspections organized	Output	50	6 0	7 0	8 0	100	Quarterly	Works Dept./Central Admin.
44	14 No. computers and accessories, photocopier and intercom serviced	Output	40	5 0	6 0	7 0	80	Annually	Central Admin.
45	Assembly guest house renovated	Output	-	5 0	1 0	1 0	100	Quarterly	Works Dept.
46	Number of low tension poles provided to communities	Output	30	5 0	7 0	8 5	100	Mid-yearly	Works Dept./Central Admin.
47	Amount of funds disbursed to support the One-District-One-Factory program	Output	-	3 0	6 0	8 0	100	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric./Central Admin.

48	Number of agro-based industries constructed	Output	30	5 0	7 0	8 0	100	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric./CA
49	Number of youth equipped with skills	Outcome	40	5 0	6 0	8 0	100	Mid-yearly	SW&CD
50	Number of educational programs organized	Outcome	60	7 0	8 0	9 0	100	Quarterly	SW&CD
51	4 CHPS Compounds constructed	Output	40	6 0	8 0	9 0	100	Quarterly	Works Department
52	9 Health facilities renovated	Output	10	3 0	5 0	7 0	100	Quarterly	Works Department
53	4 additional wards provided to health facilities	Output	-	2 0	4 0	7 0	100	Quarterly	Works Department
54	Number of maternal waiting homes provided	Output	40	6 0	7 0	8 0	100	Quarterly	Works Department
55	Office constructed for NHIS	Output	-	3 0	5 0	1 0	100	Quarterly	NHIA
56	Amount of funds for family planning	Outcome	40	6 0	8 0	1 0	100	Quarterly	District Health Dir.
57	Amount of funds disbursed for HIV/AIDS programs	Outcome	30	5 0	7 0	9 0	100	Quarterly	Focal Person/Health Dir.

58	Amount of funds disbursed to support malaria control program	Outcome	40	60	80	100	Quarterly	Program Manager/Health Dir.
59	Amount of funds disbursed to support mental health program	Outcome	10	40	60	80	Quarterly	District Health Dir./Central Admin.
60	Additional facilities provided for New Edubiase Gov't Hosp.	Output	-	20	50	80	Quarterly	Works Dept/Health Dir.
61	Number of children immunized	Outcome	90	100	100	100	Quarterly	District Health Dir.
62	10 motor bikes procured for health centers/ CHPS compounds	Output	-	40	70	100	Quarterly	CA/Health Dir.
63	10 No. classroom blocks constructed	Output	20	40	60	80	Quarterly	Works Department
64	Number of schools benefitting from GSFP	Outcome	10	30	50	60	Quarterly	Desk Officer/GSFP Secretariat
65	Number of dual desk supplied to schools	Output	40	50	70	80	Quarterly	Work Dept./District Edu.Dir.

66	Number of students benefitting from scholarships	Outcome	5	20	25	30	35	Quarterly	CA/MP
67	Number of additional infrastructure constructed	Output	10	30	50	70	100	Quarterly	Works Dept.
68	Amount of funds disbursed to support girl-child education	Outcome	5	15	20	25	30	Quarterly	Central Admin/DED
69	Amount of funds disbursed for DEOC activities	Outcome	20	30	40	50	60	Quarterly	Central Admin/DED
70	Number of students supported in STME Clinic	Outcome	40	50	70	80	100	Quarterly	Central Admin/DED
71	Amount of funds disbursed for sports development	Outcome	30	50	80	100	100	Quarterly	Central Admin/DED
72	10 No. schools rehabilitated	Output	20	40	60	80	100	Quarterly	Central Admin/DED.
73	Coverage in access to potable water delivery	Outcome	50	60	70	80	100	Quarterly	Works/WATSAN
74	Coverage of areas fumigated and sanitized	Output	30	40	50	60	70	Quarterly	Env'tal/CA
75	Frequency of clearance of final dump sites	Output	50	60	70	80	100	Quarterly	Env'tal/CA
76	Frequency in evacuation of refuse	Output	60	70	80	90	100	Quarterly	Env'tal/CA
78	Construction of Toilet Facilities (KVIP, WC)	Output	40	60	80	100	100	Quarterly	Works Dept.

