
GOVERNMENT OF GHANA



AFIGYA –KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

BOAMANG-ASHANTI

DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

SEPTEMBER, 2018

PREPARED BY DPCU

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly , one of the newly created 38 districts in Ghana and among the thirteen (13) Municipal/District Assemblies in the Ashanti Region. It was established by legislative instrument (L.I) 2334 of 14th November, 2017 and was carved out of the then Afigya Kwabre District Assembly, with Boamang as its Capital. For the first time, the Afigya Kwabre North District has prepared the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development plan (DMTDP 2018-2021) in line with the Agenda for Job creation, prosperity and equal opportunity under the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policy Framework with the aim of improving the socio- economic and the environmental conditions of people in the district.

In accordance with the NDPC Guidelines, the District Assembly through the District Planning Coordinating Unit initiated steps to prepare the Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

The preparation began with the review of the existing plan 2014-2017 i.e. Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II and the preparation of District Profile. After which consultative meetings were held with all communities and area councils to solicit their priority needs and aspirations. The out of the consultative meetings were discussed at DPCU meetings and the result subjected to discussions at a public hearing.

In producing a comprehensive plan, emerging issues were subjected to various techniques like the Potential, Opportunity, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis, Internal and compatibility analysis to come out with prioritized issues. In order for the plan to respond to the national goals and aspirations, the issues were reviewed against the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021 under the following pillars:

- I. Economic Development
- II. Social Development
- III. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- IV. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- V. Ghana and the International Community.

Relevant policy objectives, strategies, goals and activities were captured under the pillars to address the overall issue of poverty in the district. The below highlights some Goals, focus areas, objectives and strategies under the different thematic areas which were adopted from the National Policy Framework;

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: Agriculture and Rural Development

Objective: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development

Strategies:

- Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export
- Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic

Goal 2: Create Opportunities for All

Focus Area: Education and Training

Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

Strategies:

- Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs
- Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level

Goal 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Focus Area: Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air

Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

Strategies:

- Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services
- Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts.

A projection of needs based on population, water facility needs, education needs, health needs etc. of the district was calculated based on the current situation. After which a comprehensive program of Action and Action plan for the plan period was prepared to address the issues that confronts the district.

The plan has been designed to guide all Organizations, Agencies, Development Partners and other stakeholders that would be involved in addressing the District’s development problems during the 4-year plan period (2018-2021).

FINANCING THE DMTDP

The DMTDP is the main basis for development interventions in the District, irrespective of the sources of funding. The table below provides a summary of the financial plan for the plan period 2018-2021.

YEAR	GOG (GHC)	MP’S COMMON FUND (GHC)	IGF (GH ₵)	DONOR (GH ₵)	Total
2018	482,332.74	462,812.90	69,620.00	242,541.00	1,257,306.64
2019	3,418,658.99	462,812.90	61,620.00	280,196.00	4,223,287.89
2020	6,227,829.84	462,812.90	85,176.83	280,696.00	7,056,515.57
2021	3,838,232.05	462,812.90	104,176.83	205,696	4,610,917.78
Grand Total					17,148,027.88

Source: DPCU, 2018

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring the District Medium Term Development Plan will enable management, implementers and other stakeholders obtain relevant information that can be used to assess progress of implementation of each of the programmes, projects and activities outlined in the plan, and to take timely decisions to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule and set objectives. The monitoring of the DMTDP would be carried out at the project/activity implementation level and at the output/objective level.

The approach for monitoring programmes, projects, activities, outputs and objectives of the District Medium Term Development Plan would include the following:

- Regular and periodic field and site visits by Project Officers of Implementing Agencies, representatives of user agencies and communities, monitoring team and DPCU.
- Quarterly DPCU review meetings. During these meetings, responsible agencies and departmental heads would present reports on the progress of implementation of programmes and activities. In addition, various monitoring reports from District Sub-structures, User Agencies and communities would be discussed

Evaluation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) will enable management and other stakeholders to assess the level of implementation of the projects and programmes outlined in the plan and whether the expected objectives, outcomes and impacts of implemented programmes and projects are being achieved.

The DPCU will carry out an annual assessment of the DMTDP to determine the level of implementation the annual action plans. A Mid-Term evaluation would be carried out in March 2019, and a final evaluation (performance review of the 2018-2021 DMTDP) would be carried out, from November 2021 - March 2022. Stakeholder's workshops would be organized to discuss the results of the evaluations/reviews.

The main responsibility of evaluating the programmes and projects lies with the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The DPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner.

It is expected that the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) would carry out periodic monitoring of the implementation of the DMTDP and co-ordinate monitoring and evaluation activities of the district. A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the DMTDP has been prepared to this effect.

Process of Plan Preparation

Formation of Plan Preparation Team

Some members of the DPCU were co-opted as members of the Plan Preparation Team to assist in the data collection and review. They are:

- Francis Asokwa Sarpong District Coordinating Director

- Samuel Ampofo District Director of Agric
- Ruth Agyeiwaa Badu District Planning Officer (coordinator)
- Ellen Bonsu District Budget Analyst
- Ewuntoma Issah District Finance Officer
- Francis Okyere District Works Engineer
- Kwadwo Asiamah Boakye District Director, Physical Planning Department
- Madam Anna Omare District Health Director
- Madam Dora Asare District Director of Education
- Richard Aboagye Development Planning Sub-Com. Convener

The following officers also contributed vital technical inputs during the plan preparation process:

- Alberta Annang Assistant Development Planning Officer
- Mercy Baah –Muakoh Planning & Supervision, GES
- Ohene Konadu Assistant Development Planning Officer
- Justice Boakye Tumfour National Service Personnel, Physical Planning Dept.
- Kwadwo Afriyie District Health Directorate
- Dwamena Akenten NABCO trainee

Data Collection

The data collection exercise started off with the team’s understanding of the needed requisite data and identification of the relevant sources. Members of the Planning Team collected relevant data from schools, agencies and organizations. A number of meetings were held to discuss and validate data collected and to identify data gaps. Community Consultation meetings were held in (15) Electoral Areas in the three (3) Area Councils of the Assembly.

Review of DMTDP for 2014-2017 and Update of District Profile.

The Plan Team then used the data collected to review the District’s performance in the implementation of the (2014-2017) DMTDP, and also updated the District profile/current situation.

First Public Hearing/Validation exercise and Community needs assessment

Interactive community dialogues were held with community members at the various communities to ascertain their needs and problem. During which the results of the 2014-2017 DMTDP performance review and the current situation of the District were presented and discussed.

The problems, needs and aspiration of various communities and interest groups (artisans, traders, farmers, youth, and women etc.) were identified. Present at these meetings included Chiefs, Assembly members, Unit Committee members, artisans, traders, market women, farmers etc.

Preparation of DMTDP Draft report

The plan preparation team held several working section to harmonize community needs with identified development gaps, formulate District goals, objectives strategies, programmes etc. The outputs were presented to the DPCU/Heads of Department for discussion and validation.

Second Public Hearing

A second public hearing is scheduled during which time the public will be aware of the full details of the plan. At this meeting the various programmes, projects and activities for the plan period will be communicated to the entire populace and relevant feedback taking to further fine tune the final report.

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AKNDA	Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
BAC	Business Advisory Center
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CHPS	Community Health Planning System
CIC	Community Information Centre
DA	District Assembly
DAAS	District Agriculture Advisory Services
DAC	District AIDS Committee
DHA	District Health Agency
DHD	District Health Directorate
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCs	Disaster Preventive Committees
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
DRMT	District Response Management Team
DVGs	Disaster Volunteer Groups
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
GES	Ghana Education Service
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
HTC	HIV/AIDS Testing and Counseling
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LGS	Local Government Service
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IPEP	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industry
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NFED	Non-Formal Education Department
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NVTI	National Vocational Technical Institute
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLWHAs	Persons Living With HIV/AIDS
PM	Presiding Member
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RELCs	Research- Extension-Farmer Liaison Communities
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	Senior High School
SMEs	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
SMCs	School Management Committee
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TLMs	Teaching Learning Materials

UN	United Nations
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WC	Water Closet

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CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 VISION

To become a highly professional and responsive Local Government Authority that provides basic public services which meet the development needs of the people within the Authority's jurisdiction.

1.1 MISSION

The Assembly exists to strategically formulate plans and programmes through citizens' participation for effective mobilization of human, material and financial resources to bring about a qualitative change in the physical environment and the livelihoods of people in the district.

1.2 CORE VALUES

Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly performs its functions in the context of the following principles

- Transparency and accountability

The district is focused at ensuring total development of its citizenry through transparent and accountable local governance. The mission statement affirms these core values stating clearly the effective and efficient utilization of resources for the benefit of all. The District Assembly is committed to discharging its functions by communicating to its people all decisions and plans that the Assembly will to implement in the delivery of its services.

- People-Centeredness

The district exists to improve the lives of people and communities with its jurisdiction. In view of this, plans and programmes are community and people oriented. The people's interest paramount in as far as the discharge of our core functions is concerned.

- Excellence

The district is committed to striving to reach the highest levels of excellence in every department of the practice. This is through the development of appropriate plans and programmes and setting appropriate strategies to achieve the district goals.

- Dedication

The District Assembly is dedicated to its citizens. They are dedicated to delivering quality services to improve the livelihood of its citizens. There would be no discrimination against citizens on the grounds of political affiliation, language, gender, race or religion.

- Professionalism

The District Assembly exists to uphold the highest quality and work ethics. This is in terms of how they relate and work with its citizenry. This includes their behavior with regard to self and citizens as they reflect the values of the profession.

- Teamwork

The Assembly is committed to work together as a team in order to best serve and offer quality services to its members through brainstorming and sharing ideas in order to recognize and respect the contribution of other stakeholders within the team for the benefit of all.

- Collaboration/Involvement

The Assembly seeks to collaborate with and involve all stakeholders in the fulfillment of our responsibilities in a constructive manner.

1.3 FUNCTIONS

According to the Local Governance Act 936 (2016), the functions of District Assembly are as follows;

1. As the Political and Administrative authority in the District. The Assembly provides guidance, gives direction to and supervises all administrative functions in the District.
2. Exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
3. Prepares and submits through the Regional Coordinating Council (RCCs) -
 - The development plans of the district to the Commission for approval

- Budget of the district related to the approved plans to the Minister for Finance for approval
- 4. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the district
- 5. Guide, encourage and support sub-district local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to perform their roles in the execution of approved development plans
- 6. Initiate and encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans
- 7. Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the people's development, the local, the district and national economy.
- 8. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- 9. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- 10. Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- 11. Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- 12. Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by the Act or any other enactment; and
- 13. Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.
- 14. Execute approved development plans for the district;
- 15. Guide, encourage, and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;

1.4 Performance Review

This section discusses the performance of the district in relation to the implementation of the various activities in the 2014-2017 Medium term plan of the then Afigya Kwabre District Assembly. The discussion on the performance is for the combined districts of Afigya Kwabre South and Afigya Kwabre North District Assemblies. The performance analysis of the 2014-

2017 medium term plans has been arranged under the years within the plan. The District was not able to implement all programmes and projects within the plan period as a result of inadequate funds experienced from all the sources. The status report is shown in table 1.1

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Table 1.1 Performance Review 2014-2017							
Thematic area: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY							
Policy Objective:							
To increase local Revenue Generation by 75% by 2017							
DISTRICT GOAL: Ensure Effective and Efficient Resource Mobilization and Management							
POLICY OBJECTIVE: To Improve Local Revenue Mobilization by 25%							
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline 2013	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilization.	Valuation of Commercial Properties	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Organize pay your levy Campaign	70%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Gazetting of fee fixing resolution	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Purchase of uniform for Revenue staff	0%	100%	0%	Yet to start
			Purchase of Value Books	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Payment of Commission to Collectors	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Payment of Bank Charges	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Maintenance of Lorry Parks	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Payment of 50% Collection to Area Councils	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	Pay 50% collection to Area Councils	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Street Naming Exercise	-	100%	30%	On-going
			Maintenance of markets	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	Holding of Mass Meetings in 10 communities	50%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Pay 50% collection to Area Councils	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Gazette Fee fixing resolution	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Street Naming	-	100%	30%	Ongoing

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			Exercise				
	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	Maintenance of markets, public toilets and sanitary sites	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	Valuation of Commercial properties	-	100%	0%	Not Implemented
			Organize pay your levy Campaign	-	100%	100%	Implemented
			Update database, print and distribute demand notice	-	100%	60%	On-going
			Purchase of Value Books	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Payment of Commission to Collectors	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Payment of Bank Charges	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Maintenance of Lorry Park	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Pay 50% collection to Area Councils	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Street Naming Exercise	-	100%	30%	Ongoing
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector							
Goal: To improve Business Environment for private Sector Development							
Objective: To facilitate the establishment of Public-Private Partnership in the delivery of services							
	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Broad Project /Activity	Indicators			Remarks in Relation to Criteria
				Baseline	MTDP	Achievement	
				(2013)	Target		
2014	Economic development	Trade ,tourism and industrial development	Support for BAC to train 25 women in soap making and mushroom cultivation	85%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented 4 males and 29 females were trained
2015	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Support for BAC	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Economic development	Trade ,tourism and industrial development	Holding of Mass meetings in 10 communities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

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	Economic development	Trade ,tourism and industrial development	Provision of training/entrepreneurial skills for the youth	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
2016			Support for BAC	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Economic development	Trade ,tourism and industrial development	Provision of training/entrepreneurial skills for women and youth	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Support for BAC Activities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Basic CBT in bleach and cosmetics	100%	100%	0%	Not Implemented
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Resource Management							
Goal: To improve agricultural productivity and promote sustainable development							
Objective: To promote agricultural productivity and environmental management through application of science and technology							
	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Broad Project /Activity	Indicators			Remarks in Relation to Criteria
				Baseline	MTDP	Achievement	
				-2013	Target		
2014	Administration and Management	General Administration	Celebration of Farmers Day	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Economic development	agriculture	Introduce drought resistant and early maturing seed varieties	65%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Economic development	agriculture	Strengthening of 8 FBOs	50%	100%	71%	Fully Implemented
	Economic development	agriculture	Vaccination	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Environmental and sanitation management	Environmental health	Sensitization on Environmental Degradation and climate change issues	70%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented Sensitization held in six disaster prone communities
	Environmental and sanitation management	Environmental health	Sensitization on protein food	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

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	Economic development	agriculture	Rearing of Grass cutter and Snails	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management (NADMO)	Education on Disaster Prevention in 10 communities	100%	100%	40%	On-going NADMO carried out education in 4 communities
	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management (NADMO)	Provide Disaster Relief Assistance	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Running cost of official vehicles	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Payment of Utility	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Economic development	General Administration	Celebration of Farmers Day	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Procurement of farm inputs	-		100%	Fully Implemented
	Economic development	agriculture	Strengthening of 8 FBOs	50%	100%	95%	On-going
			Vaccination of dogs	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Vaccination of birds against Newcastle, small and large ruminants	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Environmental and sanitation management	Environmental health	Sensitization on Environmental Degradation and climate change	84%	100%	149.1%	Fully implemented
	Economic development	agriculture	Improve maize production	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Train 10 FBOs on grass cutter, snails and mushroom production	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Support for Agric Programmes	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

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	Economic Development	Agriculture	Strengthen 8 agric extension agent to organize home and farm	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Educate 500 livestock farmers on PPR and Avain influenza disease and vaccinate 500 dogs	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Promote non-traditional Agric productivity in grasscutter, snail and rabbit	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environment al Health	Sensitization on Environmental Degradation	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Economic Development	Agric	Promote rice production among 300 farmers	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Management and Administration	General Administration	Celebration of Farmers Day	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Economic Development	Agriculture	Strengthening of 7 Agric officers to organize home and farm visits and identify and disseminate improved Agric Technology package to 7,000 farmers.	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Vaccination dogs against rabies	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Promote rearing of Grass cutter and Snails	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Celebration of Farmers Day	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Procurement of farm inputs	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Economic Development	Agriculture	Vaccination of birds against Newcastle, Small & Large ruminants	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

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			Improve maize production through education	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Thematic Area: Oil and Gas Development							
Goal: Regulate Operation of Oil and Gas Station							
Objective:							
	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks in Relation to Criteria
				Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	
				2013			
2014	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and management	Enforcement of Bye-laws regulating establishment of oil and gas filling stations	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented Task force formed to enforce regulations
2017			Enforcement of Bye-laws regulating establishment of oil and gas filling station	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement							
Policy Goal: Improve Access to Technical Infrastructure							
Policy Objective: To provide adequate infrastructure for human settlement							
	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks in Relation to Criteria
				Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	
				-2013			
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial planning		100%	100%	80%	On-going Full participation in consultation seminars on Greater Kumasi plan preparation

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	Social Services Delivery		Support for DWST activities	-	100%	60%	Ongoing A number of broken down boreholes repaired
	Infrastructure and Delivery Management	Physical and Spatial planning	Land and Building inspection	80%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
							Ongoing
	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Health	Waste management	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Provision of sanitation structure and inspections	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure and Delivery Management	Works	15 No. Environmentally friendly toilet provided	-	100%	33%	On-going
	Infrastructure and Delivery Management	Physical and Spatial planning	Monitoring activities by T& Country Planning	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery		Support for Rural Water Supply	-	100%	0%	Not Implemented
	Infrastructure and Delivery Management	Works	Reshaping of 20% of Feeder Roads	-	100%	50%	On-going 8km of feeder roads reshaped
			Street light and Maintenance	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Extension of electricity to five communities	0%	100%	0%	Not Implemented No extension of electricity to new communities
	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Health	Fumigation	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure and Delivery Management	Works					
					-		

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			Supply of (250 NO.) 250 watts Street Bulbs& Accessories	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	Support for Greater Kumasi Plan Preparation	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery		Support for DWST activities	100%	100%	60%	On-going
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Works	Land and Building inspection	80%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	Planning and Budgeting	Monitoring of Planning schemes	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery		Support for Rural Water supply	-	100%	70%	On-going
	Infrastructure and Delivery and Management	Works	Reshaping of 20% Feeder Roads	-	100%	75%	On-going
			Street light and Maintenance of 5 communities	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
Construction of 5 No boreholes			-	100%	20%	On-going	
2016	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	Support for Greater Kumasi	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Social Services delivery		Support for DWST activities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and special planning	Land and Building inspection	80%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Reshaping of 20% km of Feeder Roads	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Street light and Maintenance of 5 communities	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented.
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Construction of 5 boreholes	-	100%	40%	On-going
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Support for Greater Kumasi plan Preparation	-	-	0%	Not Implemented
	Social Services Delivery		Support for DWST Activities	-	100%	50%	On-going
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and special planning	Land and building Inspection	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	MP Contingency projects	-	100%	100%	MPs share of common fund executed two projects Fully Implemented

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	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Reshaping of 1km of feeder roads	-	100%	50%	On-going
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Street lights and maintenance	-	100%	0%	Not implemented
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Support for drilling of boreholes	-	100%	30%	Ongoing
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Goal: To improve access to social services and employment							
Policy Objective: To provide increased access to quality education, health, water and sanitation							
	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria
				-2013			
2014	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Computer training for schools	-	100%	0%	Yet to start
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Organize STME Clinic	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Organization of Sporting activities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Support to Schools	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Cladding of 3 DA Schools	0%	100%	0%	Yet to start
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Promotion of cultural activities in schools	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Health Education	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Promotion of HIV & AIDS activities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented 188 males and 129 females were reached
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Sensitization of Child rights	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

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	Social delivery services	Social welfare and community development	Support to PWDS	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented 30 people were given assistance from DACF
	Social delivery services	Social Welfare and Comm. Development	Promotion of School feeding Programme	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented 3 Schools benefited
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Construction of Teacher's Quarters at Tetrem	-	100%	75%	On-going
	Management and administration	General administration	Salaries & Wages paid	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social delivery services	Health delivery	Ensure Disease Surveillance	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social delivery services	Health delivery	Support to Health Programmes	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Environmental and sanitation management	Environmental health	Registration of food vendors	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Sensitization on District Assembly Byelaws	60%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Environmental and sanitation management	Environmental health	Education and Hygiene inspection	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social delivery services	Health delivery	Conduct Public Health education	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social delivery services	Social welfare and community development	Caring for Paupers	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social delivery services	Education and youth development	Scholarship and Bursaries to needy students	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented MPs supported 8 students including 5 females and 3 males

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	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Fence wall constructed at Ahenkro basic school	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Support to Roll Back Malaria programme	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 4- Seater KVIP toilet at Ahenkro	-	100%	50%	On-going Project Plastered
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 4- Seater KVIP toilet at Kyekyewere	-	100%	50%	On-going
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 4- Seater KVIP toilet at Esaase	-	100%	0%	On-going Project Awarded but yet to start
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 4- Seater KVIP toilet at Adukro	-	100%	70%	On-going Project Plastered
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Construction of 1 No. 4 Unit Nurses Quarters	-	100%	60%	On-going
	Social services delivery	Health delivery	NHIS Office fully constructed and operationalize	-	100%	0%	Yet to start
	Environmental and sanitation management	Environment al health	Sanitary inspection	-	100%	75%	On-going
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Support for St. Michael SHS	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Construction and landscaping of 8 No. CHPs Compound	-	100%	38%	On-going
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Complete 1No 6 Unit classroom block at Kyerekrom	-	100%	55%	Standstill
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Construction of 3 No. 4-unit Nurse's Quarters at	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented

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			Tetrem					
2016	Management and administration	General administration	Management of District Education Fund	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented	
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	School feeding programme	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Support for cultural activities in the district	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Manufacture and supply of round tables, mono and dual desk for basic schools	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Extension of electricity to St. Michael SHS	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented	
	Administration and Management		General Administration	Support for Health and District Response initiatives for HIV/AIDS Programmes	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
				Medical refund (paupers)	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Environmental and sanitation management	Environmental health	Sanitary Inspection	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
	Environmental and sanitation management	Environmental health	Waste Mgt. of Zoom Lion	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
	Environmental and sanitation management	Environmental health	Fumigation	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Support to PWDs	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Construction of Community Centre at Akom	-	100%	85%	Ongoing	
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Sensitize 12 communities on child rights	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Day care centers identification and registration	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	

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	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	-	100%	0%	Yet to be implemented
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Provision of 65 No. round tables & chairs for KG schools	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Construction of Community Center	100%	100%	85%	On-going
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Provision of 300 No. Dual desk for primary schools	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Provision of 250 No. Mono desk for JHS schools				
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Construction of 4 unit teachers quarters	-	100%	75%	On-going
2017	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Management of District Education Fund	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	School feeding programme	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Administration and Management	General Administration	Support for Cultural Activities	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Furniture for schools	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Support for Health programs	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Health Education	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Medical Refund	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Environmental and sanitation management	Environmental health	Sanitary inspection	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Environmental and sanitation management	Environmental health	Waste management	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Environmental and sanitation management	Environmental health	Fumigation	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Environmental and sanitation management	Environmental health	Conduct public education and sensitization	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	

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	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Identification of day Care centers and registration	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Organization of health talk and screening exercise for study groups and youth groups	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Conduct social and public education on the Children's act in 4 communities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Support for people with disabilities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Purchase of motorbike to enhance security services	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance							
Policy Goal: To improve upon popular participation in Governance and Administration Efficiency							
Policy Objective: To ensure effective functioning of local governance structure							
	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Baseline -2013	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria
2014	Infrastructure delivery management Infrastructure delivery management	works	Completion of DCE's bungalow	-	100%	90%	On-going
	Management and administration	General administration	Renting of residential and office accommodation	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Payment of Consultancy Service	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Maintenance of Office Machines	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Payment of Legal Services	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Reward Hard working staff	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Payment utilities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

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Management and administration	General administration	Payment of T&T	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	General administration	Payment of Transfer Grant	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	General administration	Payment of Car Maintenance Allowance	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	General Administration	Payment of Hotel accommodation	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	Human resource management	Seminars' and Conferences	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	General administration	Upkeep of residency	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	General administration	Hosting of Official Guest	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	General administration	Maintenance of office furniture, facilities and Consumables	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	General administration	Fuel for official vehicles	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	General administration	Fuel for Management Staff	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	General administration	Maintenance of Assembly Vehicles to reduce impact on climate change	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	General administration	Payment of Insurance for official vehicles	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	General administration	Payment of Insurance for official vehicles	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	General administration	Maintenance of Assembly Tipper Trucks	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	general administration	Observation of National Functions	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	general administration	Fuel for Assembly Trucks	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and administration	general administration	Organization of Senior Citizens Day	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

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							80 senior citizens benefited, 50 males and 20 females
Management and administration	general administration	Organization of Independence Day	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
Management and administration	general administration	Publicity	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
Management and administration	general administration	Donations	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
Management and administration	general administration	Organization of Committee & Assembly meeting	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
Management and administration	general administration	Supply of News Papers	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
Management and administration	general administration	Stationery	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
Management and administration	general administration	Payment of NALAG Dues	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
Management and administration	general administration	Payment of Presiding Members allowance	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
Management and administration	Budget and planning	Monitoring & Evaluation of projects and programmes	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
Management and administration	General administration	MPs Constituency Projects	-	100%	-	On-going	
Management and administration	General administration	Allowance to Social Welfare and provision of Office facilities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
Management and administration	General administration	Contingency	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Support to Community Dev.	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Renovation of office building	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
Management and administration	General administration	Support for Security	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
Management and administration	General administration	Construction of 3 No. Police Station	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	

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		n	provided				
	Infrastructure delivery and management	works	Construction of 3 Unit Bedroom Semi-Detached Storey Building (Ground Floor Only)	-	100%	-	On-going
	Management and administration	General administration	Training of Assembly Functionaries	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented 4 females and 12 males trained
	Management and administration	General administration	Payment of Utilities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	Budget and planning	Support for SIF Projects	-	100%	40%	On-going
	Management and administration	Budget and planning	Support for self-help projects	100%	100%	55%	On-going
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community services	Public education and sensitization of the right of PWD's	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented 283 vulnerable people educated and sensitized, 130females and 153 males
	Management and administration	General administration	Payment of consultancy service	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Maintenance of office machines	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Payment of legal services	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Reward Hard working staff	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Pay for Utilities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Payment of T&T	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Payment of Transfer Grant	-	100%	75%	On-going
	Management and administration	General administration	Payment of car Maintenance	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

		n	Allowance				
	Management and administration	General administration	Payment of Hotel Accommodation	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Seminars and Conferences	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Upkeep of residency	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Hosting of Official Guest	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Fuel for official Guest	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Maintenance of office facilities and consumables	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Maintenance of office furniture facilities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Fuel for official Vehicles	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Fuel for management staff	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Maintenance of Assembly vehicles to reduce impact on climate change	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Maintenance of Assembly Tipper Trucks	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Observation of National Functions	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Fuel for Assembly Trucks	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Organization of Senior Citizens Day	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Organization of Independence Day	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Supply of News Papers	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Support community-initiated projects	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Gazette fee fixing Resolution & Bye-Laws	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
		Acquisition of Assembly Lands	-	100%	70%	On-going	
		Ex-gratia	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

			Payment NALAG Dues	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Payment of Presiding Members allowance	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Planning and Budgeting	Monitoring & Evaluation	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provide comprehensive insurance cover for assembly vehicles	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Payment of Salaries and wages	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Support DPCU/Budget Committee	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue mobilization	Organize Pay your Levy Campaign	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Purchase Uniforms and kits for revenue staff	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Management and Administration	General Administration	Completion of works office complex	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Print and distribute demand notice	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Purchase value books	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Pay bank charges	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Pay commission to collectors	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Human Resources	Training of Assembly Functionaries	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Management of District Education Fund	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Human Resources	Training of District Assembly members in meeting procedures and DA standing orders	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Training of heads of Depts. In Acts governing Service Delivery e.g. Public	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

			procurement				
	Management and Administration	General and Administration	Purchase of computers and accessories	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Procurement of generator set for the District	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Human Resource	Training of Unit and Area councils' members on their roles and responsibilities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Support for cultural activities in the district	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Public education and sensitization	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and comm. Devt	Refund of Medical Bills for Paupers	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Health	Waste Mgt	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Fumigation	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Comm. Development	Support PWDs	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Works	Community mobilization and initiation of self-help construction projects in 3 communities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Comm. Development	Conduct social and public education in 8 communities on children rights and disability issues	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Day care centers identification and registration	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Support for people with disabilities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Payment of Salaries and wages	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

2017			Construction of Office Complex (Lot 1)					
			Renting of residential and office	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
			Payment of Consultancy Service	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
			Maintenance of Office Machines	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
			Payment of Legal Services	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
			Human Resource Management	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
			Payment of Utilities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
			Payment of T & T	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
			Payment of Transfer Grant	-	100%	83%	On-going	
			Payment of Car maintenance allowance	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
			Payment of Hotel accommodation	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
			Seminars' and Conferences	-	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
			Upkeep of residency	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
			Hosting of Official Guests	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
			Fuel for Official Guest	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
		Management and Administration	General and Administration	Maintenance of office furniture facilities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
				Fuel for management staff	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
				Maintenance and repairs of Assembly vehicles	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
				Running cost of official vehicles	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
				Publicity	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
				Donations	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
				Supply of Newspapers	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
				Support security services	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

			Support community-initiated projects	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Gazette fee fixing Resolution & Bye-Laws	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Payment NALAG Dues	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Payment of Presiding Members allowance	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Support for DPCU/Composite Budget Preparation	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Payment of 13% SSF contribution for casual workers	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Pay commission to collectors	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Formation of study groups in communities	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Support for school feeding	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Payment of compensation	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Purchase of printed material and stationery	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Repairs of residential buildings	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Repairs of office buildings	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Maintenance of street lights/traffic lights	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Staff development	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Sitting allowance for assembly members	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Pay bank charges	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Payment of professional fees	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Awards & Rewards	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Scholarship	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

			Establishment and strengthening of Sub-District structures	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Planning and Budgeting	Project Management	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Motor Insurance	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			DDF Capacity Building	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Support for District Response Initiative (HIV/AIDS)	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support NID / ROLLBACK Malaria	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support for R.W.S.S. I	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Support for National Functions	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Support for NADMO	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

Source: DPCU, 2018

1.5 Statement of Income and Expenditure 2014-2017

The performance of the District in terms of revenue and expenditure was below the planned. The total income received from all sources as a percentage of estimated is 57%.

However, the IGF performance for the planned period is 72.4 percent as at May 2017. This explains why the District was not able to implement all the programmes and projects within the planned period 2014-2017. Some of the projects not implemented include the following;

- (i) Completion of District Administration Block
- (ii) Construction of DHMT Block
- (iii) Construction of NHIS Block
- (iv) Construction of office for 3 Area councils
- (v) Cladding of five schools
- (vi) Electricity extension to 5 communities

The District did not also perform well in the implementation of street naming and property addressing. It is important that these projects are rolled over to the next plan so that funding is secured for their implementation.

However, it worth noting that the release of DACF since 2014 has seen a gradual increase. Internally generated funds (IGF) have also increased tremendously over the period for example IGF collection increased by 33.9%, 28.4% and 10.1 percent in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

Sources like the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) District Development facility fund (DDF) and other sources fell short of the budgeted figures. The performance of the District in terms of inflows of all sources is fifty-seven percent (57%). However, the overall performance in terms of programmes and projects implemented is 72.4%. Even though, it is expected that revenue from the Central Government would increase, the District must intensify its revenue mobilization drive so that more programmes and projects can be implemented within the next plan period.

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Table 1.2 Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (WAGES & SALARIES)							
YEAR	REQUESTED AS PLANNED (A)	APP. PER AS CNG (B)	RELEASED (C)	DEVIATIONS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (D)	VARIANCE (C-D)	
				A-B	B-C		
2014	1,246,936.80	0.00	925,425.50	1,246,936.80	(925,425.50)	925,425.50	0.00
2015	1,724,329.92	1,496,351.51	1,271,393.78	227,978.41	224,957.73	1,271,393.78	0.00
2016	1,946,995.87	1,256,814.00	1,579,093.48	690,181.87	(322,279.48)	1,579,093.48	0.00
2017	2,186,204.71	1,975,406.00	927,958.19	210,798.71	1,047,447.81	927,958.19	0.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE							
2014	3,762,471.00	2,609,313.00	1,608,494.13	1,153,158.00	1,000,818.87	1,388,621.06	219,873.07
2015	4,190,553.13	2,495,198.13	2,995,587.49	1,695,355.00	(500,389.36)	2,005,393.57	990,193.92
2016	3,086,698.75	3,969,856.00	4,158,110.95	(883,157.25)	(188,254.95)	2,748,190.68	1,409,920.27
2017	2,798,282.03	4,462,650.00	45,942.88	(1,664,367.97)	4,416,707.12	187,699.57	(141,756.69)
GOODS AND SERVICE							
2014	795,600.29	1,089,228.00	499,484.24	(293,627.71)	589,743.76	499,484.24	0.00
2015	781,232.30	319,407.01	264,608.50	461,825.29	54,798.51	264,608.50	0.00
2016	3,903,142.11	95,851.00	9,878.00	3,807,291.11	85,973.00	2,294,881.10	(2,285,003.10)
2017	3,664,679.59	81,725.04	5,025.82	3,582,954.55	76,699.22	192,393.03	(187,367.21)

TOTAL	REQUESTED AS PLANNED	RELEASED	ACTUAL EXP.
2014	5,805,008.09	3,729,919.55	2,813,530.80
2015	6,696,115.35	5,426,001.94	3,541,395.85
2016	8,936,836.73	6,731,770.78	6,622,165.26
2017	8,649,166.33	1,417,079.71	1,308,050.79

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Table 1.3: All Sources of Financial Resources

SOURCES	2014			2015			2016			2017
	APP. BUDG.	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	APP. BUDG.	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	APP. BUDG.	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	APP. BUDG.
GOG	2,042,537.09	1,424,909.74	(617,627.35)	2,505,562.22	1,536,002.28	(969,559.94)	1,946,995.87	1,579,093.48	(367,902.39)	2,916,516.75
IGF	737,883.00	696,515.68	(41,367.32)	951,414.00	894,412.17	(57,001.83)	1,123,143.00	984,688.35	(138,454.65)	1,198,623.00
DACF	2,518,373.00	850,588.12	(1,667,784.88)	3,443,553.13	2,585,590.49	(857,962.64)	5,157,649.70	3,488,367.95	(1,669,281.75)	4,651,855.58
DDF	1,044,098.00	682,906.01	(361,191.99)	747,000.00	409,997.00	(337,003.00)	1,124,438.16	679,621.00	(444,817.16)	880,794.00
UDG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEV. PATNERS	200,000.00	75,000.00	(125,000.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	707,753.00	0.00	(707,753.00)	200,000.00
OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	6,542,891.09	3,729,919.55	(2,812,971.54)	7,647,529.35	5,426,001.94	(2,221,527.41)	10,059,979.73	6,731,770.78	(3,328,208.95)	9,847,789.33

Table 1.4: Percentage of total Release from government of Ghana from 204-2017(personnel enrolment (Wages and salaries

Year	Requested as planned	Released	Percentage release(%)
2014	5,805,608.09	3,729,919.55	64.3
2015	6,696,115.35	5,426,001.94	81.0
2016	8,936,836.73	6,731,770.78	75.3
2017	8,649,166.33	1,417,079.71	16.4

Percentage released as at May 2017.

Figure 1.1: Percentage Release from GOG from 2014-2016

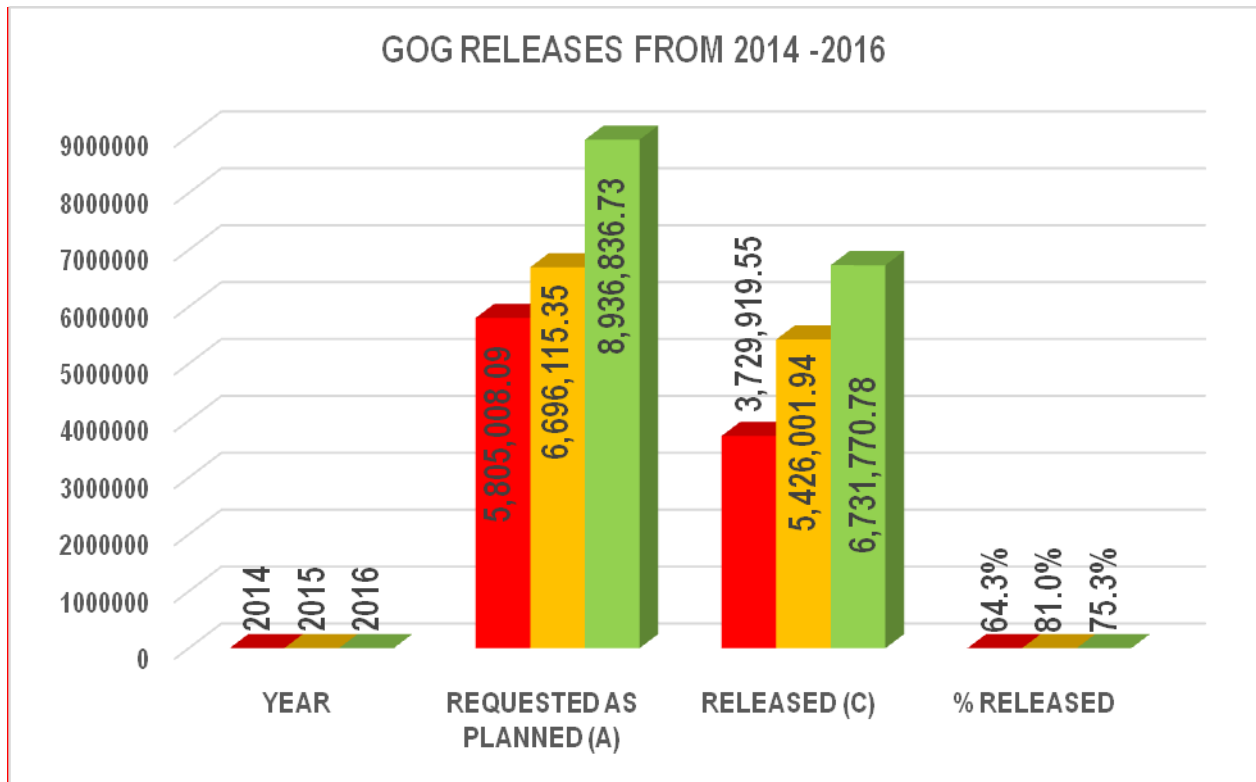
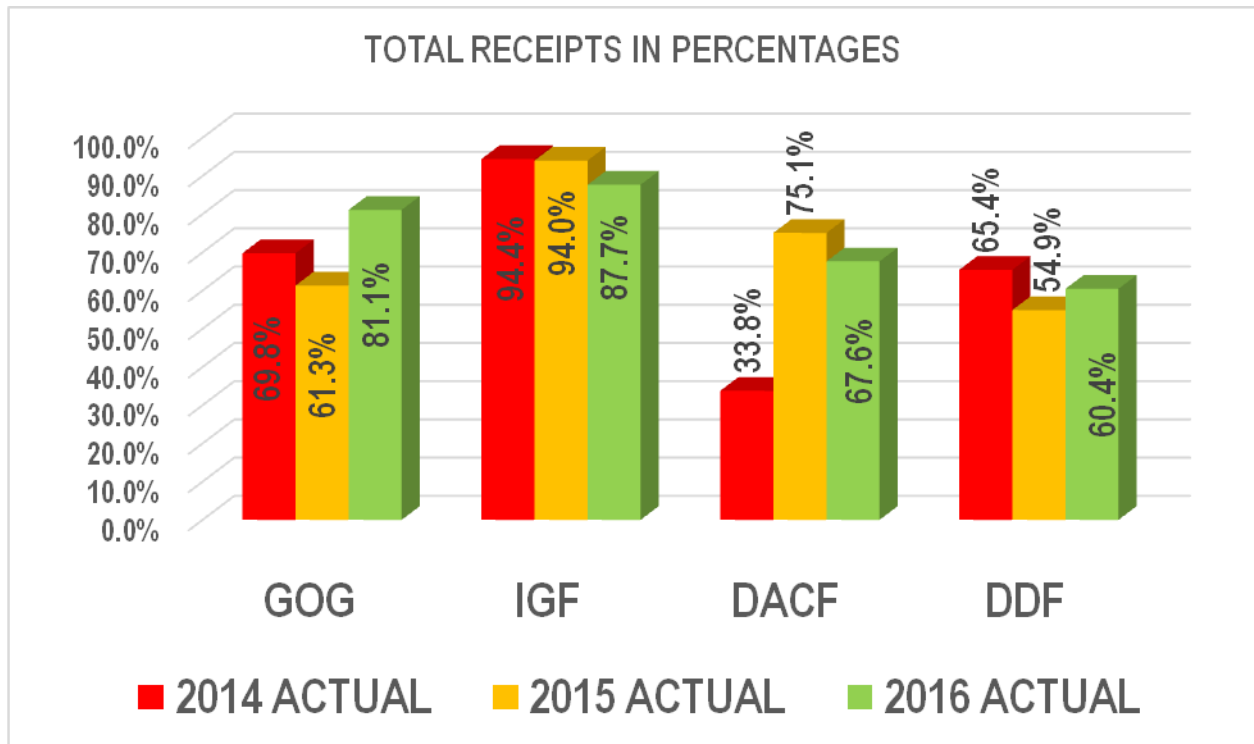


Table 1.5: Percentage of actual receipts from GOG, IGF, DACF and DDF from 2014-2017

Source of Funding	2014	2015(%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
GoG	69.8	61.3	81.1	32
IGF	94.4	94.0	87.7	36.6
DACF	33.8	75.1	67.6	1
DDF	65.4	54.9	60.4	0

Figure1.2: Total Receipts in Percentages



1.5.1 Challenges, Lessons and Implications on the Implementation GSGDA 2

Key Challenges

- One major challenge was the issue of over reliance on external sources of funding for the implementation of the plan. The percentage released for the DACF i.e. 33.8%, 75.1% and

67.6% for 2014, 2015 and 2016 fiscal years affected the planned implementation of projects and programs of the district. Also, other sources of revenue such as the DDF released from 2014 through to 2016 were 65.4%, 54.9% and 60.4% respectively. However, there was an improvement of IGF within the planned period which is much commendable.

- There was no effective monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes in the previous plan due logistical problem. Some of the causes that attributed to this challenge were inadequate logistics as mentioned and release of funds to embark on this exercise. This resulted in insufficient data to assess the status of implementation of some projects and programmes.

Lessons learnt

- From 2014 to 2016, IGF increased tremendously (94.0%, 94.4% and 87.7% respectively) because of pragmatic efforts made by the District to ensure that successful IGF mobilization and block all existing leakages. To improve on the financial standings of the Assembly, extra efforts need to be made to further improve the IGF since most of the other revenue sources are tied to specific responsibilities. The IGF unlike the other revenue items are not tied to specific activities, and hence it can be used for other activities that are deemed appropriate. There is therefore the need to mobilize and utilize enough IGF for development and encourage Public-Private Partnership in the provision of public services within the district.
- The district was unsuccessful in attracting other external sources of funding (international donor funds) through its own efforts in the form of proposal writing. During the implementation of the next plan, the district needs to make it a priority to attract donor funding to compliment the efforts made by the government for the development of the people.
- Monitoring and evaluation is critical in ensuring the successful implementation of programmes, projects and activities. There is therefore the need to put in place effective monitoring, evaluation and coordinating strategies to get desired results from all programmes and projects of the district. There is also the need to reserve sufficient

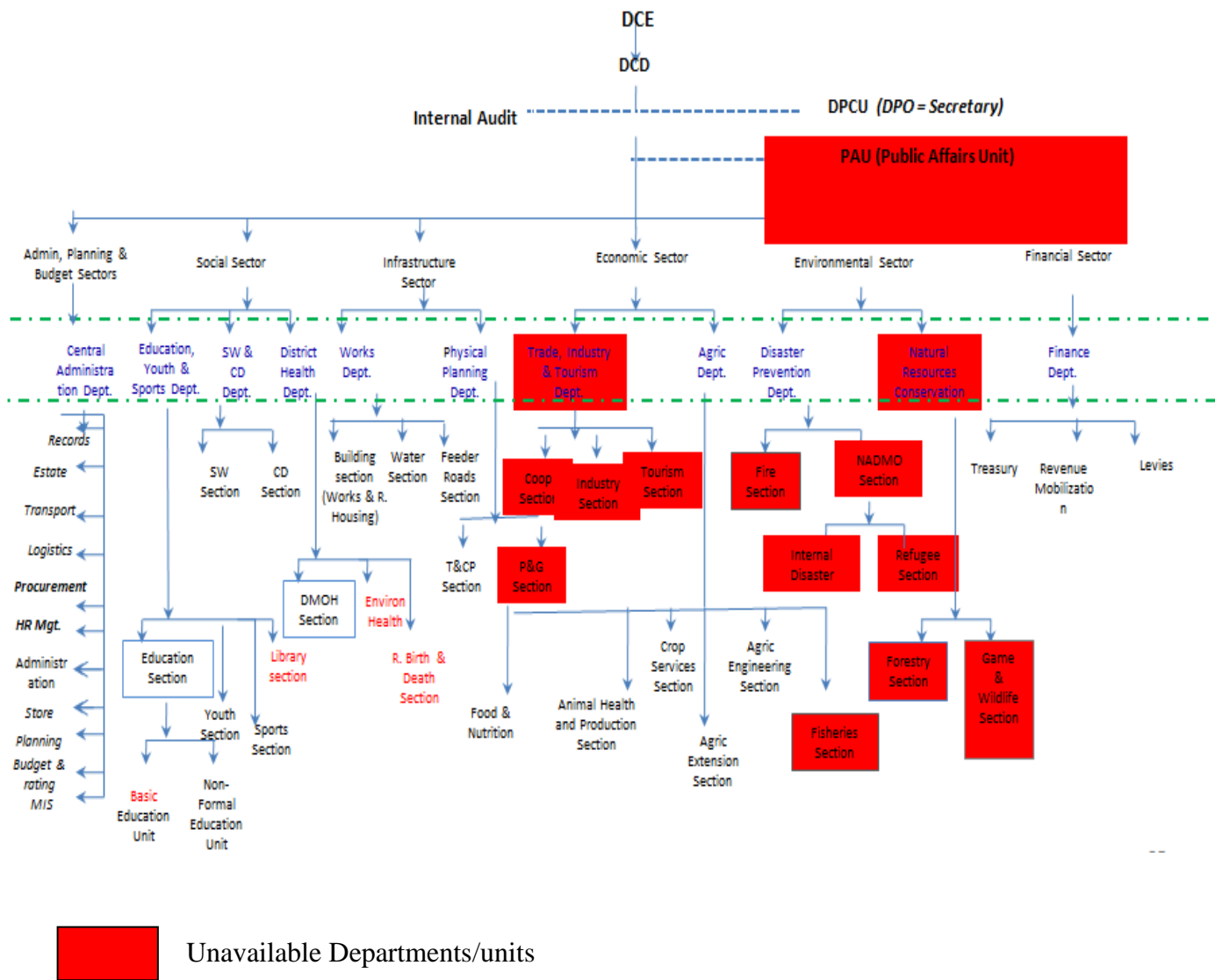
funding for monitoring and evaluation to generate relevant data for effective assessment of the implementation of the next DMTDP.

1.6 District Profile

1.6.1 Introduction

The nature of the district is discussed in respect of the natural and built environment which includes analysis on social, economic, cultural, political, economic etc. characteristics of the district.