79	1 cesspit emptier truck procured	Output	-	3 0	6 0	8 0	100	Quarterly	CA
80	Quantity of stationary, maps and office supplies procured	Output	20	3 0	4 0	5 0	60	Annually	CA/ TCPD
81	Number of inhabitants provide with relief items	Outcome	40	5 0	6 0	7 0	80	Annually	NADMO
82	Number of Disaster Volunteer Groups formed	Outcome	30	4 0	5 0	6 0	70	Annually	NADMO
83	Amount of funds disbursed in building the capacity of staff, assembly members, town and area council members, etc.	Input	20	3 0	4 0	5 0	60	Mid-yearly	Central Admin.
84	Amount of funds disbursed in maintenance and repair of official vehicle and Assembly grader	Input	30	4 0	5 0	6 0	70	Quarterly	CA
85	No. of public fora organized	Output	40	5 0	7 0	8 0	100	Annually	Central Admin.
86	No. of projects monitored and evaluated	Output	60	7 0	8 0	9 0	100	Quarterly	DPCU
87	Quantity of sanitary/cleaning materials, logistics and equipment, office supplies etc. procured	Output	40	6 0	8 0	1 0	100	Quarterly	Central Admin.
88	No. of official vehicles insured	Output	60	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Annually	Central Admin.
89	Quantity of building materials purchased for community initiated projects	Output	30	5 0	7 0	1 0	100	Mid-yearly	Central Admin./ Works Dept.
90	Quantity of street light bulbs procured for distribution	Output	20	4 0	6 0	8 0	100	Mid-yearly	Central Admin.

91	District Medium Term Development Plan (2021-2018) and Annual Action Plans prepared	Input	80	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Annually	DPCU
92	DPCU activities implemented	Input	60	8 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Quarterly	DPCU
93	4 official day celebrations organized	Output	100	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Mid-yearly	Central Admin.
94	Number of DISEC Meetings organized	Input	80	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Quarterly	Central Admin.
95	Amount of funds disbursed to support Town and Area Council in their activities	Outcome	20	5 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	100	Quarterly	Central Admin.
96	Amount of funds disbursed to support paupers, children and physically challenged	Outcome	40	6 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	100	Quarterly	SW&CD
97	Number of mass educational programs and workshops organized	Outcome	40	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	80	Quarterly	SW&CD
98	Number of Persons with Disabilities(PWDs) registered	Output	50	7 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Quarterly	SW&CD
99	Amount of funds disbursed to undertake activities on LEAP program	Outcome	40	6 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	100	Quarterly	SW&CD
100	Frequency of supervision of community initiated projects	Output	40	6 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	100	Quarterly	SW&CD

101	District Assembly activities published and by-laws gazette	Output	70	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Quarterly	CA
102	Amount of funds disbursed as transfer grants to officials posted to the District	Output	60	8 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Annually	Central Admin.
103	Number of office machines and furniture repaired and maintained	Output	40	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	80	Quarterly	Central Admin.
104	Number of office facilities and furniture procured for the Assembly office every year	Output	50	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	100	Quarterly	Central Admin.
105	Amount of funds disbursed to provide protocol fuel to Assembly officials and official guests for official duties throughout the year	Output	60	8 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Quarterly	Central Admin.
106	Amount of funds disbursed to provide for travelling and transport for staff who perform official duties	Output	70	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Quarterly	Central Admin.
107	Number of consultants engaged to train relevant staff of the Assembly and Assembly members	Outcome	40	6 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	100	Annually	Central Admin.
108	Number of food vendors screened	Outcome	80	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	Annually	Central Admin.
109	Number of MPs constituency programmes and projects implemented annually	Output	70	8 0 0	9 0 0	1 0 0	100	Quarterly	Central Admin.
110	Amount of funds disbursed as Traditional Authorities Allowance	Output	40	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	80	Annually	Central Admin.
111	Amount of funds disbursed to provide legal/security expenses of the Assembly	Output	50	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	100	Quarterly	Central Admin.