Figure 1.3 Organizational Structure of Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly



Unavailable Departments/units

Table 1.6 Human Resource Capacity

S/N	Department/Designation	Required(Max)	Available	Backlog/Surplus
1.	Coordinating Director	1	1	-
2.	Assistant Director IIA	3	1	-2
3.	Assistant Director IIB			
4.	Chief Executive Officer	1	-	-1
5.	Principal Executive Officer	1	1	-
6.	Higher Executive Officer	2	1	-1
7.	Secretaries	2	1	-1
8.	Stenographer Secretaries	2	1	-1
9.	Senior Typist	1	-	-1
10.	Asst Procurement / Supply Officer	2	2	-
11.	HR Manager	2	1	-1
12.	Asst HR Manager	4	1	-3
13.	Development Planning Officer	3	1	-2
14.	Asst Development Officer	3	2	-1
15.	Asst IT Officer	1	1	-
16.	Budget Analyst	2	1	-1
17.	Senior Accountant	3	1	-2
18.	Accountant	3	1	-2
19.	Higher Revenue Superintendent	2	1	-1
20.	Senior Internal Auditor	1	1	-1
21.	Asst Environmental Health Analyst	2	1	-1
22.	Senior Social Development Officer	2	1	-1
23.	Principal Agric Officer	1	1	-
24.	Senior Physical Planner	1	-	-1
25.	Engineer & Asst Engineers	7	1	-6
26.	Asst Quantity Surveyors	3	2	-1

Source: HR/DPCU 2018

From table 1.6, it can be observed that the Assembly does not have adequate personnel as per the staffing norm of the Local Government Service (LGSS). The Department/Units of the Assembly have varying staffing requirement as a result of their diverse roles and responsibilities as presented in the table above. It can be observed that out of the 55 required personnel, the Assembly has only 25 personnel manning the different offices. Critical capacity needed include Engineers/Assistant engineers and officers for the Physical Planning Department. Thus the Assembly needs not less than 30 additional personnel in order to

properly perform its entrusted functions. Additionally, the organogram above shows the unavailability of some key departments/units like the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) and Natural Resource Conservation Department. The absence of these departments within the District has slowed the progress of work and normal functioning of the Assembly.

1.6.2 Location and Size

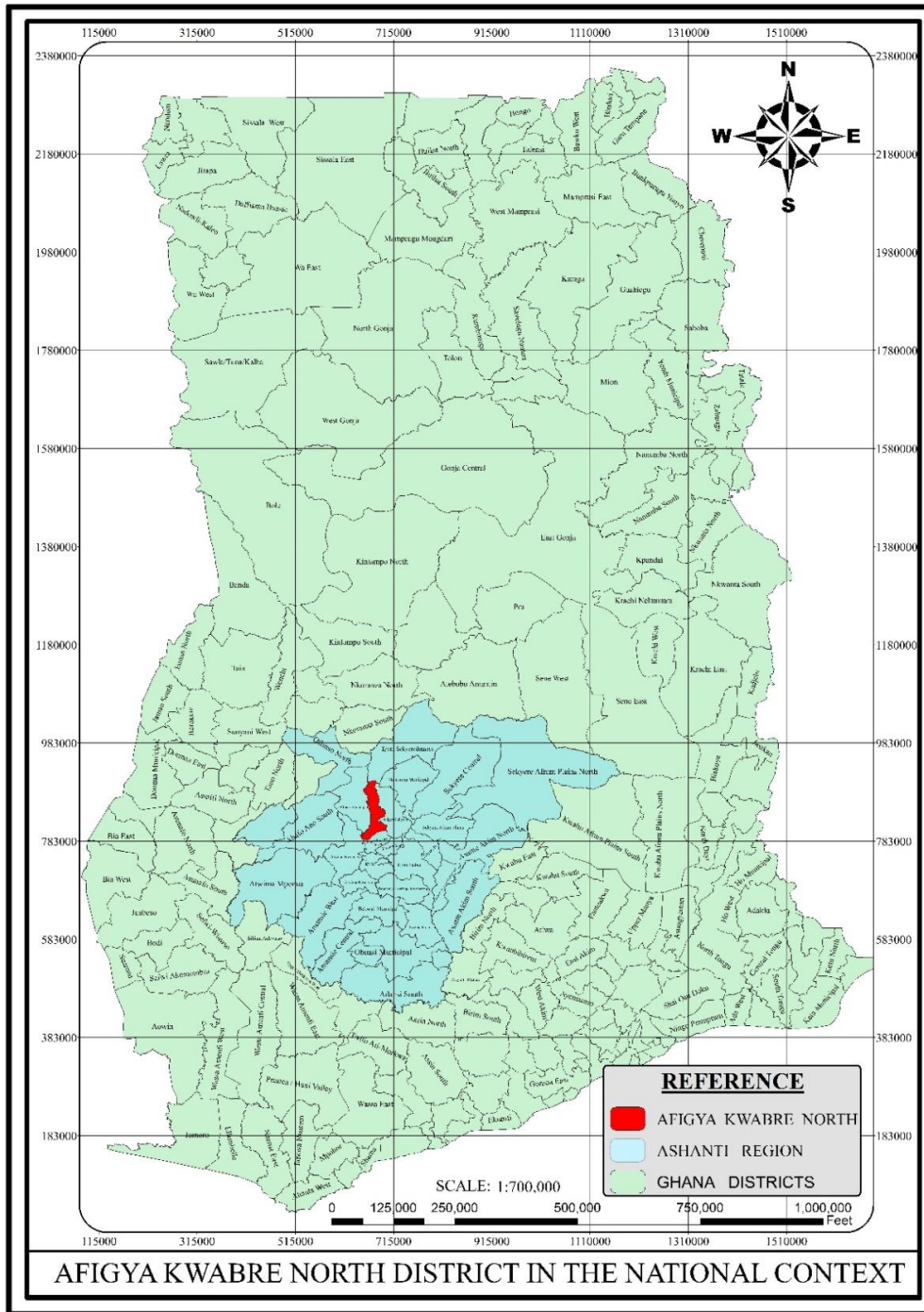
The District is located in the central part of Ashanti Region of Ghana between Latitudes $6^{\circ} 8' 40''$ N and $7^{\circ} 17'$ N, and Longitudes $1^{\circ} 70'$ W and $1^{\circ} 55'$ W. The District has an area of about 228 square kilometers representing 0.94% of the land area of Ashanti Region. The District is bounded by Afigya Kwabre South to the South, Atwima Nwabiagya North and Offinso District to the west, Sekyere South District to the East and Ejura-Sekyedumasi District to the North.

The Afigya Kwabre North district was delineated from the Afigya Kwabre District (Mother District) and established by LI 2334 on 14th November 2017. The district was then inaugurated on 15th March 2018. The central location of the district within the Ashanti Region coupled with accessibility to most of the areas makes interaction among the populace very easy.

Its proximity to Kumasi and some other big urban centers like Suame, Kronum and Afrancho presents an immense potential for marketing of agricultural produce a dominant economic activity of the district. Communities such as Denase, Akom, Ahenkro and Nkwantakese have assumed some level of urbanization because of their proximity to bigger urban centers like Kumasi and Suame. These settlements have also become dormitory towns due to their location close to the major road leading to Kumasi. Boamang, which is about 1.5 km from the major Kumasi-Tamale route, is the capital town of the District. Settlements like Akom, Denase, Tetrem, Kwamang and Kyekyewere are among some of the notable communities in the District.

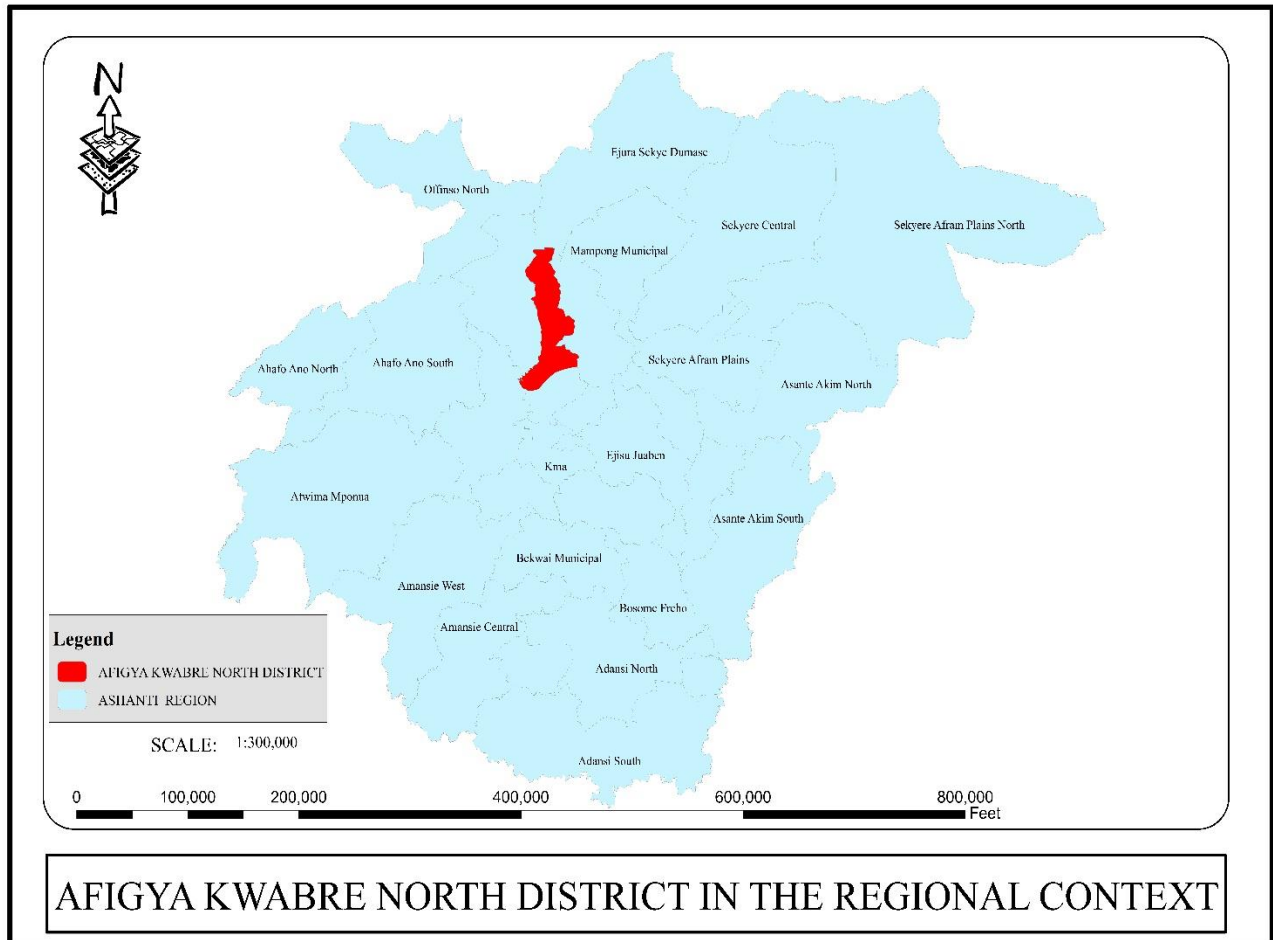
AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Figure 1.4: The District in National Context



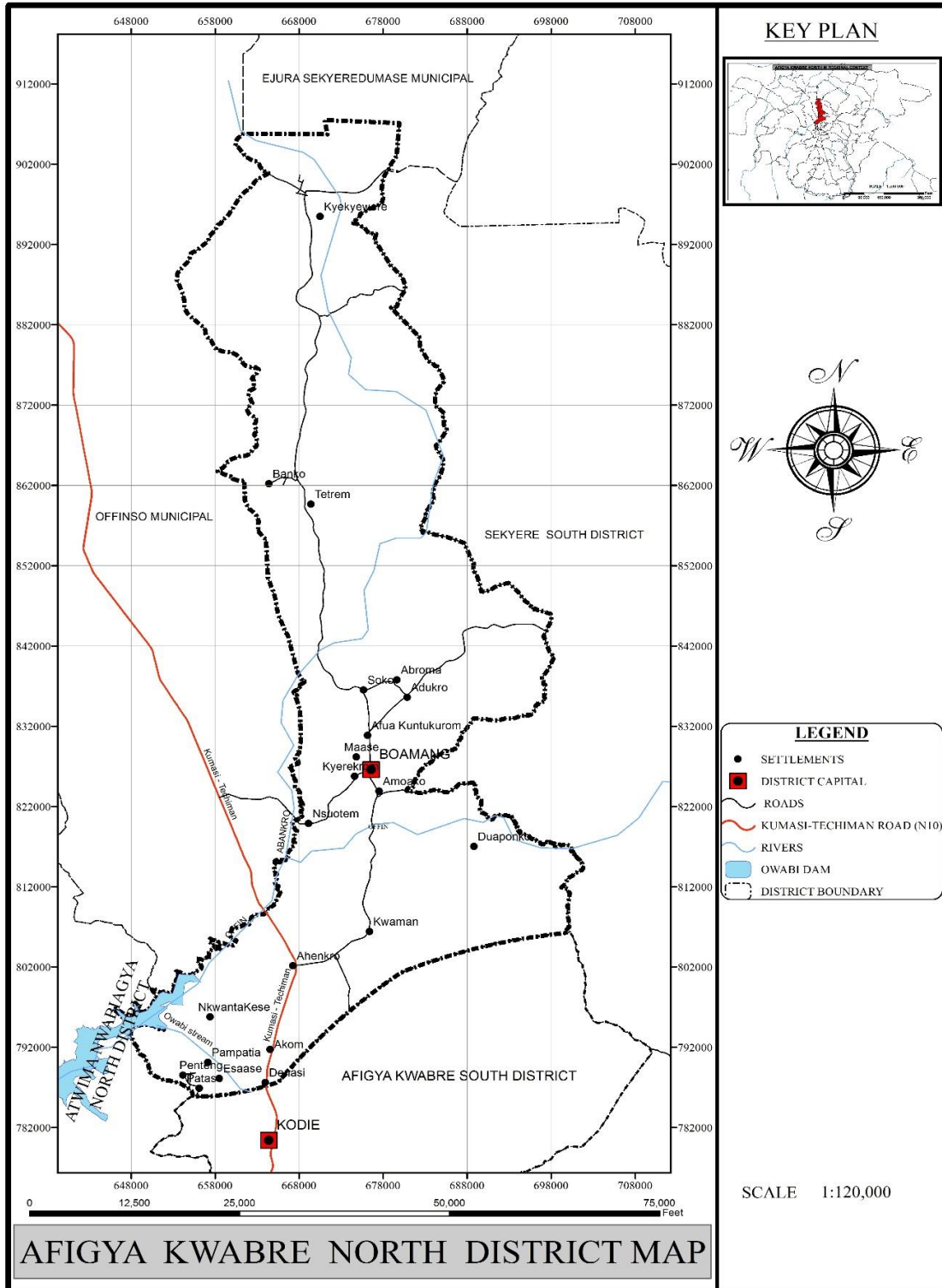
Source: PPD/DPCU, 2018

Figure 1.5: The District in Regional Context



Source: PPD/DPCU, 2018

Figure 1.6: Afigya-Kwabre North District Map



Source: PPD/DPCU, 2018

1.6.3 Climate

The Afigya-Kwabre North District is located in the semi-deciduous forest zone. The zone is characterized by relatively high rainfall (about 1400mm per annum with a binomial pattern). The major rainy season occurs between March and mid-July with a peak in May /June. There is a dry spell from mid-July to mid-August. The minor rainy season starts from mid-August to about the end of October with a peak in September. A long dry period is experienced from November to February with possibilities of occasional rains.

Temperatures are normally high throughout the year with very little variations. The mean monthly temperatures range from 25°C in July/August to 28°C in March /April.

The District experiences relative humidity ranging from 90 – 98% during the night and early mornings of the rainy season. Day-time humidity falls below 75% during the harmattan season. The climatic conditions favour the cultivation of diverse variety of cash and food crops which are of tropical nature. Again, the relatively high temperatures and sunshine favour the processing of most crops such as cocoa, maize etc.

The double rainfall regimes experienced by the district makes it possible for farmers to cultivate both food and cash crops two times in a year. Extensive dry season however may lead to long period of drought and retards farming activities in that period.

1.6.4 Vegetation

The original vegetation is a forest type, and this has largely been degraded by lumbering, expansion of settlements and farming. The closed forest consisted of a continuous canopy of tall and medium – height trees with little or no undergrowth no longer exists. The area now largely consists of farm patches with isolated stands of individual trees or small areas of tree-clusters as shown in Picture. 1.1

Crops cultivated in the district include, cocoa, oil palm, citrus, avocado pear, coffee, plantain, maize, cassava, cocoyam, cowpea, vegetables etc.

The District has three (3) forest reserves namely; Afram Head Waters forest reserve, Gianima forest reserve and Asufu Shelterbelt forest reserve. All the forest reserves are located in the Northern part of the District.

Picture 1.1: Forest Vegetation at Abidjan Nkwanta



Source: DPCU, 2018

1.6.5 Relief and Drainage

The landscape is a dissected plateau with heights reaching 800m to 1200m above sea level. The plateau forms part of the Mampong-Gambaga scarp. The landscape is predominantly undulating resulting in erosion along the slopes.

The relief in the district is generally undulating with altitude ranging between 800-1000 ft. However, the northern part reaches up to 1,200ft above sea level. The undulating nature of the relief of the district makes flow of water easy. Besides the river valleys, there are very few waterlog areas. This again supports the growth of deep rooted crops/plants. The high points serve as observations for people who enjoy sceneries.

The District is drained by three main rivers and their tributaries. These are rivers Offin, Oyon, Prabon and Abankro as shown in Picture 1.2. Continuous human activities along these rivers and streams have adversely affected their flows. Almost all the rivers experience seasonal flows.

The seasonal flow of rivers and streams in the district means that they cannot be relied upon for irrigation during the dry season. Again, fresh fish production is not well supported.

Picture 1.2: River Prabo



Source: DPCU, 2018

1.6.6 Soils and Geological Formation

The District has two geological formations, namely Voltaian and Dahomeyan. The Voltaian formation consists of shale, sandstone, mudstone and lime-stone. The Dahomeyan formation consists of metamorphic rocks such as gneiss and schist.

The mass presence of granite rock in the district supports the quarry industry. This will continue to be a major source of employment and income and so the citizenry must be encouraged to take advantage of the potential.

The soils of Afigya-Kwabre North District are developed over granite, Lower Birimian phyllite and coarse-grained Voltatian Sandstone. Soil associations or mapping units over each of these parent materials are shown in Figure 1.7.

1. Soils developed over granite and associated rocks

Kumasi – Ofin Compound Association

Bomso – Ofin Compound Association

Boamang – Suko Simple Association

Nyanao – Opimo Association

2. Soils developed over Voltaian rocks (sandstone)

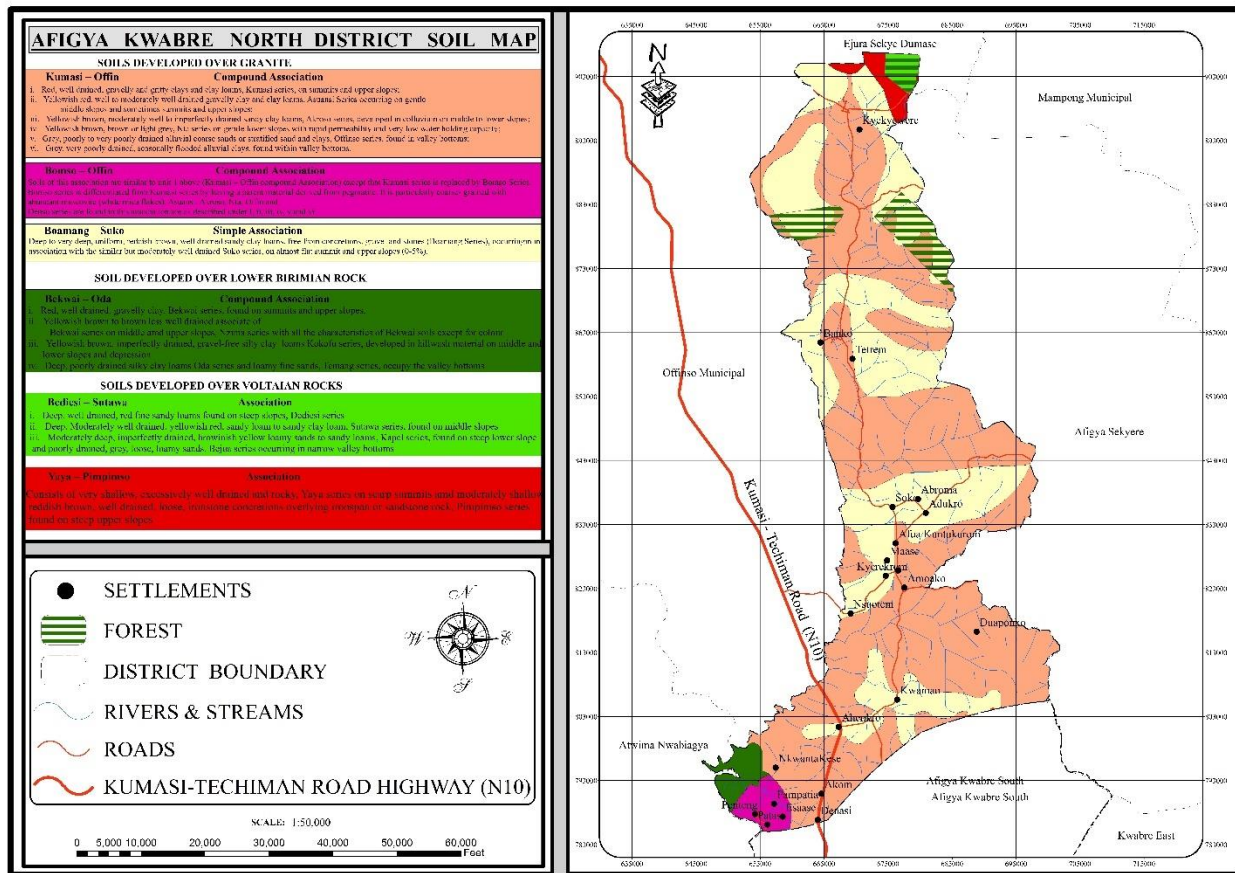
Bekwai – Oda Compound Association

3. Soils developed over lower Birimian rocks

Bediesi – sutawa Association

Yaya – Pimpimso Association

Figure 1.7: Soil Map of Afigya-Kwabre North District



Source: PPD/DPCU, 2018

The soil types consist of Kumasi-Offin Compound Association, Bomso-Offin Association, Jamasi Simple Association, Boamang Simple Association, Bediesi-Sutawa Association and Yaya-Primpimson Association.

The Kumasi-Offin Compound Soil is good for tree crops such as citrus, cocoa, coffee and oil-palm. They are also good for food crops like, cocoyam, plantain, cassava and yam. Figure 1.7 shows the soils of the District. The Boamang Simple Association is good for agriculture, but it is highly susceptible to erosion. The Bediesi-Sutawa Association has high water holding capacity and is suitable for mechanized agriculture. They support crops like maize, yam, legumes, cassava, plantain and groundnuts.

The soils are very rich and good for agricultural purposes. The district has been a major source of food supply and cocoa which still has a bright future.

The soils have textured surface horizons in which sandy-loams are common. The lower horizons have slightly heavier textures while the valley bottoms are clayey textured.

Generally, the district is endowed with good soils for agricultural development. Over 90% of the soils are developed from granite except a small area to the north-east and south west where they are developed over sandstone and lower Birimian Pyrite respectively.

The top soils are mainly sandy loams and so are susceptible to erosion. Preventive measures are important in the cultivation of the soils. Practices such as cover cropping, mulching, avoidance of burning etc., to protect the topsoil are very useful.

1.6.7 Biodiversity

The natural environment of the district which used to be one of the purest in the region is gradually losing its purity and importance. This can be attributed to the increase in population and its attendant problems and effects on the environment. As the

The district can boast of natural environment ranging from forest reserves with rich species of flora and fauna to vast arable land that can support the production of both staple and cash crops.

1.6.8 Climate Change

The gradual destruction of the forest by human activities defeats the agenda of ensuring a low carbon economy. Increasing concentration of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, water vapor, methane, nitrous oxide, etc) in the atmosphere has resulted in global warming felt both locally and globally. Changing rainfall patterns, increasing heat waves, storms, altered patterns of agriculture are all noticeable evidence of a changing climate in the district. Changing Climate manifests itself in many ways including:

1. Unusual late start of the rainy season.
2. Irregular and unreliable rainfall.
3. Long dry seasons.
4. Change in fruiting seasons of most tree crops like avocado pears and mangoes
5. Loss of soil fertility resulting in low crop yields.
6. Frequent invasion of crops by strange pest.

It is important to ensure we reserve our natural forest and protect them from further exploitation by chain saw operators, farming and other human related activities that destroys them. Moreover, there is the need to look for ways to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems to climate change effects and reduce the emission of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

From the above, it is important for the Assembly to consider environmental impacts of all human and development activities before embarking on them. There should also be constant public education on climate change and its impact on development.

1.6.9 Green Economy and Environment

The forest reserves are found in the northern part of the District and abound with high economic trees. However, chain saw operators and some timber merchants are fast encroaching on the reserves such that it is feared the reserves will lose their value in the next few years. Human activity is changing the natural environment severely. Indiscriminate felling of trees for timber and fuel wood, continuous cultivation and incidents of bush burning which has become ritualized have left very little of the original forest mostly found along river courses. With the current population density of over 265.9 persons per square kilometer and increasing demand for land

for residential purposes, available land for agriculture is reducing whilst natural vegetation is being depleted.

Although human activities especially farming have increased food production, measures such as afforestation programs should be put in place to mitigate the impact of the human activities on the green environment.

Strategies that regulate or halt the use of firewood for domestic activities, illegal lumbering, operations from wood mill factories and sand winning, farming and building along river bodies etc. are required to ensure a sustainable green economy for the district.

Picture 1.3: Degraded Forest



Source: DPCU, 2018

1.6.9.1 Development Implications

Conscious effort should be made to address the challenges and impacts of environmental degradation and climate change issues. Tree planting and afforestation should be embarked upon to green the district and to address the issues of desertification especially in the northern part of the district.

Conscious effort should be made to create green areas and parks to promote recreational activities and also beautify the environment. Especially water shed rivers and streams should be provided with buffer zones to avoid encroachment on these areas. The design of building and structures should respond to several rain storms experienced in the district. Building and

structures should have rain harvesting designs to store rain water for domestic use. The use of electronic appliances and burning of bushes, tyres etc that speeds the release carbon monoxide and carbondioxide into the atmosphere should be avoided. Above all, educational programmes should be conducted in all communities to raise the people's consciousness on issues on environment, climate change and green economy.

1.6.10 Conditions of the Built Environment

Like any other District in the country, the condition of the built environment differs from larger communities to smaller communities with the larger communities having very poor environmental conditions.

Conditions of the urban communities like Tetrem, Kyekyewere, Boamang Ahenkro, etc are characterized by large compound houses, poor drainage facilities, unkempt surroundings and heaps of refuse.

In the rural areas erosion is so severe that most buildings have exposed foundation. Even though conditions in the rural areas are better than the urban areas, traces of unkempt surroundings and pools of stagnant water can be found in most rural communities.

Housing conditions in the rural areas are characterized by exposed foundation with majority of them being built with mud and mostly roofed with thatch. Settlements are nucleated with some of them very far from larger settlements. In the urban centers, most of the houses are built with sand Crete and roofed with aluminum sheets.

1.6.11 Water Security

It is important as a district to safeguard sustainable access to adequate water which is of a suitable quality. Access to potable water in the district is quite encouraging. The major sources of potable water for the inhabitants in the district include boreholes mostly provided by the Development Partners to communities and Pipe borne water from Ghana Water Company.

In all there are a total of 65 functional boreholes in the District. All the 26 communities in the district have boreholes although some dysfunctional. Communities like Ahenkro, Denase and Nkwantakese have access to Pipe borne water. The boreholes in the communities are managed by well-trained WATSAN Committees mainly through Pay-As-You-Fetch scheme.

Measures such as capacity building of the DWST, WATSAN committees, Water Committees, Area Mechanics and pump care takers must be put in place to efficiently operate and maintain these water facilities. Measures are also required to ensure reliability of pipe borne water supply and its extension to the newly developed urban/peri-urban areas of the district. There is also the need to protect the natural water sources and catchments areas from pollution and destruction of their vegetative cover.

In the area of sanitation, there are about 20 public latrines in the District which is woefully inadequate looking at the standard of 50 persons per hole. Most of these are managed by the communities through their Assembly Members and Unit Committees. On household toilets, a policy that encourages every residential unit to have a toilet facility would be promoted to increase the physical access to toilets in the district. In this light, building permits will be given approval based on the inclusion of toilet facilities in the designs of the structure.

In the District all the major communities, especially those closer to Kumasi have serious solid waste management problems. They have collection points in all the communities; however, there is no permanent engineered final disposal site in the district. Presently, the Assembly is in the process of scouting for a permanent final disposal site The Assembly is also encouraging public-private partnerships in the management of public latrines in the district.

Table 1.7: Water and Sanitation facilities in the District

Community	No. Of toilets	Functional	Non functional	Private	No. Of boreholes	Functional	Non functional	Private
Kyekyewere	1	1	0	1	11	3	8	0
Amponsahkrom	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Tetrem	2	2	0	0	16	12	4	2
Banko	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Soko	1	1	0	0	4	3	1	0
Abroma	0	0	0	0	11	5	6	0
Adukro	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0
Sofia line	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Oyera	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Abidjankrom								
Duaponko	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Kwamang	3	3	0	0	11	9	2	5
Amoako	2	1	1	0	5	3	2	2
Boamang	0	0	0	0	13	7	6	1
Maase	0	0	0	0	7	3	4	0
Patase	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Penteng	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Pampatia	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0

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Denase	1	1	0	0	6	1	5	0
Nkwantakese	1	1	0	0	7	2	5	0
Akom	1	1	0	0	6	2	4	0
Ahenkro	3	3	0	1	13	5	8	3
Nsuotem	0	0	0	0	1		0	0
Nkwantakese-habitat	0	0	0	0	6	3	3	1
Esaase	1	1	0	0	4	2	2	0
Kyerekrom	1				5	1	4	0

Source: DPCU, 2018

1.6.12 Natural and Man-made Disasters

Recently, the district has been experiencing rain storms that ripped off public and private buildings. This situation tends to be worsening the already poor situation of some of the citizens. There have also been some occasional bushfire outbreaks especially in the northern part of the district. The district also experiences flooding in some parts during rainy seasons.

The silting of rivers, drains, gutters and building of structures in water ways are contributory factors to flooding of parts in the district. Outbreaks of pest and diseases also affect the production of food in the district. The district has reported cases of rabies which if not checked can spread to other areas.

Policies, programmes and projects should be implemented to address all outlined disaster situations in the district.

1.7 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.7.1 Population Size

The 2010 Population and Housing Census puts the Afigya Kwabre district population at 136,140. However, the creating of the new Afigya Kwabre North District puts the projected district population at 60,625 for the year 2017. The location of the district has a potential for faster growth as a result of its proximity to Kumasi and other bigger urban centers like Suame and Kronum. The district has also assumed a dormitory status serving the Regional Capital, Kumasi. Because of the pressure on land in Kumasi, some developers are moving away from the metropolis to the peri-urban areas thus contributing to the increasing population of the district.

Additionally, the Habitat for Humanity project which has contributed to over 300 houses in Nkwantakese is a contributory factor to the increasing population.

Table 1.8: Population Size from 1960-2017

Level	Total Population						% increase Over 2010
	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010	* 2017	
Ghana	6,126,815	8,579,313	12,296,081	18,845,265	24,658,823	28,258,057	14.60
Ashanti Region	1,109,133	1,481,638	2,090,100	3,600,358	4,780,380	5,530,050	15.68
Afigya Kwabre	-	-	-	89,967	136,140	164,463	20.8
Afigya Kwabre North	-	-	-	-	-	60,625	-

Source: Population and Housing Census Reports (1960, 1970, 1984, 2000, 2010), *projected

Table 1.9: Population Growth Rates (1960-2010)

Annual Growth Rate				
Level	1960-1970	1970-1984	1984-2000	2000-2010
Ghana	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5
Ashanti Region	2.9	2.5	3.4	2.7
Afigya Kwabre	-	-	-	2.7
Afigya Kwabre North	-	-	-	2.7

Source: Population and Housing Census Reports (1960, 1970, 1984, 2000, 2010)

The top ten (10) communities in the district and their population are shown in Table 1.10.

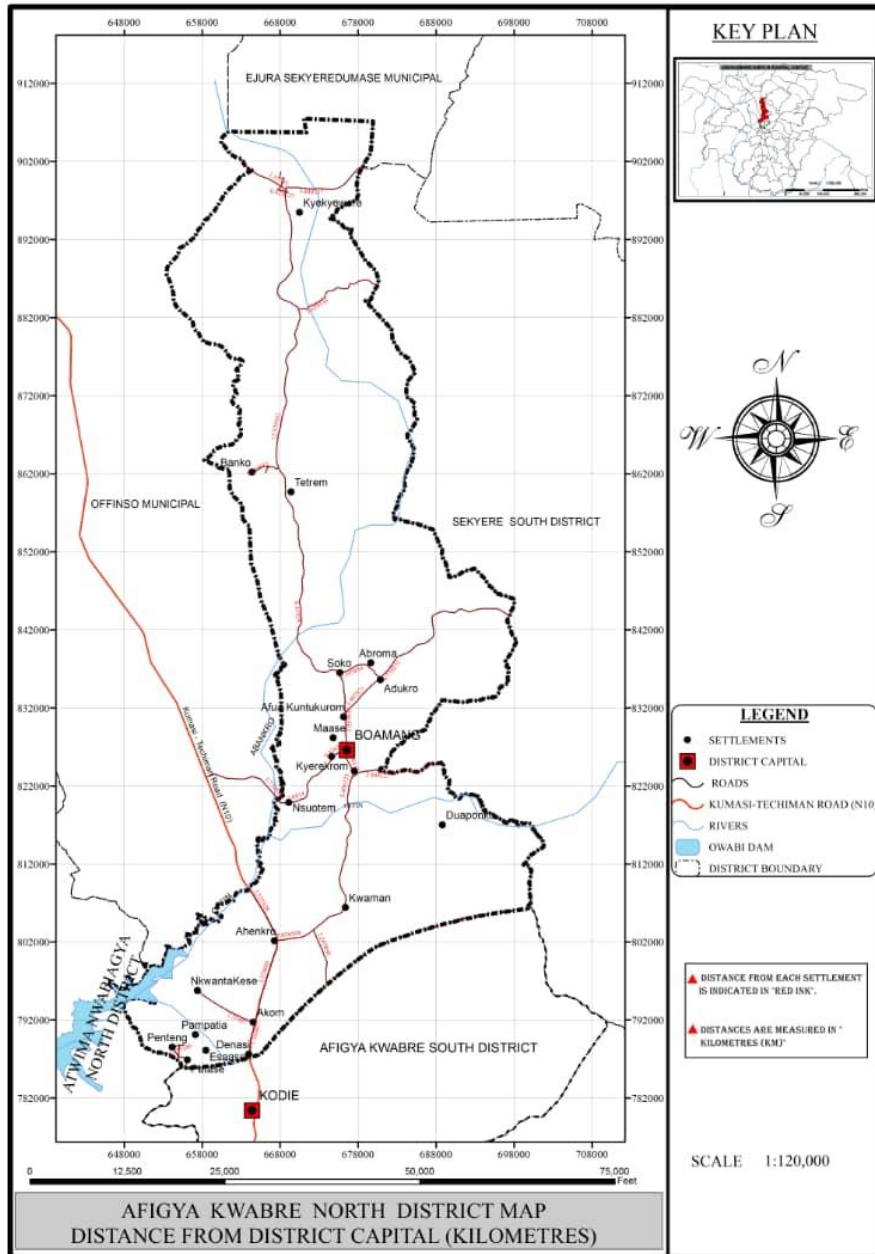
Table 1.10: Population of Top Ten Communities

NO.	TOWN	POPULATION	DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT CAPITAL, BOAMANG (KM)
		2010 (census report)	
1.	Kyekyewere	7,052	24.5
2.	Ahenkro	6,916	9.5
3.	Tetrem	6,912	11.5
4.	Nkwantakese	4,487	15.4
5.	Kwamang	3,885	6.5
6.	Amoako	3,367	1.1
7.	Denase	3,108	14.2
8.	Boamang	2,769	-
9.	Kyerekrom	1,880	0.5
10	Abroma	1,821	4.2
TOTAL		42,197	87.4

Source: Population and Housing Census Reports, 2010

From table 1.10, 83.8% of the population is concentrated in the ten (10) largest communities; this is an indication that these communities are fast being urbanized. This implies that there's going to be increasing pressure on existing facilities in the communities. Thus, there is the need to plan adequately to cater for the increasing population. However, there is the tendency to neglect communities which are lower in population especially for planning purposes.

Figure 1.8 Map showing distance from the District Capital

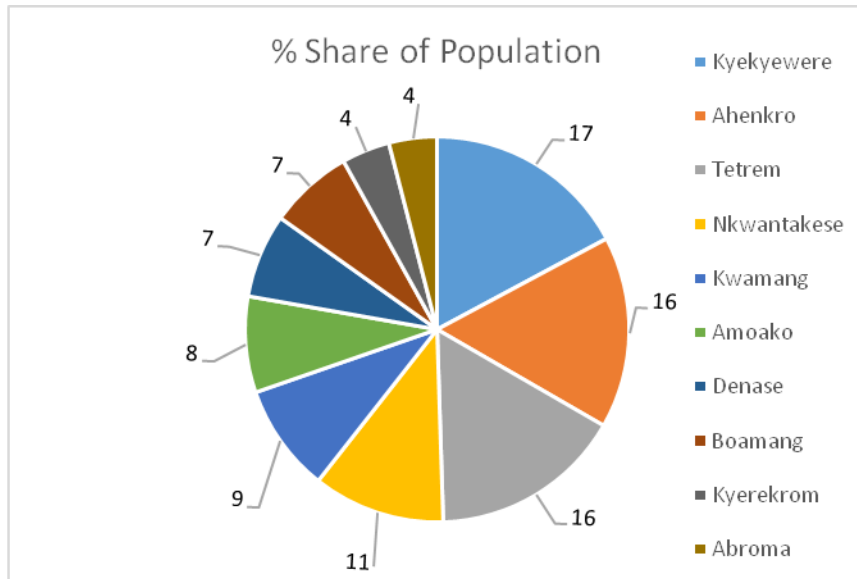


Source: Physical Planning Department- Afigya Kwabre North DA 2018

1.7.2 Spatial Distribution of Population

The total population of the district as projected to the year 2017 using the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report as the base is 60,625. About 90% of this population is concentrated in the ten largest settlements. Kyekyewere which is the largest settlement in the district has a population of 8,498 representing about 14% of the entire district population. The next largest settlements are Ahenkro, Tetrem, Nkwantakese, Kwamang and Amoako.

Figure 1.9: Percentage Share of Population by top ten Communities

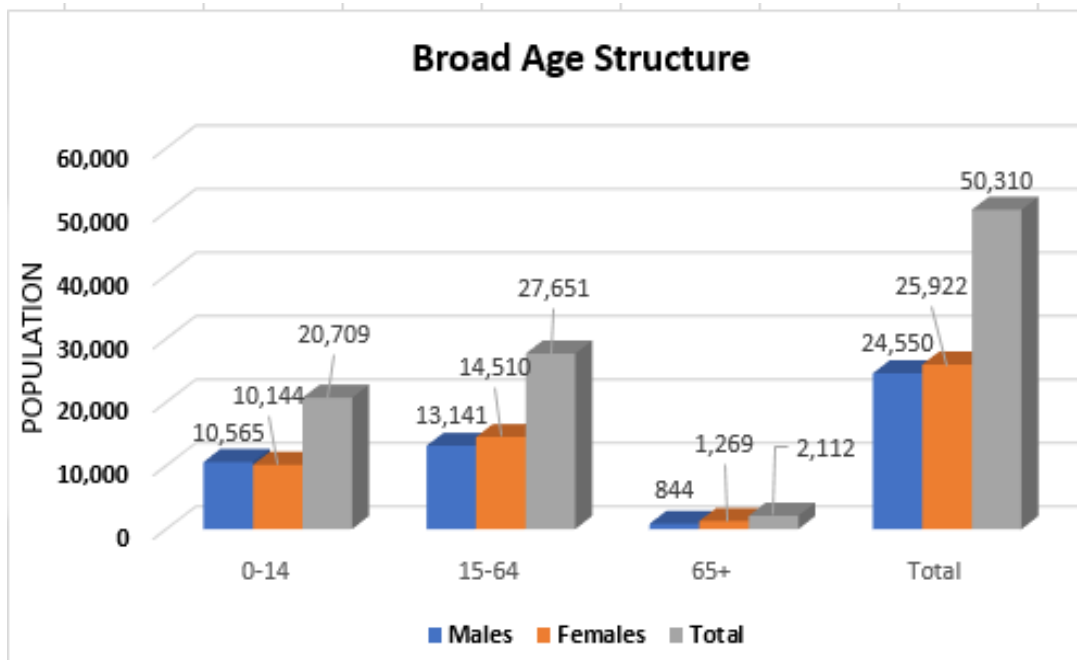


Source: DPCU Construct 2018

1.7.3 Age-Sex Structure and Sex ratio

According to the 2010 population and housing census, the sex structure of the district indicated 48.7% for males and 51.3% for females which was not a wide variation from the figures for 2000. The 2000 Population and Housing Census indicated that there were 48.3% males and 51.7% females. The sex ratio as computed for the current population of the district stands at 94, indicating the presence of more females than males. By implication conscious policies should be formulated to increase women participation in development. Policies should also be formulated to empower women to contribute meaningfully to the development efforts.

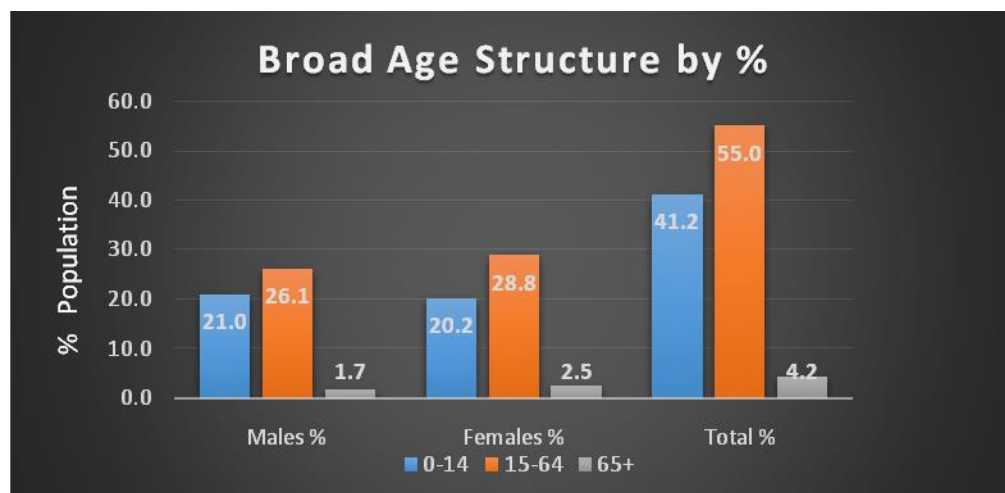
Figure 1.10: Broad Age Structure of Afigya Kwabre North District



Source: DPCU Construct 2018

As at 2017, based on the computed district population, the age structure of the district was skewed towards the active population of 15-64 years who constituted about 55% of the current projected population. However, the age brackets of 0-14 and 65+ represented 41.2% and 4.2% respectively. The proportion of males within the ages of 0-14 was slightly higher (21%) than those of ages between 15-64 (20.2%). While the females within the 15-64 age cohort was higher (28.8%) than the females within 0-14 (26.1%). A higher percentage of the population within the active group of 15-64 implies that government policies should be tailored towards education (formal and informal), job creation and the provision of other social facilities. The bar chart below further shows the broad age cohort by gender and by percentage proportion.

Figure 1.11 Broad Age Cohort by Gender



Source DPCU Construct, 2018

1.7.4 Population Density

The density of the district from the projected 2017 district population based on the 2010 district Population and Housing Census Report is 265.9sq.km. This compared to the national and regional density indicates that the district is more densely populated than that of national and regional. The high density, as explained earlier, is attributed to the nearness of the district to Kumasi. Also, part of the district has assumed peri-urban status attracting a lot of people from Kumasi and other areas. This has brought a lot of pressure on the existing facilities bringing in its trail issues of waste generation and management especially in settlements like Denasi, Ahenkro and Akom.

Table 1.11: Population Density

Levels	Population	Area (sq.km)	Population Density
Ghana	24,658,823	238,533	103.4 sq.km
Ashanti Region	4,780,380	24,389	196.0 sq.km
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	409.4	332.5 sq.km
*Afigya Kwabre North	60,625(2017 projected)	228.0	265.9 sq.km

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report and DPCU Construct.* Projected district population for 2017

1.7.5 Religious Affiliation

The people in the district are mainly Christians. Christians form 78.9% of the total population. They are followed by Islamic religion which also forms 13.8% of the population whiles traditionalist and other worshippers form about 7.3%.

Religious organizations in the district can be used for information dissemination and education to promote development in the district

1.7.6 Rural Urban Split

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, the Afigya Kwabre district has 25.8% urban population as against 74.2% rural. This indicates that the district has large rural population that must be planned for to make life comfortable in the rural areas. This pattern is slightly different from that of Afigya Kwabre North District based on the 2017 projected district population. Currently, Afigya Kwabre North's urban population stands at 30,567 (50.4%) and rural population (49.6%).

Table 1.12: Rural Urban Split

LEVELS	URBAN		RURAL	
	Population	Percent (%)	Population	Percent (%)
Ghana	12,545,229	50.9%	12,113,594	49.1%
Ashanti Region	2,897,290	60.6%	1,883,090	39.4%
Afigya Kwabre	35,100	25.8%	101,040	74.2%
*Afigya Kwabre North	30,567	50.4%	30,058	49.6%

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report

* Projected district population for 2017

1.7.7 Gender Equality

The total population of the district is estimated at 60,625 in the year 2017. Females form 51.3% of the total population. This by implication means that efforts made to develop the well-being of the people should be all inclusive with the participation of both sexes for the development of the district. However, since females are usually disadvantaged in socio-economic activities, special programmes need to be implemented to increase women participation in the development process and local governance of the district. The educational male and female's parity index is very favorable at the primary and JHS levels. In fact, the parity is almost 1:1 at this level. Interestingly, the rates are favorable even at the secondary level which is attributable to the promotion of programs aimed at sustaining the girl child at the higher level of her education.

1.7.7.1 The System of Inheritance

Men are generally preferred and appointed as heads of families and thus are privileged to have unlimited control over family lands, buildings, commercial farms etc. under the guise of keeping them in trust for the whole family. They are then privileged to use it to their benefit to the detriment of the women and children.

1.7.7.2 Access to Land

It was evident that due to the system of inheritance as described above family and clan lands are always in bequeathed to men and thus limit women and girls access to land especially for commercial purposed and investment.

1.7.7.3 Cultural Factors

Society has assigned different roles for men and women and in so doing has negatively affected women in their career development. At the District Assembly level, the total of males is 19 as against 2 females. Conscious effort should be made to motivate females to participate fully in decisions that affect their daily lives. These include participating in political elections and appointments. Mostly, women are relegated in decision making which leads to non –participation of them in key decisions making on issues that even affect their livelihoods.

1.7.7.4 Health

Women's access to health services in the district is perceived to be hindered by socio cultural issues. Women traditionally need to seek consent of their partners before seeking certain health care services like family planning, attending maternity clinics, accepting blood transfusion or even testing for their HIV status during pregnancy. Women handling of maternal issues are worrisome because this has daring implications on their lives but decisions concerning maternal health are greatly influence by men. For instance, it's been confirmed that women seen with condoms are branded prostitutes which had been a hindrance to female condom acceptance. Also high incidence of poverty in the district has limited women's access to antenatal and neonatal care putting their lives under risk during and after pregnancy.