112	Change in the security situation of the District annually	Outcome	80	100	100	100	100	Quarterly	Central Admin.
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Source: DPCU, 2017

7.4 Data Collection, Analysis and Usage

Data from the results of the implementation of the Plan will be collected, collated, processed and validated in relation to the District indicators and targets of the DMTDP from other departments and agencies as well as CSOs.

The data will be analysed quantitatively and qualitatively using SPSS, charts among others. As part of the monitoring process, the DPCU will develop programme/project register based on the PoA with details on activities such as start time, costs, location and source of funding, expected completion date and status of project and their implications for the achievement of the goals and objectives of the DMTDP. The register will be updated regularly and complemented by the data collection sheet/matrix as indicated below.

Findings, lessons learnt and recommendations generated from the data gathered will be used by the District Assembly, NDPC and other departments and agencies for decision making purposes, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation which will be fed into the Annual Action Plans and the next DMTDP.

Table 7.2: Data Collection, Analysis and Usage

No.	Indicators	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
1	Number of properties revalued	Jan- Dec, 2018	Field Survey	Classes of property revalued	80% of properties revalued
2	District Composite Budget prepared	Yearly	Desk Top	Revenue and Expenditure	100% District Composite Budget prepared
3	Data base on revenue items created	Jan-June, 2018	Desk Top	No. of revenue items created	100% data base on revenue items created
4	Number of revenue checkpoints established	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Reports from Works Dept.	8 Number revenue checkpoints established	8 revenue checkpoints established
5	Number of accounting software supplied and installed	Jan- March, 2018	Statement of Accounts	Version of accounting software supplied and installed	100% accounting software supplied and installed
6	Number of revenue collection and accounts staff trained (capacity building)	March, 2018	Reports on capacity building	No. of revenue collectors and accounts staff trained	20 revenue collectors and 5 accounts staff trained

7	Number of market stalls/ stores constructed	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Contract Register, M&E Reports, Site Inspection	No. of market stalls/ stores constructed	No. of market stalls/ stores constructed completed and on-going
8	Amount of market information generated	Jan- March, 2018	Report from Market Committee	Amount of market information generated	80% market information generated
9	Number of MSMEs trained	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Training workshops organized	No. of males and females Trained	4 Training workshops organized
10	Number of farmers with knowledge in accessing financial support	Once every year	Training workshops organized	No. of male and female farmer Trained	4 Training workshops organized for 300 farmers
11	Irrigation dam constructed	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Contract Register, Contract Register, M&E Reports, Site Inspection	No. of irrigated dams constructed	2 irrigated dams constructed
12	Number of farmers supplied with farm inputs and credit facilities	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Survey of farmers supplied with inputs	No. of female and male farmers benefited	10% increase in production

			and credit facilities		
13	Number of cocoa farms sprayed	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Survey of farmers supplied with inputs and credit facilities	No. of acres of cocoa farms sprayed	10% increase in production
14	Extension service personnel to farmer ratio	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Survey of farmers supplied with extension services	No. of female and male farmers benefited	10% increase in production
15	Number of disease surveillance conducted	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Survey of farmers supplied with inputs and credit facilities	No. of disease surveillance conducted	10% increase in production
16	Number of AEAs trainings organized	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Survey of farmers supplied with inputs and credit facilities	No. of AEAs trained	AEAs Staff capacity strengthened
17	Amount of funds disbursed to support Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana program	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Survey of farmers supplied with inputs	No. of female and male farmers benefited	10% increase in production