1.7.7.5 Political Participation and Representation

Though some changes to gender roles have occurred in Ghana, the basic values attached to gender identities in the district remain much unchanged. Women and girls are considered more vulnerable and minors as compared to their male counterparts. This may be essentially due to the rural nature of the district. All the major political and administrative positions are occupied by men and women's participation has been very low. In view of these the Assembly shall pursue various programmes to bridge the gap between the male and female students at the higher level. Beside education, effort should be made to close the social gap between men and women and open up avenues for women to achieve their maximum potential.

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

1.7.8 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Migration is a critical factor of population growth in the District. The closeness of the District to Kumasi has turned some of its communities into dormitory towns. Again, the availability of land for residential and agriculture purposes has resulted in attracting people from Kumasi into the

District. The district as a result of its closeness to Kumasi has been receiving quite a number of immigrants especially for the communities in Denase, Akom and Ahenkro that tend to swell up the population of the district and its attendant social vices. This puts a lot of pressure on existing facilities. Additionally, scrambling for land (especially at the southern part) in the district by private developers has raised the price of land to astronomically in recent times.

There should be proper management of the immigration issues to take advantage of its positives whiles reducing the negative impacts on the district.

1.8 Settlement Systems

This section of the analysis presents the organization of human and economic activities in space within Afigya-Kwabre North District. This approach to development planning is concerned with the social and economic functions that settlements perform and how in combination they form a pattern or system that can influence economic and social development in the district.

The approach uses a combination of methods to determine the spatial pattern or system of the District's development. Those considered important for analysis of the Afigya-Kwabre North District's Spatial Organization are:

- a. Scalogram analysis
- b. Surface accessibility analysis

1.8.1 Scalogram Analysis

The scalogram is a graphic device that illustrates in the form of a matrix chart the distribution of functions of all selected settlements in a locality or district by their frequency of presence or absence. The scalogram gives a good impression about the functions that settlements perform in a particular locality or District. This in a way assists in the determination of which settlements lack which services or facilities.

It is also useful in categorizing settlements in the district into levels of functional complexity. The complexity serves as the means to the determination, in the future of types and diversity of services of the district at various levels in the hierarchy. In effect, a scalogram can be used to make decision about appropriate 'Package' of investments for settlements in the district at different levels in the spatial hierarchy.

In constructing the district scalogram, a total of 32 functions were considered on presence or absence basis for all selected settlements. The settlements included in the analysis were selected using a population of the first twenty communities in the district.

Since the scalogram does not give any indication of quantitative and qualitative features or services and facilities, a weighting technique based on the frequency of occurrence of service/facilities was applied.

The weights were added to determine the total centrality from highest to lowest hierarchy. The resultant diagram is shown in Table 2.8. Therefore, the centrality index for a settlement is the sum of the weights of functions found there. The higher the index, the greater its functional complexity.

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Table 1.13 Functional Hierarchy for Top 20 settlements

Settlement	Population	KG	Primary	JHS	SHS/Tech	Post Office	ICT Center	Cell Phone	Information Cen.	POLICE POST	Police Station	Dist police HQ	Court	Filling Station	Gas Station	Rural Bank	Micro Finance	Area Coun. Cap.	Hospital	Health Centre	Clinic/ Maternity	Electricity	Hotel	Guest House	2 nd class road	1 st class road	Pipe Borne	Mech./ Small Tw.	Borehole	Comm'ty Centre	Market	Lorry Park	Fitting Shop	Agric. Extens.	Total number of functions	Total Centrality .Score	Hierarchy level	
Weights		1	2	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1				
Kyekyer ewere	7052	X	x	x	x			x	x		x					x	x			X		x		x			x	x	X	x				x	18	546	4 th	
Ahenkro	6916	X	x	x	x		X	x	x		x			X			x	x		X		x		x		X		x	X	x				x	20	786	1 st	
Tetrem	4,912	X	x	x	x			x	x		x					x		x		X		x		x			X	x		x				x	16	457	5 th	
Nkwantakese	4,487	X	x	x			X	x	x								x			X		x		x		X	X	x	X					x	15	417	6 th	
Kwamang	3,885	X	x	x			X	x	x											X	x	x		x	x		X	x		x				x	15	362	7 th	
Amoako	3,367	X	x	x			X	x	x												x		x	x			X	x						x	12	189	8 th	
Denase	3,108	X	x	x				x	x					X								x	x		x	X		x					x	x	14	563	3 rd	
Boamang	2,769	X	x	x				x	x		x	x				x		x		X		x		x	x		X	x	X	x				x	x	19	762	2 nd
Kyerekr om	1880	X	x	x				x	x													x		x	x		X	x						x	11	114	9 th	
Abroma	1,821	X	x	x				x	x													x		x				x						x	9	71	11 th	
MAASE	1,614	x	x					x	x													x		x										x	8	53	16 th	
SOKO	1,130	x	x	x				x	x													x		x										x	9	71	11 th	
PENTEN G	969	x	x	x				x	x													x		x										x	9	71	11 th	

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ESAASE	921	x	x	x				x	x											x										x	9	6	16 th		
ADUKRO	840	x	x	x				x	x											x									x	9	7	11 th			
AKOM	767	x	x	x				x	x											x		x							x	9	9	10 th			
NSUOTE M	575	x	x	x				x	x											x		x							x	9	7	11 th			
PAMPATI A	424							x	x											x		x							x	6	3	19 th			
BANKO	279	x	x					x	x											x		x							x	8	5	16 th			
PATASE	246							x	x											x		x							x	6	3	19 th			
No. of Sett.		18	18	16	3		4	2	2		4	1		2		3	3	3		6	1	2	1	7	17	3	3	7	2	4	5		2	2	
Centrali ty Index		10	10	10	10		10	10	10		10	10		10		10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Weighte d Central. Index		5.6	11.1	18.8	13.3		7.5	5	10		5.0	3.0		10.0		6.6	3.3	33.3		33.3	10.0	5	2.0	14.3	5.88	33.3	10.0	28.6	5	7.5	4.0		5.0	5	

Source: DPCU Construct, 2018

1.8.2 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

The hierarchies of settlement in the Afigya Kwabre North District were distinguished by calculating the centrality index of top twenty (20) settlements as a percentage of the total weighted centrality index using the Scalogram analysis.

Table 1.14: Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

Order of Settlements	Total Centrality Score	Settlements/ communities
1 st Order	501 above	Boamang, Ahenkro, Kyekyewere, Denase
2 nd Order	Between 301-500	Tetrem, Kwamang, Nkwantakese
3rd Order	Between 101-300	Amoako, Kyerekrom
4 th Order	100 and below	Abroma, Patase, Maase, Soko, Penteng, Esaase, Adukro, Akom, Nsuotem, Pampatia, Banko

Source: DPCU Construct, 2018

From the scalogram analysis, only 4 communities qualified as 1st order settlements with Ahenkro having the highest total centrality index of 786, followed by the District Capital; Boamang attaining a total centrality score of 762. Three (3) Communities attained 2nd order settlements status ie Tetrem, Kwamang, Nkwantakese while only two settlements (Amoako and Kyerekrom) are classified as third order settlements. From the functional hierarchy analysis, 11 communities qualified as fourth order settlements indicating a skewed distribution of facilities in the district.

1.9 Physical Accessibility to Services

Services are provided within a geographic setting to serve a given threshold population. Physical accessibility studies have been undertaken to determine areas that are easily accessible to facilities and services within the district that are not necessarily in their localities. Five services and facilities have been considered.

These are:

- Health Hospital/Health Centre
- Education 2nd Cycle Institution
- Market weekly/Periodic Market
- Banking Commercial/Rural Banks
- Agriculture Agric Extension Service

In assessing physical access to facilities and services, various roads in the district were classified and defined according to the conditions and frequency of transport on the road. The district has a total of 102.2 Km of road length, of which 80% is untarred. Four main types of roads were identified in the district as shown in Table 1.14:

Table 1.15: Classes of Roads in the District

ROAD CLASS	ROADS
1 st Class:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kumasi –Denasi – Ahenkro – Offinso Road • Akom – Nkwantakese Road
3 rd Class:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ahenkro – Kwamang - Boamang – Road • Tetrem – Kyekyewere Road • Denase – Esaase – Pampatia - Penteng Road • Amponsakrom junction-Amponsakrom • Boamang-Soko-Abromah-Adukro • Abidjan junction-Abidjan
4 th Class:	All other Roads

Source: GHA/DFR 2018

Table 1.16: Average speeds on Roads

	1ST CLASS ROAD	2ND CLASS ROAD	3RD CLASS ROAD
Estimated Speed	80km/hr	60km/hr	40km/hr
Average Waiting Time	10 mins	30 mins	2hrs
Walking	3km/hr		

Source: GHA/DFR, 2018

Average speed on the various classes of roads considering waiting times are as follows:

1st Class Road (68.6km/hr)

2nd Class Road (40km/hr)

3rd Class Road (13km/hr)

Acceptable travel times to access each of the services/facilities were determined and presented in table 1.16. Areas which are able to reach a service/facility within the stipulated time have access to the facility. This however, depends on which class of road is being used. Table 1.19 below shows the district's acceptable travel time to access various facilities/services.

Table 1.17: Acceptable Travel Times to Access a Facility/Service

SERVICE/FACILITY	TRAVEL TIME
Weekly / Periodic Market	45mins.
S. S. S. / Tech. / Voc.	40mins.
Hospital / Health Centre	30mins.
Banking Services	40mins.
Agric Extension Service	25mins.

Source: DPCU 2018

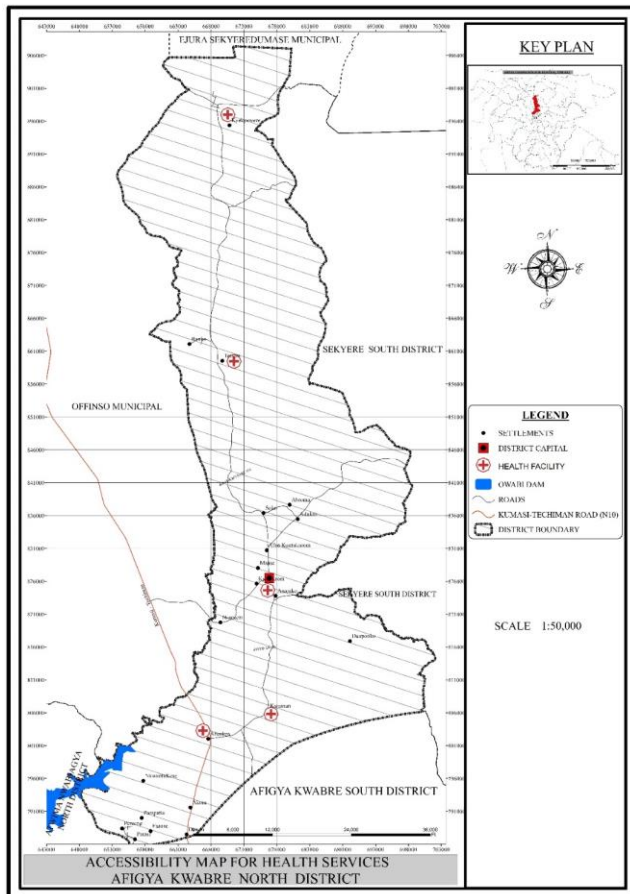
1.9.1 Accessibility to Health

The total number of Health Centers identified in the district is in six (6) communities. These are Kwamang, Ahenkro, Boamang, Kyekyewere, Tetrem and Nkwantakese. The analysis revealed

that accessibility to health centers in the district is fairly high as shown in Figure 1.12. Health facilities in the District are fairly distributed which makes it easily accessible by the majority of the population. From the analysis, using the average distance of between 8 -16km to be covered to access a health facility, all communities in the district fall within the high access zone. This is a good indicator for achieving quality health outcomes within the district.

Communities that are located far off from the existing health facilities are mostly hamlets and cottages whose individual threshold population cannot support a health facility which requires a threshold population of 5000. The population of individual hamlets and cottages of the area ranges between five (5) households to 16 households with an average household size of 5 people. Even though their individual threshold population cannot support the least level of health delivery, the sum total of population of hamlets in the area suggest that a relatively high number of the people do not have adequate access to health facility.

Figure 1.12 Map Showing Accessibility to Health Services

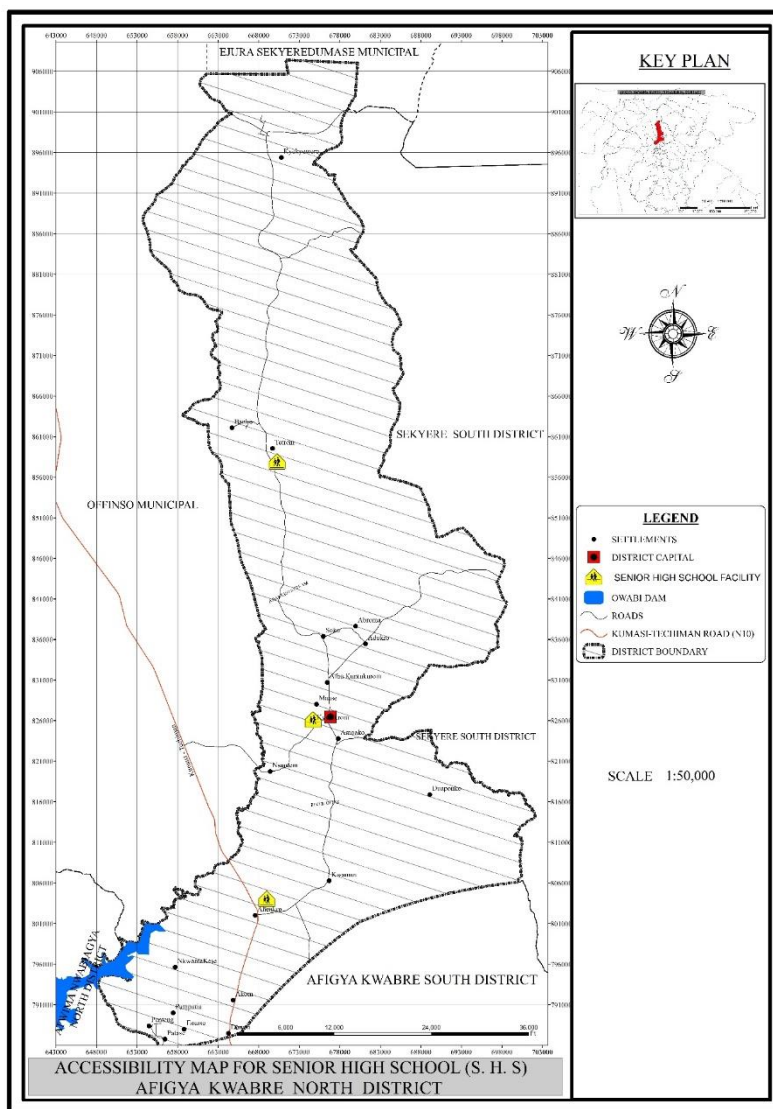


Source: DPCU/PPD 2018

1.9.2 Accessibility to Second Cycle Institutions

According to the Ghana Planning Standards, second cycle schools could be located between 2 to 4 neighborhoods with a total population of 20,000 people. Commuting distance from home to school could be up to 4 km) maximum. Second Cycle Institutions have been classified to include senior secondary schools, technical schools and vocational schools. Three service centres were identified in the following Communities: Tetrem, Ahenkro and Kyekyewere (see Figure 1.13).

Figure 1.13: Map Showing Accessibility to Senior High School Facilities



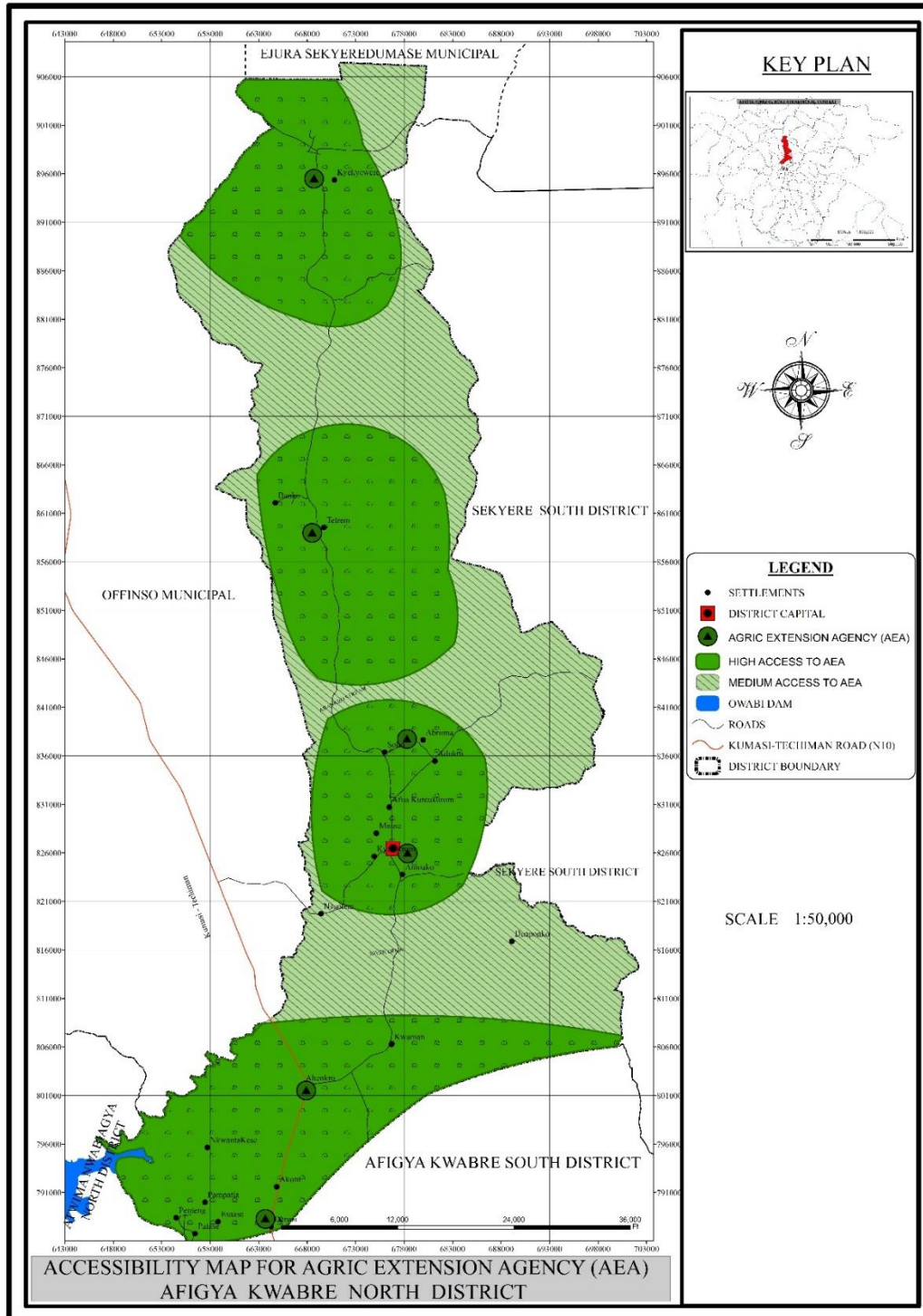
Source: DPCU/PPD 2018

1.9.3 Accessibility to Agriculture Extension Services

The lifeline of the local economy of the district is agriculture. The sector employs 47.5% of the total labor force of the district. This prompted the assessment of physical accessibility to agricultural extension services in the district. A total of six (6) service stations were identified (see Figure 1.14). About 65% of the district has access to agriculture extension services.

Interestingly, areas on the map falling within the low access zones are very important farming areas. It is virtually the food basket of the district. This is a clear indication of the fact that not all inhabitants have access to the services of agricultural extension. This means that the area would have performed better if it had good access to agricultural extension services. Major Communities with poor access include Oyera, Abidjan, and Adukro etc. Access to Agricultural services would not have been a problem if the Agricultural Extension Agents (AEA) were well resourced in terms of transportation.

Figure 1.14: Map Showing Accessibility to Agriculture Extension Service



Source: DPCU/PPD 2018

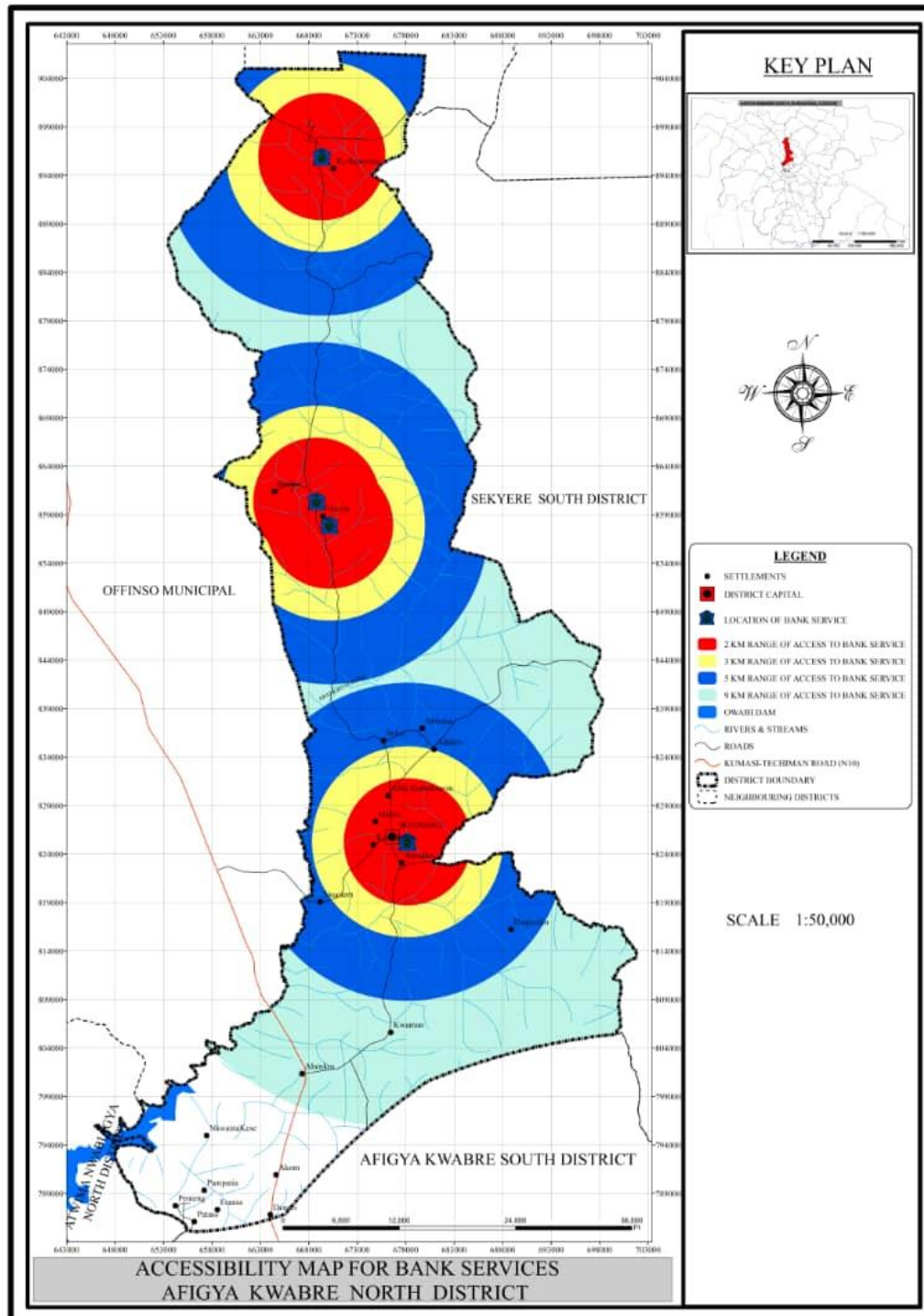
1.9.4 Accessibility to Banking Services

Capital formation for investment is dependent on the ease of accessing banking institutions within the district. Therefore, efforts were made to assess the physical access to banking facilities by the people of the district. Commercial and Rural Banks in the district were considered. Unfortunately, only three (3) service centers were identified in the district. Currently, the existing banks are Okomfo Anokye and Sekyere rural Banks located at Boamang, Tetrem and Kyekyewere. Whiles GN bank (commercial bank) is located at Tetrem as shown in figure 1.15.

It can therefore be said that the low access to banking services is a barrier to development as most of the people travel far outside the District before they can access banking services.

The analysis revealed that about 85% of the district has access to banking services. This suggests that physical access to a bank in the district is not a barrier to development.

Figure 1.15: Map Showing Accessibility to Banking Services

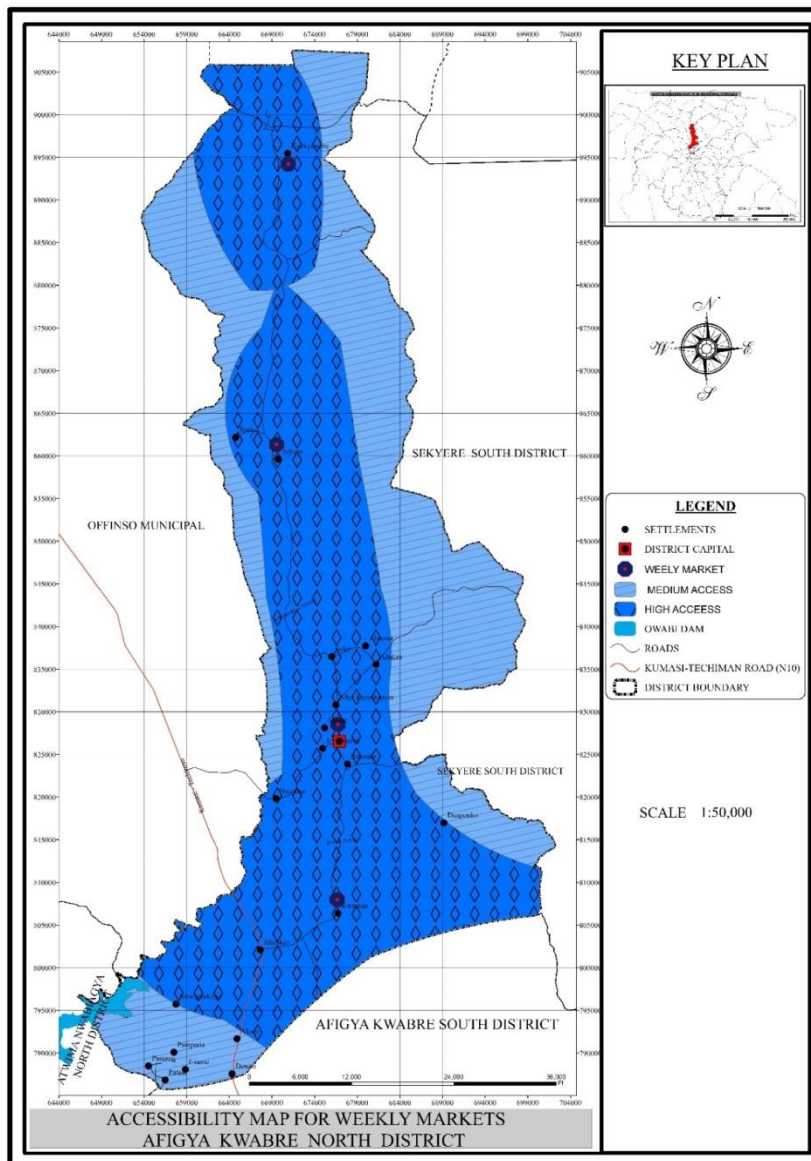


Source: DPCU/PPD 2018

1.9.5 Accessibility to a Weekly/Periodic Market

The district can boast of four relatively key periodic markets. The study revealed that about 75% of the district has access to a periodic market. The market centres are located in Kwamang, Tetrem, Kyekyewere and Boamang (see Figure 1.16). The situation indicates that the problem of post-harvest losses in the district is not with access to marketing centres but with storage system and processing, which calls for effective storage system for the farmers in the district.

Figure 1.16: Map Showing Accessibility to Weekly/Periodic Market

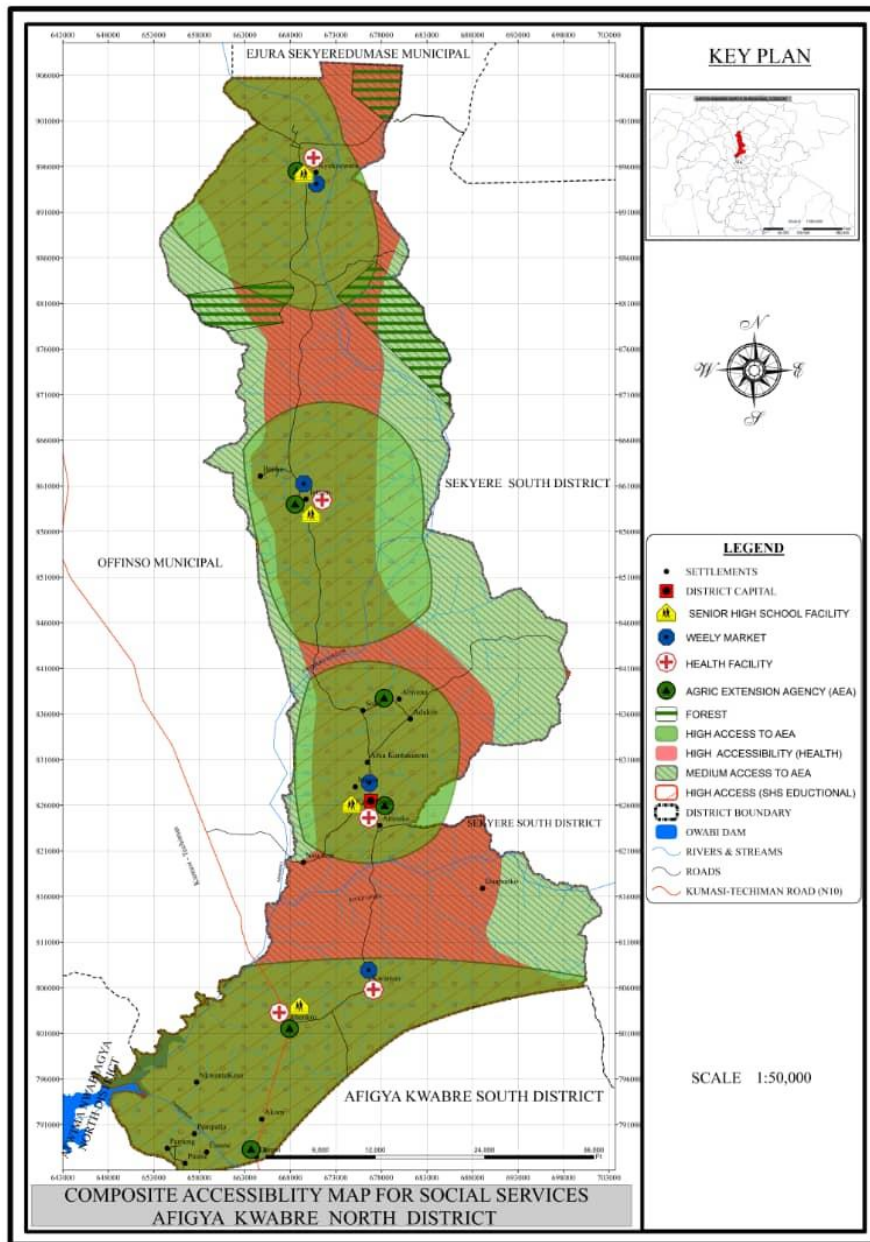


Source: DPCU/PPD 2018

1.9.6 Aggregate Accessibility

This is a sieve map indicating areas of the district that have access to at least a facility. All the communities have access to at one facility (see Figure 1.17). So there is 100% coverage in terms of aggregate accessibility. This is an indication that the District should focus more on the improvement of the quality of the services available.

Figure 1.17: Aggregate Accessibility Map

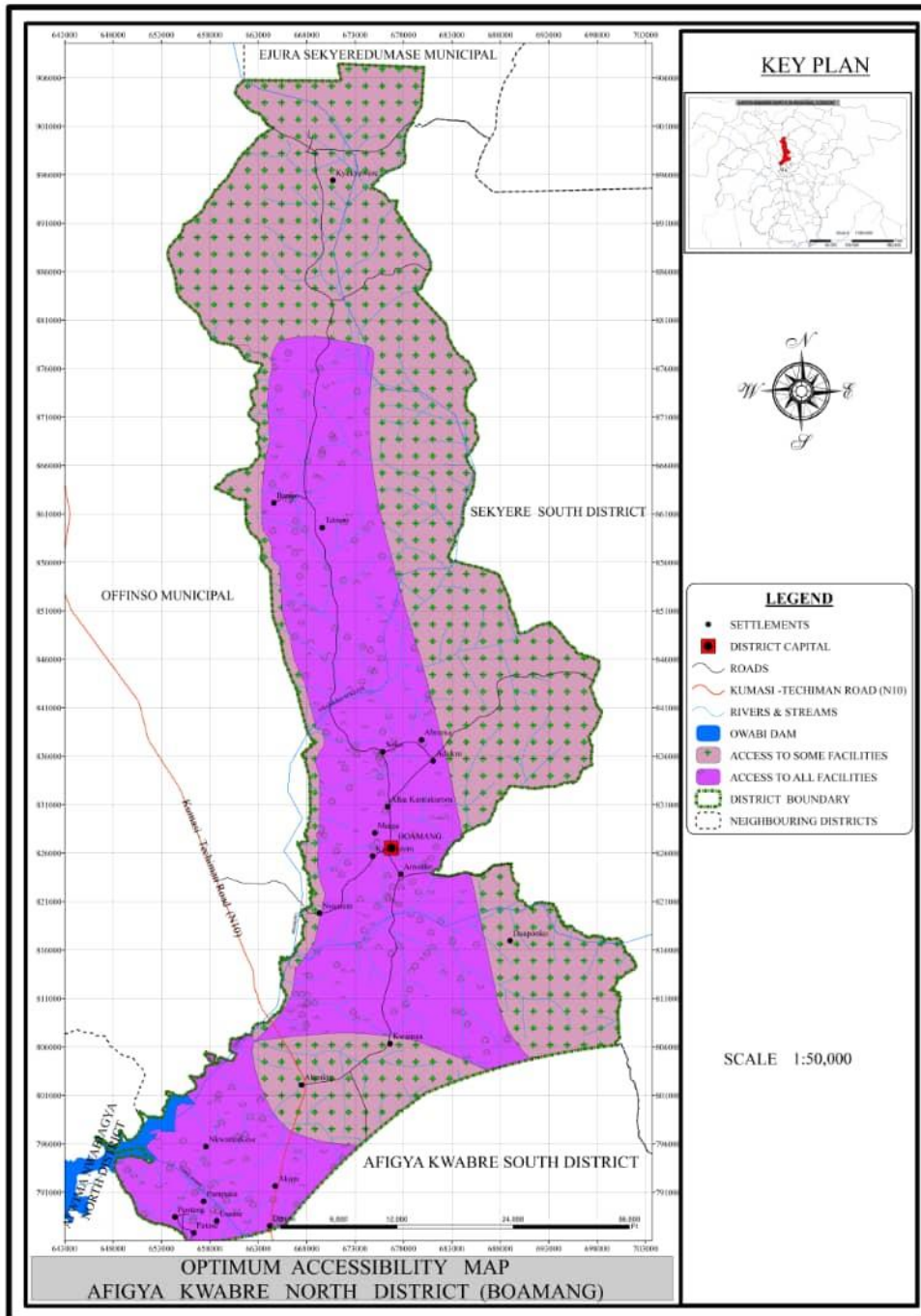


Source: DPCU/PPD 2018

1.9.7 Optimum Accessibility

This is also a sieve map indicating areas of the district that have access to all the various facilities used. The analyses revealed that most of the communities (ie over 70%) of the district have optimum access to Health Centre, periodic/weekly market centres, banking services, and Agricultural extension services and second cycle institutions (see Figure 1.18). There is however the need to ensure effective and co-ordinate development in the district that will benefit all and further improve accessibility to all basic facilities within the district.

Figure 1.18: Optimum Accessibility Map



Source: DPCU/PPD 2018

1.10 Composite Poverty Map

The composite poverty map depicts the various poverty pockets in the district. Four segments were identified after the derivation of the district composite map (see Figure 1.19).

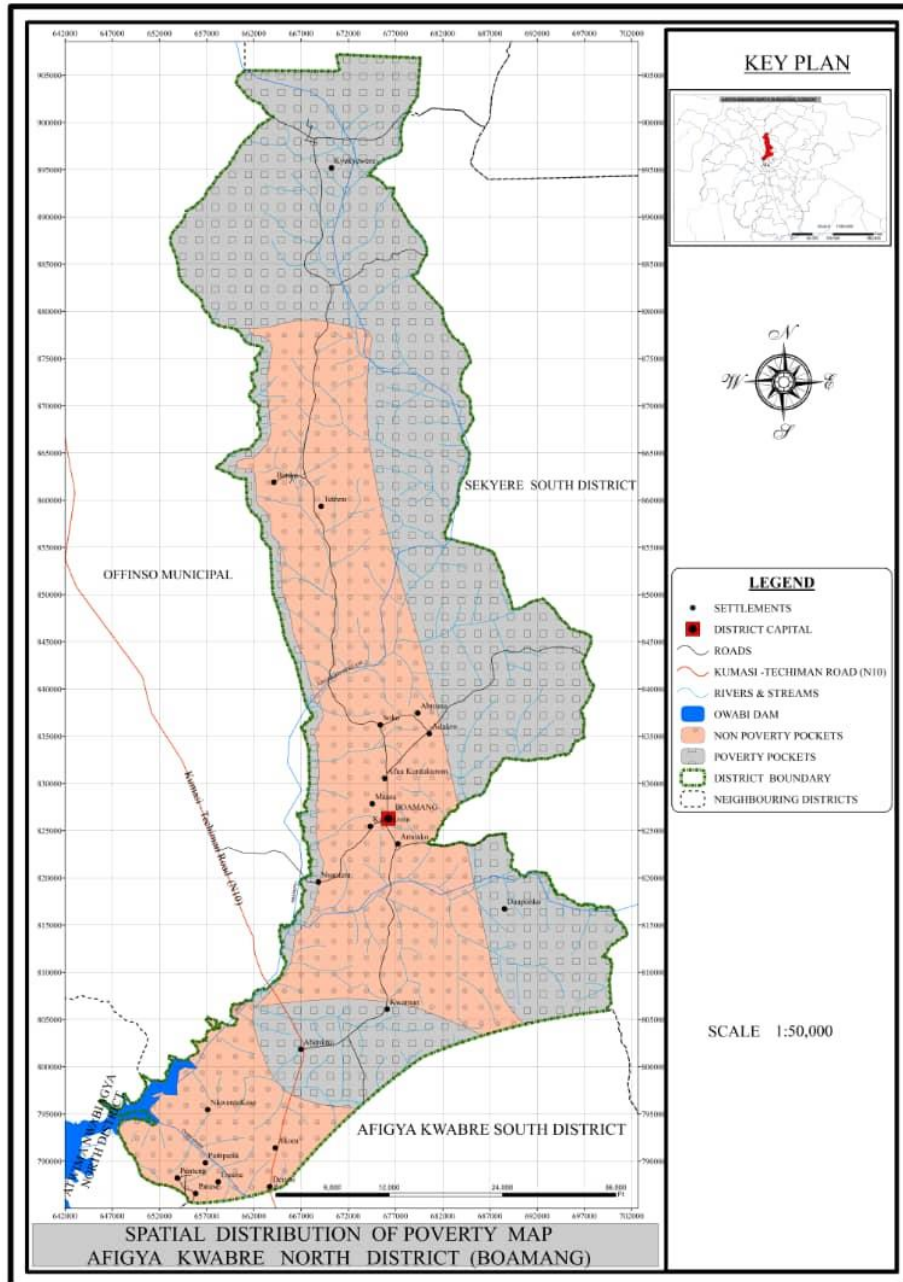
To arrive at the district composite map, the following characteristics of the various pockets were considered.

- Potentials (resources available, skills etc).
- Accessibility to facilities and services.
- Major economic activities.
- Peculiar characteristics (e.g. Homogeneity, Heterogeneity Cultural/Religion etc.).
- Poverty issues/constraints.
- Development problems (what is keeping them in poverty)

The poverty pockets identified include the North-Western and North-Eastern corridors of the district. These areas are characterized by the following;

- The concentration of food crop farmers
- The presence of aged cocoa farms
- The inhabitants are mostly tenant farmers
- Limited access to socio-economic facilities
- Low household incomes

Figure 1.19: Composite Poverty Map



Source: DPCU/PPD 2018

1.10.1 Culture

The predominant cultural practices in the District is the Asante culture, it is the culture being practiced by almost all the people in the region. The main language spoken is Twi, and the most preferred food is fufu with any type of soup and Ampesi (boiled yam or plantain) served with stew.

The cloth is the main traditional attire; it is worn by both male and female to social gatherings like funerals, church, festivals, wedding, and naming ceremonies. The main dance is Adowa and kete.

The main traditional occupation in the district is agriculture (crop farming especially. Tuesdays are sacred days in the district when all farming activities are halted. Some communities take advantage of this day to carry out community development activities. This day also provides an opportunity for the promotion of self-help development activities in the rural communities of the district. The people in the district are very hospitable and non-violent. They have many practices which help to ensure unity, good health, safety net, environmental protection and good governance. It is therefore not a mystery that the District is attracting a lot of migrants from Kumasi and Northern Ghana and new developments. Though some of the people are from diverse ethnic groups, they have become so integrated within the Akan tradition to such extent that one cannot easily tell who is or not an Akan. The institution of “Efie ne Fie” festival in the district would further ensure peace and unity in the district for fast development

1.10.2 Security

The District has enjoyed a stable and peaceful environment since its creation. This has been made possible due to the cordial relationship that exists within and between the communities and the District Assembly. The District has a well composed District Security Committee (DISEC) which oversees all security issues in the District. The District has four (4) Police Stations located at Kyekyewere, Tetrem, Boamang, and Ahenkro. Through the effort of DISEC, District Police Command and communities, watchdog committees are being formed to arrest the insecurity situation in the district. Recently, there have been reported cases of armed robbery in some parts of the district. The DISEC in collaboration with the police and watch dog committees have

mounted patrols and checks to arrest the situation. Unfortunately, the district has no court to promote justice within its jurisdiction.

1.10.3 Governance

The District Assembly is the highest decision-making body at the local level. The Assembly has a total membership of 23. These 23 members represent the people (60,625) in the District, at the decision-making level. Only 2 (about 8.7%) of the members are female. The District has one constituency (Afigya-Kwabre North) which is represented at the national level by a male member of parliament. Additionally, there are three area councils and fifteen unit committees which are sub structures under the local governance system. Generally, the involvement of female in decision making and implementation in the district is very low.

There is the need to put in place measures to improve female involvement in decision making and implementation at the unit committees, area councils and district levels in general.

1.11 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Though economic resources abound in the district the level of commercial activity is very low. Agriculture remains the leading economic activity but unfortunately remains at the subsistence level which limits the earning power of the people. Cocoa production is predominant followed by the cultivation of food crops mainly for home consumption. Manufacturing activities is barely in existence and industrial development is very low.

With the introduction of the Rural Enterprises Project under the District Business Advisory Centre (BAC) attempts have been made to upgrade the skill of master craftsmen, apprentices and school leavers in income generating activities which serves as the pivot for the district's industrial development. Under the Programme, beneficiaries in the craft sector (i.e. woodworkers, Welders,) are trained to improve upon finishing of their produce. Unfortunately, the bulk of the teak are exploited in its raw form and transported outside the district without processing and thus do not offer much employment opportunities for the people.

Challenges confronting LED in the district ranges from capital formation, to start up after apprenticeship coupled with issues of low entrepreneurial skills development. It is also important

that the district has its own BAC unit to have oversight responsibility on skills development and empowerment programs within the jurisdiction of the District.

1.12 DISTRICT ECONOMY

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, it was computed that the Agric and commerce/service sub-sector employs more people than the other sub-sectors. For example, the service and commerce employ 41.8% while agriculture and industrial employs 47.5%, and 10.7% respectively. Since the district is predominantly agrarian, it is not surprising that this sector employs close to half of its employed population. The district's nearness to Kumasi also encourages most people into commerce/service related activities. Thus, more people are engaged in trading activities to serve the people migrating from other areas into the district. Some manufacturing companies have also moved into the district as a result of pressure for space in Kumasi.

Table 1.18: Structure of the Economy

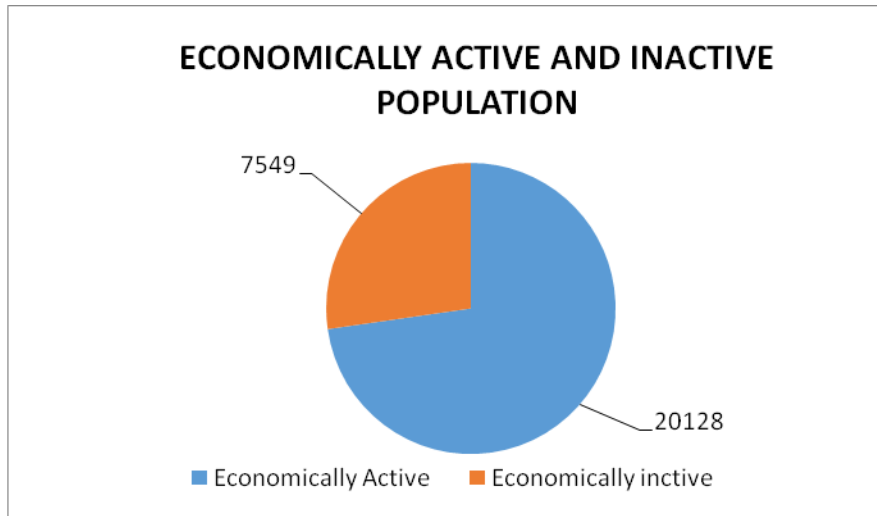
SECTOR	NUMBER	percent
1. Agriculture	9,253	47.5 %
2. Industry/Manufacturing	2,084	10.7 %
3. Service/Commerce	8,142	41.8 %
Total	19,480	100.0 %

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.12.1 Labour Force

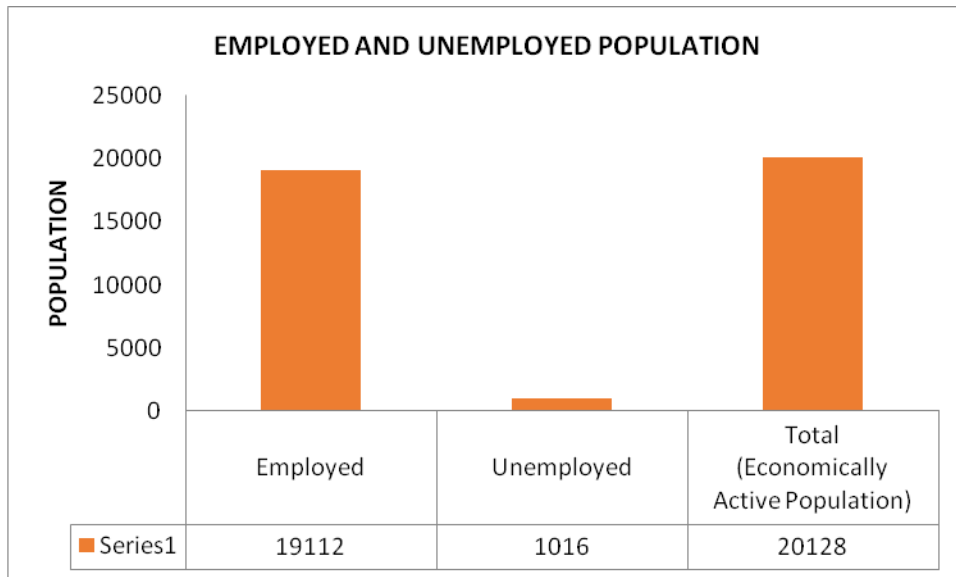
The population between the ages of 15-64yrs is 27,677. Out of this, 20,128 form the economically active population. The total number of the employed within the economically active population is 19,112 while the unemployed stands at 1,016 forming 5% of the economically active population. There is the need to put in place measures for creating more employment avenues for this population if the district is to achieve full employment.

Figure 1.20: Economically Active Population



Source: DPCU Construct, 2018

Figure 1.21 Employed and Unemployed



Source: DPCU Construct, 2018

1.12.2 Agriculture Sector

Major food crops grown by farmers include plantain, cassava, cocoyam, rice and maize. Cocoa is the main cash crop cultivated in the district. Major tree crops cultivated include oil palm and citrus. Vegetables such as tomatoes, garden eggs, pepper and onions are cultivated. In recent times, vegetables like cabbage, carrot sweet pepper are becoming popular. The district has comparative advantage in plantain, cocoa, maize and cassava.

Table 1.19: Crop Production (metric tons) 2016

CROPS	PRODUCTION LEVEL (Mt)				ANNUAL INCREASE RATE (%)		
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Yam	43611.37	48,408.62	53,249.48	55,911.96	11	10	5
Maize	23584.39	25,706.99	28,791.82	31,958.92	9	12	11
Cassava	112625.3	127,266.59	136,175.25	142,984.01	13	7	5
Cocoyam	22710.07	23,164.27	23,859.20	24,097.80	2	3	1
Plantain	94551.65	104,006.82	113,367.43	123,570.50	10	9	9
Rice	1819.771	2,147.33	3,220.99	4,670.44	18	50	45

Source: DADU, 2018

1.12.3 Mode of Acquisition of Farm lands

The main method of land acquisition for agriculture purpose in the district is through sharecropping, lease, and rent (cash/in kind) or by ownership. The main types of sharecropping are the “abunnu” (half of the crop produced are given to the tenant farmer and half to the landowner) and “abusa” (two-thirds of the produce is given to the farmer and one-third to the landowner). These systems have serious implications as far as agricultural production is concerned. In terms of costs, rates keep on rising in most cases. There is also uncertainty as far as the farmer’s duration on the piece of land is concerned and this blunts incentives among sharecropping and fixed rent tenants to invest in, and adopt modern agricultural technologies.

Apart from these, landownership is fragmented thereby hindering easy acquisition of large size of land for large scale agriculture. There is the need for the District Assembly to collaborate with traditional authorities and land owners to create land banks for farming and other viable agro-based investments.

Table 1.20 Major food Crops and area under cultivation, 2014 -2017

CROPS	Area under Cultivation (Ha)				Annual Increase Rate (%)	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014/2015	2015/2016
Maize	1050	1120	1455	1459	6.25	23.02
Cassava	1100	1250	1255	1300	12.00	0.40
Yam	1250	1300	1400	1400	5.56	2.17
Cocoyam	100	120	150	200	16.67	20.00
Plantain	1800	2000	2200	2250	10.00	9.09
Rice	250	400	500	650	37.50	20.00

Source: DADU, 2018

Table 1.21 Major cash Crops and Production levels, 2017

Crop	Area under cultivation (Ha)	Production levels (mt/ha)	Annual/increase rate (%)
Cocoa	3,826.39	1.25	10
Oil palm	40	5	3
Citrus	60	9.2	2

Source: DADU, 2018

1.12.4 Pest and Diseases

Pest and disease condition in the district is under control. Currently, there are no serious pests apart from the usual caterpillars, grass hoppers, aphids and mites, which affect some crops. Common diseases are fruit drop in citrus and black pods on cocoa. Common pest in animals include ticks, worms and flies. There is the need to control disease and pest infestation to improve yield.

1.12.5 Credit Facilities

The major sources of finance available to farmers are mostly self- raised or from families. Credit facilities available to farmers are from micro-credit institutions and Rural Banks. Unfortunately, the bureaucratic procedures one has to go through before accessing these credits, the untimely disbursement and unfavorable repayment arrangements are often disincentive to most of the farmers. There is also a general low level of banking culture and poor credit management skills among farmers. These challenges need to be addressed to enable the farmers obtain and effectively utilize credit to increase production and their income levels. Find below a table that indicates the key sources of financing available to farmers.

Table 1.22: Sources of funds for farmers

Sources of Finance	Percentage (%)
Self	73
Family	12
Banks	10
Cooperatives	1
Friends	2
“Susu”	2

Source: DADU, 2018

1.12.6 Post-Harvest Losses and Storage

It is an established fact that more than 40% of the farmers’ produce are lost due to a number of reasons. Much of the foodstuffs grown by the farmers lost are as a result of poor post-harvest practices, notably poor handling, poor post-harvest management, poor harvesting methods, lack of processing facilities, poor road networks, poor production and storage technologies, inadequate storage facilities, inadequate buyers, pests and diseases infestation and late harvesting. Most of the farmers store their produce in sacks and others and keep in their homes pending marketing. Very few of them have barns/crib for the storage of their maize and rice. Unfortunately, there is no single silo in the district. The lack of storage facilities for some of the crops force farmers to sell off their produce at very low prices. This is especially so if there is a

bumper harvest. The District Department of Agric engages in sensitization activities to help farmers to reduce post-harvest losses in the district.

1.12.7 Marketing:

The district has established weekly /daily (mini) markets at some communities including; Boamang, Kyekyewere, Kwamang, Tetrem, Amoako. The district can boast of four major weekly markets. These market centres are located in Kwamang, Tetrem, Kyekyewere and Boamang. About 75% of the district has access to these periodic markets. Despite the existence of these facilities, there is still the challenge of post-harvest losses in the district which can largely be attributed to lack of storage system and processing facilities. Middle women mainly from Kumasi, Suame, Agona and Offinso play an important role in the marketing of agricultural produce in the district. Most of the farmers sell off their produce to these middle women and men on market days which they in turn sell at urban markets within and outside the district. Unfortunately, these middle women dictate the prices of the agricultural produce and in most cases the negotiations are unfavorable to the farmers.

There is the need to promote the patronage of locally produced food stuff by the School Feeding Programme, second cycle institutions etc.

1.12.8 Livestock Farming

The District can also boast of the presence of large-scale poultry farms. These include Agro mindset, Yeboah and visionary farms. There are also many medium and small scale poultry farms scattered all over the district. Other small-scale livestock like goats, sheep, pigs, cattle, grass cutter, etc. are also reared. Most of these small-scale livestock rearing activities are meant to supplement nutritional requirements and to earn additional income.

Table 1.23 Poultry Production Areas

No.	Name	Location	Number of Birds
1	Agro mindset	Soko	8000
2	Yeboah Farms	Maase	3000
3	Haruna Farms	Kyekyewere	450
4	Awudu Farms	Kyekyewere	570
5	Asamoah Farms	Kyekyewere	500
6	Kwaku Antwi Farms	Kyekyewere	300
7	Visionary Farms	Tetrem	3028

8	Peprah Farms	Tetrem	2000
9	Twumasi Farms	Banko-Tetrem	450
10	Precious Gift	Soko	5000
11	Kusi Saviour	Soko	2000

Source: DADU, 2018

The annual production levels of major livestock in the district are presented in table 1.23.

Table 1.24: Annual Average livestock production

SPECIES	TOTAL STOCK
Sheep	15400
Goat	10200
Poultry	27598
Cattle	350
Rabbit	400
Grass cutter	30
Snail	-

Source: DADU, 2018

1.12.9 Farming Methods

Farming systems practiced in the district include mixed farming, mix cropping and mono cropping. Table 1.24 shows the percentage of the major farming systems in the district

Table 1.25: Farming Types Practiced

Type Of Farming	Percentage (%)
Mixed farming	18.2
Mixed cropping	66.7
Mono cropping	6.2
Crop rotation	7.6
Agro-forestry	1.3
TOTAL	100

Source: MOFA Survey 2016

Generally, farmers practice shifting cultivation and mixed cropping with a few of them practicing mono, cropping and crop rotation. Similarly, livestock and poultry keeping are practiced on extensive system with a margin keeping to intensive system.

1.12.10 Production Areas of Agriculture Produce

In the district, certain communities’ serves as food basket, i.e. they are into agricultural production. Some of these communities include Oyera, Kyekyerewere and Boamang and are mostly found in the northern and central parts of the district. Table 1.25 shows the areas under where agricultural production is mostly done.

Table 1.26: Areas under the District in production

No	Name of Operational Areas	Crops cultivated
1	Kyekyerewere	Maize, Rice, Yam, Cassava, Plantain, Cocoyam, Vegetables, Fruits, Cocoa, Livestock
2	Tetrem	Maize, Rice, Cassava, Plantain, Cocoyam, Cocoa, Yam, Oil Palm, Fruits, Vegetables, Livestock
3	Abroma	Maize, Rice, Cassava, Plantain, Cocoyam, Oil Palm, Cocoa, Vegetables, Livestock
4	Boamang	Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Cocoyam, Rice, Oil Palm, Vegetables, Cocoa, Livestock
5	Nsuontem	Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Cocoyam, Oil Palm, Rice, Vegetables, Cocoa, Livestock
6	Ahenkro	Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Rice, Vegetables, Oil Palm, Pawpaw, Cocoa, Livestock
7	Nkwantakese/Denase	Maize, Rice, Cassava, Plantain, Oil Palm, Vegetables, Cocoa, Livestock

Source: MOFA Survey, 2018

Picture 1.4: Food Products from the District



Source: DPCU 2018

Picture 1.5 Cultivation of rice around Esaase



Source: DPCU, 2018

1.12.11 Agricultural Extension Services

The district is endowed with seventeen (17) agricultural extension officers. Currently, the ratio of Agric Extension officers to farmers' stands at 1:3500 indicating a shortage of personnel as against the national ratio. These agricultural extension officers play a major role in promoting agricultural activities by assisting the farmers in the district. These include:

- Provision of technical support
- Promote and enhance adoption of required farming technologies to farmers
- Provision of improved seed and seedlings to farmers
- Correct use of Agro-inputs
- Linking farmers to input to get quality inputs to enhance their business
- Facilitate the formation of farmers based Organization
- Sensitization on important issues relating to agriculture e.g. PPRS, Anti-Rabies campaign, early warning sign for grasshopper infestation.

Table 1.27: Ratio of Agric Extension officers to farmers

Extension Agents- Farmers Ratio	District	National
	1:3500	1:3000

Source: DPCU, 2018

1.12.12 Industrial Sector

Industry or manufacturing activities forms about 10.7% of the local economy. Most of these activities are small scale in nature and comprises the agro- based, wood based, metal based, textile etc. The district has a number of small scale industries engaged in the production of various items. The manufacturing sector is dominated by businesses in the area of dressmaking, Carpentry, Metal, fabrication, Distillation of alcoholic beverages (akpeteshie and palmwine), Leather works, Baking, Milling. These businesses are mainly micro and small-scale enterprises without permanent employees and the owners usually depend on apprentices to undertake their activities

1.12.13 Industrial Sub-Sectors

The industrial sub sector entails the Agro- based, wood based, metal based, textile industries etc. The Agro-based industries are the dominant small-scale industry, followed by wood-based industry. The Agro based industries derive their supply of raw materials from the agricultural outputs.

The Agro-based industries refer to those industries that use agricultural produce as their raw materials. They include cassava processing (gari making), oil and palm kernel extraction and akpeteshie distilling.

Wood based industries are those industries that process wood into other materials such as furniture, woodcarving, etc. They include; carpenters saw millers and wood carvers.

The textile industries include kente weavers and cloth dying, leather works; cane weaving, sand and stone winners and stone quarries. The metals based include; black smiths, and metal fabricators.

1.12.14 Production Methods

Results from the 2009 socio economic survey conducted in the then Afigya Kwabre District showed that small-scale industry in the District employed three major methods of Production.

These are:

- Capital Intensive method
- Labour Intensive method
- Intermediate

Under the capital-intensive method of production more machines are used in the production process as opposed to the labour intensive method where more people are employed than the use of machines. In the case of the intermediate, the industries use appropriate technology and basic tools and techniques of production.

Notwithstanding the employment advantage offered by the labour intensive method of production, increased productivity and efficiency could be achieved through the intermediate and capital-intensive methods.

1.12.15 Types of Employees

Employment in this subsector is mainly the following:

- Apprentices
- Paid workers
- Family workers
- Others

The Industrial sector could perform if its numerous challenges were tackled. These include poor road surface conditions, inadequate capital support, poor management skills, poor transportation facilities, poor industrial infrastructure and layout and poor environmental sanitation. If the sector is well developed, it can lead to the achievement of the development agenda of the district.

1.12.16 Service/Commerce Sector

The informal sector plays a dominant role in this sub sector. Their role is however, complimented by the formal sector through the services provided by departments of the District Assembly and other government organizations such as the police and the courts.

The informal sector comprises hairdressers, tailors, barbers, drivers, painters, etc. Their area of operation is scattered in various communities in the district and they operate in kiosks (containers) and stores, often rented. They sometimes train apprentices who support them in their daily business activities.

In the district, the commercial sub-sector comprises both retailers and wholesalers. It is however, worthy to note that retailers out number wholesalers. Both individuals and organized institutions engage in commercial activities in the district. It is however, obvious that individuals dominate this sector. Manufactured goods that are sold include roofing sheets, ply wood, iron rods, cement, cutlasses, consumables and other chemical products such as hair creams and fertilizers.

Business activities are conducted in wooden structures, rented stores and stalls in the markets, on tables in open spaces and private buildings in various communities. It is worthy to note that due to improved access and transportation, a considerable number of people in the district acquire manufactured goods from Kumasi. By implication, the full advantages of trade and commerce have not been realized in the district.

The service sector also consists of those in health, education, postal and telecommunication (mobile phone repairs, sale of top-up units) and banking sectors.

1.12.17 Tourism Development

The district has sites of aesthetic importance which when developed would serve as a potential source of revenue and diversification of the local economy for Local Economic Development (LED). Some of the attractions in the area include the following;

- i) Ofin and Abankro River which provides a classic example two close rivers which do not merge at Nsuotem

ii) The Prabon - The Natural Lake located at Kyekyewere.

These attractions have not been developed which if exploited fully could generate employment, revenue and also create wealth for accelerated development in the district. The sub sector would be looked at critically during the plan period. The Assembly intends to provide tourism facilities such as hiking trails, improved the road network to promote tourism.

The necessary enabling environment would be created by the District Assembly to enable the private sector invest in this sub-sector.

1.12.18 Inter and Intra Trade

There is yet to be established data on inter and intra trade in the District. Despite the absence of concrete data, it is obvious that there is more of inter than intra trading activities. The District produces more of agriculture produce than any other.

These produce which are both food and cash crops are sold outside the District to places such as Takoradi, Accra, Tema and Kumasi. In turn, items like building materials, clothing, kitchen wares, etc. are imported into the District from these cities.

This trend creates opportunities for the business community in the district to invest in wholesale and distribution sectors which will create jobs, increase incomes and broaden the revenue sources of the District Assembly.

1.12.19 Food Security

Food security is said to be the availability and access to food at all times (all year round) in the District at affordable prices. Food security is assured and sustained in the District due to mixed cropping practices and the closeness of the District to other agriculture dominated Districts like Offinso, Atwima Nwabiagya North and Sekyere South. The district is a net exporter of food products.

Efforts should be made to establish- Agro based industries to process agricultural products to ensure availability of food all year round and also reduce post-harvest losses to the barest minimum. Markets and storage facilities should be provided at the areas known to be food basket for the district. Feeder and tract roads should be improved to ensure easy carting of food stuffs to marketing centers.

1.12.20 Nutrition Security

The social and economic development of every nation is closely linked to the nutrition of its people. Under-nutrition contributes to low intelligence and productivity; increased risk of illness, and, ultimately, higher rate of poverty, slow economic growth, and poor human development.

Thus, the current statistics showing that nearly one-third of children in the developing world are either underweight or stunted and more than 30 percent of the developing world's population suffers from micro nutrient deficiencies are very disturbing. As part of promoting nutrition security in the district, a number of interventions spearheaded by the District Health Directorate have been undertaken.

Growth monitoring and promotion

This Programme looks at growth rate of children in comparison with a standard by periodic, frequent anthropometric measurements in order to assess growth adequacy and identify early faltering for children 0-5 years in the various communities. This seeks to:

- Identify children who are severely or malnourished for treatment.
- Identify children with disease for treatment.
- Help mothers and family members to monitor the weight and growth of their children.
- Demonstrate to the community members how to monitor the health and nutrition status of their children.

Breastfeeding

This Programme looks at the following:

- Early initiation of breast with in first 30 minutes after birth.
- Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months.
- Breastfeeding day and night.
- No giving the baby any fluid, water, milk, herbal preparation, glucose etc.
- Continue breastfeeding up to 2 years.
- Micronutrient supplementation

Across all age groups, micronutrients deficiencies, particularly of vitamin A, iodine and iron are also major concern and continue to undermine the health of women and children. Iron deficiency

occupied with the high malaria burden leads to very high prevalence of anemia, especially among women and children in the district.

Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Complementary Feeding.

The community infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling package is a programme designed to support mothers and care givers to optimally feed their infants and young children.

Complementary feeding starts from 6 up to 24 months and continue to 5years taking into consideration the four (4) star diet.

- Child Health Promotion Week Celebration (CHPW)

The goal is to reduce under-five morbidity and mortality by increasing awareness about the preventive interventions and services that are routinely provided in health facilities all year round. It is an opportunity to advocate pertinent child health issues that need addressing by policy makers, service providers and care givers alike.

- Nutrition Counseling and Support

This programme looks at counseling clients with nutritional conditions, diet counseling and related diseases i.e. diabetes, hypertension, gout, HIV/AIDS, TB, weight management, etc.

- Management of malnutrition.

This looks at children below 5years of age with nutritional problems i.e. Kwashiorkor, Marasmus.

- Nutrition Education

This programme looks at general nutrition education to the public on good nutrition, exercise and good hygiene at all the contact points i.e. child welfare clinics, Ante Natal Care, Post Natal Care, Community Management Committee Meetings, Community durbars, Out Patients Department and all other contact in the communities.

- Nutrition Surveillance

This Programme looks at the growth of children above two years on quarterly basis. During this activity, the weight and height of the children are taken and analyses done to check their growth pattern in order to avert any growth failure.

1.13 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.13.1 Education

Education is said to be the most powerful weapon used to change the world. Thus the current situational analysis of the Education sector in the Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly shows a strong commitment towards providing quality education. The daily administration of education in the District is the responsibility of the Ghana Education Service. However, the District Assembly is responsible for the provision of infrastructure and the creation of an enabling environment for the progress of education in the District.

Picture 1.6 Pupils in the District



Source: GES/DPCU, 2018

Picture 1.7 Schools in the District



Source: GES/DPCU, 2018

1.13.2 Formal Education

Types of Schools

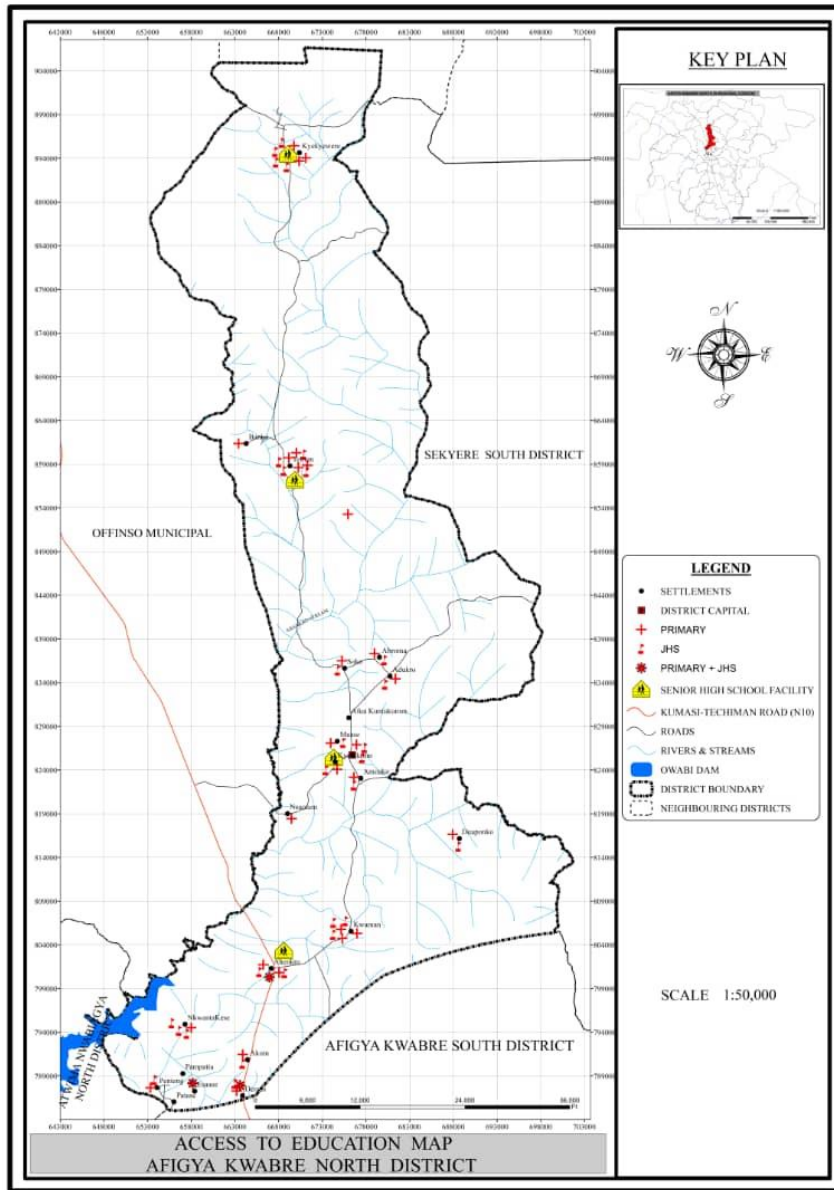
There are thirty-five (35) kindergarten/nursery schools, forty-eight (48) primary schools, thirty-six (36) Junior High Schools, and three (3) Senior High Schools in the district. These figures include both public and private schools. Unfortunately, the district lacks a vocational school. These public and private educational institutions provide human resources development opportunities for children and youth in the district. Table 1.27 shows the distribution of schools in the district.

Table1.28: Educational Facilities in the District

NO.	LEVEL	NO. OF FACILITIES		
		PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
1	K. G.	35	13	48
2	Primary	35	13	48
3	Junior High School	31	5	36
4	Senior High School	3		3
5	Vocational		-	
6	ICT	2	-	2
7	Library	2	-	2
	Total	108	31	139

Source: **GES Afigya-Kwabre North, 2018**

Figure 1.22: Map showing all the existing educational facilities in the District



Source: PPD 2018

1.13.3 School enrolment and furniture levels

The following Tables show the current level of enrolment and furniture situation at the different levels of education at the different levels of education.

Pre-School is shown in Table 1.29

Table 1.29: School enrolment and furniture situation - KG Schools

Circuit	No. Of kg sch	Enrolment			No. Of furniture available		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Round tables	Teachers chairs	Teacher s table
Boamang	10	661	554	1215	0	10	5
Tetrem	10	628	637	1265	9	10	5
Ahenkro	8	352	344	696	6	8	4
Denase	7	355	320	675	3	7	4
Total	35	1996	1855	3851	18	35	18

Source: GES/DPCU 2018

Enrolment at the pre-school currently stands at 3,851. Out of which about forty –eight (48%) are representing a total of 1,855 are girls. This result indicates a higher enrolment of boys than girls at the pre-school level. Measures must be put in place to ensure that more girls are enrolled in schools and continue their education to higher levels. The furniture situation is woefully inadequate as a total of eighteen (18) round tables are available for the total of 3,851 pupils. There is a whopping backlog of 944 round tables that is required to meet the furniture demand.

There is therefore the need to improve the infrastructure situation at the pre-school level so as to provide the right environment for effective academic work

Table 1:30: School enrolment and furniture situation - Primary

Furniture situation 2017/2018										
Circuit	No. of Prim.sch	Enrolment			No. of furniture available			No. of furniture required		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Dual desk	Teachers chairs	Teachers table	Dual desk	Teachers chairs	Teachers table
Boamang	10	1201	1043	2244	579	50	30	542	38	21
Tetrem	10	1252	1141	2393	627	35	21	570	30	18
Ahenkro	8	955	917	1872	435	30	18	501	24	16
Denase	7	1000	932	1932	481	40	27	485	32	20
Total	35	4408	4033	8441	2122	155	96	2098	124	75

Source: GES/DPCU 2018

Primary school stands at 8,441. Unlike the pre-school level, girls' school enrolment at the primary level is slightly higher than boys. Girl-Child educational drive in the district is yielding positive results. Measures must be put in place to sustain this success. The furniture situation is no different from that of the pre- school level. About 2,098 dual desks are needed to bridge the furniture gap at this level.

Table 1:31 School enrolment and furniture situation – JHS Schools

Furniture situation 2017/2018										
Circuit	No. of Jhs sch	Enrolment			No. of furniture available			No. of furniture required		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Mono desk	Teachers chairs	Teachers table	Mono desk	Teachers chairs	Teachers table
Boamang	10	653	601	1254	780	38	21	474	50	30
Tetrem	7	543	433	976	412	30	18	564	35	21
Ahenkro	6	429	431	860	325	24	16	535	30	18
Denase	8	466	482	948	354	32	20	594	40	27
Total	31	2091	1947	4038	1871	124	75	2167	155	96

Source: GES/DPCU 2018

At the JHS level, school enrolment is about 4,038. Like the pre-school level, boys' enrolment is higher than that of girls' at the JHS level as shown in the table above. This implies that as they climb the ladder to the top, the girls' dropout turn to be higher than boys. There is the need to put in place measures to ensure the retention of girls in school throughout the educational ladder. The number of mono desks available for over 4000 pupils is 1,871. The required is about 2,167 to close the furniture gap.

From the above tables, it is evident that there is inadequate number of furniture available at the KG, Primary and JHS level. This causes overcrowding in classroom which is not conducive for learning. Also mounts pressure on the few existing ones which maintenance very difficult. The District Assembly in collaboration with Ghana Education Service should provide more furniture for schools to improve teaching and learning environment to increase pupil learning and better schooling outcomes.

Table 1.32 Qualification of Teachers in Afigya Kwabre North District

Category	Level	Trained Teachers			Untrained Teachers			Total
		Male	Female	Sub-total	Male	Female	Sub-total	
Public	KG	11	119	130	7	25	32	162
	Primary	141	119	260	24	8	32	292
	JHS	490	302	792	12	2	14	806
	SHS	109	28	137	-	-	-	137
	Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	1319			78			1397

Source: GES/DPCU, 2018

The number of trained teachers at the basic level decreases as the educational level rises. The total number of trained teachers at all the levels of education stands at 1,319 while that of untrained teachers stand at 78. The number of untrained teachers is highest at the preschool and primary levels. At the secondary school level, there is no record of non-professional teacher.

To ensure quality education at the basic school, there is the need to fill the existing vacancies and also increase the number of trained teachers to ensure the proper development of children

To ensure that untrained teachers perform creditably, measures are required to continue to retain them and to improve on their teaching skills. There is therefore the need to provide regular training to the untrained teachers; while the district makes effort to replace them with trained teachers in the medium to long term.

Table 1.33 Public schools by religious denominations

Category	KG No.	Primary No.	JHS No.	SHS No.	Voc. No.	Tech. No.	College of Education (if any)
Catholic	4	5	3	-	-	-	-
Methodist	7	7	5	-	-	-	-
Presbyterian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Islamic	4	4	3	-	-	-	-
SDA	1	1	1				
Anglican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others Specify	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Total	16	17	12	-	-	-	-

Source: GES/DPCU 2018

Table 1.34 Teacher- Pupil Ratio at Various Educational levels

Level	District	Regional Standard	National Standard
KG	1:31	1:45	1:50
Primary	1:33	1:35	1:40
JHS	1:16	1:35	1:40
SHS	1:25	1:25	1:35

Source: GES/DPCU, 2018

Table 1.33 shows a favorable teacher-pupil, which at all levels is lower than the national average. At the JHS level, the ratio is 1:16, indicating that each teacher averagely handles 16 pupils while the regional and national averages show much higher ratios of 1:35 and 1:40 respectively. The ratios indicate the availability of teachers in the district partly attributed to its closeness to Kumasi and many other urban centers.

Table 1.35: Percentage of School Going Population as Against the Unschoolled.

POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
Schooled	80 %
Unschoolled	20 %
TOTAL	100

Source: GES, 2018

From Table 1.34, it can be seen that about 20% of children who are supposed to be in school are out of school. This is attributed to reasons like involvement in income generating activities and teenage pregnancy. Most of the young boys in the District work as drivers' mates in 'Trotro'

1.13.4 Circuits

There are four education circuits in the District with specific and varied number of educational facilities as stated in Table 1. 35;

Table 1.36: Circuits and their Schools

NO.	CIRCUIT	K.G.	PRIMARY SCHOOL	JUNIOR SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL
1	DENASE	8	8	8	
2	AHINKRO	8	8	6	
3	BOAMANG	10	10	9	
4	TETREM	10	10	8	
TOTAL		36	36	31	

Source: GES, 2018

1.13.5 Supervision

Most of the key school level stakeholders (PTAs and SMCs) are inactive. There is therefore a weak linkage between schools and their respective communities (who are owners of schools). The responsibility of the communities to plan, manages, monitor, and maintain the effective running of schools is rarely carried out. This is affecting school performance at the basic levels. Intensive education of community members is necessary, so as to encourage them to form such management groups for the better management of schools, and for the direct benefit of all children in the communities. It is also necessary to train the PTAs and SMCs to improve their performances.

Key problems and challenges affecting improved educational standard in the District include the following:

- Low academic performance at the basic school level
- High number of dilapidated classroom infrastructure
- High level of congestion in schools
- Inadequate school furniture
- Weak supervision in schools
- Inadequate trained teachers especially in the rural areas and the pre-school level
- Ineffective ICT education in the district

1.13.6 School Feeding Programme in the District

The Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) took effect from the 2005/2006 Academic year, which gave all children free access to Basic Education. In addition, a pilot Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) was also initiated in 2005/2006 to give one hot meal per child in selected Basic Schools.

As of 2017, only six (6) schools in the District are benefiting from the programme after it was carved out of Afigya Kwabre District. In spite of the low number of schools benefiting from the programme, the caterers faces major challenges such as excessive delay in the payment of their grant.

Table 1.37: Schools Benefitting from the School Feeding Programme

No	Name Of School	Enrollment		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Amoako D/A Primary	311	247	558
2	Nkawntakese Methodist Primary	292	230	406
3	Akom D/A Primary	277	281	558
4	Kyekyewere D/A Primary	267	239	506
5	Kyekyewere Methodist Primary	235	171	406
6	Kyekyewer R/C Primary	342	342	684
7	Ahenkro D/A Primary	255	226	481
8	Ahenkro Methodist Primary	223	220	443
9	Kwamang D/A Primary	148	164	312
10	Kwamang Methodist Primary	126	161	287
11	Boamang R/C Primary	284	246	530
12	Tetrem D/A Primary A	124	103	227
13	Tetrem D/A Primary B	117	119	236
14	Tetrem Methodist Primary	209	202	411
15	Kwamang Sda Primary	243	218	461
16	Boamang D/A Primary	133	109	242
17	Boamang Maase D/A Primary	253	225	478
18	Adukro D/A Primary	205	178	383

Source: GES 2016/2017

1.13.7 Health

There are Seven (7) health facilities in the district. These include Five (5) public health centres located at Ahenkro, Kwamang, Boamang, Tetrem and Kyekyewere and Two (2) CHPS Compounds located at Nkwantakese and Nsuontem. It is planned that the Boamang Health Centre should be upgraded to District Hospital. This will improve access to services, advance medical knowledge, and reduce government burden. The health centres in the District are being complimented by facilities in neighboring Districts such as the St.Patrick's Hospital at Offinso and Komfo-Anokye. It is not easy to access these facilities due to the relatively poor nature of roads in the District.

1.13.8 Staffing of District Health Service Afigya Kwabre District

The staffing situation of the health sector has been increasing since 2014. For example, nurses/midwives increased from One Hundred and Thirty-Eight (138) in 2014 to One Hundred and Seventy (170) in 2016.

Table 1.38: Staff strength

Professional classification	Ahenkro	Boaman g	Kwamang	Kyekyewere	Nkwantakese	Tetrem	Total
Accountant	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Admin.Manager							0
Artisan							
Biostatistics Assistant							
Comm.Health Nurse	6	7	3	6	3	4	29
Enrolled Nurses	8	10	10	6	1	7	42
Health Assistant	3	4	2	1		2	12
Laboratory Assistant		1					
Midwife	3	3	3	2	2	3	16
Nurse	2	2	2	1		1	8
Orderly	5	1		2	1	2	11
Pharmacy Technician	1	1	1	1		1	5
Physician Assistant	1	1	1	1		1	5

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

1.13.9 Availability of health professional

The situation of human resource for health is gradually improving for all categories of nurses. Midwife/Population ratio has been 1:2637 which is below the national standard 1:1350. The District cannot boast of Medical Doctors but rather has Physician Assistant/Population as 1:8439. The District has only five (5) Physician Assistants due to shortage of Physician Assistants. Training of staff in post basic Physician Assistant programme should be pursued to increase the number of Physician Assistants and nurses in order to reduce child mortality rates; and improve maternal health

1.13.10 Common Diseases in the District

The District is endemic with Malaria as the top-most disease affecting over 35% of all OPD attendance at the health institutions. Looking at the four -year trend, with respect to increasing population; the period under review also saw malaria as first cause of outpatient disease. In 2015 alone the district recorded 19,712 cases of malaria at the OPD followed by urinary tract infection with 7,109 cases. However in 2016 and 2017 there was a decline in reported cases of malaria due to use of the treated mosquito nets, insect repellents, mosquito control.

Hence, strategies like subsidized distribution of mosquito nets, spraying of mosquito breeding places and environmental cleanliness should be promoted to reduce malaria prevalence to its barest minimum in the district.

Table 1.39: Top Ten (10) OPD Morbidity, Afigya Kwabre North District 2014-2017

No.	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Top Ten Diseases	No. of reported cases	Top Ten Diseases	No. of reported cases	Top Ten Diseases	No. of reported cases	Top Ten Diseases	No. of reported cases
1.	Malaria	14718	Malaria	19712	Malaria	15373	Malaria	15766
2.	URTI	3812	URTI	7109	URTI	5923	URTI	5882
3.	Diarrhoea	2844	Diarrhoea	4015	Diarrhoea	3266	Diarrhoea	3069
4.	Rheumatism	1770	Anaemia	2620	Anaemia	2651	Rheumatism	2615
5.	Int. Worms	1593	Rheumatism	2447	Rheumatism	2460	Anaemia	2190
6.	Skin Dx	1382	Int. Worms	1888	Skin Dx	1816	Skin Dx	1835

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7.	Anaemia	1254	Skin Dx	1735	Int. Worms	1655	Int. Worms	1751
8.	UTI	672	UTI	715	UTI	979	UTI	1025
9.	H. Injuries	540	Septiceamia	622	H. Injuries	532	H. Injuries	634
10	Typhoid F.	509	Typhoid F.	618	Eye Infection	443	Typhoid F.	556

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

Table 1.40: OPD ATTENDANCE, AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH FACILITIES, 2014-2016

Organization Unit	Total OPD Attendance			% OPD Insured Clients		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Ahenkro	9636	7322	6953	49.1	50.9	50.3
Boamang	6534	8354	6521	67.0	79.1	57.8
Kwamang	6357	6736	4883	81.4	76.6	55.6
Nkwanta–Kese		2366	2997		13.1	3.4
Kyekyewere	8299	8619	7182	63.2	72.4	70.7
Tetrem	6723	7171	8003	60.6	70.0	74.5

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

1.13.11 District Health Insurance Scheme

The management of NHIS for the district is under Kwabre East Scheme. The Kwabre East scheme opened an office in the District in 2016 to assist in registration and renewals. At the moment, people of the district rely on the services of our two mother Districts for registration and renewal of their status as beneficiaries of the scheme. These are Kwabre and Offinso Municipal.

1.14 GOVERNANCE

The Afigya-Kwabre North District Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1885 of 14th November 2017. It is one of the 38 newly created districts by the government. It was carved out of the then Afigya Kwabre District Assembly and has Boamang as its Capital.

The Assembly is a legal entity which can sue and be sued. It is an autonomous entity to some extent and can take its own decisions within the framework of government policies. By law, the assembly meets at least three (3) times a year upon a call to meeting by the Presiding Member. The Assembly operates under two major committees i.e. Executive committee and the Public Relations and Complaints committee. A total of seven (7) sub-committees exists and reports to the Executive committee namely;

- Justice and Security
- Development Planning
- Finance and Administration
- Environmental
- Social Services
- Agricultural
- Works

1.14.1 The District Administration

At the District Administration level, there are eleven (11) decentralized departments that collaborate in working towards the overall development of the district. The following Decentralized Departments as prescribed by Act 2016 Act 936 can be found in the district.

- Central Administration Department
- Finance Department
- Education, Youth and Sports Department
- Agriculture Department
- Physical Planning Department
- Social Welfare and Community Development
- District Health Department
- Works Department
- Disaster Prevention and Management Department
- Industry and Trade Department
- Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division Department
- Natural Resources Conservation Department

However, with the implementation of the Local Government Service ACT, the following departments ceased to exist.

Table 1.41: Decentralized departments of the District Assembly under the LGS.

Department Established	Departments ceasing to exist
Central Administration	-
Finance	Controller and Accountant General Department
Education Youth and Sports	
Natural Resources Conservation	Department of Parks and Gardens
Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division	
Health	
Works Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works Dept. • Dept.of F/R
Physical Planning Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Parks and Gardens • Department of Town and Country Planning
Department of Trade and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Rural Housing • Cottage Industries • Department of Cooperatives
Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Social Welfare • Dept. of Community Development
Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Animal Health and Production •Agricultural Extension Services Division •Crop Services Division

Source: DPCU construct 2018

Currently, the Assembly is housed in rented premises with some combined in the same office. Some of the locations are indeed not convenient for effective service delivery.

1.14.2 Sub-District Structure

The District has 3 Area Councils with 15 Unit Committees, 15 Electoral Areas and 1 Constituency.

Table 1.42: District Sub structures

S/N	Name of Area Council	Location
1.	Boamang	Boamang
2.	Tetrem	Tetrem
3.	Ahenkro	Ahenkro

Source: DPCU construct 2018

Some of these Area Councils are not functioning due to lack of basic equipment's and permanent staff to man them. In a bid to revamp the activities of these councils, National Service Personnel should be assigned to manage the day-to day activities of the office. The Councils' offices must be provided with basic office equipment's. The Community Based Rural Development Programme (CBRDP) should however be applauded for its role in the training of members of some selected Area Councils and the development of plans for these Area Councils.

1.14.3 Political Structures

The district has only one constituency ie Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly. There are about twenty-five (25) settlements in the District, which have been delineated into fifteen (15) Electoral Areas for the purpose of District Assembly Elections. The Assembly has 21 Assembly members comprising 15 elected, 6 appointees and a Member of Parliament (MP). There are only two women who are members of the Assembly representing about 8.7%. This highly skewed situation is unacceptable and for that matter more women should be encouraged to participate in issues of the Assembly.

The Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the District as per the provisions under section 10 of the Local Government Act, Act 936, of 2016. It is also responsible for the formulation of programmes and strategies for effective mobilization and utilization of human, material, and financial resources to improve upon the quality of life of the people in the District

The District has dual characteristics, which include; Peri-Urban features around the fringes of Kumasi and rural features in the hinterlands. There is massive development in the housing industry in the district due to its closeness to Kumasi, the regional capital of Ashanti. The key economic activities in the District are stone and sand winning, farming and commerce.

Due to the rapid expansion of settlements and constructional activities and increasing population in the District, there is considerable pressure on the existing limited socio-economic infrastructure in the District, which needs to be improved upon. The Assembly also has an arduous task in the area of solid waste management, especially in the emerging larger communities Tetrem, Kyekyewere and Ahenkro.

1.14.4 Traditional Set-Up

The chieftaincy institution is the oldest form of local authority in our country. It was the symbol of authority in pre-colonial era and it has always been a unifying tool and authority in our country. The British saw the relevance of this institution and relied greatly on it on the indirect rule system.

Chieftaincy is still the custodian of our rich culture heritage and the most direct symbol of authority in our villages and towns.

The Ashanti region still maintains its rich traditions and chieftaincy remains very relevant in local administration. Traditionally across the nation, chieftaincy has a similar structure. From the northern regions to the coastal regions, the structure is such that; there is a king, paramount chiefs and local chiefs hierarchically.

In the Ashanti region, the Otumfuo is the highest and ruler of the entire region. Otumfuo's authority even stretches into some parts of the Brong Ahafo region. The lands are also divided into paramount area overseen by paramount chiefs. The paramount chiefs also rule and oversee the activities of chiefs of towns and villages within their area.

The reporting channel takes the same form as earlier mentioned and very well-tailored to suit every area. This is the structure of the chieftaincy administration in the Ashanti region except Afigya and Kwabre which come together to form our District.

Afigya and Kwabre lands in the Ashanti region do not have paramount areas, hence, no paramount Chiefs. The lands are ruled by chiefs with their positions higher than local chiefs and below the paramount chiefs. They are referred to as "Otumfuo Abrempon". These chiefs are paramount in their own right and report direct to the Otumfuo like the Paramount chiefs.

The saying "Kwabre Mpetebie, obia so ne dua" meaning "kwabre vultures, they all carry their yokes" refers to the uniqueness of the Kwabre area. No chief is bigger than the other and all of them report direct to Otumfuo.

Aside the Abrempon, there are also chiefs of small towns and villages who are known as the "Adikro" and like the Abrempong they also report direct to Otumfuo. This uniqueness was born out of the land's closeness to Manhyia and the golden Stool. The kwabre lands belong to the Otumfuo who gave them out to his wives and family to control. This gave the rulers the rights to report direct to the Manhyia Palace and with a unique treatment.

The benefit of this story to the District is the special attention with which the Asantehene gives to Chieftaincy disputes and issues. In Ghana chiefs own lands and are almost the bedrock developments. It is important for the institution to be respected and protected for our development.

1.14.5 Accountability

To ensure accountability and transparency in the District, the following committees have been established to oversee procurement of goods, works and services. They are:

- The District Tender Committee
- The District Tender Evaluation Committee

All these Committees are functioning as prescribed by the Public Procurement Act, ACT 663 of 2003 and other government directives.

1.14.6 Citizenry Participation

For effective development in the district, there is the need for citizenry participation in decision making and implementation. In this light, the district involves the citizens in the development decision making and implementation through, for instance, community durbars to identify problems and strategies to fulfill the development agenda of the District Assembly. Again, Communities participate in the payment of counterpart funds for projects like water, sanitation etc. which are mainly donor supported.

In line with the above, public hearings on the preparation of the district medium term development plan are always held to solicit inputs from the people's representatives. The representation at the public hearing include: Assembly, Unit Committee members, Area Council Executive, Nananom, Community Based Organizations, Civil Society Organizations etc.

1.15 Vulnerability Analysis

The Department of Social Welfare, under the auspices of the District Assembly, formed a child panel committee with legal backing which seeks to protect women and juvenile issues. The committee which sits once a week has a composition of a cream of members drawn from both

the District Assembly and other important personalities from the district. Cases like child abuse, neglect, and others are heard and solutions found to them by the committee.

Again, to protect the rights of inhabitants, the Department of Social Welfare in conjunction with the District Assembly and some donor agencies have formed legal aid groups with members scattered all over the district. The group seeks to promote individual rights by encouraging individuals to report infringement of their rights to the appropriate quarters. On some occasions, these groups take up cases of the under privileged to the appropriate quarters.

HIV and AIDS is also a major concern in the district. Currently data from the Ghana Health Services indicate that more than 1334 people are receiving posttest counseling. This means that effort must be intensified to curb the menace of HIV and AIDS through counseling and other programmes.

Special programmes should be implemented to lessen the burden of HIV and AIDS on People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIV) and subgroups as children orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS.

Table 1.43: Data on Persons with Disability (2017)

Disability	Male	Female	Total Registered	Ages					Marital Status			
				0-5	5-18	18-30	30-60	60+	Married	Divorced	Widow	Single
Moving	72	45	122	10	28	28	43	13	24	10	5	4
Hearing and Speaking	13	19	32	3	12	4	9	4	-	-	-	7
Seeing	13	9	22	1	4	5	8	4	3	-	2	-
Epilepsy	3	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Strange behavior	1	4	5	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	102	78	185	14	46	41	62	22	30	10	7	11

Source: Department of Social Welfare Report, 2017

Table1.44: Persons 15 years & older with disability by economic activity status

Disability	Employed	Unemployed	Economically not active
Sight	593	33	549
Hearing	192	12	154
Speech	138	10	137
Physical	294	11	387
Intellectual	246	7	186
Emotional	154	9	139
Others	117	5	93
Total	1734	87	1645

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2017

The data revealed that a total of 127 person representing 22% of the vulnerable were employed. This implies that, more effort should be geared towards the creation of jobs for the vulnerable so that they do not become beggars/ burden in the society.

1.15.1 Disability Fund

As part of government policy to ensure that person with disability does not become a burden in the society, the disability fund was being established. The fund is 2% of the district assembly common fund set aside to cater for persons with disability.

In the district, the District Fund Management Committee is charge for ensuring the disbursement of the disability fund. Within the plan period the district disbursed a total of 219,380.00 to three hundred and forty-four (344) people with disabilities.

Table 1.45: Disbursement of Disability Fund

Gender		Specific Classification (GHC)	
Male	185	Assistive device	5,510.00
		Settlement Plan	2,000.00
Female	159	Economic activities	15,000.00
		Support to OPWD	2,960.00
		Educational	105,310.00
		Apprenticeship	5,600.00
Total	344	Total	219,380.00

Source: Department of Social Welfare Report, 2017

From the Table 1.44, it could be realized that the disability fund has been effectively disbursed/ utilized to support persons in schools, those engaged in economic activities and also assistive devices such as crutches etc.

However, the implication is that, it would help raise the living standard of the persons with disability and also reduce the burden on the society.

1.15.2 HIV and AIDS

Awareness level in the District is high. However, this is yet to be translated into behavioral change on safe sex practices and abstinence. Considering the District’s proximity to Kumasi and other urban centres like Offinso, Kronum and Suame, the prevalence rate for HIV and AIDS of about 4 for Kumasi is assumed for the District.

It is believed that most of the infected persons prefer to seek services from Kumasi and Offinso and other private health facilities outside the District for various reasons including fear of stigmatization.

Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services are available at Ahenkro, Tetrem, Kwaman, Kyekyewere and Boamang health centres.

Table 1.46: PMTCT, Afigya Kwabre North District, 2014-2016

	% Counseled			% Tested			% Positive		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Boamang, Kwamang Amoako	38.5	90.0	92.2	39.4	89.4	90.6	1.8	0.9	0.6
Kyekyewere	73.8	99.4	97.3	52.1	99.4	97.3	1.0	0.8	1.1
Ahenkro	74.2	105.2	101.4	67.4	103.3	100.9	2.0	1.5	1.6

Source: District Health Directorate, 2018

The number of pregnant women testing for HIV at the ANC has been increasing since 2014. The same can be said about mothers who test positive. This means that HIV and AIDS education, counseling and support should be intensified in the district to check the spread of the menace and reduce HIV and AIDS prevalence rate in Ashanti Region and the nation as a whole.