			and credit facilities		
19	Number of farmers with access to extension services and vaccination in livestock production	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Survey of farmers supplied with inputs and credit facilities	No. of female and male farmers benefited	10% increase in production
20	Amount of funds disbursed on District Rice Extension Plan	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Survey of farmers supplied with inputs and credit facilities	No. of female and male farmers benefited	10% increase in production
21	48 Number of demonstration farms established	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Survey of farmers supplied with inputs and credit facilities	10 rice, 10 maize, 5 cocoa, 5 cassava 10 other vagatables demonstration farms established	10% increase in production
22	Coverage in monitoring of forest reserves and water bodies	No. of field visits organized	Survey on forest reserves and water bodies	No. of field visits organized	forest reserves and water bodies monitored and preserved
23	Number of trees planted	During raining	Field visits	1.000 trees planted	Positive impacts on

		seasons every year			climate change
24	Percentage of reduction in illegal lumbering/chainsaw operation	No. of field visits organized	Field visits	illegal lumbering/chainsaw operation minimized	50% illegal lumbering/chainsaw operation minimized
25	Number of training organized for small scale mining companies	No. of field visits organized	Field visits	No. of illegal lumbering/chainsaw operators sensitized	80% illegal lumbering/chainsaw operation minimized
26	Number of field visits organized to monitor activities of small scale mining companies	No. of field visits organized	Field visits	No. of visits carried out	80% illegal small scale mining minimized
27	Number of private organization and other stakeholders engaged in development of tourist sites	Jan, 2018-Dec, 2021	Development of website to rebrand the tourist sites in the District Proposal writing to PPP Reports on Tourism	Bonkro Bird sanctuary, Praboro Aboi, New Edubiase Accra Station Aprapo Fish Sanctuary, Snake-like Palm Tree at Birim Aboi.	10% increase in tourist's arrivals

			Development		
28	Number of staff accommodation constructed	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	No. of staff accommodation constructed	10% staff accommodation provided
29	Number of police post constructed	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	4 No. of police post constructed	10% police post provided
30	3 No. Agric quarters renovated	2019	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	3No. of Agric quarters constructed	100% Agric quarters provided
31	Number of kilometres of feeder/ access roads repaired and maintained	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Field visits	Number of kilometres of feeder/ access roads repaired and maintained	50% of feeder/ access roads repaired and maintained
32	Number of culverts, bridges and road infrastructure constructed	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Field visits	Number culverts, bridges and road infrastructure constructed	50% of culverts, bridges and road

					infrastructure constructed
33	Network coverage for telecommunication	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Field visits	Number of mast constructed district wide	60% Network coverage for telecommunication
34	District Education office building renovated	2019	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	District Education office building renovated	100% District Education office building renovated
35	District Agric. office building renovated	2019	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	5 District Agric office building renovated	100% District Agric office building renovated
36	Construction of 3 community centres	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	3 community centres constructed	100% completion of 3 community centres constructed
37	Renovation of 2 community centres	Jan, 2018- Dec, 2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection,	2 community centres constructed	100% completion of 2 community

			M&E Reports		centres constructed
38	Number of participants trained in fire prevention and management	Yearly	Training workshops organized	No. of males and females Trained	Incidence of fire outbreaks minimized
39	10 No. Teachers quarters constructed	2019-2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	10 Teachers quarters constructed	100% completion of 10 Teachers quarters constructed
41	No. of planning schemes and layouts prepared	2019-2021	Contracts awarded No. of layouts prepared	6 major Towns	6 communities planning schemes and layouts prepared
42	No. of streets and properties named and numbered	2019-2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	streets and properties Addressing System done in 10 major Towns	10 communities planning schemes and layouts prepared
43	No. of site inspections organized	2018-2021	Site Meetings, M&E Reports	All on-going projects	10% improvement from 2017
44	14 No. computers and accessories, photocopier and intercom serviced	2018-2021	Assets Register	14 No. computers and accessories,	14 No. computers and

				photocopier and intercom serviced	accessories, photocopier and intercom serviced procured
45	Assembly guest house renovated	2019	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	Assembly guest house renovated	100% completion of Assembly guest house renovated
46	Number of low tension poles provided to communities	2019-2021	Site Meetings, M&E Reports	Number of low tension poles provided to communities	Electricity extended to communities
47	Amount of funds disbursed to support the One-District-One-Factory program	2019-2021	Contract Register and field survey	Amount of funds disbursed to support the One-District-One-Factory program	Creation of employment for the youth
48	Number of agro-based industries constructed	2019-2021	Contract Register and field survey	Amount of funds disbursed to support agro-based industries	Creation of employment for the youth
49	Number of youth equipped with skills	yearly	Training workshops	No. of training workshops organized	Creation of employment for the youth