Table 1.47: PMTCT, Afigya Kwabre District, 2014-2016

Parameter	2014	2015	2016
ANC Registrant Tested for HIV	3209	5673	6318
HIV Positive mothers	66	85	100
Mothers on ARV	21	13	42
Proportion of mothers on ARVs	31.8	15.3	42%
Babies born from HIV positive Mothers being Negative after 18 months	27	6	14

Source: District Health Directorate, 2016

1.15.3 Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)

The health sector has taken steps over the years to immunize children and infants to prevent communicable and other diseases. The main aim of immunizing these infants/children is to ensure the Millennium Development Goal four (4), that is to reduce child mortality rates;

Table 1.48: Expanded programme on immunization, Afigya Kwabre District, 2014-2016

Antigens	2014	2015	2016	Diff	% Diff
BCG	7107	6887	6780	-107	-1.6
OPV1	6865	7087	7620	533	7.5
OPV2	6503	6561	7110	549	8.4
OPV3	6519	6699	7074	375	5.6
PCV1	6858	7297	7697	400	5.5
PCV2	6536	6876	7095	219	3.2
PCV3	6529	6973	7177	204	2.9
Penta 1	6845	7331	7702	371	5.1
Penta 2	6551	6898	7108	210	3.0
Penta 3	6527	6970	7171	201	2.9
Rotavirus 1	6829	7256	7700	444	6.1
Rotavirus 2	6466	6810	7114	304	4.5
Measles 1	6909	6808	6954	146	2.1
Yellow Fever	6761	6702	6106	-596	-8.9
Measles 2	4846	4821	4954	133	2.8

Source: District Health Directorate, 2016

From Table 1.47 out of the 3558 total deliveries and 11687 total deliveries in 2012 and mid-2013, 3495 and 1665 are the total number of deliveries by skilled doctors and nurses. This indicates that, 98.2% and 98.70% of the total deliveries were supervised in 2012 and 2013 respectively. The high rate of skilled deliveries could be the contributory factors of low maternal and infant mortality in the district.

However, delay in referral and unavailability of transport are the main causes of maternal deaths in the district. It is therefore recommended that, continuous education on obstetric and gynecological emergencies, use safe of motherhood protocols and collaboration with G.P.R.T.U to identify drivers for referrals.

1.15.4 Family Planning

The coverage for family planning in the district has been increasing over the years. Total family planning acceptor rate has increased from 7,769 in 2014 to 12,065 in 2016. There was 55.30 percentage increase in the acceptance level between 2014 and 2016. It is good sign because birth control is the way to go for the nation.

Table 1.49: Family Planning, Afigya Kwabre North District, 2014-2016

	2014	2015	2016
Total family planning acceptors	7 769	7 029	12 065
Total family planning registrants	2 442	2 316	3 821
Total couple year protection	5 526.1	5 588.6	13 184.8

Source: District Health Directorate, 2016

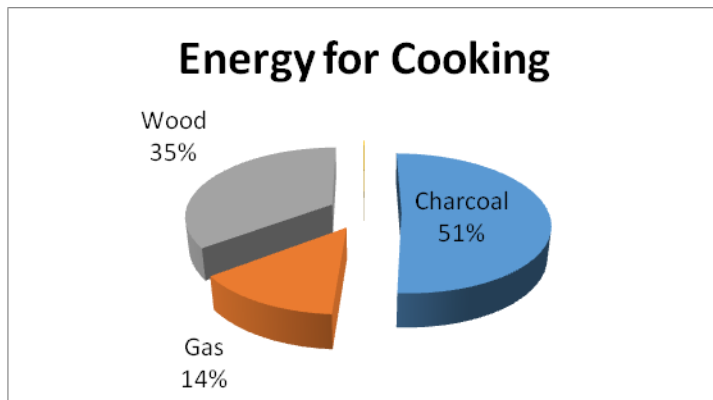
1.15.5 District Health Insurance Scheme

The Scheme is yet to be established in the district, the Kwabre East scheme opened an office in the District in 2016 to assist in registration and renewals. For now, people of the district rely on the services of our two mother Districts for registration and renewal of their status as beneficiaries of the scheme. These are Kwabre and Offinso Municipal.

1.16 Energy Usage

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, about 86.3% of the people use wood based materials as source of energy for cooking. These comprise charcoal, wood and saw dust. Gas usage is about 13.7%. A lot more people should be encouraged to use gas as source of cooking fuel to protect the remaining forest and an also to ensure environmental sustainability.

Figure1.23: Energy for cooking



Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report

1.17 ICT, Post and Telecommunication Facilities

The District has three (3) ICT centers located at Nkwantakese, Amoako and Kyekyewere. Some of the ICT centres are not functional due to lighting issues. Most of the schools have limited access to Internet facility mainly due to access to computers. Telecommunication services are mainly provided through mobile networks which is relatively limited in coverage. Two mobile networks are (MTN and Vodafone) are mainly functional.

ICT infrastructure is very limited in the district. Telecommunication services are provided mainly through satellite. At the institutional level, ICT application is largely limited to the private sector especially with the financial institutions, Komfo Anokye Rural Bank, GN Bank and the Ejura Sekyere Rural Bank. All other departments make use of ICT mainly at the personal level .Apart from the Financial institutions no other department provide internet facility for it staff. ICT investment in the district has remained at the private level. There is limited investment in equipment and installations that will boost the application of ICT in the District.

Picture1.8 An ICT Centre at Nkwantakese



Source: DPCU, 2018

1.18 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection.

It is generally perceived that inequality manifest itself in the socio-economic, political and spatial systems of the district. In the social system the power relations between male and female gender is still a problem. This is evidence in the system of inheritance whereby properties are always entrusted to the care of men, men remain dominant and even in making decision of critical importance to women and children welfare on issues such as accessing healthcare, choosing career and seeking justice among others had to be dependent of men. Also with education, the boy child is disadvantaged through various interventions the situation seems normalized in the lower primary but as the pupils progress the drop-out rate for the boy child rises and by the time they complete the basic school the girls outnumber the boys. The situation becomes worsened at the Senior High School Level.

With respect to economic inequality, women are still disadvantaged, due to the position held by men in both the nuclear and extended family settings they have unlimited access to family

resources, particularly land and landed properties. In the field of work the inequality is evident at the managerial level where a few women are in management position.

In the aspect of politics the issue of inequality arises from the nature of our political system and its attendant winner takes it all syndromes. When a party is in power, its executives and foot soldiers take charge of the nation and district's resource distribution and it is largely perceived that they do things to favour its follower's hence economic resources distribution, employment opportunities among others are shared un-proportionately to favour party sympathizers. It is largely perceived that the ruling party and its sympathizers are able to influence certain decisions to their favour and of as a result employs enormous power to the disadvantage of others which results in abuse of incumbency.

Spatial inequality is also evident. Although resource endowment is fairly distributed, Structure of the district subjects it to inequality with regard to spatial accessibility which has influenced that distribution of social infrastructure and service delivery. This has created disparity in the development of the district and greatly influences economic development. The north eastern parts of the district such as Amponsahkrom are not very accessible followed by the eastern portions (Abidjankrom). The southern part such as Penteng, Patase remains remote from the centre. Road infrastructure, educational facilities, banking facilities, s and relatively better health services are concentrated in the more accessible areas. This has supported development of the District although the general situation is still not the best. Poverty is thus concentrated in portions of North-Eastern whilst the wellbeing of those in the center and is relative better.

1.19 Science Technology and Innovations

The application of science and technology is very low the production systems in the agriculture, industry and manufacturing sectors of the district still apply rudimentary techniques. Farmers use the traditional cutlass and hoe for production and harvesting. There are also no advanced storage facilities and they rely on traditional sheds, barns and cribs to store farm produce. The only area that science is playing a major role in the agricultural sector is seed/seedling supply and application of chemicals for weed control. Mechanised agriculture is not in existence. Cocoa

farmers also rely on chemicals to control pest/diseases and apply ample fertiliser to enhance their crop yield.

Lack of innovation in the production systems of the district is seriously affecting productivity and labour output per time. Which implies resources are not being used efficiently leading to wastage of precious raw materials.

1.20 Investment Potentials in the Afigya Kwabre North District

Afigya Kwabre North District is one of the districts endowed with rich resources that can pull investors into the district. Investment potentials in the district are described below:

Firstly, the district is found in the Semi-deciduous forest zone. Due to this, the district is endowed with good soil fertility which supports the cultivation of agricultural produce. Crops such as oil palm, cocoa, cassava, plantain, and vegetables are cultivated in the northern part of the district in communities such as Oyera, Kyekyerewere, Boamang, Tetrem, Amponsahkrom, Abidjankrom etc. the cultivation of these agriculture produce has the potential of attracting investors to set up industries where agricultural raw materials could be turned into finished products. For instance, Gari processing industry could be set up and cassava could be processed into gari; distillery industries where oil palm would be manufactured into Akpeteshie, palm kernel, palm oil, fruit based industries can also be set up to serve the many plantation in pawpaw, mango, orange production.

Communities such as Duaponko and Kwamang are rich in sand which is used for building construction. This has pulled sand winning industries into the district and serving as employment opportunities.

The district is currently serving as a dormitory town to the regional capital Kumasi. Due to this, most developers and residents are moving to the district. Such developers include the Bebeto Distilleries which produces Atinka coffee liquor, Atinka Gin etc. at Nkwantakese. Moreover, the dormitory function of the district is a high investment opportunity where real estate developers could take advantage of the provision of housing facilities for hiring and outright sales.

The district is situated in a strategic location linking the northern parts of Ghana and other countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger etc. Due to this, most of the heavy-duty trucks ply this route. There is therefore opportunity for establishment of garages built purposely for packing of these vehicles at a fee by Assembly and other interested investors to generate revenue as some of these trucks park along the road and other filling stations. Also, it will serve as employment for vulganizers, mechanics and other fitting professionals.

Lastly, the location of the district has attracted investors in setting up fuel and gas stations. For instance, there are about nine (9) filling stations established along the Kumasi - Ahenkro trunk road. Some of these filling stations include Total, Excel, Frimps, Venus, Sky, and Shell among others. Moreover, about five (5) gas stations have also been established along the same route.

1.21 Composite Key Identified Development Gaps/Issues/Problems

The under listed development problems emanated from the review of the 2014 – 2017 MTDP and the stakeholders’ situation analysis. This is shown in table 1.49.

Table 1.50 Composite Key Identified Development Gaps/Issues/Problems

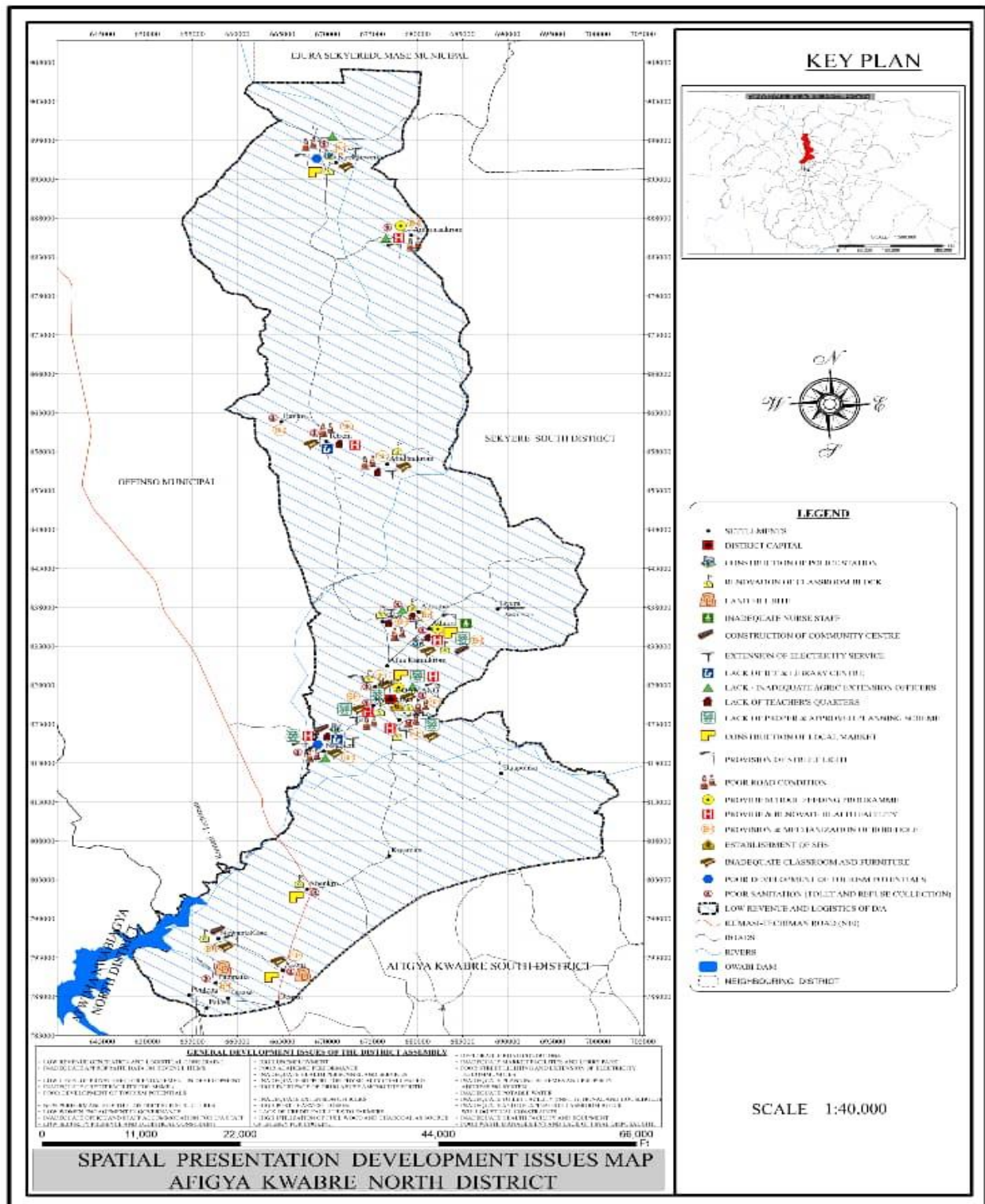
No	GSGDA 11 Thematic Areas	Development gaps
1	Ensuring and sustaining macro-economic stability	1. Low revenue generation and logistical constraints of the DA.
		2. Inadequate appropriate data on revenue items
2	Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana’s private sector	1. Low level of private sector engagement in development
		2. Inadequate credit facility for MSMEs
		3. Poor development of tourism potentials
3	Transparent, responsive and accountable government	1. Non-performance of the sub district structures
		2. Low women engagement in governance
		3. Inadequate office and staff accommodation for D/A staff
		4. Low security presence and logistical constraints
4	Human development, productivity and employment	1. High unemployment
		2. Poor academic performance
		3. Inadequate health personnel and services
		4. Inadequate support for the physically challenged
		5. High incidence of drug abuse among the youth
		1. Deplorable road conditions
		2. Inadequate market facilities and lorry park

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5	Infrastructure and human settlement	3. Poor street lighting and extension of electricity to communities
		4. Inadequate planning schemes and property addressing system
		5. Inadequate potable water
		6. Inadequate toilet facility (institutional & household)
		7. Inadequate and dilapidated classroom block with logistical constraints
		8. Inadequate health facilities and equipment
		9. Poor waste management and lack of final disposal site
6	Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management	1. Inadequate extension officers
		2. High post-harvest losses
		3. Lack of credit facilities to farmers
		4. High utilization of fuel wood and charcoal as source of energy for cooking

Source: DPCU 2018

Figure 1.24 Base map of Key Summarised Development Issues



Source: DPCU/PPD 2018.

CHAPTER TWO

KEY DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.0 Introduction

This section of the plan discusses the development issues in the District. The issues were identified through a participatory approach with involvement of the people in the District. The issues have been grouped under the various dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, (NMTDPF 2018-2021) of the country. The various gaps/problems/issues raised have been configured under the various dimensions of Agenda for Change and Prosperity (AFCAP)

2.1 Community Needs/Aspirations

Through public consultations, various community needs and aspirations were realized which are representative of the communities inputs to the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP).

Table 2.1 Community Needs/Aspirations

DIMENSIONS OF AGENDA FOR JOBS	Community Needs/Aspirations
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of credit facilities to farmers • Creation of viable market for agricultural products. • Provision of market facilities and Lorry Park. • Establishment of agro-based processing industries • Improvement of street lighting and extension of electricity • Provision of credit facilities to MSMEs

<p>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of toilet facilities (communities and schools) • Provision of boreholes and small town water systems • Establishment of technical and vocational schools • Provision Classroom blocks , furniture and teachers’ accommodation • Provision of health facilities and personnel accommodation • Provision sanitation and waste management services • Enrolment of schools in school feeding programme
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL, INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of existing road network/ conditions • Provide street lighting and extension of electricity in some communities • Provide support for community initiated projects • Construct broken bridge
<p>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve security within communities/ visibility points • Provide district court • Provide accommodation for security personnel • Poor state of area council offices • Involvement of citizens in development agenda

Source: DPCU 2018

2.2 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/ Problems/Issues from Review of Performance and Profile

In this section, the community needs and aspirations identified are harmonized with the development gaps/ problems/Issues from Review of Performance and Profile.

Harmonization was to ensure that, the implementation of programmes and projects in this plan will enhance the attainment of the gaps in the 2014-2017 DMTDP. The harmonization is shown in table 1.45 in appendix 1. However, the details of the harmonization exercise are shown below.

Total Score = 30

Total Issues = 15

Average Score = 2

The Average score of 2 indicates a strong compatibility of the GSGDA 11 development gaps and the issues from the community profiling with the community needs/ aspirations. Implementing strategies to solve the issues will solve the gaps identified.

Table 2.2 Harmonization of community needs /aspirations and identified key development gaps

Community Needs and Aspiration	Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (from performance and profile)	Scores
Provision of credit facilities to farmers	Lack of credit facilities to farmers	2
Creation of viable market for agricultural products.	High post-harvest losses	2
Establishment of agro-based processing industries	Low level of private sector engagement in development	2
Provision of market facilities and Lorry Park	Inadequate market facilities and lorry park	2
Provide support for community initiated projects	Low revenue generation and logistical constraints of the DA.	2
Improvement of street lighting and extension of electricity	Poor street lighting and extension of electricity to communities	2
Provision of credit facilities to MSMEs	Inadequate credit facility for MSMEs	2
Provision of toilet facilities (communities and schools)	Inadequate toilet facility (institutional & household)	2
Provision of boreholes and small town water systems	Inadequate access to potable water	2
Establishment of technical and vocational schools	High unemployment	2
Provision Classroom block & ancillary facilities , furniture and teachers' accommodation	Poor academic performance	2

Provision of health facilities and personnel accommodation	Inadequate health personnel and services	2
Provision sanitation and waste management services	Poor waste management and lack of final disposal site	2
Improvement of existing road network/ conditions	Deplorable road conditions	2
Improve security within communities/ visibility points	Low security presence and logistical constraints	2
Involvement of citizens in development agenda	Low women engagement in governance	2

Source: DPCU 2018

2.3 Development issues with implications for 2018-2021

Based on the scores of the harmonization of community needs/aspirations and the key development issues raised from the review of the GSGDA II, the table below shows the summary of the issues that have higher implications on the development agenda for 2018-2021.

Table 2.3 Summary of Issues with Higher Implications

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue generation and logistical constraints of the DA.
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of private sector engagement in development • Inadequate market facilities and lorry park • Inadequate credit facility for MSMEs
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of credit facilities to farmers • High post-harvest losses

Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor street lighting and extension of electricity to communities • Inadequate toilet facility (institutional & household) • Deplorable road conditions • Poor waste management and lack of final disposal site
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment • Inadequate health personnel and services • Poor academic performance
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low women engagement in governance • Low security presence and logistical constraints

Source: DPCU 2018

2.4 Linking Key Issue under GSGDA II TO NMTDPF (An Agenda for Jobs: creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (Agenda for Jobs) 2018–2021

Currently, Ghana is implementing the Ghana Shared Growth & Development Agenda (GSGDA) II following the ending of the GSGDA I. It is important to show the link between the key issues identified under the GSGDA II to that of the NMTDPF. Table 2.4 indicates the link between GSGDA II and NMTDPF.

Table 2.4 Link between GSGDA II and NMTDPF

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic	Poor IGF mobilization and management	Governance, Corruption and Public accountability	Inadequate financial resources
	Low Public education and sensitization on tax payment		
	Delays in the release of DACF		

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Stability	Unreliable data on revenue items		
	Poor supervision and management of revenue collectors		
Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private sector	Low level of Public-private partnership arrangements	Economic Development	High cost of capital,
	Lack of credit facilities for MSMEs	Economic Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Poor entrepreneurial skills of youth	Economic Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Lack of appropriate data on MSMEs in the district	Economic Development	Predominant informal economy
	Lack of start up for newly trained apprentice	Economic Development	High cost of capital,
	Poor development of tourism	Economic Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and sustainable natural resource management	Low access to agriculture extension services	Economic Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	High post-harvest losses	Economic Development	Poor storage and transportation systems
	Lack of credit facilities to farmers	Economic Development	Lack of credit for agriculture
	High cost of inputs	Economic	High cost of production inputs
	Lack of Agro-based processing industries	Economic Development	High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers
	Lack of maize drier/storage	Economic Development	High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers

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	Low use of improved technology and practices in crop production	Economic Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Low access to mechanization services in production and processing of products	Economic Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Low usage of inputs (fertilizers and improved seeds)	Economic Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Dependence of poor on rainfall by farmers	Economic Development	Erratic rainfall patterns
	Low irrigation in crop production	Economic Development	Low level of irrigated agriculture
	High usage of wood and charcoal as energy for cooking	Environment infrastructure and human settlement	High dependence on wood fuel
	Absence of trees and green areas within communities	Environment infrastructure and human settlement	Loss of trees and vegetative cover
	Growing incidence of wood lumbering activities	Environment infrastructure and human settlement	Loss of trees and vegetative cover
Human	High prevalence of teenage pregnancy	Social Development	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
		Social Development	Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities

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Development, Productivity and employment			
	Low knowledge of health education on Adolescent sexual and Reproductive health (ASRH)	Social Development	Inadequate sexual education for young people
		Social Development	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
		Social Development	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
		Social Development	Infant and adult malnutrition
Infrastructure and Human settlement	Low implementation of HIV/AIDS activities in the district.	Social Development	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
		Social Development	Weak capacity for sports development and management
	Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth	Social Development	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	High unemployment	Social Development	High youth unemployment
	Poor academic performance	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Poor supervision	Social Development	Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
	Poor access to ICT education	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Inadequate scholarship scheme for needy but brilliant students	Social Development	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs

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			and people with special needs at all levels
High incidence child labor	Social Development		Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour
High incidence of drug abuse among the youth	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability		Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances
High incidence of teen age pregnancy	Social Development		Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
Growing incidence of drug peddling	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability		Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances
Large number of untrained teachers at the basic levels especially in private schools	Social Development		High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
Low knowledge of adult literacy programs	Social Development		Low participation in non-formal education
Poor road conditions	Environment, Infrastructure and human settlements		Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
Growing incidence of wood lumbering	Environment, Infrastructure and human settlements		Loss of forest cover
Use of wood and charcoal as energy for cooking	Environment, Infrastructure and human settlements		Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change
Low visibility on NADMO's activities within the district	Environment, Infrastructure and human settlements		Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response

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	Inadequate market facilities	Economic Development	Poor marketing systems
	Poor street lightning and extension of electricity to communities	Social Development	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
	Inadequate planning schemes and property addressing systems	Infrastructure	Scattered and unplanned human settlements
	Low access to potable water	Social Development	Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells
	Inadequate toilet facilities (institutional and communities)	Social Development	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Absence of vocational and technical training	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Poor maintenance of school infrastructure	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Dilapidated classroom blocks	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Inadequate classroom blocks and ancillary facilities	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Inadequate classroom furniture	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Inadequate logistics e.g. textbooks	Social Development	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	Poor sanitation and waste management	Social Development	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Poor sanitation and waste management	Social Development	High prevalence of open defecation
	Lack of a final refuse disposal site	Social Development	Low level of investment in sanitation sector
	Non-performance of sub district structures	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Ineffective sub-district structures

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	Low women participation in governance	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	
	Inadequate office and staff accommodation of for D/A staff	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	
	Incidence of violence among the youth	Social development	High incidence of violence and crime
	Absence of a district court	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure
	Low involvement of citizens in development agenda	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	Absence of some departments within the district (e.g. BAC, NADMO etc.)	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
	Inadequate staff capacity building programmes for D/A staff	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
	Inadequate IGF resources	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Inadequate financial resources
	Inadequate police personnel	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Inadequate personnel

Source: DPCU 2018

Table 2.5 Adopted Issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of irrigated agriculture • Poor marketing systems • Inadequate financial resources • High cost of capital, • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Predominant informal economy • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Poor storage and transportation systems • Lack of credit for agriculture • High cost of production inputs • Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers • Erratic rainfall patterns • Low level of irrigated agriculture • High cost of capital • Limited access to credit by SMEs
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of investment in sanitation sector • High incidence of violence and crime • Inadequate infrastructure and facilities • Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality • Low level of investment in sanitation sector • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations • Poor quality education at all levels • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Low participation in non-formal education • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates • Poor implementation of policies and regulations on Child Labour • Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • High youth unemployment • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Weak capacity for sports development and management • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups • Infant and adult malnutrition • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Inadequate sexual education for young people • Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities
<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High dependence on wood fuel • Loss of trees and vegetative cover • Negative impact of climate variability and change • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Scattered and unplanned human settlements
<p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization • Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances • Ineffective sub-district structures • Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Weak implementation of administrative decentralization

Source: DPCU 2018

2.5 Prioritization of Development Issues (POCC Analysis)

Prioritization is important in order to rank a number of the issues on their importance. Prioritization of the development issues is very essential to the decision-making process due to the scarcity of resources. Thus prioritization provides a direction as far as implementation of interventions is concerned.

In using POCC as a tool for prioritization, the acronym POCC which in is also known as SWOT is explained below.

- Potentials refer to advantages and resources within the district which when utilized can ensure the overall development of the area;
- Opportunities are the external factors beyond the district that positively influence development of the area;
- Constraints are disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development; and
- Challenges are external factors or obstacles beyond the district that hamper smooth development effort.

The key problems and issues have been subjected to POCC analysis, and the details of the analysis are presented in table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC Analysis)

Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of local financial institutions • Availability of District Business Advisory Centre (BAC) • Willingness of SMEs to upgrade skill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from NBSSI • Existence of the Rural Enterprises Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low initiative among farmers • High Interest rates by existing financial institution. • low literacy rate • low level of economic activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of higher institutions of learning • Inadequate technical institutions
Conclusion: Limited access to credit by SMEs can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist however the constraints can be solved if the BAC of the Assembly should negotiate with the existing financial institutions to offer loans to small medium enterprise holders. The Assembly can also make regulations to elevate the image of SMEs to that of a limited liability company which will help them access credit at faster rate. Also financial institution should be regulated to reduce high interest rate.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of irrigated agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of River • Community support/labour materials, financial • Existence of Agric Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Flagship Projects and Initiatives such as One Village and One Dam. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low skill in irrigation system construction • limited number of rivers that flow all year round • Absence of irrigation culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Untimely release of funds (DACF)
Conclusion: With the available potentials and opportunities, low level of irrigated agriculture can be addressed by improving the skills for the local contractors in irrigation system				

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construction and educating the farmers on the use of irrigational facilities.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Existence of agric dept. • D/A's commitment to improve storage of agric produce • Existence of District Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of presidential special initiatives on agric. e.g. IPEP, Planting for food and jobs One District One Factory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition problems in the capital • Difficulty in accessing district capital from other parts of the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of building materials • Inadequate funding
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities identified will be used to minimize the constraints and challenges. It is important to enable the formation of synergies to enhance the implementation of programme.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of construction materials • availability of labour • availability of Feeder Roads Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funding (DACF, IGF) • Support from government sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of compensation for building/cash crop demolition • High cost of construction • Inadequate maintenance • Presence of timber and heavy trucks affect duration of road • Nonexistence of feeder roads department • Poor maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Lack of appropriate technology • High water runoff
Conclusion: The issue of poor storage and transportation can be addressed positively due to the available potentials and opportunities. However, it can be solved by mapping up strategies to improve the revenue collection of the Assembly and come out with routine maintenance schedule.				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate development of investment in processing and value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of basic skills in processing of farm produce • availability of land to establish processing factories • availability of farm produce for processing • existence of BAC • existence of Agric Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of investible funds • Existence of presidential special initiatives on agric. e.g. IPEP, One District One Factory • Donor Funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of local investors • unequal distribution of electricity • limited supply of potable water • poor road network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unattractive investment condition • high competition for investible funds • high cost of agro products
<p>Conclusion: Inadequate development of investment in processing and value can be achieved with the existence of the above potential and opportunities the constraints can be addressed by creating an enabling environment for local investors, expanding power generation capacity and improve road network.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erratic rainfall patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of rivers which flow all year round • high relative humidity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of knowledge in irrigation • Availability of projects to support construction of dams and irrigation systems • Availability of One District One Dam project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low skill in irrigation system construction • limited number of rivers that flow all year round • absence of irrigation culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long spell of drought • high capital requirement for dam construction
<p>Conclusion: With the above potential erratic rainfall pattern can addressed positively if a community weather system is built. Also with the availability of water bodies, irrigation dams should be constructed to enhance an all year supply of food. MoFA through the district office should research into the adaptation of climate resilient</p>				

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crops by farmers instead solely relying on the weather.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Agric Dept. • Existence of Agric Extension officers • Commitment of farmers to embrace new technologies • Youthful population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong political will by Government to transform agriculture • Existence of specialized institutions to provide appropriate technology (CSIR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to modern technology • High poverty among farmers • Limited acceptance of the use of chemicals and fertilisers in growing food crops • Low interest by the youth • Aging population of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of agric machinery • Inadequate Agric Extension officers • Lack of appropriate technology • Delay in the release of government farming subsidies.
<p>Conclusion: With the above strong potentials and opportunities, the constraints can be solved by developing appropriate insurance packages for farmers to serve as motivation to accept new technologies. Also agricultural activities should be made attractive to the youth by organising training sessions on the use of technology for farm planning, production and marketing to see past the stereotypes of traditional farming and help them view agriculture as an exciting and innovative industry.</p>				
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Ofin and Abankro River. • Existence of other tourism potentials (waterfalls, caves, virgin forests, mountain sceneries) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from regional office of Ghana Tourism Authority • Interest from private investors • Commitment of Ashanti Reg. Coord. Council • Support from UNESCO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of Ofin and Abankro River. • Limited accessibility to other tourist sites • Low publicity of the district tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited support from government • Limited investment in developing tourism potentials

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	• Existence of Prabon.		potentials	
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities identified indicate that the issue Poor tourism infrastructure and service is possible. Therefore the constraints addressed by engaging the local media and other stakeholders in the promotion domestic tourism and also mainstream tourism development in the district development plan. Also promote and enforce local tourism, develop available and potential sites to meet international acceptable standard.</p>				
1. High cost of capital	1. Availability of land. 2. Presence of international support (Donor support) 3. Presence of financial institutions 4. IPEP initiative of the government.	1. Presence of DACF 2. Presence of international support (Donor support) 3. Presence of financial institutions 4. IPEP initiative of the government.	1. Low revenue mobilization capacity of the assembly. 2. Overdependence on DACF 3. Inadequate number of revenue collectors	1. Untimely release of the DACF. 2. Unfavorable weather conditions
<p>Conclusion: The problem of high cost of capital can be controlled effectively if measures are put in place to cut down the degree of spending on activities on areas like roads construction, renovation of buildings, etc. Adequate number of revenue collectors should be employ in order to fetch higher revenue for the Assembly. Management members who connive with contractors to take huge sum of contract than expected must be sanctioned in order to save enough capital for the Assembly. Also the potentials and opportunities available must be well linked to mitigate the existing constraints and challenges.</p>				
Lack of credit for agriculture	1. Availability of land. 2. Availability of internally generated funds (IGF) 3. Availability of raw materials. 4. Availability of self – help spirit	1. Availability of DACF 2. Presence of International support (Donor support) 3. 1 million dollars one constituency policy initiative of the government. 4. Availability of financial institutions.	1. Low revenue mobilization capacity of the assembly. 2. Overdependence on DACF 3. Inadequate agricultural inputs.	1. Untimely release of DACF 2. High interest rate on loans from financial institutions.
<p>Conclusion: Lack of credit for agriculture as a problem in the district can be effectively managed if government creates an enabling environment for farmers to get loans from financial institutions to extend their farming and also provide the necessary support to farmers. Government should make efforts to make agriculture a prestigious occupation and to make it products attracts higher local and foreign returns. Also with the available potentials and opportunities, a good agriculture image can be created to attract both local and foreign investors.</p>				
High cost of production inputs	1. Availability of land 2. Availability of internally generated fund (IGF) 3. Availability of construction companies 4. Availability of labor	1. Presence of DACF 2. Presence of International support (Donor support) 3. 1 million dollars one constituency policy initiative of the government 4. One District one factory policy initiative of the government	1. Low revenue mobilization capacity of the assembly. 2. Overdependence on DACF	1. Untimely release of the DACF 2. Low quality of production inputs
<p>Conclusion: The Assembly can collaborate with private agricultural agencies to provide production inputs to farmers at considerable prices. The management of the</p>				

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<p>Assembly in consultation with the Department of agriculture should enact laws to control the selling price of production inputs from individual sellers. Also if the existing potentials and opportunities are well implemented, it can help mitigate the high cost of production inputs.</p>				
<p>High cost of conventional storage solutions for small holder farmers</p>	<p>1.Availability of internally generated fund (IGF) 2.Availability of community self-help spirit 3.Availability of land 4.Presence of the works department 5.Presence of local constructional companies 6.Presence of local building materials</p>	<p>1.Presence of DACF 2.Presence of International support (Donor support) 3. 1 million dollars one constituency policy initiative of the government. 4. One district one factory policy initiative of the government.</p>	<p>1. Low revenue mobilization capacity of the Assembly. 2.Lack of storage facilities of the Department of Agriculture 3. Overdependence on DACF</p>	<p>1.Untimely release of DACF 2. Unfavorable weather conditions 3.Delay in the release of government 1 million dollars one constituency policy</p>
<p>Conclusion: This problem can be solved if the one district one factory initiative of the government is well implemented, and if implemented, storage facilities must be created to contain both large scale holder farmers and small holder farmers. The fact that small holder farmers usually engage in perishable goods, the works department should contact the small holder farmers to decide on means of storage in the interest of the farmers. The existing potentials and opportunities must be well implemented to overcome the constraints and challenges in the district.</p>				
<p>Predominant informal economy</p>	<p>1.Availability of internally generated funds (IGF) 2. Availability of land. 3.Availability of raw materials</p>	<p>1.Presence of DACF 2.Presence of International support (Donor support) 3.1 million dollar one constituency policy initiative of the government 4. One district one factory policy initiative of the government</p>	<p>1.Low revenue mobilization capacity of the Assembly 2.Overdependence on DACF 3.Chietancy issues in most communities in the district</p>	<p>1.Untimely release of DACF 2.Absence of investors to ameliorate the economy 3. Delay in the release of 1 million dollars one constituency government policy initiative to improve the economy 4. Unfavorable weather conditions</p>
<p>Conclusion: The issue of predominant informal economy can be controlled effectively if the 1 million one constituency policy initiative of the government is properly implemented. This will make the economy of the district well-structured as formal ways of handling the economy will be available. Modern markets should also be constructed to make the marketing environment looks more attractive and lucrative and be managed formally.</p>				
<p>DIMENSION :SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p>				
<p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ommunity support, labour, finance, material support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Development Partners support (CSO,NGO) • Availability of appropriate technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance culture • Use of poor construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive delay in the release of funds • Shortfalls in the release of investment funds allocated to the District

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Environmental Health Unit • Availability of Funds (DACF, IGF) • Availability of Environmental Health personnel's • Presence of WATSAN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of quality designs and construction materials • Favourable government policy, e.g. PPP 	<p>material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of low technology • Lack of disposal site for liquid waste 	
<p>Conclusion: The inadequate public toilet can be achieved with the existence of the above potentials and opportunities, the constraints can be addressed by adopting a good maintenance system to prevent the outbreak of diseases such as cholera and educate the citizens on the good sanitation practices. .</p>				
<p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of trainable health staff • High enrolment levels • Availability of local incentives for further studies • Availability of land for expansion • Availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of training institution in the region and outside region • DACF • GETFUND • Transfer opportunities • Availability of scholarship schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of higher order facilities (hospitals) • Unwillingness to accept posting to rural areas • Inadequate critical health staff • Inadequate teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy rate • Inadequate physicians and paramedic staff trained • Current Banking Issues from BOG

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	Rural Banks			
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities identified will be used to minimize the constraints and challenges. It is important to enable the formation of synergies to enhance the implementation of programme.				
High Incidence of Violence And Crime	10) Presence of the security service.(Police) 2) Presence of Watch Dog 3. Youthful population	1. Existence of NGO		
Conclusion:				
Infant and Adult malnutrition	2. Existence of District Health Directorate 2. Availability of School feeding Program 3. Planting for food and Jobs 5. Existence of Agric Department.	1. Development Partners Support. 2. MOFA 3. MOH	I. Low income level of families in the communities. 2. Low access to health workers 3. Food losses	1. Delay in the release of funds from parent organization like health ministry.
Conclusion: The issue of Infant and Adult malnutrition can be solved positively with potentials and opportunities available . On the contrary, the constraint can be solve by instituting measures to reduce food loss and waste and by promoting healthy diets and lifestyles.				
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health centres and CHPS compounds • Availability nurses and paramedical staff • Availability of land • Availability of District Health Directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Presence of D/A • ACF • GF • National Health Insurance Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of District health hospital • ill-equipped health institutions • Lack of District Health Insurance scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate public Health Education facilities • Inadequate health service personnel. • Lack of Physicians and key medical staff
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities identified can be used to address by upgrading the existing health centre to a District Hospital and equipping the health centre with ultra-modern equipment .Also there should be scholarship packages for brilliant students in the district to pursue health courses in order to give back to the community.				

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<p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of institutions that are involved in HIV/AIDS and other diseases prevention and management • Existence of DRMT • Existence DAC • Existence of religious bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor agencies MSHAP, UNFPA etc • Existence of National and international NGOs • Falling national prevalent rate 	<p>Unwillingness of infected people to show up due to stigmatization</p> <p>Social activities such as funerals draw more infected people into the district unknowingly</p>	<p>Stigmatization of HIV/AIDS by the public</p> <p>Inadequate governmental support to HIV/AIDS prevention activities.</p>
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities identified can be used to address the above issue by creating awareness among the vulnerable by organizing talk shows, drama etc. Also at any social gathering such as funerals, parties, health personnel should take the opportunity to counsel the audience and get them to tested.</p>					
<p>Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of underground water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSA support • am expansion possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difficulty in raising fund for operation and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inadequate funds • irregular rainfall pattern 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existence of DWSTs • existence of WATSAN committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sewer feed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance • misuse of water resources • increasing break down of potable water facilities • pollution of rivers by Sand winning operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expensive water system • limited dam capacity
<p>Conclusion The Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The constraints can be addressed by mapping up strategies to improve the generation of funds and come out with routine maintenance schedule.</p>				
Low level of investment in sanitation sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existence of District Water and Sanitation Team • existence of staff with knowledge in planning • existence of DWST • existence of Environmental health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of RWSA • Existence of consultants in the Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack DWST • lack of budget for Water and Sanitation Activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited funding for sanitation activities • lack of donor support for sanitation activities • lack of political prioritisation.
<p>Low level of investment in the sanitation sector can be improved with the significant potential and opportunities existing. The constraints can be addressed by improving hygiene awareness and also create enabling environment for private sector to collaborate Zoom lion and Environment Health.</p>				
Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existence of district education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of free SHS Policy • Existence of capitation grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited funding for education development • weak monitoring from regional level

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • directorate • existence of circuit supervisors • existence of of community level management structures (SMCs) • existence of DEOC • availability of trained teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of school feeding programme • Existence of Regional monitoring team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inadequate trained teachers • poor parenting • rudeness (low commitment) on the part of pupils and students • inadequate logistics (chalks, teaching and learning materials) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>Conclusion: Poor quality of education at all level can be addressed significantly with the identified potentials and opportunities. However the constraint can be solved by strengthening monitoring activities and providing the adequate infrastructure, logistics and ensuring good parenting.</p>				
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existence of trainable personnel • venues for on the job training • availability of local incentives for further studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of training institution in the region and outside region • Transfer opportunities • Availability of scholarship schemes • Staff Transfers into the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of higher order facilities (District Hospital etc.) • unwillingness to accept posting to rural areas • inadequate trained teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high illiteracy rate • limited number of teacher training intake
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities identified can help solve the issue of high number of untrained teachers at the basic level by making available scholarship schemes for them to pursue higher level education. Also, teaching in rural areas should be made more attractive for trained teachers to accept posting to rural areas .</p>				
Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existence of district education directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of external monitoring team • Availability of code of ethics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor incentives for teachers in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difficulty in dismissing non performing teachers • inadequate trained teachers

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • xistence of circuit supervisors • xistence of of community level management structures (SMCs) • xistence of DEOC • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nwillingness to accept posting to rural areas • neffective monitoring • ifficulty in sanctioning non performing teachers 	
<p>Conclusion: This can be addressed with the existing potentials and opportunities However ,the constraints can solved by providing teachers accommodation to help eliminate teachers absenteeism, improve effective use of instructional hours and reduce lateness to school on the part of teachers by conducting monitoring by District Education directorate.</p>				
Inadequate sexual education for young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • xistence of district education directorate • xistence of girl child education coordinator • xistence of district gender officer • xistence of District Health Directorate • xistence of Religious bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of programmes to promote sex education • Existence of regional girl child education unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oor parental control • nadequate promotional activities to promote sexual education • ow participation in sexual education due to socio-cultural factors. • igh dropout rate for schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ow interest at national level hence funds not raised for such programmes
<p>Conclusion: The issue of Inadequate sexual education for young people can be positively addressed by providing a comprehensive frame work on sexuality information</p>				

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for young people. Also religious bodies should emphasize on abstinence among teens. In addition planned parenthood clinics counsellors and school district nurses should embark on outreach programmes in school to discuss prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.				
Low levels of technical and vocational skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Secondary Technical and ICCES institutions • Existence of master crafts men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Donor funded project (Rural Enterprises Programme) • Existence of BAC • Existence of Youth Employment Agency apprenticeship programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low priority for vocational training • Low demand and market avenues locally • Limited knowledge in agro processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor vocational institutions • Level of technology • Limited capital base
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities identified will be used to minimize the constraints and challenges. It is essential to enable the formation of synergies to enhance the implementation of programme.				
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of A • Existence of Youth Employment Agency (YEA) • Human Resource Unit • Existence of District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Donor funded project (Rural Enterprises Programme) • Existence of BAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to capital • High illiteracy rates • Lack of interest in agri-business • Low quality of finished products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • High cost of equipment's • Limited market share
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities identified can be used to minimize the constraints by making agriculture attractive for the youth to venture into it .Secondly, the Human Resource Unit in collaboration with the BAC should organize entrepreneurial workshop for the youth and equip them with skills such as bead making ,soap making etc.				
Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of gender desk officer • Existence of district social welfare and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of WAJU • Existence of the Children's Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of poverty • High illiteracy rate • Low interest in girl child education 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community development department existence of girl child education coordinator 			
<p>Conclusion: The issue of Inadequate sexual education for young people can be positively addressed by providing a comprehensive frame work on sexuality information for young people. Also religious bodies should emphasize on abstinence among teens. In addition planned parenthood clinics counsellors and school district nurses should embark on outreach programmes in school to discuss prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.</p>				
Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Gender Desk Officer Presence of educated and career women Presence of women in politics (women's organizers) Existence of women civil societal groups (women group in churches, women trades and producer associations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NCCE Existence of legislations and conventions to promote women participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignorance of the people Discrimination against women Difficult accessibility to some parts of the district Local culture and customary practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignorance of some women High level of illiteracy among women Widespread poverty Gender stereotyping
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities stated above can be used to minimize the constraints by educating people on some outmoded socio cultural practices and beliefs such as widowhood rites, Female genital mutilation etc. Also the District Assembly should enact Bye-laws that seek to control socio cultural practices and beliefs that promote gender inequality.</p>				
Inadequate and Inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> existence of BAC and Rural Enterprises Programmes existence of Dept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of the disability act Allocation 2% DACF in support of PWD cause 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited employment avenues low level of commercial activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor attitudes towards disability difficulty in accessing start-up capital for new businesses

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of Community Development and Social Welfare Existence of District Disability committee 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low literacy levels Low level of skill among disabled persons 	
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities stated above can help minimize the constraints by building infrastructures which are disability friendly for PWDs. Also the disability should be shared fairly challenges. Thirdly teachers teaching such should be highly motivated by giving them incentives for them to execute their responsibilities.</p>				
<p>Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of BAC and Rural Enterprises Programmes Existence of Dept. of Community Development and Social Welfare Existence of District Disability Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of special education centres within and outside the district for students with special needs The disability act Allocation 2% DACF in support of PWD cause 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low interest in educating persons with disability Lack of specialised education institutions locally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited support for disability education
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities identified will be used to minimize the constraints by contacting the stakeholders of PWDs organization in decision making process of their various communities and also rules and regulations should be made by the Dept of Comm.Development and Social Welfare to destigmatize the inferior personality of PWDs.</p>				
<p>Poor Implementation of policies and regulation on child labour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of District Education Existence of Dept. of Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of the Children's Act Existence of Ministry for gender and social protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noncompliance of the disability act Low commitment to the implementation of provisions in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited enforcement of the disability act

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	Development and Social Welfare		the disability act	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existence of Religious organizations 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of local designs 	
<p>✓ High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</p> <p>Conclusion: The issue of unemployment and under employment can be addressed rapidly if a national policy is developed to improve informal employment. Secondly acquisition of land for the building of industrial zones. Thirdly promote more labour intensive and value added industries at the local level. In addition promote demand driven skills development programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of land • presence of apprenticeship schemes • training centres/vocational schools: NBSSI/BAC, ICCES • potential tourist sites • marketing centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existence of government interventions (Planting for food and jobs, planting for food, jobs and investment) • operations of Zoomlion GH. Limited • existence of Youth Employment Agency (YEA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of interest in agricultural activities by the Youth • lack of initial capital • lack of storage facilities • poor packaging of products • expensive agricultural inputs • small farm size • high rate of illiteracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inadequate funding • weather dependant agriculture • limited Acceptance of modern farming practices • untimely release of funds for farming
DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.				
Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Existence of forest guards The practice of bush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of laws for forest protection • Existence of forestry commission to regulate forest use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • illegal chainsaw operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-compliance with sustainable lumbering practices • weak enforcement of lumbering regulation

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fallowing system of farming Existence of agric department Demarcation of forest reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government afforestation programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor farming practices Excessive lumbering activities 	
<p>Conclusion: The above issue can be addressed positively if public education and awareness creation on topical environmental issues is intensified. Secondly strengthen compliance and enforcement of relevant regulations and guidelines on sound environmental practices. Also taskforce should be armed appropriately in order to execute effectively.</p>				
High dependence on wood fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of District Assembly as the local authority Availability of Forestry Commission Availability of Information Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of legislation on Indiscriminate felling of trees use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive unregulated lumbering activities Recalcitrant chain saw operations Low income level of community members Lack of education. Low on availability of gas filling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak of lumbering regulation Non regulatory Bodies
<p>Conclusion: High dependence on wood can be solved with the existing potentials and opportunities. However, the constraints can be addressed by embarking on mass education and also regulating the activities of chain saw operators and punishing those involved in illegal activities accordingly.</p>				
Poor quality and inadequate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funding (DACF, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding

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road transport networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of labour 	IGF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from government sources ▪ Availability of Feeder Roads Department 	compensation for building demolition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of construction • Inadequate maintenance • Presence of timber and heavy trucks affect duration of road • Nonexistence of feeder roads department Poor maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of appropriate technology ▪ High water runoff
<p>Conclusion: From the above potentials and opportunities stated above, it can be said that the issue of poor quality and inadequate road transport network can be addressed. However the constraints can be curtailed by having a periodic maintenance such as bituminous surfacing, spot improvement and rehabilitation. Also there should be a labour based programme where trained labour based contractors are selected to undertake periodic maintenance of roads.</p>				
Scattered and unplanned human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of Physical Planning Unit ▪ Existence of Works Department Existence of law enforcement agencies and district court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of national building coder • Existence of regional lands commission • Existence of land title registry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of town planning schemes • nadequate staffing at the physical planning unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unregulated sale of residential plots • Difficulty in recruiting physical planning staff
<p>Conclusion: Combining the potentials and the opportunities identified to this issue can aid addressing the issue by minimizing the constraints and challenges identified to this issue</p>				
<p>DIMENSION: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.</p>				
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of commission revenue collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of the District Assembly and the Sub-District Structures (Area Councils) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low level of economic activities • lack of reliable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate mechanised collectors

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of the communities to pay tax 		revenue data	
<p>• Conclusion: Combining the potentials and the opportunities identified to this issue can aid addressing the issue by minimizing the constraints and challenges identified to this issue</p>				
Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances.	Existence of structures to serve as police station			
<p>• Conclusion: Combining the potentials and the opportunities identified to this issue can aid addressing the issue by minimizing the constraints and challenges identified to this issue</p>				
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ knowledge of mainstreaming climate change issues in planning ▪ existence of District's National Disaster Management organisation Dept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commitment of NGOs to planning for climate change ▪ commitment of EPA and other governmental agencies to climate change and environmental impacts of development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ poor implementation of climate change plans ▪ low level of skills in planning for climate change ▪ poor monitoring for climate change programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low financing for climate change programmes
<p>Conclusion: Weak legal and policy frame works for disaster prevention, preparedness and response environment can be done by identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and the challenges would be solved by not politicizing issues.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of administrative decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land Yearly DACF Allocation Existence of Assembly works department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Consultants Existence of competent contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High commitment on D/A Lack of private estates to house decentralised departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding Excessive delay in the release of fund
<p>• Conclusion: Combining the potentials and the opportunities identified to this issue can aid addressing the issue by minimizing the constraints and challenges identified to this issue</p>				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of some area council offices • Area council constituted • Existence of area council secretaries • Existence of area councils executives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to collect revenue • Support from development partners • Low revenue mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited commitment from the local stakeholders • Lack of regular meetings by council executives/members • Low financial and logistical support from D/A and government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in the implementation of the decentralization policy
<p>Conclusion: Combining the potentials and the opportunities identified to this issue can aid addressing the issue by minimizing the constraints and challenges identified to this issue.</p>				
<p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of AKNDA 2. Presence of DPCU 3. Existing of F&A sub committee 4. Existence of Traditional Authorities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of National Development Planning Commission 2. Presence of Regional planning Coordinating Unit. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funds to organise such programmes. 2. Low IGF 3. Over dependence on DACF. 4. Lack of commitment of citizenry. 5. Low capacity of Stakeholder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ntimely release of DACF
<p>Conclusion: With the availability the potentials and opportunities identified, the issue of weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting can be addressed.</p>				

However, the constraints can be strengthened by building capacity of stakeholders in order to promote their interest in planning and budgeting.