50	Number of educational programs organized	yearly	Training workshops	Number of educational programs organized	Percentage change of attitudes
51	4 CHPS Compounds constructed	2018-2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	4 CHPS Compounds constructed at Menang, Tweapease, Tonkoase II and Mpirikyire	100% completion of 4 CHPS Compounds constructed
52	9 Health facilities renovated	2018-2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	9 Health facilities renovated	100% completion of 9 Health facilities renovated
53	4 additional wards provided to health facilities	2018-2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	4 additional wards provided to health facilities	100% completion of 4 additional wards provided to health facilities
54	Number of maternal waiting homes provided	2018-2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection,	Number of maternal waiting homes provided	100% completion of maternal waiting

			M&E Reports		homes provided
55	Office constructed for NHIS	2018-2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	1 No. Office building constructed for NHIS	Office constructed for NHIS
56	Amount of funds disbursed for family planning	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Amount of funds disbursed for family planning	20% improvement of Family Planning
	Amount of funds disbursed for HIV/AIDS programs	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Amount of funds disbursed for HIV/AIDS programs	improvement Amount of funds disbursed for HIV/AIDS programs
58	Amount of funds disbursed to support malaria control program	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Amount of funds disbursed to support malaria control program	Health of people improved
59	Amount of funds disbursed to support mental health program	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	No of male and females mental patients assisted	mental health program supported
60	Additional facilities provided for New Edubiase Gov't Hosp.	2018-2021	Awarding of contracts	Additional facilities provided for	Health facilities improved

				New Edubiase Gov't Hospital	
61	Number of children immunized	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Number of male and female children immunized	Health of people improved
62	10 motor bikes procured for health centers/ CHPS compounds	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	10 motor bikes procured for health centers/ CHPS compounds	Health of people improved
63	10 No. classroom blocks constructed	2018-2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	10 No. classroom blocks constructed	100% completion of 10 No. classroom blocks constructed
64	Number of schools benefitting from GSFP expanded	2018-2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	Number of schools benefitting from GSFP expanded	Improve education and literacy
65	Number of dual desk supplied to schools	2018-2021	Awarding of contracts	Number of dual desk supplied to schools	Improve education and literacy
66	Number of students benefitting from scholarships	2019-2021	Statement of Accounts	Number of students benefitting from scholarships	Improve education and literacy

68	Amount of funds disbursed to support girl-child education	2019-2021	Statement of Accounts	Amount of funds disbursed to support girl-child education	Improve education and literacy
69	Amount of funds disbursed for DEOC activities	2019-2021	Statement of Accounts	Amount of funds disbursed for DEOC activities	Improve teaching and learning
70	Number of students supported in STME Clinic	2019-2021	Statement of Accounts	Number of students supported in STME Clinic	Improve science and mathematics education
71	Amount of funds disbursed for sports development	2019-2021	Statement of Accounts	Amount of funds disbursed for sports development	Improve sports
72	10 No. schools rehabilitated	2018-2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	10 No. classroom blocks rehabilitated	100% completion of 10 No. classroom blocks rehabilitated
73	Coverage in access to potable water delivery increased	2018-2021	Contracts awarded, Site Inspection, M&E Reports	No. of Communities having access to potable water delivery increased	90% coverage in access to potable water delivery
74	Coverage of areas fumigated and sanitized	2018-2021	Awarding of contracts	No. communities	90% communities