Source: DPCU 2018

2.6 Prioritization of Adopted Issues

Prioritization of development issues is crucial to determine the most pressing issues that needs attention. The prioritization was guided by the following criteria:

- Impact on large proportion of the citizens especially the poor and vulnerable;
- Significant linkage effect ion meeting basic human needs/rights- e.g. Immunization of children and quality of basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction in gender discrimination linked to sustainable development
- Significant multiplier effect on the local economy- attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in income and growth;
- Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality; and
- Impact on environment and climate change.
 - a. Institutional reforms

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
- b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests
- c. Nutrition

2.6.1 Scoring

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

Source: NDPC Guidelines, 2017

Table 2.7: Impact Analysis

Criteria	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on									Opportunity for promotion of cross cutting issues	Total	Average
			The different population groups	Balanced development	Natural resource utilization	Cultural acceptability	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Institutional reforms	HIV/AIDS	Gender equality			
Economic Development														
Low level of irrigated agriculture	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	11	0.8
Poor marketing systems	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	9	0.7
high cost of capital	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	11	0.8
Limited access to credit by SMEs	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	12	0.9
Predominant informal economy	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	9	0.7
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	16	1.2
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	14	1.1
Poor storage and transportation systems	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	14	1.1
Lack of credit for agriculture	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	9	0.7
High cost of production inputs	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	10	0.8
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	1	2	2	2	2		2	1	1	0	1	1	15	1.2

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High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	10	0.8
Erratic rainfall patterns	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	6	0.5
Social Development														
Low level of investment in sanitation sector	1	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	13	1
High incidence of violence and crime	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.7
Inadequate infrastructure and facilities	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	11	0.8
Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	12	0.9
High prevalence of open defecation	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0.8
Poor sanitation and waste management	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	13	1
Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	13	1
Poor quality education at all levels	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	16	1.2
Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	14	1.1
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	11	0.8
Low participation in non-formal education	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	10	0.8
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	10	0.8
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	10	0.8
Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	11	0.8
Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	9	0.7
Poor implementation of policies and regulations on Child Labour	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0.5
Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	10	0.8

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Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	8	0.6
High youth unemployment	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	10	0.8
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1.1
Weak capacity for sports development and management	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	9	0.7
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	10	0.8
Infant and adult malnutrition	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0.6
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	15	1.2
Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1.2
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement														
High dependence on wood fuel	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	8	0.6
Loss of trees and vegetative cover	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	11	0.8
Negative impact of climate variability and change	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	12	0.9
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.7
Scattered and unplanned human settlements	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	12	0.9
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	21	1.6
Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	11	0.8
Ineffective sub-district structures	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	10	0.8
Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0.5

Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	12	0.9
Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.5

Source: DPCU 2018

2.7 Internal consistency/Compatibility analysis

The prioritized issues have been strategically subjected to environmental analysis. This analysis involves relating the prioritized issues to each other to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. To determine whether there is consistency among the issues, positive and negative signs are used. The internal consistency analysis is shown in the table 2.8:

Table 2.8: Internal consistency/Compatibility analysis

ISSUES	Low level of irrigated agriculture	Poor marketing systems	high cost of capital	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Predominant informal economy	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Poor storage and transportation systems	Lack of credit for agriculture	High cost of production inputs	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value	High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	Erratic rainfall patterns
Low level of irrigated agriculture	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Poor marketing systems		-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
high cost of capital	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+		+		+	+
• Limited access to credit by SMEs	+	+	+	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	-
Predominant informal economy	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+			
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	+	+	-			-							+
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+		+		+	+
Poor storage and transportation systems	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-		+		+	+

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Lack of credit for agriculture		+																		
High cost of production inputs		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+											
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+											+
High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	+		+			+	+	+	+											
Erratic rainfall patterns	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+											

Source: DPCU 2018

The prioritized issues have been strategically subjected to environmental analysis. This analysis involves relating the prioritized issues to each other to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. To determine whether there is consistency among the issues, positive and negative signs are used.

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 Introduction

This section of the plan expounds on the goals of the District as well as the adopted goals, objectives and strategies of the NMTDF (2018-2021). Development projections for the plan period are also under this section.

3.1 Development Projections

For planning purposes, it is very important to project the population in order to know the number of facilities required. This section shows the projection made for facilities and personnel in relation to the existing standards and threshold. However, the following assumptions are made for the projections

Assumptions

- Annual grow rate will remain constant for the plan period
- Population increasing factors like death, birth and migration will remain constants
- Social interventions like school feeding program, capitation grant, free school uniform increase to impact on school enrollment
- The number of existing jobs will remain constant

3.1.1 Population projection

Population projection as a section in this chapter gives the overview of the population for the Afigya Kwabre North District within the plan period: 2018 - 2021. This is made up of total population in the district by area councils. A growth rate of 2.7% was used for the projection. This is on the basis and on the assumption that, the growth rate is held constant through the plan period.

The total population is projected to increase from 50,310 in 2010 to 62,262 in 2018 and 67,442 in the year 2021. Tables 3.1 depict the projected population for the entire district by age and sex, sex ratio, urban and rural

Table 3.1: Projected Population by the broad age cohort

2010						
	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Sex Ratio</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
<i>All Ages</i>	50,310	24,501	25,809	0.94	25,356	24,954
<i>0-14</i>	20,728	10,094	10,633	0.94	10,447	10,281
15-64	27,677	13,479	14,198	0.94	13,949	13,728
65+	2114	1,030	1,084	0.94	1,065	1,049
2018						
	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Sex Ratio</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
<i>All Ages</i>	62,262	30,322	31,940	0.94	31,380	30,882
<i>0-14</i>	25,652	12,492	13,159	0.94	12,929	12,723
15-64	34,252	16,681	17,571	0.94	17,263	16,989
65+	2616	1,274	1,342	0.94	1,319	1,298
2021						
	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Sex Ratio</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
<i>All Ages</i>	67,442	32,844	34,598	0.94	33,991	33,451
<i>0-14</i>	27,786	13,532	14,254	0.94	14,004	13,782
15-64	37,102	18,069	19,033	0.94	18,699	18,402
65+	2834	1,380	1,454	0.94	1,428	1,406

Source: DPCU, 2018. Computed from the 2010 PHC

The population of Afigya Kwabre District is projected to be 67,442 in 2021 with 32,844 males and 34,598 females. Table 3.1 indicates that, the population of people living in both rural and urban centers will increase. The implication is that, the demand for basic social infrastructure like water and toilet facility will increase for both settlement types. There will also be the high demand for job opportunities for the population within 15-64 and also facilities that supports the population within the age 0-14 and 65+.

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Table 3.2 Projected Population by Community

Name of Community	2010	M	F	2017	M	F	2018	M	F	2019	M	F	2020	M	F	2021	M	F
Kyegyewere	7052	3434	3618	8498	4138	4359	8727	4250	4477	8963	4365	4598	9205	4483	4722	9453	4604	4849
Ahenkro	6916	3368	3548	8334	4059	4275	8559	4168	4391	8790	4281	4509	9027	4396	4631	9271	4515	4756
Tetrem	6912	3366	3546	8329	4056	4273	8554	4166	4388	8785	4278	4507	9022	4394	4628	9265	4512	4753
Nkwantakese	4487	2185	2302	5407	2633	2774	5553	2704	2849	5703	2777	2926	5857	2852	3005	6015	2929	3086
Kwamang	3885	1892	1993	4681	2280	2402	4808	2341	2466	4938	2405	2533	5071	2470	2601	5208	2536	2672
Amoako	3367	1640	1727	4057	1976	2081	4167	2029	2138	4279	2084	2195	4395	2140	2255	4514	2198	2315
Denasi	3108	1514	1594	3745	1824	1921	3846	1873	1973	3950	1924	2026	4057	1976	2081	4166	2029	2138
Boamang	2769	1349	1421	3337	1625	1712	3437	1669	1758	3520	1714	1806	3615	1760	1854	3712	1808	1904
Kyerekrom	1880	916	965	2266	1103	1162	2327	1133	1194	2390	1164	1226	2454	1195	1259	2520	1227	1293
Abroma	1821	887	934	2195	1069	1126	2254	1098	1156	2315	1127	1188	2377	1158	1220	2442	1189	1253
Maase	1614	786	828	1945	947	998	1998	973	1025	2052	999	1052	2107	1026	1081	2164	1054	1110
Soko	1130	550	580	1361	663	698	1398	681	717	1436	699	737	1475	718	757	1515	738	777
Nkwanta	969	472	497	1167	569	599	1199	584	615	1231	600	632	1265	616	649	1299	622	666
Esaase	921	449	473	1110	541	569	1140	555	585	1171	570	601	1202	586	617	1235	601	633
Adukro	840	409	431	1012	493	519	1040	506	533	1068	520	548	1096	534	562	1126	548	578
Akom	767	374	394	924	450	474	949	462	487	975	475	500	1001	488	514	1028	501	528
Nsuotem	575	280	295	693	338	356	712	347	365	731	356	375	751	366	385	771	376	396
Pampantia	424	207	218	511	249	262	525	256	269	539	263	277	554	270	284	569	277	292
Banko	279	136	143	336	163	172	345	168	177	354	172	182	364	177	187	373	182	192
Patase	246	120	126	297	145	152	305	149	156	313	153	161	322	157	165	330	161	169
Duaponko	118	57	60	142	69	73	146	71	75	149	73	77	154	75	79	158	77	81
K-krom	95	46	49	115	56	59	118	57	60	121	59	62	124	61	64	128	62	65
Afuakuntu	78	38	40	94	46	48	97	47	50	100	49	51	102	50	52	105	51	54
Abidjankrom	43	21	22	52	25	27	54	26	28	55	27	28	57	28	29	58	28	30
Amponsahkrom	13	6	6	15	7	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	17	8	9
Total	50310	24501	25809	60625	29524	31101	62262	30321	31940	63943	31140	32803	65669	31981	33688	67442	32844	34598

Source: DPCU 2018

Table 3.2 indicates that, there will be increase in the number of urban communities in District. Five (5) communities will become urban by the end of 2021 and in view of that, there is the need for the implementation of proactive measures to meet the sanitation demand of these communities.

3.1.2 Health Needs

The health facilities that were considered for the health needs for the District include hospital, health centres and the Community Health Planning System (CHPS compound). The health personnel were also the doctors and nurses. An accurate estimation of the health needs requires a defined population threshold to be optimally utilized. Table 3.3 shows the population threshold for each health indicator need.

Table 3.3 Health Facility/Service Threshold

<i>Health Facility/Service</i>	<i>Population Threshold</i>
<i>1 Hospital</i>	80,000
<i>1 Urban Health Centre</i>	30,000
<i>1 Health Post</i>	5,000 max
<i>1 Clinic</i>	5,000 max
<i>1 CHPS</i>	5,000 max
<i>1 Doctor</i>	25,000
<i>1 Public Nurse</i>	3,000

Table 3.4 Demand for Hospital

Demand For Hospital					
Year	Population	Existing No.	GH Planning standards	Number Required	Backlog/surplus
2017	62,262	0	1: 80000	1	-1
2021	67,442	0	1: 80000	1	-1

Source: DPCU, 2018

Table 3.4, indicates that Afigya Kwabre North District as at 2018, and 2021 will require a district hospital. Although per the planning standards, the current population (2018) and the projected population (2021) is below the threshold which merit a district hospital. However, a careful assessment of health needs of Afigya Kwabre North District necessitates the provision of a district hospital in the district. This is because there should be a high order health facility to provide high order services (example a point of referral in the district to serve the health needs of the people.

Table 3.5 Demand for Urban Health Centre

Demand For Urban Health Center					
Year	Population	Existing No.	GH. Planning Standards	Number Required	Backlog/surplus
2018	62,262	5	1:25,000	3	+2
2021	67,442	5	1:25,000	3	+2

Source: DPCU, 2018

From table 3.5 Afigya Kwabre North District, has 5 existing public health centres to serve the health needs of the people. Juxtaposing the district's current population of 62,262 with the planning standards proves that, the district has enough public health centers to serve the district. This is because per the planning standards, a maximum population of 25,000 merits a health center, which Afigya Kwabre North has 5 public health centres serving 62,262 people. This implies that the district requires 3 health centres but has additional two as surplus. Again, the Afigya Kwabre North District will in 2021 will still be able to meet the health needs of the people under the assumption that, the health centres will remain 5 and population will be around the projected figure of 67,442.

Table 3.6 Demand for CHPS Compound

Demand For CHPS Compound					
Year	Population	Existing No.	GH Planning standards	Number Required	Backlog/surplus
2018	62,262	3	1:5,000	13	-10
2021	67,442	3	1:5,000	14	-11

Source: DPCU, 2018

CHPS compound, one of the basic health facilities for the rural people in the District. As at 2018, the District has 3 CHPS compound against the required 13, indicating a backlog of 10. From table 3.6, Afigya Kwabre District is likely to have a backlog of 11, with respect to CHPS compound facility, if the existing CHPS compound facilities in the district remains 3. This implies that, the Afigya Kwabre District will require additional 11 CHPS Compound facilities in the district to help serve the health needs of the people in Afigya Kwabre District within years 2018 and 2021

Table 3.7 Demand for Doctors

Demand For Doctor					
Year	Population	Existing No.	WHO standard	Number Required	Backlog/surplus
2018	62,262	0	1:5,000	13	-13
2021	67,442	0	1:5,000	14	-14

Source: DPCU, 2018

From table 3.7, Afigya Kwabre North District has no medical doctors/Physicians to provide the qualified and high order health services to the people of the district. The WHO standards, pegs the Doctor-patient ration at 1: 5,000. This implies that Afigya Kwabre North District currently requires 13 medical doctors/physicians to cater for their health needs. Upon projections, the district will in the year 2021 require 14 doctors, with the assumption that, the existing number of medical remains zero.

a population of 5,000

Table 3.8 Demand for Nurses

Demand For Nurses					
Year	Population	Existing No.	Standard	Number Required	Backlog/Surplus
2018	62,262	8	1:22	2830	-2822
2021	67,442	8	1:22	3066	-3058

Source: DPCU, 2018

Table 3.8 clearly indicates that; Afigya Kwabre North District has a backlog of 2822 with respect to nurses in 2018, and for that matter will requires 2822 nurses to provide the people of the district, the needed health care. Again, estimating the Nurse-patient ratio of the district in the year 2021, suggest that, the district will require additional 3058, with the assumption that, the number of nurses remains 8

3.1.3 Water needs

A. Borehole

The critical scrutiny of the water demands of the district revealed that over 82% of the rural population drinks from boreholes as against 65% in the urban areas. However, the proportion of urban population that have access to portable drinking water is higher as compared to rural dwellers. Based on the projected district population and the public water supply standard of 300 people to one borehole, 160 additional boreholes will be required at the end of 2021.

Table 3.9: Rural Potable water needs

Year	Rural Population	Existing Boreholes	GH Planning standards	Required No. Of Boreholes	Backlog Gap
2018	62,262	65	1:300	208	-143
2021	67,442	65	1:300	225	-160

Source: DPCU, 2017

From Table 3.9, the district as at 2018 has 65 boreholes serving 62262 people. Per the planning standard, the district will require additional 143 boreholes to meet the water needs of the people of Afigya Kwabre North District. A careful assessment proves that, the district will require additional 160 boreholes to meet the water demands of the people in 2021, if the supply of borehole to the district remains 65. This implies that, pressure is on the existing water facilities in Afigya Kwabre North District. The facilities are likely to be broken down if the number is not increased.

3.1.4 Toilet Needs

An additional 111 public toilet holes (10-seater) would be required in the district by 2021 to cater for the projected unserved population of 55,527 as indicated in table 3.10. From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, about 5.2 % of the population does not have access to a proper toilet facility (Water Closet, Pit Latrine, KVIP) this results in majority engaging in open defecation.

Table 3.10: Demand for Toilet Facilities

YEAR	Population	Population Served	Population unserved	Total No. of public toilets (10-seater) required
2018	62262	11,000	51,262	103
2021	67442	11915	55527	111

Source: DPCU, 2018

The provision of additional 111 additional toilet holes (50 persons per hole) would close the gap thereby improving sanitary conditions in Afigya Kwabre North District.

3.1.5 Educational Needs

The existing educational situation is compared to the planning standards to ascertain the backlog needed at the different educational levels.

Table 3.11: Zonal Guidelines and Planning Standards

Status	Enrolment Per class		Average Floor Area Per Pupil		Average Class-rooms Size (m)	School area	Catchment area	Population to be serviced		Basic Facilities to be Provided														
	Min	Max	Min	Max				Min	Max	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M		
Nursery	40	50	15	20	9.14X7.62 X10	0.5 to 1.0 ha.	10 min. walking distance from house	1000	5000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Primary	40	45	14	-	"	1.21 ha	0.40km - 8.05 km	1500	6000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Junior Sec. Sc.	35	40	16	-	"	1.62ha - 2.4 ha	3.22km- 8.05km	5000	10000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Senior Sec. Sch.	30	35	16	-	"	1.62ha - 4.05 ha	4.02km- 8.05km	10,000	20,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Training School		32	16	-	"	4.05 ha	Whole district	10,000	20,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Others		30	16	-	"	"	-		50,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Basic Facilities to be Provided:

A: Playing field; B: Gardens; C: Toilet; D: Electricity; E: Water; F: Science laboratories; G: Offices and Classrooms; H: Staff Common Room; I: Dormitory Block; J: Workshop; K: Staff accommodation; L: Library; M: Telephone

Source: TCPD, 2011

3.1.5.1 Demand for Classrooms

Based on the aforementioned assumptions school enrolment for each level for 2018 and 2021 have been estimated in tables 3.13, 3.14 below. The total enrolment for the public pre-school in 2018 is 3851 and it is projected to be 4171 in the year 2021. A total of two classrooms are expected to be included in the already existing classroom structure. Thus, a classroom is estimated to have an average capacity of 45 students.

At The primary school level, the total estimated available classrooms are 210, which have the capacity of accommodating 3150 students. Thus, each class, taking maximum of 40 students. In this instance, the primary school within the district will require additional 1 classroom and again require additional 18 in the year 2021, provided the number of classrooms in the district remains unchanged.

Table 3.12: Demand for Classrooms at the KG

Year	KG				
	Enrolment	Existing	Available classrooms	No. Req	Back log/surplus
2018	3851	35	70	85	-15
2021	4171	35	70	92	-22

Source: DPCU, 2018

Table 3.13: Demand for Classroom at the Basic Level

Year	Basic School									
	Primary School					JHS				
	Enrolment	Existing	Available classrooms	No. Req classrooms	Back log	Enrolment	Facility existing	Available classrooms	Fac Req classrooms	Back log/surplus
2018	8441	35	210	211	-1	4073	31	93	101	-8
2021	9143	35	210	228	-18	4374	31	93	109	-16

Source: DPCU, 2018

3.1.5.2 Demand for Classrooms furniture

The classroom furniture for the pre-school pupils is woefully inadequate. A projection to 2021 reveals a backlog of 944 round tables would have to be provided. Currently, a total of eighteen (18) round tables are available for the total of 3,851 pupils. The JHS school level would require 2167 mono desks and **2098** dual desks at the primary to match up with the enrolment level at the end of the 2018. The Junior High School level after projecting is going to have a backlog of 3,264 mono desks and 3151 dual desks at the end of the plan period. This is to ensure a conducive atmosphere for teaching and learning.

There is therefore the need to improve the infrastructure situation at the pre-school level so as to provide the right environment for effective academic work

Table 3.14: Demand for Furniture at the KG

Circuit	No. Of kg sch	Enrolment			No. Of furniture available			No. Of furniture required		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Round tables	Teachers chairs	Teachers table	Round tables	Teachers chairs	Teachers table
Boamang	10	661	554	1215	0	10	5	303	30	16
Tetrem	10	628	637	1265	9	10	5	307	30	17
Ahenkro	8	352	344	696	6	8	4	168	24	14
Denase	7	355	320	675	3	7	4	166	21	16
Total	35	1996	1855	3851	18	35	18	944	105	63

*Source: DPCU, 2018***Table 3.15: Demand for Furniture at the Primary**

Circuit	No. of Prim.sch	Enrolment			No. of furniture available			No. of furniture required		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Dual desk	Teachers chairs	Teachers table	Dual desk	Teachers chairs	Teachers table
Boamang	10	1201	1043	2244	579	50	30	542	38	21
Tetrem	10	1252	1141	2393	627	35	21	570	30	18
Ahenkro	8	955	917	1872	435	30	18	501	24	16
Denase	7	1000	932	1932	481	40	27	485	32	20
Total	35	4408	4033	8441	2122	155	96	2098	124	75

*Source: DPCU, 2018***Table 3.16: Demand for Furniture at JHS**

Circuit	No. of Jhs sch	Enrolment			No. of furniture available			No. of furniture required		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Mono desk	Teachers chairs	Teachers table	Mono desk	Teachers chairs	Teachers table
Boamang	10	653	601	1254	780	38	21	474	50	30
Tetrem	7	543	433	976	412	30	18	564	35	21
Ahenkro	6	429	431	860	325	24	16	535	30	18
Denase	8	466	482	948	354	32	20	594	40	27
Total	31	2091	1947	4038	1871	124	75	2167	155	96

Source: DPCU, 2018

3.2 Adopted Development Issues, Thematic Goals, Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF

In order to achieve the objectives and goals of the District Medium Term Development Plan, goals, objectives and strategies were adopted from the NMTDPF so as to sync the identified issues within the national agenda for development. This is presented in table 3.17.

Table3.17: ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, THEMATIC GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FROM NMTDPF

PILLARS	DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<i>Build a Prosperous Society</i>	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor marketing systems	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12,17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5,20
	<i>Build a Prosperous Society</i>	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	High cost of production inputs		Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic	
	<i>Build a Prosperous Society</i>	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition		Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12,17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5,20

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					productivity enhancing technologies	
	<i>Build a Prosperous Society</i>		Low application of technology especially amongst small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields.	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs <p>Reinvigorate extension services</p> <p>Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain</p>	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12,17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5,20
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of irrigated agriculture 	Improve production efficiency and yield	<p>Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes</p> <p>Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation</p>	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12,17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5,20

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			•Erratic rainfall patterns	Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information	SDG 2, 6, 8, 9,12, AU 1, 4, 5, 7,12
			•Lack of credit for agriculture	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12,17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5,20
			•Poor storage and transportation systems	Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5

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					district level and a warehouse receipt system	
		TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	SDG 8,9,12 AU 4,16
	<i>Build a Prosperous Society</i>	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development • Enhance Domestic Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth <p>Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs</p> <p>Develop modern and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade</p> <p>Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private</p>	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5

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					Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Predominant informal economy 	Formalize the informal economy	Deepen the reach of financial services and improve financial literacy, especially among the youth and women in the informal sector	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5
PILLARS	DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	
Social Development	<i>Create opportunities for all</i>	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 	SDG 4 AU2
		EDUCATION AND TRAINING	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level 	SDG 4 AU2
		EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels		Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	SDG 4 AU2

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		EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	Strengthen school management systems	Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	SDG 4 AU2
		HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and equip health facilities • Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy 	SDG 3, AU 3
			Poor quality of healthcare services			
			Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes	SDG 3, AU 3
			Infant and adult malnutrition Increased incidence of diet-	Ensure food and nutrition security	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles	SDG 1,2,3,,9,12,17 AU 1,2,3,4,5
		POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	Improve population management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent	SDG 1, 2, 3,20 AU 1, 17,18

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					reproductive healthcare.	
		WATER AND SANITATION	Negative impact of climate variability and change	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.	
			Inadequate maintenance of facilities	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for al	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20
			Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for al	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20
		WATER AND SANITATION	Poor sanitation and waste management	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide public education on solid waste management • Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation 	SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20
		WATER AND SANITATION	Low level of investment in sanitation sector		Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20

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		CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child Labour	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Eliminate the worst forms of child Labour by enforcing laws on child Labour, child Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking	SDG 1, 2, 3,4 AU 1,18
		GENDER EQUALITY	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services	SDG 1, 3, 5,17 AU 1, 3, 17,20
		DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Generate database on PWD Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self	SDG 3, 4, 5, 8,9, 11, 16,17 AU 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 17,18
		EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Improve human capital development and management	Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and	SDG 1, 3, 5, 8,17 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20

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					participation laws	
		SPORTS AND RECREATION	Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure 	
			Inappropriate & poor maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities			
		EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Promote the creation of decent jobs	1.1.1 Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship	SDG 1, 3, 5, 8,17 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20
		EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	SDG 1, 3, 5, 8,17 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,2
		YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates	SDG 4,5, AU 1, 2,18
PILLARS	DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS/FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	

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Social Development	<i>Create opportunities for all</i>	YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	High incidence of violence and crime	Promote the participation of the youth in politics, electoral democracy, and governance	Implement programmes to break the cycle of violence especially among the youth Strengthen inclusion of the youth in civic education and capacity building on governance and democracy in school curricula	SDG 4,5, AU 1, 2,18
		2. SPORTS AND RECREATION	Weak capacity for sports development and management	Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Adopt a national framework for the development and maintenance of sports and recreation facilities Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition Strengthen the organization of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels	SDG 3, 4, 9, 16,17 AU 1, 2,9, 20
			Poor collection, treatment and discharge of District and industrial wastewater.		• Develop and implement sewerage master plans, including faecal sludge management and waste treatment facilities for all human settlements	

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PILLARS	DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS/FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<i>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</i>	PROTECTED AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of forest cover 	Expand forest conservation areas Protect existing forest reserves	Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans	SDG 13, 15, 16,17 AU 7,12
			Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation		Strengthen Forestry Commission and related institutions to effectively implement the National Environmental Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP) Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes	

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		CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE		Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models	SDG 2, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16,17 AU 7, 11,12
			Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting and landscaping in green communities	SDG 11, 13, 14, 15, 16,17 AU 7, 11,12
			Loss of trees and vegetative cover		Promote urban forestry	

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		DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction <p>Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management</p>	SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16,17 AU 5, 7, 11,12
		TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport network 	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<p>Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services</p> <p>Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts</p>	
		ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High dependence on wood fuel 	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	<p>Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation</p> <p>Provide incentives for the aggressive development of natural gas potential</p>	SDG 7,8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 13, 16,17 AU 1,6, 7, 9, 17,20

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		HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scattered and unplanned human settlements 	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<p>Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</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>	SDG 9, 11, 15,17 AU 1, 10, 11,12
		RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate infrastructure services in rural and 	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<p>Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing</p>	SDG 1, 6, 9, 15,17 AU 1, 5, 10,12
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	<p>Weak implementation of administrative</p> <p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p>	Deepen political and administrative decentralization		

3.3 Compound matrix

The Compound Matrix is relevant in assessing the objectives based on poverty and environment criteria based on EPA/ NDPC guideline. The set criteria are on livelihood, health, vulnerability and institutional constraints. The table below assesses the objectives based on the identified parameters below;

Table 3.18 Key for Compound Matrix

Key	Definition
+	Conditions are likely to be positive
-	Conditions are likely to be negative
O	Conditions are likely to be neutral
?	Conditions are uncertain

Source: DPCU, 2018

3.4 Compatibility Matrix

The compatibility matrix helps in comparing the relationships between different policies on each other. This helps in identifying conflicting objectives within the DMTDP and also objectives that mutually support each other. The key used in the compatibility matrix is expounded in table 3.19

Table 3.19 Key for Compatibility Matrix

Key	Definition
√	Where two objectives are mutually supportive with each other
X	Where two objectives have the potential to conflict with each other
O	If there is no significant interaction

Source: DPCU, 2018

Table 3.20 Compatibility Matrix

Adopted Objectives	Improve production efficiency and yield	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Improve Business Financing	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Formalize the informal economy	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Improve production efficiency and yield	Improve Post-Harvest Management	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth
Improve production efficiency and yield	✓	✓	✓	○	○	○	✓	✓	✓	✓
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	✓	✓	✓	○	○	○	✓	✓	✓	✓
Improve Business Financing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓
Formalize the informal economy	○	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	○	○
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	○	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓
Improve production efficiency and yield	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Improve Post-Harvest Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Development of and investment in processing and value addition	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Improve Post-Harvest Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Improve production efficiency and yield	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Improve production efficiency and yield	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Improve Business Financing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: DPCU, 2018

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.0 Introduction

This section of the plan indicates the activities to be carried out throughout the plan period. This section also spells out the assessment of social, economic and environmental impact of the activities and the indicative budgets attached to the activities. Additionally, the sources of funding for the various activities are also indicated.

4.1 District Development Programmes

The identified issues from the various communities have been formulated into development programmes to solving the problems identified in the various communities. The broad development programmes of the District have been grouped under the various Pillars of the 2018-2021 NMTDP as shown in table 4.1

Table 4.1: Composite Program of Action

S/ N	Adopted Policy objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcomes /Impact Indicator	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
							20 18	20 19	20 20	20 21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export	Economic development	Agricultural development	Support the Planting for Export and Rural Development Programme (PERD)					600000	6,000		DAD U	DA	
		Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Support to Planting for food and Jobs programme					115000	25000		DAD U	DA	

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	organic												
	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district	Economic development	Agricultural development	Support to the Activities of the District Chamber of Agriculture and Technology Activities (DCACT)					42000	5000		DAD U	DA

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	level												
	Reinvigorate extension services	Economic development	Agricultural development	Intensify the provision of extension services to farmers in the district.(Farm and Home visits)					30,000			DAD U	DA
		Economic development	Agricultural development	Facilitate the establishment of an agro-based processing factory as part of 1D1F					40,000	10,000.00		1D1F Secretariat	DA,PPP
	Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Promote the establishment of an agro-based processing factory as part of 1D1F					30000			DAD U, 1D1F Secretariat	DA

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	chain											
	Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Train 30 selected farmers in the operation and management of recommended small scale irrigation technologies 30 farmers trained on irrigation technologies				44,000.00	6,000.00		DAD U	DA, Beneficiaries
	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological informat	Economic development	Agricultural development	Train selected farmers and extension officers in the use of metrological cal				4,000.00	3,000.00		DAD U	Ghana Meteorological Service

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		ion			informatio n										
	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Economic development	Agricultural development	Organize interface with financial institutions and youth interested in agri-business.	200 youth finance knowledge enhanced on agri business					15,000.00		10000	DAD U	BAC, Beneficiaries, Financial Institutions
	Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory	Economic development	Agricultural development	Promote the establishment of 1D1F in the district	Establishment of 3No.agro-processing (1No. Cassava Processing, 1 No. maize processing, 1No. oil palm processing factories)							10,655,000	PPP, Works	DA

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		initiative												
		Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers	Infrastructure delivery and management	Works	Reshaping of feeder roads linking farms to markets					300,000.00			Works	DA
		Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse	Economic development	Agricultural development	Introduction of air tight bags for storing grains to reduce post-harvest losses					55,000.00	6,000.00		DAD U	DA

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		receipt system												
	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Develop two potential tourist sites	No. of Tourist site developed				90,000.00	10,000.00		Culture	DA
		Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	Economic development	Trade, tourism and development	Develop a document to outline tourism potentials and plans to attract investors				4,000.00				Culture	DPCU

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	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Train youth on bead making, soap making, mushroom growing and other skills	600 youth trained on bead making, soap making, mushroom growing and other skills				25,000.00	2,000.00		BAC	DA
		Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the acquisition of 100 newly trained apprentices with startup business capital					110,000.00				BAC

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		Develop modern and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Development of 4 No Market facilities	4 market facilities developed					400,000.00		Works	Private Sector
Formalize the informal economy	Deepen the reach of financial services and improve financial literacy, especially among the youth and women in the informal sector	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Support BAC to develop database system on MSMEs and registration of local enterprise and build capacities of MSMEs on financial services	No. of MSMEs registered on database					35,000.00	5,000.00		BAC	DPCU

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Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Infrastructure delivery and management	Works	Construction of 5 No.KG, 3No.Primary, 3No.JHS, 1No.SHS and 1No.Vocational classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities	No. of KG, Primary, JHS, SHS and Vocational classroom blocks constructed					3,583,988.00				Works	DA
		Infrastructure delivery and management	Works	Construction of 3No. teachers quarters						750,000.00				Works	DA
		Infrastructure delivery and management	Works	Purchase of 3No. Tricycles to convey teachers						60,000.00				Works	DA

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		Social services delivery	Educating and youth development	Supply of furniture to schools					160,000.00			Educating	Works
		Infrastructure delivery and management	Works	Renovation of dilapidated classrooms					300,000.00			Works	DA
	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social services delivery	Educating and youth development	Organize awareness creation programs to encourage inclusive education especially for the girl-child					18,000.00	4,000.00		Educating	DA

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	Strengthen school management systems	Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education	Social services delivery	Education and youth delivery	Create SMC's to be operational in schools where they do not exist	No of SMCs created and functional					18,000.00			Education	DA
		Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Organize INSET for teachers to update their techniques for teaching	In service training organized for teachers					40,000.00	10,000.00		Education	DA

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		Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Increase supervision at all levels of education					25,000.00	5,000.00		Education	DA
	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Management of the District Education fund(financial assistance and bursaries)					200,000.00	15,000.00		Education	DA

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<p>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p>	<p>Expand and equip health facilities Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy</p>	<p>Social services delivery</p>	<p>Health delivery</p>	<p>Construction of 1No.health centre, and 2No. CHPS compounds</p>					<p>550,000.00</p>			<p>Health</p>	<p>Works</p>
		<p>Social services delivery</p>	<p>Health delivery</p>	<p>Upgrading of 1 Health Centre to a district hospital</p>					<p>300,000.00</p>			<p>Health</p>	<p>Works</p>

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			Social services delivery	Health delivery	Stock the various Health Centres and CHPS compounds with equipment and other logistics						500,000.00			Health	DA
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups		Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Promote HIV/AIDS prevention practice, CT, PMT CT and access to ARV treatment in the District						70,000.00	20,000.00		Health	DA
			Social services delivery	Health delivery	Supervise, Monitor and Evaluate implementation of HIV/AIDS activities						80,000.00	10,000.00		Health	DA

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			Social services delivery	Educ ation and youth develop ment	Set up clubs and train peer educators of HIV in schools					40,000.00	5,000.00		Health	Education
	Ensure food and nutrition security	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles	Environ mental and sanitati on manage ment	Enviro nmenta l health	Carry out medical examinati on (Screenin g) of food, drink and meat handlers in the district					90,000.00	10,000.00		Enviro nment al Health	DA
			Environ mental and sanitati on manage ment	Enviro nmenta l health	Carry out sensitizati on programs on nutrition					28,000.00	2,000.00		Health	DA

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			Social services delivery	Health delivery	Train lactating/nursing mothers on preparation of weaning mix for improved child care					24000	6000		Health	DA
Improve population management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.		Social services delivery	Health delivery	Carry out child survival (vaccination) and reproductive health care services and family planning throughout the district					60,000.00	4,000.00		Health	DA

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Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	Infrastructure delivery and management	Works	Supervise the management and maintenance of boreholes and mechanize water system					140,000.00	10,000.00		Works	DWST
		Management and administration	Planning and Budgeting	Organize training for WATSA N members within the communities					40,000.00	8,000.00		Works	DWST
		Management and administration	General Administration	Counterpart funding for the construction of boreholes and small town water systems					500,000.00			Works	CWSA

	Provide public education on solid waste management	Environmental health and sanitation management	Environmental health	Sensitization programs on good sanitary practices					50,000.00	10,000.00		Environmental Health	DPCU
	Implement the "Toilet for All" and "Water for All" programmes under the IPEP initiative	Environmental health and sanitation management	Environmental health	Monitor the implementation of Toilet for All" and "Water for All" programmes under the IPEP initiative					48,000.00	12,000.00		Planning	DPCU
Improve access to improved and reliable		Environmental health and sanitation management	Environmental health	Evacuation and management of refuse heaps					600,000.00			Environmental Health	Works

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environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Environmental health and sanitation management	Environmental health	Provision of skip containers in communities					200,000.00			Environmental Health	Works
		Infrastructure delivery and management	Works	Construction of abattoir					300,000.00			Works	Environmental Health
		Environmental health and sanitation management	Environmental health	Manage stray animals					30,000.00	10,000.00		Environmental Health	DA
	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation	Management and administration	General administration	Preparation and gazette of district bye laws					24,000			Environmental	Central Administration

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	Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector	Environmental health and sanitation management	Environmental health	Promotion of PPP arrangements in the delivery of sanitation services					80000			Environmental	Central Administration
	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	Environmental health and sanitation management	Environmental health	Acquire and develop a final disposal site					400,000		1,200,000	Environmental	Works

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Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Eliminate the worst forms of child Labour by enforcing laws on child Labour, child	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Facilitate the implementation of child Labour programs in the District					30000	10,000		Social Welfare	DPCU
	Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Provide support to Social Welfare & Community Development. CHRAJ and Police Service to deal with cases of child abuse and Labour					35000	15000		Social Welfare	CHRAJ Police Service

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<p>Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes</p>	<p>Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies</p>	<p>Social services delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>	<p>Organize programs to promote gender balance in the constitution of committees and boards within the district</p>					<p>20,000</p>	<p>12,000</p>		<p>Social Welfare</p>	<p>DPCU</p>
<p>Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic</p>	<p>Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self</p>	<p>Social services delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>	<p>Identify, register and ensure the effective management the activities of the PWDs</p>					<p>50,000</p>	<p>10,000</p>		<p>Social Welfare</p>	<p>DDFMC</p>

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	develop ment of the country		Social services delivery	Social Welfar e and Comm unity Develo pment	Facilitate the effective managem ent and utilization of the Disability fund via skill training/in vesting in viable income generating ventures					200,000	10,000		Social Welfar e	DDFMC
Enhance sports and recreati onal infrastru cture	Develop and maintain sports and recreatio nal infrastru cture		Social services delivery	Educat ion and youth develp ment	Maintena nce of existing sports infrastruct ure					40,000	10,000		Youth & Spor ts	GES

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	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Provide start up kits for newly trained apprentices in the District						120,000	20,000		BAC	DA
	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Organize training workshop on entrepreneurship and established economic viable projects in communities					80000	20,000	70,000		BAC	DPCU

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	Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provide support to Nation Builders corps during its implementation phase					85000	15,000		HR	Central Administration
	Implement programmes to break the cycle of violence especially among the youth	Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize awareness programs to promote children against violence, abuse and exploitation				65000	15000			Social Welfare	CHRAJ Police Service

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Promote the participation of the youth in politics, electoral democracy, and governance	Strengthen inclusion of the youth in civic education and capacity building on governance and democracy in school curricula	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Organize governance capacity building programs for youth in communities					115,000	25,000		DPCU	Information
	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Support the acquisition of sporting equipment					78,000			Youth & Sports	GES

	Strengthen the organization of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Organize sports and cultural festivals in schools						76,000	14,000		Youth & Sports	GES
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement														
	Expand forest conservation areas Protect existing forest reserves	Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans	Management and Administration	General Administration	Support the enforcement of byelaws on forest preservation					40,000	10,000		Forestry	NADMO

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	Enhance climate change resilience	Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Train staff of DADU on Climate Smart Agriculture principles						56,000	14,000		DADU	Central Administration
	Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities	Environmental health and sanitation management	Environmental health	Promote tree planting in built up areas of settlements						7,5000	15,000		NADMO	Forestry

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	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Environmental health and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management(NADMO)	Train NADMO staff and disaster volunteer groups(DVGs)					55,000	15,000		NADMO	HR
			Environmental health and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management(NADMO)	Provide support to disaster victims					95,000	15,000		NADMO	Central Administration

	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environment mental health and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management (NADMO)	Organize public education on climate change and disaster prevention and management measures					68,000	12,000		NADMO	Planning, HR
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation	Environment health and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management (NADMO)	Organize awareness campaigns on the negative effects of wood and charcoal dependence					34,000	16,000		NADMO	Planning
Enhance quality of life in	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water,	Infrastructure delivery and management	Works	Construction of feeder roads.					160,000			Works	Feeder Roads

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	rural areas	sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing	Infrast ructure deliver y and manag ement	Works	Rehabilita tion of roads within the district					115,000	15,000		Works	Feeder Roads
			Infrast ructure deliver y and manag ement	Works	Construct 2No. Communi ty Centre					380000			Works	DA
			Infrast ructure deliver y and manag ement	Works	renovate 1 No. communit y centres					100,000			Works	DA
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
	Deepen political and administrative	Strengthen sub-district structure	Manag ement and admini stration	General Admini stration	Inaugurat e and support the operations of the 3 area councils					60,000			Administr ation	Planning

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

decentralization	s	Management and administration	General Administration	Strengthen Assembly members Electoral community initiated fund for Self Help Projects					7,500,000			Finance	Planning Unit Budget Assembly members	
		Management and administration	Planning and Budgeting	Monitor and evaluate the operations of all area councils					60000	10,000			Planning unit	Central Administration
		Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and administration	Planning and Budgeting	Organize 4 town hall meetings on participatory planning and budgeting					48000	12,000.00			Planning Unit

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning	Infrast ructure deliver y and manag ement	Physica l and Spatial plannin g	Convenin g Spatial committee meetings					48,000	8,000		Physical Planning	Works
			Infrast ructure deliver y and manag ement	Physica l and Spatial plannin g	Processin g approved developm ent applicatio n					40,000	10,000		Works Dept	Physical Planning Dept.
			Infrast ructure deliver y and manag ement	Physica l and Spatial plannin g	Organize education & Sensitizati on program on spatial planning issue					70,000	10,000		Physical Planning Dept.	Works Dept.
			Infrast ructure deliver y and manag ement	Physica l and Spatial plannin g	Digitizing of local plans for street naming					72,000	8,000		Physical Planning Dept.	Works

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

		Infrast ructure deliver y and Manag ement	Physica l and Spatial plannin g	Resolving land disputes & Complaint s					10,0 00	5,000		Physical Planning Dept.	Works
	Create enabling environ ment for the impleme ntation of the Local Economi c Develop ment (LED) and Public Private Partners hip (PPP) policies at the district level	Econo mic Develo pment	Trade, Touris m & Industri al Develo pment	Create an Economic Developm ent committee					30,0 00	8,000		Planning Unit	BAC. Finance

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Manag ement and admini stratio n	General Admini stration	Prepare and Review Revenue Improvem ent Action Plans					8,00 0			Finance	Budget, Internal Audit	
			Manag ement and admini stratio n	General Admini stration	Public education on taxes and levies					42,000	8,000			Finance/R evenue	DA
			Manag ement and admini stratio n	General Admini stration	Update revenue database					50,000	10,000			Finance/R evenue	DA
			Manag ement and admini stratio n	General Admini stration	organize training for revenue collectors on revenue mobilizati on					80,000	12,000			Finance	HR,DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

		Prepare Fee Fixing Resolution						30000	5000		Finance/Budget	DA
		Prepare and review of monthly trial balance and pre audit payment vouchers						20,000	8,000		Finance/Audit	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

		Management and administration	Planning and Budgeting	Facilitate the organization of quarterly Budget Committee meetings					48,000	8,000		Budget	DA
	Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	Infrastructure delivery and management	Works	Create a client service desk to respond to client needs					10000	2000		Administration	DA
		Infrastructure delivery and management	Works	Construction of 4No. 4bed room Flats for Heads of Departments					950000			Works	Central Administration

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

		Infrast ructure deliver y and manag ement	Works	Constructi on of residential accommo dation for DCE and DCD												Works	Central Administratio n	
		Manag ement and admini stratio n	General Admini stration	Construct 1No Ultra-modern Assembly block												1,000,000	Works	Central Administratio n
		Manag ement and admini stratio n	General Admini stration	Organize capacity building workshop s for staff													HR	DPCU
								500,000										
								100,000	10,000									

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

		Management and administration	General Administration	Procure Computers, accessories, furniture, fans and 2No. motor bikes for the assembly					200,000	15,000		Procurement	MIS
	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and administration	Planning and Budgeting	Prepare 2018 - 2021 MTDP					50,000	5,000		Planning	DPCU

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue	Management and administration							80,000	12,000		Planning & Budget	
	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and administration	General Administration	Organize Community durbars					120000	20000		Information Unit	Administration

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans	Management and administration	Planning and Budgeting	Embark on monitoring and inspections of physical projects and goods					120,000	10000	Planning	DPCU	
	Enhance public safety	Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Education on Drug Abuse					50,000	10000	Health	DA	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Strengthen the Judiciary, Parliament, security services and other anti-corruption institutions to effectively perform their functions	Infrastructure Delivery and management	Works	Construct 1 No. District court						250,000		Works	Judicial Service	Judicial service
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FINANCING THE PLAN

PROGRAMME	INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)			
	GoG	IGF	DONOR	SUB TOTAL
Economic Development	1,925,000	140,000	10,735,000	12,800,000
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	8,138,988	293,000	-	8,431,988
Social Services Delivery	2,794,000	200,000	-	2,994,000
Environmental Health and Sanitation Management	1,853,000	117,000	1,200,000	3,170,000
Management and Administration	9,197,000	166,000	1,000,000	10,363,000
SUB TOTAL	23,907,988	916,000	12,935,000	GRAND TOTAL
				37,758,988

PROGRAMME	INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)			
	GoG	IGF	DONOR	SUB TOTAL
Physical	9,688,988	293,000	12,855,000	22,836,988
Non Physical	14,219,000	623,000	80,000	14,922,000
SUB TOTAL	23,907,988	916,000	12,935,000	GRAND TOTAL
				37,758,988

Source: DPCU, 2018

CHAPTER FIVE

ACTION PLANS

Table 5.1 2018 Annual Action plan

District Goal; Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
Central Administration													
S/ N	Activities (Operation)	Location	Baseline	Outputs Indicators	Quarterly time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
1	Preparation of District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 (DMTDP)	Boamang		DMTDP prepared					25,000.00			Planning	DPCU
2	Budget preparation	Boamang		Budget prepared					18,000.00			Budget	DPCU
3	Purchase of Value Books, stationery and office consumables	Boamang		Value books stationery and office consumables purchased						15,000.00		Finance	DPCU
4	Carry out monitoring of policies, projects and programmes	District-wide		Projects/programmes monitored					20,000.00			Planning	DPCU
5	Develop human resource skills	Boamang		Human resource skills developed					20,000.00			HR	Central Administration
6	Observe Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	District wide		Protocol functions observed					40,000.00			Central Administration	Administration
7	Promote Security functions	District wide		Security functions observed					30,000.00			Police Command	DPCU
8	Maintain Quasi Gov't property building, streetlights, police stations,	District wide		Properties maintained					29,000.00			Central Administration	DPCU

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	markets)											
9	Support to Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures	District wide		Self-help projects supported				70,000.00			Central Administration	DPCU
10	Support to Sub-District Structures (furnishing of Area Council Offices)	Tetrem, Ahenkro, Boamang		Sub district structures supported				30,000.00			Central Administration	DPCU
11	Maintenance and repairs of official vehicles	Boamang		Maintenance of Official vehicles and repairs done				30000	5000		Administration	Works
AGRIC												
12	Ensure Administrative Running of Agric Department	Boamang		Administrative operations at the Dept. ensured						15,700	DADU	DA
13	Planning, Budgeting and Reporting Writing of Agric programs	Boamang		Activities on planning, budgeting and reporting implemented						13,000	DADU	DA
14	Monitoring of Planting for Food and Job (PFJ) activities and other Agric implanted programs within the district	District wide		Monitoring of PFJ activities effected				10,000		4,000	DADU	DA
15	Organize training sessions for DDO and AEAs based on training needs assessment.(e.g. climate smart)	Boamang, Tetrem, Kyekyewere		Training sessions organized				2,000		3,200	DADU	DA
16	Professional training on Agriculture Extension Management under	District wide		Professional training and development of extension training				1000		1,600	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	decentralized system and development of extension training materials			ensured							
17	Train AEAs and 50 farmers (Particularly youth and women) in non-traditional agriculture	Abroma, Kwamang		AEAs and 50 farmers trained					600	DADU	DA
18	AEAs/NABCO make home and farm visits to farmers 4 times a week	District wide		AEAs /NABCO embark on farm visits 4 times per week			8000		20000	DADU	DA
19	Establish 4 demonstrations per AEA annually	District wide		4 demonstrations carried out per AEA					13,600	DADU	DA
20	Train interested women groups on how to use plantain, cassava and cocoyam to prepare flour for pastries	Nkwantakese, Soko, Tetreng, Adukro		Identified women groups trained			500		800	DADU	DA
21	Intensify awareness on deadly zoonotic diseases like Rabies, Ebola, Anthrax and African Swine Fever	District wide		Awareness on deadly economic diseases intensified					1200	DADU	DA
22	Provide support to immunization of Domestic animal (Livestock against: C.B.P.P. – 500 cattle P.P.R. – 2,000 and Dogs against; Rabies)	District wide		Support to immunization of Domestic animals carried out					900	DADU	DA
23	Organize rice FBO meeting to help in standardization of rice produced locally	Nkwantakese, Esaase, Penteng, Pampatia, Kyekyewer		FBO meetings organized					500	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

		e, Tetrem										
24	AEAs facilitate formation of at least 5 FBOs and creation of database	District wide		At least 5FBOs formed						1000	DADU	DA
25	Create awareness on PFJ, one-District-One-Factory (1D1F) activities in the district	District wide		Awareness creation on 1D1F, PFJ and other flagship programs carried out						800	DADU	DA
26	Promote the production of oil palm, mango and Cocoa within the district	District wide		Promotion of oil palm , mango and cocoa done						2,000	DADU	DA
27	Training on nursery management, GAPs etc. under PERD	District wide		Training on nursery management carried out			10,000			500	DADU	DA
28	Establish nurseries to produce 45000 cocoa seedlings, 30000 oil palm seedlings and 35000 mango seedlings for 2000 farmers under Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	Boamang		Nurseries established			10,000			120000	DADU	DA
29	Farmer registration under PERD	District wide		Interested farmers registered under the PERD Program						500	DADU	DA
30	Support 100 needy farmers with 200 NPK and 100 Urea to assist their activities under PFJ	District wide		100 Needy farmers supported with fertilizers			8000			20,000	DADU	DA
31	Support and Promote	Nkwantake		Low land rice						10,000	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	sustainable production of low land rice in the District under MOFA/JICA Project	se, Esaase, Penteng, Pampatia, Kyekyewere, Tetrem		cultivation supported							
32	Establish demonstration plots for 18 farmer groups in 8 operational areas on grains, root and tuber and vegetables	District wide		Demonstration plots for 18 farmer groups in 8 operational areas established					2500	DADU	DA
33	Train women and youth in alternative livelihood empowerment (Bee keeping, aquaculture, soap making vegetable	Ahenkro, Amoako, Nsuotem Boamang		Women and Youth trained on livelihood empowerment skills					1,000	DADU	DA
34	Organize field day on fish farming for AEAs and 24 farmers	District wide		Field day on fish farming organized			1,000		1741	DADU	DA
35	Organize one District RELC planning session	Boamang		One District RELC session organized					2500	DADU	DA
36	Promote cultivation of ginger as income generating activity through field demonstration and financial analysis	District wide		Increased production of ginger within the district enhanced					700	DADU	DA
37	Organize study tours for staff/selected farmers	District wide		Study tours organized					2,500	DADU	DA
38	Organize one (1) Value chain development meetings for rice, cassava and vegetables for stakeholders.	District wide		1 value chain development meeting organized			20,000		500	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

39	Farmers' Day Celebration	Amoako		Farmers day celebrated					30,000.00			DDA	DPCU
40	Incorporate HIV/AIDS & Child labor, bushfire messages in extension delivery	District wide		HIV/AIDS, Child labor and bush fire messages propagated in extension delivery						1,200		DADU	DA
DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment													
WORKS													
41	Construction of 1No.borehole with hand pump	Sofialine		Borehole constructed					20,000			Works	DPCU
42	Reshape 25km feeder roads district wide	Ahenkro-Kyekyewere, Soko-Abroma Afigyaman school roads, Osei Tutu School roads		Feeder roads reshaped					81,867.89			Works	DPCU
43	Completion 1No. Community Centre & landscaping	Akom		Community centre constructed					40,000			Works	DPCU
44	Renovation of office building for decentralized departments	Boamang		Office building renovated					40,000.00			Works	DPCU
DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for all													
Education													
45	Manage the District education fund (financial assistance & bursaries)	Akom		Education fund assisted					75,526.58			DES	DPCU
46	Supply of mono desks to schools	Afigyaman SHS,							80,000			DES	Works

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

		Kwaman									
47	Purchase of Tricycles to convey teachers	Oyera, Duaponko									
48	Completion 1No.3 Unit Classroom JHS Block	Akom		Classroom block constructed				160,000			DES Works
49	Construction of 1No. 3 –Unit classroom block with office, store and staff common room	Kyekyewere		Classroom block constructed				75,000.00			DES Works
50	Completion of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom block at Afigyamang Senior High	Kyekyewere		Classroom constructed				148000(M P DACF)			DES DPCU
51	Completion of 1No. 3 unit classroom block at D/A Primary School	Kyekyewere		Classroom block completed				86,314.00 (MP)			DES DPCU
52	Completion of 1No. 3 –Unit classroom block at St. Michael Senior High School	Ahenkro		Classroom block completed				80,503.90 (MP DACF)			DES DPCU
53	Construction of 1No. 6unit classroom at St. Michael Senior High	Ahenkro		Classroom block constructed				148,000 (MP)			DES DPCU
54	Renovation of classroom blocks	District wide		Classroom block renovated				55,000.00			DES DPCU
55	Education sports and cultural development	District wide		Sports & cultural activities assisted				30,000.00			DES DPCU
56	Counterpart funding of SIF projects	Tetrem, Nkwantakese, Ahenkro, Abidjankrom		Counterpart funding paid				302,713.98			DES DPCU
District Goal: Create Opportunities for all											
Health											
57	District Response Initiative (DRI) &	District wide		HIV/AIDS assisted				16,915			DDHS DPCU

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	HIV/AIDS											
58	Rehabilitation of Maternity block & Physician Assistant's bungalow	Boamang						27,000			DDHS	Works
59	Undertake malaria preventive activities	District wide		Malaria prevented				9,481.64			DDHS	DPCU
60	Improve Health Service Delivery	District wide		health service delivery Improved				20,000.00			DDHS	DPCU
61	Evacuate Refuse	Denase,		Refuse evacuated				50,000.00			DEHU	Works
62	Fumigation of schools	District wide		Fumigation done				56,650.00			DEHU	DPCU
63	Completion of 1No 10-seater water closet toilet	Boamang - Maase		Water closet toilet constructed				90,000.00			DEHU	DPCU
BAC												
64	Organize business counseling and monitoring	District wide		Businesses received training in business management				10,000.00			BAC	DPCU
65	Support small and medium scale business to access business loans	District wide		SMEs supported				25,000.00			BAC	DPCU
66	Organize basic intermediate and advance training in both technical & managerial skills	District wide		Training organized for SMEs				10,000.00			BAC	DPCU
67	Preparation of monthly financial returns and quarterly /annual reports	District wide		Reports prepared				5,000.00			BAC	DPCU
DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment												
NADMO												
68	Support disaster victims	District wide		Number of victims supported				40,000.00			NADMO	DPCU

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

69	Undertake education campaigns on disaster prevention & climate change issues	District wide		Number of campaigns organized					10,000.00		NADMO	DPCU
70	Train staff and disaster volunteer groups (DVGs)	District wide		Staff & volunteers trained					10,000.00		NADMO	DPCU
SOCIAL WELFARE												
District Goal: Create Opportunities for All												
71	Sensitization on Health-Related Topics & Screening Exercises	District wide		Sensitization exercise done					12,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
72	Monitoring of programmes	District wide		Programmes monitored					1,500.00		SW&CD	DPCU
73	Registration of PWDs	District wide		PWDs registered					2,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
74	Public Education and Sensitization	District wide		Public education Sensitization done					600.00		SW&CD	DPCU
75	Supervising LEAP payments	District wide		LEAP payments supervised					6,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
76	Supervising activities of NGOs and CBOs	District wide		NGOs & CBOs supervised					720.00		SW&CD	DPCU
PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT												
77	Convening spatial committee meetings	Ahenkro		Spatial planning committee meetings organized					6,000.00		PPD	DPCU
78	Processing of approved development applications	Boamang		No. of development applications processed					3,000.00		PPD	DPCU
79	Organize planning education & Sensitization	District wide		Education & sensitization organized					800.00		PPD	DPCU
80	Digitizing of local	Ahenkro,		Local plans					4,000.00		PPD	DPCU

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	plans for street addressing	Denase, Boamang		digitized								
81	Resolving land disputes & complaints	District wide		Land disputes resolved					2,000.00		PPD	DPCU
82	Conduction of site inspections	District wide		Site inspections conducted					3,000.00		PPD	DPCU

Source: DPCU, 2018

Table 5.2 2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

District Goal; Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
Central Administration													
S/ N	Activities (Operation)	Location	Baseline	Outputs Indicators	Quarterly time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
1	Organize mid-year review meetings and preparation of Annual Composite Action Plans of Departments	Boamang		Review meetings organized and composite action plans prepared					12,000.00			Planning	DA
2	Organize Entity Tender Committee, Evaluation committee meetings	Boamang		Entity Tender Committee, Evaluation committee meetings organized					18,000	2,000		Procurement	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

3	Organization of quarterly DPCU Meetings and Report writing	Boamang		Quarterly DPCU Meetings organized				16,000			Planning	DPCU
4	Create a district website and provision of internet access	Boamang		Website and Internet access provided				20,000			MIS	DPCU
5	Provide biometric clock-in machine	Boamang		Biometric clock-in provided				10,000			MIS	DPCU
6	Create a database system for registry	Boamang		Database system for registry				8,000			MIS	DPCU
7	Budget preparation	Boamang		Budget prepared				15,000.00			Budget	DA
8	Purchase of Value Books, stationery and office consumables	Boamang		Value books stationery and office consumables purchased				20,000.00			Finance	Procurement
9	Carry out monitoring of policies, projects	District-wide		Projects/programmes monitored				40,000.00			Planning	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	and programmes											
10	Organize capacity building programs for staff	Boamang		Human resource skills developed					50,000.00			HR DA
11	Observe Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	District wide		Protocol functions observed					60,000.00			Adminis tration DA
12	Promote Security functions	District wide		Security issues catered for					40,000.00			Central Adminis tration Police Comm
13	Maintain Quasi Gov't property building, streetlights, police stations, markets)	District wide		Properties maintained					39,000.00			Works DA
14	Support to Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures	District wide		Self-helped projects supported					120,000.00			Planning Works
15	Support to Sub-District Structures (furnishing of Area Council Offices)	District wide		Sub district structures supported					120,000.00			Central Adminis tration DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

16	Maintenance and repairs of official vehicles	Boamang		Maintenance of Official vehicles and repairs done					50,000	20,000		Administration	Works
DISTRICT GOAL													
AGRIC													
17	Ensure Administrative Running of Agric Department	Boamang		Administrative operations at the Dept ensured							16,700	DADU	DA
18	Planning, Budgeting and Reporting Writing of Agric programs	Boamang		Activities on planning, budgeting and reporting implemented							14,000	DADU	DA
19	Monitoring of Planting for Food and Job (PFJ) activities within the district	District wide		Monitoring of PFJ activities effected					12,000		5,000	DADU	DA
20	Organize training sessions for DDO and AEAs based on training needs assessment.(e.g.	Nkwanta kese, Kwaman g Nsuonte		Training sessions organized					3,000		3,200	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	climate smart)	m										
21	Professional training on Agriculture Extension Management under decentralized system and development of extension training materials	District wide		Professional training and development of extension training ensured				2,000		1,600	DADU	DA
22	Train AEAs and 50 farmers (Particularly youth and women) in non-traditional agriculture	Tetrem, Denase, Duaponko		AEAs and 50 farmers trained				4,000		600	DADU	DA
23	AEAs/NABCO make home and farm visits to farmers 4 times a week	District wide		AEAs /NABCO embark on farm visits 4 times per week				9,000		20000	DADU	DA
24	Establish 4 demonstrations per AEA annually	District wide		4 demonstrations carried out per AEA				2,000		13,600	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

25	Train interested women groups on how to use plantain, cassava and cocoyam to prepare flour for pastries	Nkwanta kese, Soko, Tetrem, Adukro		Identified women groups trained				900		800	DADU	DA
26	Intensify awareness on deadly zoonotic diseases like Rabies, Ebola, Anthrax and African Swine Fever	District wide		Awareness on deadly economic diseases intensified				4,000		1200	DADU	DA
27	Provide support to immunization of Domestic animal (Livestock against: C.B.P.P. – 500 cattle P.P.R. – 2,000 and Dogs against; Rabies)	District wide		Support to immunization of Domestic animals carried out				2,000		900	DADU	DA
28	Organize rice FBO meeting to help in standardization of rice produced	Nkwanta kese, Esaase, Penteng, Pampatia		FBO meetings organized				5,000		500	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	locally	, Kyekyew ere, Tetrem										
29	AEAs facilitate formation of at least 5 FBOs and creation of database	District wide		At least 5FBOs formed				2,000		1000	DADU	DA
30	Create awareness on PFJ, one-District-One-Factory (1D1F) activities in the district	District wide		Awareness creation on 1D1F, PFJ and other flagship programs carried out				4,000		800	DADU	DA
31	Promote the production of oil palm, mango and Cocoa within the district	District wide		Promotion of oil palm , mango and cocoa done				20,000		2,000	DADU	DA
32	Training on nursery management, GAPs etc under PERD	District wide		Training on nursery management carried out				15,000		500	DADU	DA
33	Establish nurseries to produce 45000	Boamang		Nurseries established				15,000		120000	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	cocoa seedlings, 30000 oil palm seedlings and 35000 mango seedlings for 2000 farmers under Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)											
34	Farmer registration under PERD	District wide		Interested farmers registered under the PERD Program				2,000		500	DADU	DA
35	Support 100 needy farmers with 200 NPK and 100 Urea to assist their activities under PFJ	District wide		100 Needy farmers supported with fertilizers				12,000		20,000	DADU	DA
36	Support and Promote sustainable production of low land rice in the District under MOFA/JICA	Nkwanta kese, Esaase, Penteng, Pampatia , Kyekyew		Low land rice cultivation supported				15000		10,000	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	Project	ere, Tetrem Kwaman g Abroma									
37	Establish demonstration plots for 18 farmer groups in 8 operational areas on grains, root and tuber and vegetables	District wide		Demonstration plots for 18 farmer groups in 8 operational areas established			3,000		2500	DADU	DA
38	Train women and youth in alternative livelihood empowerment (Bee keeping, aquaculture, soap making vegetable	Ahenkro, Amoako, Nsuontem Boamang Nkwantakese Patase Banko		Women and Youth trained on livelihood empowerment skills			4,500		1,000	DADU	DA
39	Organize field day on fish farming for AEAs	District wide		Field day on fish farming organized			2,000		1741	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	and 24 farmers											
40	Organize one District RELC planning session	Boamang		One District RELC session organized				1,000		2500	DADU	DA
41	Promote cultivation of ginger as income generating activity through field demonstration and financial analysis	District wide		Increased production of ginger within the district enhanced				3,000		700	DADU	DA
42	Organize study tours for staff/selected farmers	District wide		Study tours organized					1,500	2,500	DADU	DA
43	Organize one (1) Value chain development meetings for rice, cassava and vegetables for stakeholders.	District wide		1 value chain development meeting organized				2,800		500	DADU	DA
44	Construction of Agro-processing factory as part of 1D1F (1No. Cassava							20,000		10,655,000	DA	PPP

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	Processing, 1 No. maize processing, 1No. oil palm processing factories)											
45	Farmers' Day Celebration	Districtwide		Farmers day celebrated				40,000.00	5,000		DDA	DA
46	Incorporate HIV/AIDS & Child labor, bushfire messages in extension delivery	District wide		HIV/AIDS, Child labor and bush fire messages propagated in extension delivery				1,800		1,200	DADU	DA
DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment												
WORKS												
47	Construction of 2 No.Mechanized borehole	Danase Pampatia ,		Borehole constructed				60,000			Works	DA
48	Reshape 25km feeder roads district wide	Soko-Abidjankrom roads, Danase new site roads,		Feeder roads reshaped				81,867.89			Works	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

		selected communities										
49	Construction of Bridge	Danase Esaase						100,000.00			Works	DA
50	Facilitate the extension of electricity to New sites	District wide		Electricity extended to developing new site areas				70,000			Works	DPCU
51	Maintenance and provision of Streetlights in the district	District wide (e.g. Akom-Nkwanta kese main road)		Streetlights provided and maintained				100,000			Works	DPCU
52	Construction of DCE & DCD's Bungalow	Boamang		Bungalows constructed				358,000			Works	DA
53	Construction of 2 No Semi-detached flat for staff	Boamang		Staff accommodation constructed				250000			Works	DA
54	Completion 1No. Community Centre & landscaping	Akom		Community Centre constructed				40,000			Works	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

55	Renovation of office building for decentralized departments	Boamang		Office building renovated				50,000.00			Works	DA
56	Construction of 4 No. Market	Tetrem, Kyekyewere,						200,000			Works	DA
DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for all												
Education												
57	Manage the District education fund (financial assistance & bursaries)	District wide		Education fund assisted				90,526.58			DES	DA
58	Supply of mono desks to schools	District wide						80,000			DES	Works
59	Purchase of Tricycles to	Oyera, Duaponko,									DES	

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	convey teachers	Abidjankrom, Amponsa hkrom									Procurement	
60	Completion 1No.3 Unit Classroom JHS Block	Akom		Classroom block constructed				60,000			DES	Works
61	Construction of 1No. 3 –Unit classroom block with office, store and staff common room	Kyekyewere		Classroom block constructed				75,000.00			DES	Works
62	Completion of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom block at Afigyamang Senior High	Kyekyewere		Classroom constructed				148000(MP DACF)			DES	Works
63	Completion of 1No. 3 unit classroom block at R/C Primary School	Kyekyewere		Classroom block completed				86,314.00 (MP)			DES	Works
64	Roofing of Kyekyewere DA	Kyekyewere		Roofing done				70,000			DES	Works

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	Primary School											
65	Completion of 1No. 3 –Unit classroom block at St. Michael Senior High School	Ahenkro		Classroom block completed				80,503.90 (MP DACF)			DES	Works
66	Construction of 1No. 6unit classroom at St. Michael Senior High	Ahenkro		Classroom block constructed				148,000 (MP)			DES	Works
67	Renovation of class room blocks	District wide		Classroom block renovated				80,000.00			DES	Works
68	Education sports and cultural development	District wide		Sports & cultural activities assisted				30,000.00			DES	
69	Counterpart funding of SIF projects	Tetrem, Nkwantakese, Ahenkro, Abidjanrom		Counterpart funding paid				282,713.98			DES	DA
District Goal: Create Opportunities for all												

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Health												
70	District Response Initiative (DRI) & HIV/AIDS	District wide		HIV/AIDS assisted					18,915			DDHS DA
71	Undertake malaria preventive activities	District wide		Malaria prevented					12,481.64			DDHS DA
72	Improve Health Service Delivery	District wide		health service delivery Improved					20,000.00			DDHS DA
73	Evacuate Refuse	District wide		Refuse evacuated					80,000.00			DEHU DA
74	Acquisition of final disposal site	Kyekyewere		Land acquired for sanitation purposes					60,000			DEHU Works
75	Fumigation of schools	District wide		Fumigation done					66,650.00			DEHU DA
76	Completion of 1No 10-seater water closet toilet	Boamang-Maase		Water closet toilet constructed					50,000.00			DEHU DA
BAC												
77	Organize business counselling and monitoring	District wide		Businesses received training in business					10,000.00			BAC DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

				management								
78	Support small and medium scale business to access business loans	District wide		SMEs supported					25,000.00			BAC DA
79	Organize basic intermediate and advance training in both technical & managerial skills	District wide		Training organized for SMEs					10,000.00			BAC DA
80	Preparation of monthly financial returns and quarterly /annual reports	District wide		Reports prepared					5,000.00			BAC DA
DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment												
NADMO												
81	Support disaster victims	District wide		Number of victims supported					40,000.00			NADM O DA
82	Undertake education campaigns on	District wide		Number of campaigns					10,000	5,000.00		NADM O DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	disaster prevention & climate change issues			organized								
83	Train staff and disaster volunteer groups (DVGs)	District wide		Staff & volunteers trained				10,000.00			NADMO	DA
SOCIAL WELFARE												
District Goal: Create Opportunities for All												
84	Sensitization on Health-Related Topics & Screening Exercises	District wide		Sensitization exercise done				12,000.00			SW&CD	DA
85	Registration of PWDs	District wide		PWDs registered				2,000.00			SW&CD	DA
86	Public Education and Sensitization	District wide		Public education Sensitization done				600.00			SW&CD	DA
87	Supervising LEAP payments	District wide		LEAP payments supervised				6,000.00			SW&CD	DA
88	Supervising activities of NGOs and CBOs	District wide		NGOs & CBOs supervised				720.00			SW&CD	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT												
89	Convening spatial committee meetings	Ahenkro		Spatial planning committee meetings organized					6,000.00		PPD	DA
90	Processing of approved development applications	Boamang		No. of development applications processed					3,000.00		PPD	Works
91	Organize planning education & Sensitization	District wide		Education & sensitization organized					800.00		PPD	DA
92	Digitizing of local plans for street addressing	Ahenkro, Denase, Boamang		Local plans digitized					4,000.00		PPD	DA
93	Resolving land disputes & complaints	District wide		Land disputes resolved					2,000.00		PPD	Works
94	Conduction of site inspections	District wide		Site inspections conducted					3,000.00		PPD	Works

Table 5.3 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

District Goal;													
Central Administration:													
S/N	Activities (Operation)	Location	Baseline	Outputs Indicators	Quarterly time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
1	Organize mid-year review meetings , submission of quarterly and annual progress reports and preparation of Annual Composite Action Plans of Departments	Boamang		Mid-year review meetings , quarterly/annual progress reports and annual composite action plans					20,000.00			Planning	DPCU
2	Organize Quarterly Entity Tender Committee, Evaluation Committee meetings	Boamang		Quarterly Entity Tender Committee, Evaluation Committee meetings held.					15,000			Procurement	DA
3	Budget preparation	Boamang		Budget					16,000.00	2,000		Budget	DPCU

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

				prepared								
4	Purchase of Value Books, stationery and office consumables	Boamang		Value books purchased				20,000.00			Finance	Procurement
5	Organization of quarterly DPCU Meetings and Report writing	Boamang		Quarterly DPCU Meetings organized				16,000				
6	Carry out monitoring of policies, projects and programmes	District-wide		Projects/programmes monitored				50,000.00			Planning	DPCU
7	Organize capacity building programs for staff	Boamang		Human resource skills developed				60,000.00			HR	DPCU
8	Pay residential accommodation for staff	Boamang		Rent paid				40,000.00	5,000.00		Central Administration	DPCU
9	Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	District wide		Protocol functions observed				70,000.00			Administration	DPCU
10	Promote Security functions	District wide		Security issues catered for				40,000.00			Police Command	DPCU
11	Construct 1No.	Kyekyewere		1No. Police office				120,000			Police	Works

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	Police Office			constructed							Command	
12	Maintain Quasi Gov't properties (court building, streetlights, police stations, markets)	District wide		Properties maintained				49,000.00			Works	DPCU
13	Support to Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures	District wide		Self-help projects supported				120,000.00			Planning	Works
14	Support to Sub-District Structures (furnishing of Area Council Offices)	District wide		Sub district structures supported				70,000.00			Central Administration	DPCU
DISTRICT GOAL												
AGRIC												
15	Ensure Administrative Running of Agric Department	Boamang		Administrative operations at the Dept ensured						16,700	DADU	DA
16	Planning, Budgeting and Reporting Writing of Agric programs	Boamang		Activities on planning, budgeting and reporting						14,000	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

				implemented								
17	Monitoring of Planting for Food and Job (PFJ) activities within the district	District wide		Monitoring of PFJ activities effected				12,000		5,000	DADU	DA
18	Organize training sessions for DDO and AEAs based on training needs assessment.(e.g. climate smart)	Nkwantakes e, Kwamang Nsuontem		Training sessions organized				3,000		3,200	DADU	DA
19	Professional training on Agriculture Extension Management under decentralized system and development of extension training materials	District wide		Professional training and development of extension training ensured				2,000		1,600	DADU	DA
20	Train AEAs and 50 farmers (Particularly youth and women) in non-traditional agriculture	Tetrem, Denase, Duaponko		AEAs and 50 farmers trained				4,000		600	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

21	AEAs/NABCO make home and farm visits to farmers 4 times a week	District wide		AEAs /NABCO embark on farm visits 4 times per week				9,000		20000	DADU	DA
22	Establish 4 demonstrations per AEA annually	District wide		4 demonstrations carried out per AEA				2,000		13,600	DADU	DA
23	Train interested women groups on how to use plantain, cassava and cocoyam to prepare flour for pastries	Nkwantakese, Soko, Tetrem, Adukro		Identified women groups trained				900		800	DADU	DA
24	Intensify awareness on deadly zoonotic diseases like Rabies, Ebola, Anthrax and African Swine Fever	District wide		Awareness on deadly economic diseases intensified				4,000		1200	DADU	DA
25	Provide support to immunization of Domestic animal (Livestock against: C.B.P.P. – 500	District wide		Support to immunization of Domestic animals carried				2,000		900	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	cattle P.P.R. – 2,000 and Dogs against; Rabies)			out								
26	Organize rice FBO meeting to help in standardization of rice produced locally	Nkwantakes e, Esaase, Penteng, Pampatia, Kyekyewere, Tetrem		FBO meetings organized				5,000		500	DADU	DA
27	AEAs facilitate formation of at least 5 FBOs and creation of database	District wide		At least 5FBOs formed				2,000		1000	DADU	DA
28	Create awareness on PFJ, one- District-One- Factory (1D1F) activities in the district	District wide		Awareness creation on 1D1F, PFJ and other flagship programs carried out				4,000		800	DADU	DA
29	Promote the production of oil palm, mango and Cocoa within the district	District wide		Promotion of oil palm , mango and cocoa done				20,000		2,000	DADU	DA
30	Training on nursery management,	District wide		Training on nursery management				15,000		500	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	GAPs etc under PERD			carried out								
31	Establish nurseries to produce 45000 cocoa seedlings, 30000 oil palm seedlings and 35000 mango seedlings for 2000 farmers under Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	Boamang		Nurseries established				15,000		120000	DADU	DA
32	Farmer registration under PERD	District wide		Interested farmers registered under the PERD Program				2,000		500	DADU	DA
33	Support 100 needy farmers with 200 NPK and 100 Urea to assist their activities under PFJ	District wide		100 Needy farmers supported with fertilizers				12,000		20,000	DADU	DA
34	Support and Promote sustainable production of low	Nkwantakes e, Esaase, Penteng, Pampatia,		Low land rice cultivation supported				15000		10,000	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	land rice in the District under MOFA/JICA Project	Kyekyewere, Tetrem Kwamang Abroma									
35	Establish demonstration plots for 18 farmer groups in 8 operational areas on grains, root and tuber and vegetables	District wide		Demonstration plots for 18 farmer groups in 8 operational areas established			3,000		2500	DADU	DA
36	Train women and youth in alternative livelihood empowerment (Bee keeping, aquaculture, soap making vegetable	Ahenkro, Amoako, Nsuontem Boamang Nkwantakes e Patase Banko		Women and Youth trained on livelihood empowerment skills			4,500		1,000	DADU	DA
37	Organize field day on fish farming for AEAs and 24 farmers	District wide		Field day on fish farming organized			2,000		1741	DADU	DA
38	Organize one	Boamang		One District			1,000		2500	DADU	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	District RELC planning session			RELC session organized								
39	Promote cultivation of ginger as income generating activity through field demonstration and financial analysis	District wide		Increased production of ginger within the district enhanced				3,000		700	DADU	DA
40	Organize study tours for staff/selected farmers	District wide		Study tours organized					1,500	2,500	DADU	DA
41	Organize one (1) Value chain development meetings for rice, cassava and vegetables for stakeholders.	District wide		1 value chain development meeting organized				2,800		500	DADU	DA
42	Construction of Agro-processing factory as part of 1D1F (1No. Cassava Processing, 1 No. maize processing, 1No. oil palm processing	District wide						20,000		10,655,000	DA	PPP

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	factories)											
43	Farmers' Day Celebration	District wide		Farmers day celebrated				40,000.00	5,000		DDA	DA
44	Incorporate HIV/AIDS & Child labor, bushfire messages in extension delivery	District wide		HIV/AIDS, Child labor and bush fire messages propagated in extension delivery				1,800		1,200	DADU	DA

DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

WORKS

45	Construction of 3No.Mechanized borehole			Borehole constructed				60,000			Works	DA
46	Construction of 1No.borehole with hand pump	Nsuontem		Borehole constructed				20,000			Works	DPCU
47	Reshape 25km feeder roads district wide	Soko-Abidjankrom roads, Denase new site roads		Feeder roads reshaped				81,867.89			Works	DA
48	Construction of bridge	Denase-Esaase		Bridge Constructed				100000			Works	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

49	Construction of DCE & DCD's Bungalow	Boamang		Bungalows constructed					358,000			Works	DA
50	Construction of 3 No Semi-detached flat for staff	Boamang		Staff accommodation constructed					250000			Works	DA
51	Completion 1No. Community Centre & landscaping	Akom		Community Centre constructed					40,000			Works	DA
52	Manufacture and supply of furniture for schools	District wide		Furniture manufactured					91,326.96			Works	DPCU
53	Construction of 4 No. Market	Ahenkro, Boamang, Tretrem, Kyekye were		4No markets constructed					556,000.00		2,400,000	Works	DA
54	Construction of 3No. Mechanized borehole	Soko, Amponsahkrom, Oyera		Borehole constructed					20,000			Works	DPCU
55	Reshape 25km feeder roads district wide	District wide		Feeder roads reshaped					81,867.89			Works	DPCU
56	Facilitate the extension of electricity to Newsites	District wide		Electricity extended to developing newsite areas					100,000			Works	DPCU

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

57	Maintenance and provision of Streetlights in the district	District wide		Streetlights provided and maintained				150,000			Works	DPCU
DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for all												
Education												
58	Manage the District education fund (financial assistance & bursaries)	Boamang		Education fund assisted				75,526.58			DES	Works
59	Construction of 1 No. 12unit classroom block as SHS	Boamang		Classroom blocks constructed				700000			DES	Works
60	Construction of 2 No. KG Block	Abroma, Nsuontem		KG Block constructed				230,000			DES	Works
61	Construction of 1 No. KG Block	Soko		KG Block constructed				115,000			DES	Works
62	Completion 2 No.3 Unit Classroom JHS Block	Nkwantakese (Establishment), Ahenkro D/A JHS,		Classroom block constructed				160,000			DES	Works
63	Revamp	Kyerekrom		Vocational				500,000		500,000	DES	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	Vocational School			school revamped							
64	Completion Teachers bungalow at Osei Tutu Senior High	Kyekyewere		Classroom constructed				258,000		DES	Works
65	Renovation of class room blocks	District wide		Classroom block renovated				55,000.00		Works	DA
66	Education sports and cultural development	District wide		Sports & cultural activities assisted				30,000.00		DES	DPCU
67	Counterpart funding of SIF projects			Counterpart funding paid				890,713.98		Works	Planning
District Goal: Create Opportunities for all											
Health											
68	District Response Initiative (DRI) & HIV/AIDS	District wide		HIV/AIDS assisted				16,915		DDHS	DPCU
69	Upgrade of Health centres to District	Boamang, Ahenkro		Health centres upgraded				400000		DDHS	Works

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	Hospital and Polyclinic Status												
70	Undertake malaria preventive activities	District wide		Malaria prevented					9,481.64			DDHS	DPCU
71	Undertake vaccination exercises	District wide		health service delivery Improved					20,000.00			DDHS	DPCU
72	Evacuate Refuse	District wide		Refuse evacuated					50,000.00			DEHU	Works
73	Management of Final Disposal site	Kyekyewere		Final disposal site managed					500000			DEHU	Works
74	Sanitation improvement package	District wide		Sanitation improved					120,750.00			DEHU	DPCU
75	Fumigation	District wide		Fumigation done					127,650.00			DEHU	works
76	Completion of 1No 10-seater water closet toilet	Nkwantakes e		Water closet toilet constructed					90,000.00			DEHU	DPCU
77	Construction of an additional toilet facility	Nsuontem		Toilet facility constructed					40,000			DEHU	DPCU
78	Procure Goods and services	District Wide		Goods & services acquired						19,856.83		DDA	DPCU

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

79	Procure Assets	District Wide		Assets acquired				70,000.00			DDA	DPCU
BAC												
80	Organize business counseling and monitoring	District wide		Businesses received training in business management				10,000.00			BAC	DPCU
81	Support small and medium scale business to access business loans	District wide		SMEs supported				25,000.00			BAC	DPCU
82	Organize basic intermediate and advance training in both technical & managerial skills	District wide		Training organized for SMEs				10,000.00			BAC	DPCU
83	Preparation of monthly financial returns and quarterly /annual reports	District wide		Reports prepared				5,000.00			BAC	DPCU
DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment												
NADMO												
84	Support disaster victims	District wide		Number of victims				40,000.00			NADMO	DPCU

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

				supported							
85	Undertake education campaigns on disaster prevention & climate change issues	District wide		Number of campaigns organized					10,000.00		NADMO DPCU
86	Train staff and disaster volunteer groups (DVGs)	District wide		Staff & volunteers trained					10,000.00		NADMO DPCU
SOCIAL WELFARE											
District Goal: Create Opportunities for All											
87	Sensitization on Health-Related Topics & Screening Exercises	District wide		Sensitization exercise done				12,000.00			SW&CD DPCU
88	Monitoring of programmes	District wide		Programmes monitored					1,500.00		SW&CD DPCU
89	Identification & Monitoring of Day Care Centers	District wide		Day care centres monitored				10,000.00			SW&CD DPCU
90	Registration of PWDs	District wide		PWDs registered					2,000.00		SW&CD DPCU
91	Visits to Police	District wide		Police stations					1,200.00		SW&CD DPCU

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	Stations			visited					0			
92	Preparation of Social Enquiry Report	District wide		Enquiry report prepared					1,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
93	Public Education and Sensitization	District wide		Public education Sensitization done					600.00		SW&CD	DPCU
94	Supervising LEAP payments	District wide		LEAP payments supervised					6,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
95	Supervising activities of NGOs and CBOs	District wide		NGOs & CBOs supervised					720.00		SW&CD	DPCU
96	Convening spatial committee meetings	Ahenkro		Spatial planning committee meetings organized					6,000.00		PPD	DPCU
97	Processing of approved development applications	Boamang		No. of development applications processed					3,000.00		PPD	DPCU
98	Organize planning education & Sensitization	District wide		Education & sensitization organized					800.00		PPD	DPCU

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

99	Digitizing of local plans for street addressing	Ahenkro, Denase, Boamang		Local plans digitized					4,000.0 0		PPD	DPCU
100	Resolving land disputes & complaints	District wide		Land disputes resolved					2,000.0 0		PPD	DPCU
101	Conduction of site inspections	District wide		Site inspections conducted					3,000.0 0		PPD	DPCU

Source: DPCU, 2018

Table 5.4 2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

District Goal; Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
Central Administration													
S/ N	Activities (Operation)	Location	Ba seli ne	Outputs Indicators	Quarterly time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborati ng
1	Development of Tourist site	Nsuontem, Kyekyewere		Tourist site developed					120,000		700,000	Works	Culture
2	Organization of quarterly DPCU Meetings and Report writing	Boamang		Quarterly DPCU Meetings organized					16,000.0 0	2,000		Planning	DPCU
3	Organize Entity Tender Committee, Evaluation committee meetings	Boamang		Entity Tender Committee, Evaluation committee meetings organized					18,000	4,000		Procure ment	DA
4	Organize mid- year review meetings , submission of quarterly and annual progress	Boamang		Review meetings organized and composite action plans					25,000			Planning	DA

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

	reports and preparation of Annual Composite Action Plans of Departments			prepared							
5	Budget preparation	Boamang		Budget prepared				20,000.00			Budget DPCU
6	Purchase of Value Books	Boamang		Value books purchased					15,000.00		Finance DPCU
7	Carry out monitoring of policies, projects and programmes	District-wide		Projects/programmes monitored				30,000.00			Planning DPCU
8	Pay residential accommodation for staff	Boamang		Rent paid				50,000.00	5,000.00		Central Administration DPCU
9	Develop human resource skills	Boamang		Human resource skills developed				70,000.00			Central Administration DPCU
10	Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	District wide		Protocol functions observed				80,000.00			Central Administration DPCU
11	Promote Security	District wide		Security issues				45,000.00			Central Police

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	functions			catered for				0			Adminis tration	Command
12	Maintain Quasi Gov't properties (court building, streetlights, police stations, markets)	District wide		Properties maintained				30,000.0 0			Central Adminis tration	DPCU
13	Support to Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures	District wide		Self-helped projects supported				70,000.0 0			Central Adminis tration	DPCU
14	Support to Sub-District Structures	District wide		Sub district structures supported				50,000.0 0			Central Adminis tration	DPCU
15	Ensure Administrative Running of Agric Department	Boamang		Administrative operations at the Dept ensured						16,700	DADU	DA
16	Planning, Budgeting and Reporting Writing of Agric programs	Boamang		Activities on planning, budgeting and reporting implemented						14,000	DADU	DA
17	Monitoring of Planting for Food			Monitoring of PFJ activities				12,000		5,000	DADU	DA

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	and Job (PFJ) activities within the district	District wide		effected							
18	Organize training sessions for DDO and AEAs based on training needs assessment.(e.g. climate smart)	Nkwantakese , Kwamang Nsuontem		Training sessions organized				3,000		3,200	DADU DA
19	Professional training on Agriculture Extension Management under decentralized system and development of extension training materials	District wide		Professional training and development of extension training ensured				2,000		1,600	DADU DA
20	Train AEAs and 50 farmers (Particularly youth and women) in non-traditional agriculture	Tetrem, Denase, Duaponko		AEAs and 50 farmers trained				4,000		600	DADU DA

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21	AEAs/NABCO make home and farm visits to farmers 4 times a week	District wide		AEAs /NABCO embark on farm visits 4 times per week				9,000		20000	DADU	DA
22	Establish 4 demonstrations per AEA annually	District wide		4 demonstrations carried out per AEA				2,000		13,600	DADU	DA
23	Train interested women groups on how to use plantain, cassava and cocoyam to prepare flour for pastries	Nkwantakese , Soko, Tetrem, Adukro		Identified women groups trained				900		800	DADU	DA
24	Intensify awareness on deadly zoonotic diseases like Rabies, Ebola, Anthrax and African Swine Fever	District wide		Awareness on deadly economic diseases intensified				4,000		1200	DADU	DA
25	Provide support to immunization of Domestic animal (Livestock against: C.B.P.P.	District wide		Support to immunization of Domestic animals carried				2,000		900	DADU	DA

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	– 500 cattle P.P.R. – 2,000 and Dogs against; Rabies)			out							
26	Organize rice FBO meeting to help in standardization of rice produced locally	Nkwantakese , Esaase, Penteng, Pampatia, Kyekyewere, Tetrem		FBO meetings organized			5,000		500	DADU	DA
27	AEAs facilitate formation of at least 5 FBOs and creation of database	District wide		At least 5FBOs formed			2,000		1000	DADU	DA
28	Create awareness on PFJ, one- District-One- Factory (1D1F) activities in the district	District wide		Awareness creation on 1D1F, PFJ and other flagship programs carried out			4,000		800	DADU	DA
29	Promote the production of oil palm, mango and Cocoa within the district	District wide		Promotion of oil palm , mango and cocoa done			20,000		2,000	DADU	DA
30	Training on nursery	District wide		Training on nursery			15,000		500	DADU	DA

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	management, GAPs etc. under PERD			management carried out								
31	Establish nurseries to produce 45000 cocoa seedlings, 30000 oil palm seedlings and 35000 mango seedlings for 2000 farmers under Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	Boamang		Nurseries established				15,000		120000	DADU	DA
32	Farmer registration under PERD	District wide		Interested farmers registered under the PERD Program				2,000		500	DADU	DA
33	Support 100 needy farmers with 200 NPK and 100 Urea to assist their activities under PFJ	District wide		100 Needy farmers supported with fertilizers				12,000		20,000	DADU	DA

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34	Support and Promote sustainable production of low land rice in the District under MOFA/JICA Project	Nkwantakese , Esaase, Penteng, Pampatia, Kyekyewere, Tetrem Kwamang Abroma		Low land rice cultivation supported				15000		10,000	DADU	DA
35	Establish demonstration plots for 18 farmer groups in 8 operational areas on grains, root and tuber and vegetables	District wide		Demonstration plots for 18 farmer groups in 8 operational areas established				3,000		2500	DADU	DA
36	Train women and youth in alternative livelihood empowerment (Bee keeping, aquaculture, soap making vegetable	Ahenkro, Amoako, Nsuotem Boamang Nkwantakese Patase Banko		Women and Youth trained on livelihood empowerment skills				4,500		1,000	DADU	DA
37	Organize field day on fish farming for	District wide		Field day on fish farming				2,000		1741	DADU	DA

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	AEAs and 24 farmers			organized								
38	Organize one District RELC planning session	Boamang		One District RELC session organized				1,000		2500	DADU	DA
39	Promote cultivation of ginger as income generating activity through field demonstration and financial analysis	District wide		Increased production of ginger within the district enhanced				3,000		700	DADU	DA
40	Organize study tours for staff/selected farmers	District wide		Study tours organized					1,500	2,500	DADU	DA
41	Organize one (1) Value chain development meetings for rice, cassava and vegetables for stakeholders.	District wide		1 value chain development meeting organized				2,800		500	DADU	DA
42	Construction of Agro-processing factory as part of	District wide						20,000		10,655,000	DA	PPP

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	1D1F (1No. Cassava Processing, 1 No. maize processing, 1No. oil palm processing factories)											
43	Farmers' Day Celebration	District wide		Farmers day celebrated				40,000.00	5,000		DDA	DA
44	Incorporate HIV/AIDS & Child labor, bushfire messages in extension delivery	District wide		HIV/AIDS, Child labor and bush fire messages propagated in extension delivery				1,800		1,200	DADU	DA
DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment												
WORKS												
45	Construction of 3 No.borehole with hand pump	Amponsahkr om (Prabon), Afigyaman SHS, Oyera		Borehole constructed				60,000			Works	DPCU

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46	Reshape 25 km feeder roads district wide	Selected feeder roads (eg.Penteng-Pampatia)		Feeder roads reshaped				90,867.89			Works	DPCU
47	Manufacture of furniture for schools	District wide		Furniture manufactured				91,326.96			Works	DPCU
48	Facilitate the extension of electricity to New sites	District-wide		Electricity extended to developing new site areas				70,000			Works	DPCU
49	Maintenance and provision of Streetlights in the district	District -wide		Streetlights provided and maintained				100,000			Works	DPCU
50	Construction of 3 No Semi-detached flat for staff	Boamang		Staff accommodation constructed				450,000			Works	DA
DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for all												
Education												
51	Manage the District education fund (financial assistance &	Akom		Education fund assisted				75,526.58			DES	DPCU

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	bursaries)											
52	Construction of 2 No.6 Unit classroom block with office ,store and staff common room	Selected Communities		Classroom block constructed				320,000			DES	DPCU
53	Construction of 2 No. 3 –Unit classroom block with office, store and staff common room	Selected Communities		Classroom block constructed				170,000.00			DES	DPCU
54	Completion of Teachers’ accommodation at Osei Tutu SHS	Kyekyawere		Teachers accommodation constructed				400,000			DES	DPCU
55	Renovation of class room blocks	Selected schools		Classroom block renovated				60,000.00			DES	DPCU
56	Education sports and cultural development	District wide		Sports & cultural activities assisted				30,000.00			DES	DPCU
57	Counterpart funding of SIF	Selected		Counterpart				302,713.			DES	DPCU

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	projects	Communities		funding paid					98				
District Goal: Create Opportunities for all													
Health													
58	District Response Initiative (DRI) & HIV/AIDS	District wide		HIV/AIDS assisted					16,915			DDHS	DPCU
59	Undertake malaria preventive activities	District wide		Malaria prevented					9,481.64			DDHS	DPCU
60	Improve Health Service Delivery	District wide		health service delivery Improved					20,000.00			DDHS	DPCU
61	Evacuate Refuse	District wide		Refuse evacuated					50,000.00			DEHU	DPCU
62	Sanitation improvement package	District wide		Sanitation improved					120,750.00			DEHU	DPCU
63	Fumigation	District wide		Fumigation done					127,650.00			DEHU	DPCU
64	Completion of 1No 10-seater	Boamang - Maase		Water closet toilet					90,000.00			DEHU	DPCU

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	water closet toilet			constructed							
65	Support to agriculture development	District Wide		Agric. Development supported				70,000.00			DDA DPCU
66	Farmers' Day Celebration	District wide		Farmers day celebrated				30,000.00			DDA DPCU
67	Improved technologies dissemination & adoption	District Wide		Improved technologies disseminated				70,000.00			DDA DPCU
68	Procure Goods and services	District Wide		Goods & services acquired					19,856.83		DDA DPCU
69	Procure Assets	District Wide		Assets acquired				70,000.00			DDA DPCU
BAC											
70	Organize business counseling and monitoring	District wide		Businesses received training in business management				10,000.00			BAC DPCU
71	Support small and medium scale business to access business loans	District wide		SMEs supported				25,000.00			BAC DPCU

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72	Organize basic intermediate and advance training in both technical & managerial skills	District wide		Training organized for SMEs				10,000.00			BAC	DPCU
73	Preparation of monthly financial returns and quarterly /annual reports	District wide		Reports prepared				5,000.00			BAC	DPCU
DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment												
NADMO												
74	Support disaster victims	District wide		Number of victims supported				40,000.00			NADMO	DPCU
75	Undertake education campaigns on disaster prevention & climate change issues	District wide		Number of campaigns organized					10,000.00		NADMO	DPCU
76	Train staff and disaster volunteer groups (DVGs)	District wide		Staff & volunteers trained					10,000.00		NADMO	DPCU

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SOCIAL WELFARE													
District Goal: Create Opportunities for All													
77	Sensitization on Health-Related Topics & Screening Exercises	District wide		Sensitization exercise done					12,000.00			SW&C D	DPCU
78	Monitoring of programmes	District wide		Programmes monitored					1,500.00			SW&C D	DPCU
79	Identification & Monitoring of Day Care Centers	District wide		Day care centres monitored					10,000.00			SW&C D	DPCU
80	Registration of PWDs	District wide		PWDs registered					2,000.00			SW&C D	DPCU
81	Visits to Police Stations	District wide		Police stations visited					1,200.00			SW&C D	DPCU
82	Preparation of Social Enquiry Report	District wide		Enquiry report prepared					1,000.00			SW&C D	DPCU
83	Public Education and Sensitization	District wide		Public education Sensitization done					600.00			SW&C D	DPCU
84	Supervising LEAP payments	District wide		LEAP payments					6,000.00			SW&C D	DPCU

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				supervised								
85	Supervising activities of NGOs and CBOs	District wide		NGOs & CBOs supervised					720.00		SW&C D	DPCU
PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT												
86	Convening spatial committee meetings	Ahenkro		Spatial planning committee meetings organized					6,000.00		PPD	DPCU
87	Processing of approved development applications	Boamang		No. of development applications processed					3,000.00		PPD	DPCU
88	Organize planning education & Sensitization	District wide		Education & sensitization organized					800.00		PPD	DPCU
89	Digitizing of local plans for street addressing	Ahenkro, Denase, Boamang		Local plans digitized					4,000.00		PPD	DPCU
90	Resolving land disputes & complaints	District wide		Land disputes resolved					2,000.00		PPD	DPCU
91	Conduction of site inspections	District wide		Site inspections					3,000.00		PPD	DPCU

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				conducted										
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CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION

6.0 Introduction

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is aimed at improving the existing undesirable condition the District finds itself. Monitoring and Evaluation is a means by which this desire improvement can be ensured and measured.