				fumigated and sanitized	fumigated and sanitized
75	Frequency of clearance of final dump sites	2018-2021	Awarding of contracts	No. final disposal sites cleared	100% final disposal sites cleared
76	Frequency in evacuation of refuse	2018-2021	Awarding of contracts	No. evacuation of refuse	100% evacuation of refuse
78	Construction of Toilet Facilities (KVIP, WC)	2018-2021	Awarding of contracts	No. of toilet facilities constructed	10 toilet facilities constructed
79	1 cesspit emptier truck procured	2020	Statement of Accounts	1 cesspit emptier truck procured	1 cesspit emptier truck procured
80	Quantity of stationary, maps and office supplies procured	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Quantity of stationary, maps and office supplies procured	Quantity of stationary, maps and office supplies procured
81	Number of inhabitants provided with relief items	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts Inventory from store	Number of male and female victims provided with relief items	People's lives relieved
82	Number of Disaster Volunteer Groups formed	2018-2021	Field visits	Number of males and females in each Disaster	Man-made disasters minimized

				Volunteer Groups formed	
83	Amount of funds disbursed in building the capacity of staff, assembly members, town and area council members, etc.	2018-2021	No. of staff capacity improved	Amount of funds disbursed in building the capacity of staff, assembly members, town and area council members, etc.	Effective and Efficient staff strength developed
84	Amount of funds disbursed in maintenance and repair of official vehicle and Assembly grader	2018-2021	Statement of accounts	Amount of funds disbursed in maintenance and repair of official vehicle and Assembly grader	official vehicle and Assembly grader maintained
85	No. of public fora organized	2018-2021	DPCU File	No. of public fora organized	Popular participation enhanced
86	No. of projects monitored and evaluated	2018-2021	Field visits M&E Reports	No. of projects monitored and evaluated	Effective operations of DPCU activities
87	Quantity of sanitary/cleaning materials, logistics and equipment, office supplies etc. procured	2018-2021	Statement of accounts	No. Quantity of sanitary/cleaning materials, logistics and equipment,	Office environment improved

				office supplies etc. procured	
88	No. of official vehicles insured	2019	Statement of accounts	No. of official vehicles insured	No. of official vehicles and users insured
89	Quantity of building materials purchased for community initiated projects	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Quantity of building materials purchased for community initiated projects	Community infrastructure enhanced
90	Quantity of street light bulbs procured for distribution	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Quantity of street light bulbs procured for distribution	Security improve
91	District Medium Term Development Plan (2021-2018) and Annual Action Plans prepared	2017- 2018	DPCU File	District Medium Term Development Plan (2021- 2018) and Annual Action Plans prepared	Over all development of the District ensured
92	DPCU activities implemented	2018-2021	DPCU File	District Medium Term Development Plan (2021- 2018) and	Over all development of the District ensured

				Annual Action Plans prepared	
93	4 official day celebrations organized	2018-2021	DPCU	4 official day celebrations organized	Good governance
94	Number of DISEC Meetings organized	2018-2021	DISEC File	Number of DISEC Meetings organized	Improved security
95	Amount of funds disbursed to support Town and Area Council in their activities	2021-2021	Town and Area Council	Amount of funds disbursed to support Town and Area Council in their activities	Good governance
96	Amount of funds disbursed to support paupers, children and physically challenged	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Amount of funds disbursed to support paupers, children and physically challenged	Social intervention programs enhanced to improve the livelihoods of the disadvantage
97	Number of mass educational programs and workshops organized	2018-2021	Field visits	Number of mass educational programs and workshops organized	Public sensitization enhanced

98	Number of Persons with Disabilities(PWDs) registered	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Amount of funds disbursed to support paupers, children and physically challenged	Social intervention programs enhanced to improve the livelihoods of the disadvantage
99	Amount of funds disbursed to undertake activities on LEAP program	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Amount of funds disbursed to support paupers, children and physically challenged	Social intervention programs enhanced to improve the livelihoods of the disadvantage
100	Frequency of supervision of community initiated projects	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Quantity of building materials purchased for community initiated projects	Community infrastructure enhanced
101	District Assembly activities published and by-laws gazette	2018-2021	Social Services File	District Assembly activities published and by-laws gazette	Good Governance

102	Amount of funds disbursed as transfer grants to officials posted to the District	2018-2021	Statement of accounts	Amount of funds disbursed as transfer grants to officials posted to the District	Staff on welfare enhanced
103	Number of office machines and furniture repaired and maintained	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Number of office machines and furniture repaired and maintained	Staff working environment improved
104	Number of office facilities and furniture procured for the Assembly office every year	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Number of office facilities and furniture procured for the Assembly office every year	Staff working environment improved
105	Amount of funds disbursed to provide protocol fuel to Assembly officials and official guests for official duties throughout the year	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Amount of funds disbursed to provide protocol fuel to Assembly officials and official guests for official duties throughout the year	Good Governance

106	Amount of funds disbursed to provide for travelling and transport for staff who perform official duties	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Amount of funds disbursed to provide for travelling and transport for staff who perform official duties	Good Governance
107	Number of consultants engaged to train relevant staff of the Assembly and Assembly members	2018-2021	Statement of Accounts	Number of consultants engaged to train relevant staff of the Assembly and Assembly members	Improves staff capacity
108	Number of food vendors screened	2018-2021	Survey of food vendors Report from EHO	Number of male and female food vendors screened	Peoples health enhanced
109	Number of MPs constituency programmes and projects implemented annually	2018-2021	DPCU File	Number of MPs constituency programmes and projects implemented annually	Good Governance
110	Amount of funds disbursed as Traditional Authorities Allowance	2018-2021	DPCU File	Amount of funds disbursed as Traditional	Good Governance

				Authorities Allowance	
111	Amount of funds disbursed to provide legal/security expenses of the Assembly	2018-2021	DISEC File	Number of DISEC Meetings organized	Improved security
112	Change in the security situation of the District annually	2018-2021	DISEC File	Number of DISEC Meetings organized	Improved security

Source: DPCU, 2017

7.5 Reporting:

7.5.1 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format

Reports on the activities, projects and programs of the District will be sent to the Regional Coordinating Council, National Development Planning Commission and other agencies through the format stated below:

Title Page

- i. Name of the MMDA
- ii. Time period for the M&E report

Introduction

- i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- ii. Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

- i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements
- iii. Update on indicators and targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues

- v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

The Way Forward

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

Recommendations

7.6 Dissemination and Communication Strategy of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2018–2021

This section looks at the dissemination of the DMTDP (2018 –2021) to the relevant stakeholders and decision makers. This is very important as knowing and sharing the contents of the Plan with the key stakeholders – Traditional Authority, Opinion Leaders, Religious Leaders, Community Members, Sub-District Structures and Civil Society Organizations and other interest groups would ensure accountability, efficiency and transparency. The tendency is that accountability and transparency become the bedrock of governance. It would galvanize their support and commitment towards the implementation of the interventions contained in the Plan.

Table 7.3 Dissemination and Communications Strategy /Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc.	Community durbars	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP.	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of	Round Table Discussions	15 th -16 ^t January	DPCU

		the sub-committees			
Public Hearing	To abreast them on the status of the implementation of the Plan	Traditional Rulers, Religious Bodies, Communities and Civil Society Organizations	Meetings with audio-visual	End of Year	DPCU
meetings and workshops	To discuss the progress and challenges of project implementation in their areas	Town/Area Councils	Area council meetings	12 th – 30 th May Every Year	DCE/ DPCU
Produce and distribute 20 copies	To disseminate the Plan	NDPC, RPCU, District Directors of Departments Town/Area Councils	DMTDP 2018-2021	February, 2018	DPCU
Quarterly Reporting	To disseminate information to the reporting authority	RCC	Quarterly Report	4-Years	DPCU Secretariat
Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting	To disseminate information to the reporting authority on the	RCC	Monitoring and Evaluation Report	4-Years	DPCU Secretariat