6.1 Monitoring

Monitoring the District Medium Term Development Plan will enable management, implementers and other stakeholders obtain relevant information that can be used to assess progress of implementation of each of the programmes, projects and activities outlined in the plan, and to take timely decisions to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule and set objectives. The monitoring of the DMTDP would be carried out at the project/activity implementation level and at the output/objective level.

At the output/objective level the DPCU would mainly be responsible for the monitoring of the output and objective indicators spelt out in the DMTDP document. The reports of implementing and user agencies and communities will constitute a major data requirement for monitoring at this level.

The approach for monitoring programmes, projects, activities, outputs and objectives of the District Medium Term Development Plan would include the following:

- Regular and periodic field and site visits by Project Officers of Implementing Agencies, Representatives of User Agencies and Communities, Monitoring Team and DPCU.
- Quarterly DPCU review meetings. During these meetings, responsible agencies and departmental heads would present reports on the progress of implementation of programmes and activities. In addition, various monitoring reports from District Sub-structures, User Agencies and communities would be discussed.

Table 6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

Activities	Time frame				Actors
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
MTDP EVALUATIONS					
Mid-term evaluation			Start 15 th January, 2020		DPCU
Terminal evaluation				Start 10 th January, 2022	DPCU
Specific evaluation and studies		Start 15 th January, 2019	Start 15 th January, 2020	Start 15 th January, 2021	DPCU, NGOs
Participatory M&E		Start 15 th June, 2019		Start 15 th June, 20 19	DPCU, NGOs and Traditional Authorities
IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING					
Monthly and Quarterly field visit	Last Tuesday of March, June, September	Last Tuesday March, June, September	Last Tuesday March, June, September	Last Tuesday March, June, September	DPCU,
Monthly and Quarterly review meeting	First Wednesday of April, July and October	First Wednesday of April, July and October	First Wednesday of April, July and October	First Wednesday of April, July and October	DPCU,
APR PREPARATION AND DISSEMINATION					
Data collection	From 1 st – 10 th January	From 1 st – 10 th January	From 1 st – 10 th January	From 1 st – 10 th January	DPCU,
Data collation	From 11 th January	From 11 th January	From 11 th January	From 11 th January	DPCU,
Data analysis and validation	15 th January	15 th January	15 th January	15 th January	DPCU,
Prepare draft APR	15 th January	15 th January	15 th January	15 th January	DPCU,
Organize Draft APR review workshop	23 rd January	23 rd January	20 th January	20 th January	15 th January
Final APR submitted to NDPC	Ending of January	Ending of January	Ending of January	Ending of January	DPCU,
Dissemination of District APR	1 st – 15 th of February	1 st – 15 th of February	1 st – 15 th of February	1 st – 15 th of February	DPCU,

Source: DPCU, 2018

Table 6.2 Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

Pillar: Economic Development										
OBJECTIVE										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Tourist arrival	Count of tourist arriving in the district.	Output	-			1	1	Communities of tourist facilities Acreage of land of the tourist facility Purpose of the tourist facility Expected revenue from the facility	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
. Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship	Male, Female	Outcome	-					Gender	Quarterly	BAC
Number of district modern markets developed	Count of modern market developed	Output	3	-	2	1	1	Communities of market facilities Acreage of land of market facility The no. of people that the market will contain Expected revenue from the facility	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Length of roads maintained /Reshaped	Feeder Roads	Output	-					Type of road	Quarterly	Works
Total number of beneficiary farmers with access to various irrigation technologies	The total number of farmers who benefited from irrigation technologies	output	-					CROP type	Quarterly	Department of Agric
Total number of	The total number of extension officers and	Outcome	-					Gender Locatio	Quarterly	Department of Agric

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beneficiary extensions officers and farmers with access to meteorological	farmers who benefited from meteorological									
Number of factories established under One District One Factory prog		Output/Input	-					Type of factory	yearly	BAC
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship	Male, female	Output	-					Gender ,	Quarterly	BAC
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship	Male, Female	Output	-					Gender	Quarterly	BAC
No.of MSMEs registered on database	No.of MSMEs registered on database within plan period	Outcome	-					Number of MSMEs supported Number communities supported SMEs located.	Quarterly	BAC
Pillar: Social Development										
Improvement in Gross enrolment rate	The total number of pupils/students at a given level regardless of age	Outcome	-	7				KG JHS PRIMARY	Quarterly	District Education Office
	% of children enrolled at the KG level,Primary and JHS within the plan period.	Output	-					The number of beneficiary communities The contractor involved The contract sum The type of classroom rehabilitation	Quarterly	District Education office
Schools in dire need of furniture.	Number of basic schools that requires furniture expressed as percentage of total number of schools at all levels	Output	-	400				The number of furniture provided The number of schools involved The type of furniture involved The funds involved for the project	Quarterly	DPO

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Total enrolment in TVET institutions	The total number of students enrolled in TVET institutions	Output	-					The funds involved for the project The contractor involved The beneficiary community	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
B.E.C.E pass rate	Pupils obtaining aggregates 6 and 36 in the BECE EXAMS, as a percentage of all who sat for the exams	Output	-					Male Female	Quarterly.annually	District Educated office
Teacher absenteeism rate	The total number of days teachers were absent from the classroom expressed as a proportion of number of days teachers are expected to be present in the classroom	outcome	0					Number of teachers conyed daily	Quarterly	District Education Office
% increase in gross enrolment rate	KG Primary jhs	Output	-					The number of KG Block The number of Primary Block The number of JHS block	Quarterly	District Education Office
Primary and JHS schools to be visted to strengthen SMCs	No.of Primary and JHS to be visited to strengthen SMCs	Outcome	-					The number of schools that have functionary SMCs The number of schools that will create new SMCs	Quarterly	GES, DPCU
	Male Female	Outcome	-					Type of in-service training organised	Quarterly	District Education Office
	Primary JHS SHS	Output	-					Type of furniture	Quarterly	District Education Office
Proportion of functional Community-based Health planning Services (CHPS)	Number of functional CHPS zones/total no.of demarcated CHPS zones	Output	-	-	-			Health facity	Quarterly	DHMT

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Zones.										
Improvement in Nurse to population ratio	Number of nurses divided by the total population	Output	-					Health facility	Quarterly	DHS
Improvement in Physician Assistant population ratio	Number of Physician assistant divided by the total population	output	-					Health facility	Quarterly	DDHS,
Malaria case fatality rate	Total malaria deaths in health facilities expressed as a percentage as a percentage of total malaria	Outcome	-					Gender	Quarterly	DDHS
HIV/AIDS Prevalence rate	Percentage of people in the population living with HIV.	Output	-					Gender. Location	Quarterly	HIV Focal person
Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Share of the population with access to basic water, expressed as a percentage of total population	Outcome	-					Potable water sources boreholes, pipedsystem	Quarterly	Works
Maternal Mortality ratio(Number of death due to pregnancy and childbirth)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live birth	Output	-					Health facility	Quarterly	DHS
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	Share of the population with access to improved toilet facilities	outcome	-					Type of toilet facility	Quarterly	Works
Increased access to improved supervised deliveries	Share of the population with access to good health	Output	-			1		Capacity of facility, community located, contractor, amount involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Prevalence of Malnutrition reduced each year	Percentage reduction in malnutrition cases reported	outcome						children	Quarterly	DDHS
Proportion of solid waste properly disposed of.	% of solid waste collected and disposed	Output	-					Capacity of facility, community located, contractor, amount involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

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	of in sanitary landfills.									
No. of slaughter house constructed	No. of slaughter house constructed	Output			1				Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Number of youth provided with employable skills	Count of youth provided with employable skills by BAC	Outcome	-					Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Quarterly	BAC
Proportion of persons with PWDs receiving support	Total number of PWDs who are provided with support	Outcome	-					Gender ,location	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No.of persons sensitized	Young, aged	Outcome	-					Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Total amount of money disbursed yearly to beneficiaries	Total amount of money disbursed yearly to beneficiaries	Outcome	-	money will be disbursed as received				Number of NGOs, their location and contact and their catchment area	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
.% of women participation in Assembly programmes	Change in number of women participation in assembly programmes as a percentage.	Outcome	-					gender	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Reported cases of domestic violence	Number of women and girls aged subjected to domestic violence	Outcome	-					Gender	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Number of jobs created under the Nation Builders Corps.	Number of youth employed under the Nation Builders corps	Outcome	-					Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Number of sporting ,facilities and infrastructure rehabilitated and maintained	Increase in total stock of national sport infrastructure	Output	-					School parks,	Quarterly	District Education Office
No. of community sensitization on sanitation waste management organized	No. of community sensitization on sanitation waste management organized	Outcome	-	District wide				Number of communities, name of contractor and amount involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of toilet facilities	No. of toilet facilities	Output	-	1					Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

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constructed	constructed									
No. of office logistics and equipment procured	No. of office logistics and equipment procured	Output	-	Various					Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of offices refurbished	No. of offices refurbished	Output	-					Number of male and female	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of capacity building organized for assembly staff	No. of capacity building organized for assembly staff	Outcome	-					Percentage of male and female presents	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Pillar: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement										
Total road network size (Km)	kilometers of road reshaped	Output	-					Kilometer road construct, stretch, amount involved and contractor	Quarterly	Works
Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	The measurement of degraded forest reserves as a percentage of total forest reserves in the district.	Output							Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the district	Total number of disaster occurrences across the district annually	Output	-					Domestic fire,bushfires,flood,drought	Quarterly	NADMO
Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management	Total number of communities that benefit from disaster prevention and management training annually	Outcome	-					Number of male and female presents as well as communities	Quarterly	NADMO
Proportion of rural population with access to LPG usage	Proportion of rural population using gas for cooking	Output	-					Percentage of people using gas	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of anti-bush fire campaigns organized	No. of anti-bush fire campaigns organized	Outcome	-	2	2	2	2	Number of male and female presents as well as communities	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of trees planted	No. of trees planted	Output	-					Number of trees, Species of trees and number of communities as well as amount involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

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Pillar: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability										
Improvement in Police citizen ratio	The ratio of the total number of police officers to the district population	Output	-	District wide -				Community police personnel Police	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Percentage change in reported cases of overall crime levels per 1,000 population	The change in the number of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery ,expressed as a percentage of total number of reported cases of major crimes in the previous year.	Output	-						Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug-related crime	The number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug-related crimes.	Output	-		-	-	-		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No.of decentralized department functional		Output	-			-	-		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Improved administrative performance		Output	-	6	6	6	6		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
.	.	Output	-		1	1		Amount used and area council offices	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
% of the DMTDP certified	The number of DMTDP certified by NDPC as a ratio of those uncertified	Input	-						Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Professionalism ensure in management, budgeting and auditing of finance	Professionalism ensure in management, budgeting and auditing of finance	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Effective implementation of development activities ensured	Effective implementation of development activities ensured	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Sector of projects and beneficiaries of projects	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

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Evaluation of the implementation of the DMTDP conducted and report written	Evaluation of the implementation of the DMTDP conducted and report written	Outcome	-		1	1	1	Categories of beneficiary communities, impact on the different population groups	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Developmental issues and project implementation reviewed	Developmental issues and project implementation reviewed	Outcome	-	4	4	4	4	Sector of projects and beneficiaries of projects	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of Evaluation of impact of development program and projects on the life organized	No. of Evaluation of impact of development program and projects on the life organized	Outcome	-	2	2	2	2	Categories of beneficiary communities, impact on the different population groups	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Data collection conducted to enhance re-planning	Data collection conducted to enhance re-planning	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Categories of beneficiary communities, impact on the different population groups	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Review meetings on annual action plan conducted	Review meetings on annual action plan conducted	Outcome	-	4	4	4	4	Number of male and female participants present at the meeting	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of vehicles procured to enhance monitoring and evaluation	No. of vehicles procured to enhance monitoring and evaluation	Output	-	-	1	1		Type, dealer company	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

Source: DPCU, 2018

6.2 Data Collection, Collation and Analysis

For effective and factual presentation of issues, information (data) is very essential. Not only the information obtained but also the source, its analysis and usage are equally importance to this M&E exercise.

- **Data Collection and Method**

Both qualitative and quantitative data would be gathered from primary and secondary sources. Primary data would be obtained through field reports, community fora and observations and review of document. Also, reports and outcomes of various activities of NGOs, Ministries and Agencies as well as their decentralized agencies will constitute the Secondary sources of this plan.

- **Data Collation and Validation**

It is important to ensure that, the data gathered is shot of errors and inconsistencies and that the right type of information is at hand. The information gathered therefore will be collated through stakeholders' review forums.

- **Data Analysis and Usage of Results**

Programmes and projects are basically carried out to produce or meet certain objectives. The achievement or otherwise of these objectives are critical in measuring the performance of the District in reducing poverty, which is the principal goal of the DMTDP. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of data collected and collated will not only enable the DPCU produce reports to the various stakeholders, but will also lead and inform the District in its plan of actions during review and drawing of new DMTDP. Available Microsoft Office software programme will be adopted to systematically analyse and lessons learnt fed into future decision making.

Table 6.3: Data collection matrix

Indicators	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
Economic Development				
No. of Tourist site developed	August – September 2018/19/20/21	Visit to the tourist site developed within the plan period	Communities of tourist facilities Acreage of land of the tourist facility Purpose of the tourist facility Expected revenue from the facility	2 tourist sites developed Amount of revenue projected to be accrue from the facility
No. Capacity building workshop organized for revenue staff	November/2018/19/20/21	Review report on capacity building workshops organized	Number male and females revenue collectors Number of permanent and non-permanent revenue collectors	Percentage change in revenue mobilization General improvement in revenue mobilization by staff
No. of Market facilities constructed	December/march 2018/19/20/21	Review of progress/projects reports to as the implementation status of markets constructed in the District	Communities of market facilities Acreage of land of market facility The no. of people that the market will contain Expected revenue from the facility	Four (4) markets constructed Expected generation of employment
Rice processing factory constructed	Dec/2018/19/20/21	Review of progress reports to identify the already existing rice mills in the District	Acreage of land of rice processing factory The number of people the	Elimination of post-harvest loses Generation of income Generation of

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		Visit to the proposed site for the construction	facility will employ	employment Reduction in the importation of rice
Citrus processing factory constructed	Dec2018/19/20/21	Visit to the proposed site for construction	The number of people the facility will employ The number of drinks produced and packaged in a day The number of production units	Elimination of post-harvest losses Generation of income Generation of employment Elimination of the importation of citrus drinks
Cassava processing factory constructed	Dec2018/19/20/21	Review of progress reports to identify the already existing cassava processing mills Visit to proposed sites for the construction	The number of production units the facility has The member of people the facility employs The quantity of cassava processed in a day	Elimination of post-harvest losses Generation of income Generation of employment
Maize drier/storage constructed	Dec 2018/19/20/21	Visit to proposed site of constructing maize drier storage	The number of bags of maize that can be dried at a time The number of people employed by the facility The number of bags of maize that can be stored	Elimination of post-harvest losses Generation of employment Generation of income
1000 farmers educated on market driven production	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review reports on sensitization workshops for farmers	Number of females and males trained Number of communities trainees are	Increase awareness in market driven production

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			located	
100 food processors trained in value addition	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review report on the training of food processors	Number of females and males trained Number of communities trainees are located	Improvement in revenue generation Quality of products For ready market
Consumption of local foods increased	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review report on the state of local food production	A survey on the number of ton produce from various local food production Number of farmers into local food production	Increase in revenue generation of local food producer Reduction of importation of food
500 SMEs supported with credit facility	Feb-Dec 2018/19/20/21	A report on SMEs supported with credit facility	Number of credit facilities offered the support Number of SMEs supported Number of communities supported SMEs located	Increase in revenue generation Increase in employment Increase in production
150 old and newly trained apprentices supported with startup capital	Dec 2018/19/20/21	A visit to various old and new apprentices supported with startup capital A review report on old and new trainees support with startup capital`	Data on number of new and old trainees apprentices supported with startup capital Number of communities new and old trainees apprentices located The amount of startup capitals allocated to	Reduction in unemployment Increase in revenue generation Increase in production

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			the new and old trainees apprentices	
No. of managerial skills training organized	Dec2018/19/20/21	A report on managerial skills training organized	A number of trainee Location of trainees (communities)	Managerial skill training organized
No. of forum organized for all SMEs in the District	Dec2018/19/20/21	A report on number of forum organized for all SMEs in the District		SMEs Forum organized
No. of awareness creation campaign organized	Dec2018/19/20/21	A report on awareness creation campaign on existence of BAC	A number of communities benefited	Awareness creation organized
Percentage increase in the number of communities with electricity	Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review of reports on the number of communities with electricity. Field trips made to areas where extension of electricity have been made	Number of communities where extension have been made to Logistics and materials used to make the extension	Electricity have been extended to a number of communities
No. of communities provided with street lights	Dec 2018/19/20/21	A review of progress reports on the number of communities with street lights Monitoring visits made to identify the number of communities that have been provided with street light	Location of beneficiary communities Logistics and materials used to implement this exercise	Street lights have been provided to a number of communities
Number of	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	A report on the	Location of	Increase in

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producers and processors supported		100 producers and processors support Field visits made to identify the various 100 producers and processors	producers and processors The amount of money used to support beneficiaries	productivity Value addition to products
100 farmers trained	Feb-Dec 2018/19/20/21	A review of progress report on the number of trained farmers Field visits to identify the various farmers trained	Identification of farmers Location of a training center Logistics and materials used for training	Increase in productivity
30 extension staff trained	Mar-Nov 2018/19/20/21	Review of reports on extension staff trained	Identification of 30 extension staff Location of training center Logistics and materials needed	Increase in productivity
No. of capacity building program organized for the various stakeholders	Dec 2016/19/20/21	Review of reports on capacity building programs for various stakeholders	Identification of various stake holders Logistics needed for training	Increase in productivity
Four (4) women FBOs trained	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review of reports on Farmer Based Organizations Review reports from DADU	Identification of four women trained Logistics and materials needed for training	Increase in productivity
1,000 farmers reached	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review reports from DADU	Location of 10,000 farmers Logistics and materials used.	Increase in productivity
1,000 farmers reached	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review reports from DADU	Location from 1,000 farmers	Increase in productivity

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			Logistics and materials used	
15 extension staff trained	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Reports from DADU	Location of extension staff trained Logistics used in training	Increase in productivity
Cocoa mass spraying gang increased	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Reports from DADU	Location of cocoa farms under gang spraying Logistics used in implementing this activity	Prevention of diseases affecting cocoa Increase in productivity
2,000 farmers reached	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Reports from DADU	Location of farmers trained Materials and logistics used for training	Increase in productivity
500 animals treated	Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review of reports from DADA	Identification of animals Vaccines used to treat animals	Prevention of animal disease Prevention of sale of infected meat
1,200 farmers trained	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review of reports on farmers trained	Location of farmers trained Materials and logistics used for training	Increase in productivity
Veterinary clinic constructed	Dec-Apr 2019/19	Visit to proposed site for the construction of veterinary clinic	Materials and logistics need for the construction of the clinic Number of veterinary officers need	Prevention of animal diseases Prevention of sale of infected meat in the market
1,000 animal farmers supported	Jan-Dec 2019/19/20/21	Reports from DADU	Location of animal farmers Materials and logistics used	Increase in livestock production

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			to support farmers	
Social Development				
No. of Classroom blocks constructed	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and project progress report	The number of beneficiary communities The contractor involved The contract sum The type of classroom constructed	Enhanced quality education Increase in enrolment Improving access to education
No. of Classroom blocks rehabilitated	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and project progress report	The number of beneficiary communities The contractor involved The contract sum The type of classroom rehabilitation	Enhanced quality education Increase in enrolment Improving access to education
No. of furniture provided to schools	October 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and project progress report	The number of furniture provided The number of schools involved The type of furniture involved The funds involved for the project	To enhance teaching and learning To improve access to education To improve enrolment
No. of teachers bungalows constructed	Dec18/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and project progress report	The number of teachers bungalows constructed The contract sum The number of beneficiary schools The type of	To enhance quality teaching and learning To enhance proper supervision by teachers To serve as motivation for

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			teachers bungalows constructed	teachers
30 KG and 35 primary schools to be visited quarterly the teaching and learning of early grade reading	Jan2018/19/20/21	A report from monitoring	The number of schools involved The monitoring team involved	To improve and enhance reading skills
35 primary and 24 JHS public schools visited within the planned period to create functional SMCs	Jan2018/19/20/21	School management committees (SMC) report	The number of schools that have functional SMCs The number of schools that will create new SMCs	To improve proper governance of school
In service training organized for teachers	Oct2018/19/20/21	Report on in-service training for teachers	Number of teachers involved Type of in-service training Logistics and funds used to organize the training	Teachers capacity build Improve quality education
100 basic schools visited annually	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and project progress report	The number of beneficiary communities The contractor involved The contract sum The type of classroom constructed	Enhanced quality education Increase in enrolment Improving access to education
Textbooks and other TLMs distributed to 34 primary and 25 JHS	December, 2018/19/20/21	Stores report, TLM distribution report	Quantum of TLMs, number of schools	Improved teaching and learning in the schools
STEME clinics organized for 35	July, 2018/19/20/21	STEME report	Number of schools,	Improvement in relevant

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boys and 35 girls			disaggregation of male and female students	practical skills
District general MOCK exams conducted twice every year	March-April, 2018/19/20/21	Mock examination report	Number of school, disaggregation of male and female students, average score, ranking of school	Improved BECE performances and confidence of students in BECE exams
10 BECE centers to be visited daily	April, 2018/19/20/21	Monitoring reports	Number of school, disaggregation of male and female student writing the exams	Reduced Examination malpractices
Interschool's arts festival and culture held annually	December, 2018/19/20/21	Art festival and culture program report	Number of schools involved	Increased in enrollment of schools
Orientation course organized for newly trained teachers annually	December, 2018/19/20/21	Training and orientation reports	Number of teachers, male and female disaggregation	Enhance quality teaching
30 schools visited to organize SPAM	December, 2018/19/20/21	Monitoring reports and examination reports	Number of schools	Improved academic performance of the District
All basic school head teachers produced SPIPs prior to the use of the capitation grant	December, 2018/19/20/21	Monitoring reports	Number of schools,	Well-equipped head-teachers to preparing grant report
200 communities touched by 2021	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	campaign reports	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation	Well-informed communities on adult-literacy

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No. of CHPS compound constructed	January-December, 2018/19/20	Observation through site visits, projects progress reports	Number of communities, contractor and amount involve	Improved access to health facilities
CHPS compounds stocked with equipment and drugs	January-December, 2018/19/20	Observation through site visits, projects progress reports		Improved access to health facilities in the District
Improvement in community participation in CHPs	January-December, 2018/19/20	Community meeting minutes and reports	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation	Improved access to health facilities in the District
Defunct CHPS compound revamped	January-December, 2018/19/20	Observation through site visits, projects progress reports		Improved access to health facilities in the District
Trend of diseases and performance monitored with data compiled	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Monitoring reports		Enhance monitoring and evaluation exercise of the health unit
Maternity Unit extended	December, 2019/20	Observation through site visits, projects progress reports	Capacity of facility, community located, contractor, amount involved	Improvement in maternal services in the District
Wards and laboratory constructed	December, 2020/21	Observation through site visits, projects progress reports	Capacity of facility, community located, contractor, amount involved	Improvement in health delivery in the District
Health clinic upgraded to polyclinic	December, 2019/20	Observation through site visits, projects progress reports	Capacity of facility, community located, contractor, amount involved	Improvement in health delivery in the District

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Monitoring and Supportive Supervision conducted	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Monitoring reports		Enhance monitoring and evaluation exercise of the health unit
Operational research in malaria interventions conducted	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Research report		Enhanced interventions to reduce malaria
Communicable diseases reduced	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Sensitization and campaign reports	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation ,	Well-informed communities on use of communicable diseases
No. of vaccines provided	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Drugs and vaccine store room report		A well-equipped health institutions on drugs and vaccines
No. of communities of sensitized on diseases	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Sensitization and campaign reports	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation ,	Well-informed communities on diseases
90% of TB cases cured	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	TB cases report	Male and female disaggregation , response rate to treatment	A District free of TB issues
40 nurses trained on family planning counseling and documentation	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop and training reports	Health centers of nurses	A well-informed and equipped nurses on family planning counseling
10 women groups sensitized on effective family planning management	December, 2018	Sensitization and campaign reports	Location of women groups, members from each group	Well-informed communities on family planning management

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8 churches sensitize on family base care policy	January-April, 2018	Sensitization and campaign reports	Number of churches, date of program	Well-informed communities on family base care policy
4 youth/adolescent health centers created	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visits	Location of center, contractor and amount involved	Well-informed youth on adolescent issues
No. of adolescent sexual and reproductive health organized for the youth and children	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Dates of program, schools involved	Well informed educational school children on teenage pregnancy issues
No. of teenage pregnancy campaign organized	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Dates of program, schools involved	Well informed educational school children on teenage pregnancy issues
School health service programmes organized	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Dates of program, schools involved	Well informed educational institutions on health issues
Prevalence of Malnutrition reduced each year	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop reports		Malnutrition reduced
Midwives trained on early breastfeeding initiative	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Training and workshop	Number of midwives, centers of the midwives	Breastfeeding of new babies improved in the District.
151 pregnant women sensitized on healthy eating habits	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop reports	Age distribution of the women	Reduction in maternal and neonatal fatalities
knowledge of health workers on essential nutrition action improved	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop reports	Female and male disaggregation	Well informed and equip health workers on nutrition
Iodated salt	January-December,	Sensitization	Number of	Improvement

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survey organized in all communities	2018/19/20/21	and campaign reports	communities, female and male disaggregation	in the utilization of iodated salted
Sensitization and education program on health issues organized for schools	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Dates of program, schools involved	Well informed educational institutions on health issues
No. of slaughter house constructed	December, 2018/19	Observation through site visit and project progress report	Location of facility, contractor, capacity of the facility and amount involved	Improvement in the handling of meat in the District
No. of unemployed women and youth provided with skills training	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Training reports	Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Improvement in employment situation among women the youth in the District
No. of PWDs identified and registered	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	PWDs album and register	Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Well established data on PWDs
PWDs trained with Disability fund in income generating activities	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Training report	Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Improvement in the lives of disable people in the District
Total amount of money disbursed yearly to beneficiaries	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Disability fund disbursement report	Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Improvement in the lives of disable people in the District
No. of NGOs identified and registered	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Registration reports and monitoring reports	Number of NGOs, their location and contact and their catchment area	Improvement in the social support of the organization
10 day care	January-December,	Registration	Number of	Activities of

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centers monitored	2018/19/20/21	reports and monitoring reports	day care centers and the communities located in	day care centers streamlined
No. of community sensitization and education on child labour organized	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Community sensitization report	Number of female and male present at the campaign	Reduction in child labour case in the District
Total amount of money disbursed yearly to beneficiaries	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Disability fund disbursement report	Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Improvement in the lives of disable people in the District
Percentage increase of schools with school feeding programme	December, 2018/19/20/21	School feeding program report	Number of newly enrolled schools	Improvement in school enrollment
Final refuse disposal site constructed	December, 2020	Observation through site visit and projects progress report	Land size of the facility, contractor and amount of money involved	Sanitation situation of the District improved
No. of Skip containers provided	December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and projects progress report	Number of communities, capacity of skip containers and amount involved	Improvement in sanitation
Refuse dumpsite pushed and leveled	As and when needed within the plan period	Observation through site visit and projects progress report		Improvement in sanitation
No. of community sensitization on sanitation waste management organized	December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Categories of communities, different population groups	A well informed communities on sanitation and waste management issues
No. of toilet	December,	Observation	Number of	Improved

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facilities constructed	2018/19/20/21	through site visit and project progress reports	communities, name of contractor and amount involved	sanitation situation in the District
No. of office logistics and equipment procured	July 2018	Stores and procurement records		Improvement in the working environment of staff
No. of offices refurbished	September, 2018/19/20/21	Observation and project progress report		Offices fully refurbished
Orientation for national service and students attaches and NABCO trainees organized	October, 2018/19/20/21	Orientation reports	Number of male and female	National service persons adequately informed on the assembly's work
No. of interviews organized	December, 2018/19/20/21	Employment opportunity advert, interview and selection report	Number of male and female	Number of staff improved
Training organized for staff on LGS performance management system	July, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop reports	Percentage of male and female presents	Staff knowledge on project management and monitoring improved
No. of capacity building organized for assembly staff	December, 2018/19/20/21	Training and workshop reports	Number of male and female	Staff performance and productivity improved
No. of training organized on contract management and sustainable procurement procedures	July, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop reports	Percentage of male and female presents	Staff knowledge on project management and monitoring improved
No. of training organized on project management	July, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop reports	Percentage of male and female presents	Staff knowledge on project management

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and monitoring				and monitoring improved
No. of staff supported to attend course at local government studies	December, 2018/19/20/21	Staff welfare and support report	Number of female and male	Staff knowledge and skills improved
No. of consumable and non-consumables procured	July – December, 2018/19/20/21	Stores records		Consumables and Non-consumables available
Training organized for HR on labour laws, human relations and supervision	December, 2018/20	Training and workshop reports	Number of male and female	Knowledge of the HR staff improved
Salaries and validation expenses covered	24 th of every month within the plan period	Validation report		Every staff get salary at the end of every month within the plan period
No. of assembly staff supported	December, 2018/19/20/21	Staff welfare and support report	Number of female and male	Staff knowledge and skills improved
No. of staff meetings organized	December, 2018/19/20/21	Minutes and meeting reports		Meeting organized
Routine annual assessment maintained	December, 2018/19/20/21	Staff appraisal forms		Staff appraisal forms filled and submitted
Staff knowledge on security matters improved	July, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop reports	Percentage of male and female presents	Staff knowledge on security matters improved
Good and healthy atmosphere provided	December, 2019	Workers satisfaction report		Increase in productivity and efficiencies
Staff knowledge on LGS protocols improved	c	Workshop reports	Percentage of male and female presents	Staff knowledge on LGS protocols improved

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No. of communities sensitized on health issues	December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Percentage of the different population groups	Informed communities on health issues
No. of accommodation facility constructed for health personnel	December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visits and from project reports	Nature of building, capacity of the building, amount involved and contractor	Access to accommodation by staff increased
Accommodation for assembly staff completed	July, 2018	Observation through site visits and from project reports	Nature of building, capacity of the building, amount involved and contractor	Access to accommodation by staff increased
Rehabilitation of staff accommodation	December, 2018/19/20/21	Project reports and observation		Staff accommodation upgraded to housing standards
Staff updated on current health issues	November, 2018	Workshop reports	Number of male and females present, current issues discussed	Staff well informed on the current health issues
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement				
kilometers of road reshaped	December, 2018/19/20/21	Project reports and observation	Kilometer road construct, stretch, amount involved and contractor	Improvement in the road networks in the District.
Kilometer of road constructed	December, 2018/19/20/21	Project reports and observation	Kilometer road construct, stretch, amount involved and contractor	Improvement in the road networks in the District.
No. of speed ramps constructed	December, 2018/19/20/21	Project reports and observation	Number of communities	Reduction in lorry accidents in communities

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No. of communities educated on protecting water bodies	December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Number of male and female presents as well as communities	An informed and educated communities members
No. of boreholes drilled	December, 2018/19/20/21	Socio-economic evaluation report	Percentage of people using borehole water facility	Enhance access to potable water provision in the District
No. of defunct boreholes maintained	December, 2018/19/20/21	Socio-economic evaluation report	Percentage of people using borehole water facility	Enhance access to potable water provision in the District
No. of communities connected to the pipe water system	December, 2018/19/20/21	Socio-economic evaluation report	Percentage of people using pipe water	Enhance access to potable water provision in the District
No. of refuse dumps evacuated	December, 2019	Project reports	Number of communities, amount involved and the contractor	Sanitation improved in the communities
No. of anti-bush fire campaigns organized	December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Number of male and female presents as well as communities	Reduction in bushfire due to informed and educated communities members
No. of trees planted	December, 2018/19/20/21	Site visit and project reports	Number of trees, Species of trees and number of communities as well as amount involved	Depleted forest regenerated
Disaster management plans reviewed	December, 2018/19/20/21	Review reports		Disaster plans updated
Hazard prone areas mapped out	December, 2018/19/20/21	Disaster and Hazard prone area map		NADMO Department informed on the disaster prone areas

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Communities sensitized on how to manage disaster	December, 2018/19/20/21	Sensitization reports	Number of male and female presents	Communities informed and educated on disaster management and prevention
No. of schools and institutions sensitized and educated on disaster management	December, 2018/19/20/21	Visit reports		Schools and institutions informed and educated on disaster management
No. of disaster victims supported	December, 2018/19/20/21	Disaster relief reports	Nature of disaster, different population supported and amount spent	Disaster victims supported and relieved
No. of training organized for DVGs/DPCs on disaster management	December, 2018/19/20/21	Training reports	Number of male and female DVGs/DPCs present at the training	DVGs/DPCs have acquired the necessary skills to enhance disaster prevention and management
No. of communities facilitated to acquire scheme	December, 2018/19/20/21	Report from the Statutory planning committee		Improvement in the land administration and usage in the District and reduction in the haphazard development
No. of community initiated project supported	December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation, project reports	Number of communities and category of project	Community self-help spirit enhanced
ICT working tools and equipment procured	December, 2018	Observation and visit to the CIC		CIC up to standard and performing as expected
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
No. of police posts constructed	December, 2018	Observation and site visits		Safe and security in the District

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				enhanced
No. of court complex constructed	December, 2018	Observation		An informed and discipline communities
No. of visibility points created	December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation		Safe and security in the District enhanced
No. of zonal offices provided	December 2018	Observation and site visit	Type of building, amount used	Sufficient office accommodation for the assembly
3No. area council offices rehabilitated	December, 2019	Observation	Amount used and area council offices	Office accommodation conducive enough
Office block constructed	December 2018	Observation and site visit	Type of building, amount used	Sufficient office accommodation for the assembly
Professionalism ensure in management, budgeting and auditing of finance	November, 2018/19/20/21	Composite budget and internal audit report		Improvement in budgeting and auditing of financial situation of the assembly
Effective implementation of development activities ensured	During the implementation of the projects	Site visit and project meetings reports	Sector of projects and beneficiaries of projects	Improvement in the delivery of projects
Evaluation of the implementation of the DMTDP conducted and report written	January, 2019/20/21/22	Updated District profile, impact report, progress and monitoring reports	Categories of beneficiary communities, impact on the different population groups	Improvement in the lives of people in the District
Developmental issues and project implementation reviewed	During the implementation of the projects	Site visit and project meetings reports	Sector of projects and beneficiaries of projects	Improvement in the delivery of projects
No. of	January, 2019/20/21/22	Updated District	Categories of	Improvement

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Evaluation of impact of development program and projects on the life organized		profile, impact report	beneficiary communities, impact on the different population groups	in the lives of people in the District
Data collection conducted to enhance re-planning	January, 2019/20/21/22	Updated District profile, impact report	Categories of beneficiary communities, impact on the different population groups	Improvement in the lives of people in the District
Review meetings on annual action plan conducted	November, 2018/19/20/21	Review meeting reports	Number of male and female participants present at the meeting	Prioritized activities for effective resource allocation
No. of vehicles procured to enhance monitoring and evaluation	December 2018/19/20/21	Observation, procurement reports	Type, dealer company	Improve monitoring and evaluation by the various department

Source: DPCU, 2018

6.3 Reporting

Table 6.4 Reporting

Type of Report	Responsibility	Frequency	Deadline	Recipient
Quarterly Progress Reports on Projects	DPO/DPCU	Quarterly	- April 15, July 15, October 15,	MLGRD, RPCU, NDPC
		Annual	- February 24	
Monthly Monitoring Reports	DPO/DPCU	- Quarterly	- April 30, July 31, October 31	RCC, MLGRD, NDPC
		- Annual	- March 15	
Annual Progress Reports	DPO/DPCU	annually	February, 24,	MLGRD, CAG, RCC

Source: DPCU, 2018

6.3.1 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format

A. Title page

- a. Name of MMDA
- b. Time period for the M&E report

B. Introduction

- c. Summary of achievement and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- d. Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- e. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

C. M&E Activities reports

- f. Programme/projects status for the quarter or year
- g. Update on funding sources and disbursement
- h. Update on indicators and targets
- i. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- j. Evaluations conducted; findings and recommendation
- k. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

D. The way forward

- l. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- m. Recommendation

6.4 Dissemination and Communication strategy

In order to increase community and stakeholder participation and whip up interest in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes of the District Medium Term Development Plan, there is the need to ensure effective communication among implementers, financiers, beneficiaries and other interest groups. This District communication strategy provides a framework for the:

- Dissemination of the DMTDP and Annual Progress
- Awareness creation on the Expected Roles of the Stakeholders in the Implementation of the DMTDP
- Promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the District
- Promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the District

The table below provides a summary of the communication strategy for the District Medium Term Development Plan.

Table 6.5: Summary of Communication Strategy

Communication Focus	Purpose	Strategy/Method/Tool	Time Frame	Target Groups/Organizations	Responsible Person/Agency
Dissemination of District Medium Term Development Plan and awareness creation on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the DMTDP	Keep stakeholders informed	District level Public Hearing	20 th October, 2017.	Traditional Authorities, Head of departments/Agencies, NGOs, CSOs, Trade Associations, Media, Women groups, MP	DPCU
	Keep stakeholders informed	Reproduction and distribution of hard/soft copies of DMTDP document to organizations and Agencies	20 th Nov.2017 – 15 th January 2018	Area Councils, PM, decentralized departments, NGOs, RCC, NDPC, MP, MLG&RD, Chairmen of sub-committees, Traditional Authorities, DACF Administrator, etc.	DPCU Secretariat
	Keep stakeholders informed	Area Council level Public Hearing	13 th , 16 th and 19 th February 2018	Traditional Authorities, Trade Associations, CSOs, Media, Women groups, youth, Physically Challenged	DPCU Secretariat
	Keep stakeholders informed	Upload DMTDP ghanadistricts.com	20 th March, 2018	General public, investors, donors, etc	DPCU Secretariat
Dissemination of Annual Action Plans & Budgets	Enhance transparency and accountability	General Assembly meetings	November 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020	Assembly members and Heads of Department	District coordinating Director
	Enhance transparency and	Inter-departmental meetings	January 2018, 2019, 2019 and 2020	Heads of Department, Agencies and Units	District coordinating Director

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	accountability				
	Enhance transparency and accountability	Public fora /awareness campaign at Area Council /community level	January – March 2018, 2019 and 2020	General Public	District coordinating Director
	Enhance transparency and accountability	Reproduction and distribution of copies of Action plan and budget documents	November – February 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020	Area Councils, Assembly members, decentralized departments, RCC, Common Fund Administrator, NDPC, MLG&RD	DPCU Secretariat
Dissemination of Quarterly Monitoring Reports	Ensure value for money in project execution	DPCU/Inter-departmental review meetings	January, April, July and October 2018, 2019,2020, 2021 and 2022	Heads of Department, Agencies and NGOs,	DPCU Secretariat
	Ensure value for money in project execution	Distribution of copies of quarterly monitoring reports to Units/Organizations/ Agencies	January, April, July and October 2018, 2019,2020, 2021 and 2022	Heads of Department, Agencies, Units, RCC and District Assembly Sub-committees	DPCU Secretariat
Dissemination of Annual Progress Reports	Accountability and transparency in resources	DPCU/Inter-departmental review meetings	February 2018,2019,2020, 2021 and 2022	Heads of Department, Agencies and NGOs	DPCU Secretariat
	Accountability and transparency in resources	Annual Progress Review workshops at District level	March 2018, 2019,2020, 2021 and 2022	Area Councils, Assembly members, artisans, farmers, trade associations, Traditional Authority, Private sector , youth,	DPCU Secretariat
	Accountability and transparency in resources	Distribution of copies of Annual Progress Reports to organization n/ Agencies	March-April 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022	Heads of Department, Agencies, Units, RCC and Sub-committees, PM, NDPC, NGOs	DPCU Secretariat
	Accountability	Radio documentary	March 2018,	General public	District Chief

	y and transparency in resources		2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022		Executive
	Accountability and transparency in resources	Public fora/ Awareness campaign at community levels	March-April 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022	General Public	DCE. DCD
Promote dialogue and generate feedback on project implementation	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	Sod cutting	Before start of project execution	Project stakeholders	Works section
	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	Site meetings	Monthly	Project stakeholders	Works section
	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Commissioning ceremonies	After end of project and before project utilization	Project stakeholders	Works section

Source: DPCU, 2018

6.5 Evaluation Arrangement

Evaluation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) will enable management and other stakeholders to assess the level of implementation of the projects programmes outlined in the plan and whether the expected objectives, outcomes and impacts of implemented programmes and projects are being achieved.

The DPCU will carry out an annual assessment of the DMTDP to determine the level implementation the annual action plans. A Mid-Term evaluation would be carried out in March 2019, and a final evaluation (performance review of the 2018-2021 DMTDP) would be carried out, from August 2021 - November 2021. Stakeholder's workshops would be organized to discuss the results of the evaluations/reviews.

The main responsibility of evaluating the programmes and projects lies with the District Planning and Co-coordinating Unit (DPCU). The DPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner. The involvement of Traditional Authorities, Youth, Women, Private Sector operators, Departments, Agencies, District Sub-Structures, Vulnerable and Civil Society Organizations is very important and necessary.

It is expected that the Regional Planning and coordinating Unit (RPCU) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) would carry out periodic monitoring of the implementation of the DMTDP and co-ordinate monitoring and evaluation activities of the District.

Table 6.6: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation criteria	Evaluation questions		Data needed	Data sources	Data collection methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	<p>a. Is the activity/project objective in line with beneficiary requirements?</p> <p>b. Does the intervention comply with development policy and planning of the government?</p> <p>c. Does the strategies outline or implemented corresponds with crosscutting issues like poverty, HIV/AIDs</p>		Project impact assessment reports	Project beneficiaries, Planning officer and Project managers	Questionnaire administration and interview guide, project closure meeting
Efficiency	<p>a. Was the project implemented within the allotted timeframe</p> <p>b. Was the project implemented within the</p>		Project implementation plans, project reports	Project managers, Contractors, Planning officer, District Engineers	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides

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	budget specified				
Effectiveness	<p>a. To what extent have the objectives of the interventions been achieved in accordance with targets</p> <p>b. To what extent is the target group reached</p> <p>c. To what extent will the objectives of the intervention be achieved</p>		Project reports	Project managers, Contractors, Planning officer, District Engineers and Project Beneficiaries	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides
Impact	<p>a. What has happened as a result of the programme or project/activities</p> <p>b. What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries</p> <p>c. How many people have been affected</p>		Impact Assessment reports of projects	Project managers, Contractors, Planning officer, District Engineers and Project Beneficiaries	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides, community fora
Sustainability	<p>a. To what extent will activities, results and effects be expected to continue after implementation</p> <p>b. To what extent does the intervention</p>		Impact Assessment reports of projects, project implementation plan	Project managers, Contractors, Planning officer, District Engineers and Project Beneficiaries	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides, community fora

	<p>reflect on and take into account factors which by experience, have a major influence on sustainability like economic</p> <p>c. How self-supporting in particular is the assisted local beneficiaries</p>				
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Source: DPCU, 2018

6.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

By section 86, sub-section of the Local Government Act 2016, Act 936, the DPCU is established to assist the DA perform its functions. Membership of the DPCU includes but not limited to heads of the key decentralized departments with District Coordinating Director as the chairman.

As a tool for monitoring and evaluating performance of the DMTDP, the DPCU has developed this plan out of a broad base decision making. There shall be quarterly meeting to evaluate the performance of the DMTDP. The monitoring team shall also conduct periodic project site inspection with contractors, consultants, beneficiary communities and stakeholders. The monitoring report would be disseminated to the public and other stakeholders at workshops and fora.

Special interest will be focused on the view and contribution of Assembly members, the traditional authorities in the District, NGOs/CBOs, using focus group discussions and Community Score Cards.

6.6.1 Need for PM&E

It is essential that, the communities in the District be actively involved in the decision making that directly affects their lives. In view that, the DPCU will adopt the participatory approach to monitoring and evaluating projects for the plan period. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is essential on the following grounds;

1. To ensure effective implementation of the activities and programmes in the DMTDP
2. Ensure a sense of ownership of programmes and activities from the community members in the District
3. Enhance community participation and also boost the self-confidence of community members.

6.6.2 Methods to be used

The Participatory Rural Appraisal approach will be adopted to enhance the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation. It is important that, project managers, planning officer and assistants collaborate with the local community member in order to ascertain the needed information for the monitoring and evaluation purposes of the DMTDP.

Information for monitoring and evaluation of activities in the various communities will be gathering through a participatory approach. The following methods or steps will be adopted to enhance the participation of community member in the monitoring and evaluation of activities.

- Formation of community development committees by using the Unit committees in the various electoral areas.
- Using of maps to gather information
- Transect Walk

All these methods are to enhance the compilation of information to enhance the monitoring and evaluation of projects and activities.