	plan implementation				
Organise Mid-Term and End of Term performance review	To discuss the status of implementation of the plan and review/ modify the projects with implementation challenges	All Stakeholders	Power Point Presentations and Discussions	July, 2018 and November, 2018	DPCU
Meeting at Development Planning Sub-Committee level	To discuss the status of implementation of the plan	Members of the Development Planning Sub-Committee	Discussions of the status Implementation of the Plan	Quarterly Meetings	DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee
Meeting at DPCU level	To Discuss the M&E Report of the status of the implementation	DPCU Members	Discussions of the status Implementation of the Plan	Quarterly Meetings	DPCU
Postings on Notice Board	To show the status of projects	General Public	Visual Images/Pictures on Status of projects	Every two Quarters	DPCU
Community Announcement	To educate and sensitize the public on	General Public	Public Announcement	As and When Demands	Information Department/HODs

	projects and programs		Using the information Van		
Radio/FM Station Discussions	To educate and sensitize the public on projects and programs	General Public	Public Announcement and Discussions	1 st Friday of Every Month	Heads of Departments
Project Album	To showcase the projects	General Public	Pictures of projects	All Year Round	DPCU Secretariat

Source: DPCU, 2017

7.7 Evaluation and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation determines the causes of deviations from the plan, the initial effects, (planned/unplanned) as well as the impact the programme has had, e.g., the effect on the target group and many others. Evaluation provides the planner with the explanation of why things have happened the way they have, thereby giving the beneficiary communities the necessary information to rectify the anomaly.

Participatory evaluation encourages and reflects on what has happened in the past in order to make decisions about the future. By evaluation, beneficiary communities learn about things that have worked well and vice versa and through the process, it becomes more likely that corrective measures will be implemented. The effectiveness of participatory evaluation lies in the understanding of the community to agree on the purpose of the evaluation. The objectives of the project, as well as the expected outputs provide a forum for changes and adjustments if the need arises in order to achieve desired results.

In the preparation of the three-year medium term development plan, community evaluation teams are envisaged to play active roles in information gathering, and analysis to ensure that recommendations from evaluations reach the intended beneficiaries. Decisions made and feedback is incorporated into the project or activities, to ensure re-planning where necessary.

Terminal, ex-ante and ex-post evaluation would be undertaken to ensure whether the intended result has been achieved or not as well as the reasons for failure. Terminal evaluation would be undertaken immediately the programme is completed, while “ex-post” evaluation would be undertaken after some years after completion of programme. Ex-post evaluation would be undertaken to analyse the goals and objective of the project to determine the impact which the development plan has had on the target population. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to a larger extent could be seen as involving different planning processes, such as data collection and analysis, documentation, assessment and interpretation, decision making and remedial action. Participatory Impact Monitoring and Evaluation System (PIMES) would be used to analyse and establish correlation between poverty focused intervention and impact on livelihood.

The tentative Evaluation Report underneath is prepared to spearhead the evaluation process under the District Medium Term Development Plan

7.7.1 Project Evaluation Report

- A. Project Title:
- B. Project Identification No:
- C. Project Location:
- D. Implementation:
- E. Evaluation Agency (ies):
- F. Date of Evaluation:
- G. Estimated Cost of Project:
- H. Actual Cost of Project:
- I. State length of over-run, if any:
- J. Has project objectives achieved.....
- K. Are project objectives still relevant:
- L. Did funds released as planned:

- M. Are benefits reaching the target beneficiaries:
- N. If not, why?
- O. Is project operating as planned:
- P. If not, state reasons:
- Q. Are project assets being maintained:
- R. Where appropriate reasons for failure:

7.8 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

This session will allow all key stakeholders who are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society. The following are some of the PM&E methods which would be used.

- i. Participatory Rural Appraisal.
- ii. Citizen Report Card.
- iii. Community Score Card.
- iv. Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys

