



**Republic of Ghana**

# **AHAFO ANO SOUTH-EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

## **DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018 – 2021)**

**UNDER THE**

**AGENDA FOR JOBS (2018 – 2021)**



**PREPARED BY:**  
DPCU, AASEDA  
ADUGYAMA  
NOVEMBER 2018  
FIRST DRAFT

# AHAFO ANO SOUTH-EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

*In case of reply the number and date of this letter should be quoted*

Tel: +233-03221-

Fax: +233-03221-

Our Ref: AASE/DP/26/05.

Your Ref:.....

Email: [ahafoanosoutheastda@gmail.com](mailto:ahafoanosoutheastda@gmail.com)

Office of the District Assembly  
Private Mail Bag  
Adugyama-Ashanti Region

Date: 14th November, 2018

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## **SUBMISSION OF 2018-2021 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

We submit, herewith, a draft copy of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for your study and necessary action.

**EMELIA OSAADU**  
**AG. DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR**  
**For: DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

**THE DIRECTOR GENERAL**  
**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION**  
**ACCRA**

**THE HON. REGIONAL MINISTER**  
**ASHANTI REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL**  
**KUMASI**

Cc: The Regional Economic Planning Officer  
Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council  
Kumasi

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## ACRONYMS

1C1M	:	One Constituency, One Million Dollars
1D1F	:	One District, One Factory
AAP	:	Annual Action Plan
AASD/A	:	Ahafo-Ano South District/Assembly
AfDB	:	African Development Bank
APPT	:	Aqua Privy Public Toilets
ARCC	:	Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council
BAC	:	Business Advisory Centre
BTL	:	Biomass To Liquids
CAAP	:	Composite Annual Action Plan
CDM	:	Clean Development Mechanism
CDP	:	Community Development Plans
CHAG	:	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CIC	:	Community Information Centre
CIP	:	Community Initiated Projects
CLTS	:	Community Led Total Sanitation
CNG	:	Compressed Natural Gas
CRC	:	Citizen Report Card
CSC	:	Community Score Card
CWSA	:	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	:	District Assembly Common Fund
DAIDSC	:	District AIDS Committee

DCACT	:	District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology
DCD	:	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	:	District Chief Executive
DDCC	:	District Development Communication Committee
DDF	:	District Development Facility
DEHU	:	District Environmental Health Unit
DEOC	:	District Education Oversight Committee
DHIS	:	District Health Insurance Scheme
DICSFP	:	District Implementation Committee on School Feeding Programme
DISEC	:	District Security Committee
DLEAPIC	:	District LEAP Implementation Committee
DMOH	:	District Management of Health
DMTDP	:	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DPCU	:	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DWST	:	District Water and Sanitation Team
EPA	:	Environmental Protection Agency
FBOs	:	Farmer Based Organisations
fCUBE	:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FOAT	:	Functional Organisational Assessment Tool
GER	:	Gross Enrolment Rate
GFR	:	General Fertility Rate
GoG	:	Government of Ghana
GPEG	:	Ghana Partnership for Education Grant
GSFRI	:	Global Support Foundation and Research Initiative
GSGDA I	:	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I
GSGDA II	:	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II
HTC	:	HIV Testing and Counselling
ICCES	:	Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills
ICI	:	International Cocoa Initiative
IGF	:	Internally Generated Funds
JICA	:	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KVIP	:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
LED	:	Local Economic Development
LGS	:	Local Government Service
MASLOC	:	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	:	Management Information System
MLGRD	:	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOE	:	Ministry of Education
MoF	:	Ministry of Finance
MSMEs	:	Medium Scale and Middle Enterprises
MWH	:	Ministry of Works and Housing
NBSSI	:	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	:	National Commission for Civic Education
NCDs	:	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDPS	:	National Development Planning System
NER	:	Net Enrolment Rate
NFEU	:	Non-Formal Education Unit
MTNDPF	:	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
NSP	:	National Service Personnel
NTD	:	Neglected Tropical Diseases
ODF	:	Open Defecation Free
OHLGS	:	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
OPD	:	Out-Patient Department
OSIWA	:	Open Social Initiative for West Africa

PBB	:	Programme-Based Budgeting
PETS	:	Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys
PFM	:	Public Financial Management
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
PM&E	:	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMTCT	:	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNDC	:	Provisional National Defence Council
POCC	:	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPP	:	Public-Private Partnership
PPTT	:	Plan Preparation Technical Team
PRA	:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PWDs	:	Persons With Disabilities
Q/APRs	:	Quarterly/Annual Progress Reports
RCNFD	:	Rural Children Network For Development
REP	:	Rural Enterprise Project
RHNP	:	Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme
RuEP	:	Rural Electrification Project
SDGs	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIF	:	Social Investment Fund
SMEs	:	Small Medium Enterprises
SPC	:	Spatial Planning Committee
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
UHC	:	Universal Health Coverage
UNFCCC	:	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
YEA	:	Youth Employment Agency
YES	:	Youth Enterprise Support

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Ahafo Ano South-East District Assembly with its capital, Adugyama, is located in the north-western part of the Ashanti Region. The population of the District is estimated at 63,162 as at 2018 and is dispersed in 132 settlements, which are divided into 5 Area Councils and further sub-divided, into 21 Electoral Areas.

The District Medium Term Development Plan is a comprehensive document that provides a guide for development interventions geared towards growth, wealth creation and poverty reduction in the District. The plan was prepared under the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission. The development of the plan was guided by the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal opportunities for all, 2018-2021. The plan has been designed to guide all Organisations, Agencies, Development Partners, and other Stakeholders that would be involved in addressing the District's development problems and potentials during the 4-Year Plan Period (2018-2021).

The vision of the Assembly is to be “provide an excellent service delivery that ensures fair socio-economic development of its citizens”. The Assembly's mission is to improve the living standards of the people through the effective and efficient mobilisation of resources for the implementation of programmes, projects and activities to resolve the identified development gaps. District. The functions of the District Assembly, is derived from its Legislative Instrument 2324, 2017 as mandated by the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936. The Assembly exercises political, administrative, deliberative, legislative and executive functions as outlined in the Act 936. The following core values guide the Assembly in the discharge of its duties: Anonymity and Permanence, Client-orientation, Loyalty and



Commitment, Transparency and Accountability, Diligence, Discipline and Timeliness, Creativity and Innovativeness, Equity and Impartiality, and Integrity as stipulated in the Code of Conduct (Canons) for Local Government Service.

In developing this DMTDP 2018-2021, NDPC organised a training workshop for the core DPCU members to orient them on the NDPC Guidelines. Following this, a DPCU meeting was organised to brief members on the guidelines and the functions of the DPCU with regards to the preparation of the DMTDP. Public Hearing was conducted for the community members to validate the needs and aspirations already identified by the mother District.

The plan was not complete without the Departmental Sectoral Plans, which was prepared by the Decentralised Departments and the Non-Decentralised Departments of the Assembly. Since the mother district had already conducted all mandatory public hearings (20/07/17, 7/08/17 and 30/08/17), the DPCU proceeded to extract and review relevant data pertaining to the District. After collating the data from both primary and secondary, the first draft was presented to the DPCU and subsequently to the Development Planning Sub-Committee. After the presentation and review of the plan, members unanimously recommended to the Executive Committee for the adoption of the plan. On Friday, 9<sup>th</sup> November 2018 the Draft DMTDP 2018-2021 was adopted by the Assembly Members at a special General Assembly meeting.

The arrangement of the Plan is based on the format and guidelines issued by the NDPC and are prearranged under six chapters. Chapter One deals with the performance review and the District profile describing the vision, mission, functions, core values and processes of preparing of the DMTDP. Chapter Two examines the 28 key development issues and priorities of the Communities in the District for 2018-2021. Some of the key problems facing the District include Sanitation, Water, Road, Energy, Education, Health, Agriculture, Employment, Market and Security, among others. Chapter Three presents the Development Projections for 2018 to 2021 and beyond, the Adopted Goals, Sub-Goals, Objectives and Strategies from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. The District Composite Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes outlining the Programme of Action and the Indicative Financial Plan are presented in Chapter Four. Chapter Five contains the District Composite Annual Action Plans for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021, and the adoption of the Plan by Assembly Members. The final Chapter concentrates on the monitoring, dissemination, communication and evaluation, which includes baseline and target indicators, monitoring and evaluation, dissemination and communication activities as well as participatory monitoring and evaluation for effective implementation of the DMTDP.


The total estimated cost of the DMTDP for 2018 to 2021 is **Forty Seven Million, One Hundred and Ninety-two Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢47,192,000.00)** as outlined in the Programme of Action. Out of this amount, GH¢1,872,000.00 representing 3.9 percent is expected be financed from the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) whilst GH¢39,485,000.00 representing 83.7 percent will be financed from Central Government About 24.6 percent is a resource gap and expected to be mobilised and financed with Donor Supports, Private Sectors as well as other agencies and organisations.

Owing to this, some strategies for effective revenue mobilisation have been outlined to increase the revenue base of the District as well as complying with strict financial control mechanisms. These include developing and updating a Businesses and Property Database System, revaluation of properties, training and motivating revenue collectors, ensuring functionality of Area Councils, soliciting assistance from Development Partners and ensuring

timely organization of Social Accountability Programmes among others. The Public Financial Management Act, 2016, Act 921 and other Financial Regulations will be strictly followed in the utilisation of these funds. It is therefore expected that the successful implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 will improve the quality of life of all people in the District through job creation, improved incomes and improved access to basic social services(education, health, water, sanitation, housing, energy, transportation, social protection among others).

  
Hon. Joseph Agyeman Dapaah  
District Chief Executive

  
Hon. Abdul-Razak Nuhu  
Presiding Member

  
EMELIA OSAADU  
AG. DIST. CO-ORD. DIRECTOR

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE**

#### **1.1 District's Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values**

##### **1.1.1 Vision of the District**

The vision of the Ahafo Ano South-East District (AASEDA) Assembly is to provide an excellent service delivery that ensures fair socio-economic opportunities for the development of its citizens.

##### **1.1.2 Mission of the District**

The mission of the Assembly is to improve the living standards of the people in the District through the effective and efficient mobilisation of resources for the implementation of programmes, projects and activities to resolve the identified development gaps.

##### **1.1.3 Functions of the District**

The functions of the District Assembly, like all other MMDAs, is basically derived from its Legislative Instrument 2324, November, 2017 as mandated by the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 and Legislative Instrument 1961, 2009. The Assembly exercises both political and administrative authorities, provide guidance, give direction to, and supervise all other administrative authorities in the District. In addition, the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions as outlined in the Act 936. These functions, which are broadly aimed at attaining its vision and fulfilling its mission, as stipulated in Sections 12 to 16 of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 are to:

- Be responsible for the overall development of the District.
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the District.
- Promote Local Economic Development (LED) activities in the District.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the District and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- Sponsor the education of students from the District to fill particular manpower needs of the District especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students.

- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the District.
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District.
- In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
- Ensure ready access to courts in the District for the promotion of justice.
- Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the District.
- Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assesses and evaluates their impact on the people's development, the District and National economy.
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment.
- Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

#### **1.1.4 Core Values of the District**

The core values of the Assembly, as specified in the Code of Conduct for Local Government Service (LGS), include:

- **Anonymity and Permanence:** Staff of AASEDA will serve the citizens of the District with neutrality and in the the discharge of their roles or functions in any project staff shall not put themselves in a position where personal interest conflicts with the performance of the functions of their office.
- **Client-orientation, Loyalty and Commitment:** Staff shall owe allegiance to only the state and the community in which we serve and would ensure that our loyalty and commitment is first to the citizens of AASEDA. In the discharge of our duties, staff will ensure fair opportunities and services to all communities without partiality.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Transparency and accountability is fundamental to non-partisan decision making in local governance. In the discharge of their roles, functions and obligations staff shall respect and comply with the law and act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity, accountability and transparency of the Local Government Service. Staff shall also not accept gifts where it will appear to influence or result in influencing the performance of official duties.

- Diligence, Discipline and Timeliness: Staff of AASEDA shall perform their duties with diligence and discipline, whilst adhering to specific time-frames, time-related schedules, targets and objective.
- Creativity and Innovativeness: Staff shall continuously be creative and innovative in the design, planning and implementation of development objectives.
- Equity and Impartiality and Integrity: In the planning and execution of duties, community members shall be treated with equity and impartiality, regardless of their political affiliation, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation and personal beliefs.

## **1.2 Performance Review of DMTDP 2014-2017**

### **1.2.1 Performance Review of the Implementation of DMTDP2014-2017**

The AASEDA reviewed the DMTDP of the mother District, then Ahafo Ano South District Assembly (AASDA) under GSGDA II, 2014-2017. It however be noted that, the performance review of the AASEDA cannot be isolated from that of AASDA since it was one Assembly during the period under review especially that of finances. For the purposes of this report, only the physical projects have been reviewed whilst in terms of the finances that of the mother District has been maintained.

The review therefore covers only projects captured in the various thematic areas in the Composite Annual Action Plans during the plan implementation period. The review process involved the collection secondary data from the mother District and validation by DPCU members and Assembly members. The summary of all implemented programmes, projects and activities have however been outlined under six prioritized Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II in Table 1.1.

Out of the 150 programmes, projects and activities proposed to be implemented within the plan period of 2014 to 2017 for the two Districts, 141 representing 94.0 percent were implemented with the remaining nine accounting for 6.0 percent were not implemented. The implementation status of the 141 programmes, projects and activities accounted for 132 representing 88.0 percent fully completed with nine representing 6.0 percent still on-going. From the performance review of the DMTDP 2014-2017, the District recorded 91.3 percent achievement. It is worth mentioning that all the programmes, projects and activities implemented were from the plan.

**Table 1.1: Level of Implementation of Programmes/Projects/Activities of DMTDPs**

Thematic Areas	Proposed Programmes		Status of Implementation					
			Fully Implemented		On-Going		Not Implemented	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Level of Implementation of All Programmes/Projects/Activities DMTDP 2014-2017</b>								
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	11	7.3	9	6.0	-	-	2	1.3
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	7	4.7	3	2.0	-	-	4	2.7
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	22	14.7	20	13.3	1	0.6	1	0.6
Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	29	19.3	29	19.3	-	-	-	-
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	45	30.0	40	26.7	5	3.3	-	-
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	36	24.0	31	20.7	3	2.0	2	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6.0</b>

Source: DPCU/AASDA-Annual Progress Reports, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017

### 1.2.2 Status of Implementation of DMTDP2014-2017

The AASDA made efforts to execute the programmes/projects/activities towards the realisation of the set objectives within the plan period. From the performance review, out of the 150 programmes/projects/activities proposed for implementation, 132 accounting for 88.0 percent were fully implemented, nine representing 6.0 percent still on-going whiles the remaining nine representing 6.0 percent were not implemented. Among the cross-cutting issues, 120 representing 89.7 percent were fully implemented, 6.6 percent still on-going and 3.7 percent were not implemented. Appreciable level of achievements was recorded with the 29 Adopted Policy Objectives except the policy objective of promoting sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage. From the policy objectives, the District achieved 132 out of 150 set indicators representing 88.0 percent from 2014 to 2017 under the six selected thematic areas of GSGDA II. The details of the performance review are presented in Table 1.2.

**Table 1.2: Performance Review of the District from 2014 to 2017**

Period	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators				Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	Target (2017)	Achievement		
						No.	%	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 3No. Irrigation Systems for Rice Plantation at Potrikrom, Biemso No. 2 and Adugyama	0	3	3	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructural Development	Procure 45No. Electricity Poles for Rural Electrification Project under Electricity Expansion Project (District Wide)	30	45	45	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructural Development	Provide 100 street light bulbs in the District	50	100	100	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructural Development	Construct 10No. Boreholes in the District (Ahwerewam, Pokuase, AdanseYawboadi, Bonkrom, Mmehame, Aponaponso etc.)	10	10	10	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructural Development	Rehabilitate 5No. Boreholes in the District (Datro, Nyamebekyere, Apenimadi, Aponaponso, Duyefokrom, etc.)	10	6	6	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructural Development	Construct and furnish 2No. Community Information Centres at Abesewa and Abaasua	0	2	2	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructural Development	Construct 1No. Hand-dug Wells at Duyefourkrom	0	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services	Health Delivery	Evacuate 2No. Refuse Dump Sites in the District (Abesewa, and Dwenewoho)	5	10	10	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services	Education and Youth Development	Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks for schools with ancillary facilities and green the environment at Asempanaye	1	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services	Education and Youth Development	Provide 3,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District	1,000	3,000	3,000	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services	Education and Youth Development	Construct 4No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities for schools at Aponaponoso, Pokuase, Bonsukrom, AdanseYawboadi	NA	4	4	70%	On-going (Completion Stage)
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructural Development	Rehabilitate 5No. Boreholes in the District (Bonkrom, Mwuawano etc.)	10	5	5	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructural Development	Construct 1No. Community Water System at Biemso No. 1	0	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructural Development	Rehabilitate 1No. Public Toilet in the District at Adugyama	0	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services	Health Delivery	Rehabilitate 1No. CHPS Compounds at Adukrom	NA	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services	Health Delivery	Construct 1No. Nurses' Quarters at Sabronum	NA	1	0.6	50%	On-going (Lentil Stage)
	Social Services	Education and youth Development	Construct 3No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks for schools with ancillary facilities and green the environment at Sabronum-2	2	3	1.5	50%	On-going (Superstructure Block work Stage)
	Social Services	Education and youth Development	Construct 4No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks for schools with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District (Nsuta Nyamebekyere, Amoakokrom, Amokrom, Bannorkrom)	4	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented

Period	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators				Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	Target (2017)	Achievement		
						No.	%	
2015	Social Services	Education and youth Development	Provide 3,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District	1,000	3,000	3,000	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Provide street names at Adugyama,	0	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructural Development	Construct 4No. Public Toilets in the District (Sabronum, Aburaso, Pokukrom and Asuodei)	5	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructural Development	Mechanise 5No. Boreholes in the District (Sabronum, Fawoman, Ahwerewam, Abesewa, Potrikrom)	0	5	5	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructural Development	Rehabilitate 6No. Public Toilets in the District (Biemso No. 1, Dwenewoho, Fawoman, Nsuta, Adugyama, Amokom)	5	6	6	100%	Fully Implemented
	Environment and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Construct 1No. Police Posts with auxiliary facilities at Adugyama	1	1	0.3	30%	On-going (Sub-structure Stage)
	Social Services	Education and youth Development	Provide 1,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District	1,000	1,000	1,000	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services	Education and youth Development	Facilitate the construction of New Senior High School (SHS) in the District (Adugyama and Sabronum)	1	2	2	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructural Development	Tar 15km road from Fawoman to Sabronum	0	15km	15km	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services	Health Delivery	Evacuate 2No. Refuse Dump Sites in the District (Biemso 1 and Pokukrom.)	5	2	2	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services	Health Delivery	Construct 2No. CHPS compounds/clinics/ maternity blocks with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District (Ahwerewam and Pokuase)	2	2	2	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Social Services	Health Delivery	Evacuate 2No. Refuse Dump Sites in the District (Adugyama and Biemso 2)	5	2	2	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services	Health Delivery	Construct 3No. CHPS compounds/clinics/ maternity blocks with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District ( Fawoman, Aponaponso and Abesewa)	0	3	3	60%	On-going (Lentil Stage)
	Social Services	Education and youth Development	Provide 1,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District	1,000	1,000	1,000	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services	Education and youth Development	Construct 2No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities for schools at Sabronum Camp	2	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
	Social Services	Education and youth Development	Rehabilitate 2No. Classroom Blocks for schools in the District (Potrikrom and Biemso No. 1)	1	2	2	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructural Development	Tar 20km roads from Pokukrom to Ahwerewam	0	20km	20km	70%	On-going

Source: DPCU/AASWDA-Annual Progress Reports, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017



## 1.2.3 Revenue and Expenditure Performance of the District from 2014 to 2017

### 1.2.3.1 Total Releases from Government of Ghana

Table 1.3 shows the yearly-approved budgetary allocations of compensation, capital, goods and services used to finance the District programmes, projects and activities from 2014 to 2017. In totality, more than half (GH¢11,166,446.15 –53.1%) of the approved budget was allocated to capital expenditure at the expense of goods and services (GH¢9,210,324.98 – 43.7%) and compensation (GH¢667,590.30 – 3.2%). The approved budgetary transfers from Government over the plan period assumed a similar trend as the totals.

With regards to the budgetary deviations, Government Transfers recorded fifty three percent gap between the amount budgeted (GH¢21,044,361.43) and the amount actually received (GH¢11,162,706.78). This suggests that less than half of the approved budgetary allocation was received and this adversely affected the programmes, projects and activities implementation in the District. However, the District managed its finances in a transparent and accountable manner, despite few challenges with regards to the delays and inadequacy of the Government Transfers.

**Table 1.3: Total Releases from Government of Ghana**

Year	Requested as Planned	Approved as Per Ceiling	Released/ Received	Deviations		Actual Expenditure	Variance
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A-B)	(B-C)	(D)	(C-D)
<b>PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (Wages and Salaries)</b>							
<b>Gov't Transfers</b>							
2013	1,104,758.00	1,104,758.00	1,507,635.85	-	(402,877.85)	1,507,635.85	-
2014	1,733,190.33	1,733,190.33	986,595.12	-	746,595.21	986,595.12	-
2015	1,852,846.97	1,852,846.97	951,988.42	-	900,858.55	951,988.42	-
2016	1,976,795.00	1,976,795.00	1,081,435.84	-	895,359.16	1,081,435.84	-
<b>Sub-Total (Transfers)</b>	<b>6,667,590.30</b>	<b>6,667,590.30</b>	<b>4,527,655.23</b>	-	<b>2,139,935.07</b>	<b>4,527,655.23</b>	-
2017	2,136,136.00	2,136,136.00	-	-	2,136,136.00	-	-
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS</b>							
<b>Gov't Transfers</b>							
2013	2,509,922.97	2,509,922.97	504,862.32	-	2,005,060.65	1,122,480.44	(617,618.12)
2014	2,551,727.60	2,551,727.60	1,377,537.59	-	1,174,190.01	932,817.88	444,719.71
2015	3,284,442.79	3,284,442.79	1,142,180.21	-	2,142,262.58	1,075,133.19	67,047.02
2016	2,820,352.79	2,820,352.79	1,226,309.30	-	1,594,043.49	1,184,318.81	41,990.49
<b>Sub-Total (Transfers-Capital)</b>	<b>11,166,446.15</b>	<b>11,166,446.15</b>	<b>4,250,889.43</b>	-	<b>6,915,556.72</b>	<b>4,314,750.32</b>	<b>(63,860.89)</b>
2017	2,997,528.00	2,997,528.00	-	-	2,997,528.00	261,723.69	(261,723.69)
<b>GOODS AND SERVICES</b>							
<b>Gov't Transfers</b>							
2013	1,877,178.83	1,877,178.83	114,221.92	-	1,762,956.91	253,954.12	(139,732.20)
2014	1,994,243.30	1,994,243.30	463,293.22	-	1,530,950.08	313,725.16	149,568.06
2015	2,922,464.12	2,922,464.12	800,363.50	-	2,122,100.62	753,381.43	46,982.07
2016	2,416,438.73	2,416,438.73	1,006,283.48	-	1,410,155.25	971,826.97	34,456.51
<b>Sub-Total (Transfers)</b>	<b>9,210,324.98</b>	<b>9,210,324.98</b>	<b>2,384,162.12</b>	-	<b>6,826,162.86</b>	<b>2,292,887.68</b>	<b>91,274.44</b>
2017	2,015,297.96	2,015,297.96	176.25	-	2,015,121.71	93,233.71	(93,057.46)
<b>Grand Total (Gov't Transfers)</b>	<b>21,044,361.43</b>	<b>21,044,361.43</b>	<b>11,162,706.78</b>	-	<b>15,881,654.65</b>	<b>9,072,293.23</b>	<b>27,413.55</b>
Percentage Deviation of Govt Transfers/Variance					75.4%		0.2

Source: DPCU/AASDA-Annual Financial Statements, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 & 2017

### **1.2.3.2 All Sources of Financial Resources (Revenue Performance) to the District**

The funding for the programmes, projects and activities in the District has been from District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Ghana Education Trust Fund (GET Fund), Donor Supports and Other Philanthropists. From 2013 to 2016, the District estimated to receive GH¢28,803,466.31, out of which GH¢12,796,528.71 representing 44.4 percent was realized representing a percentage shortfall of 55.6 percent as shown in Table 1.3. The percentage shortfall coupled with untimely release of the DACF and DDF made it impossible for the Assembly to initiate and complete 12.0 percent of its 150 programmes, projects and activities.

With respect to IGF, the District was able to collect 92.9 percent of the estimated IGF (GH¢1,756,104.88) within the plan period. In 2014, the District made a remarkable achievement of 107.5 percent growth rate of IGF over the 2013 actuals. It is worth mentioning that 2016 revenue actual was far lower than 2015 revenue actual by GH¢275,394.94 representing 42.9 percent shortfall. The shortfall was greatly attributed to the flash out of unlicensed small-scale miners in the District as well as the 2016 General Election. This difference resulted from the huge revenue gap between revenue collected under Lands, Licenses and Fines revenue heads. In 2015, the District set-up a Revenue Taskforce which monitored all the 10 Revenue Zones and this yielded a positive increment of 51.3 percent of the IGF from GH¢423,611.10 in 2014 to GH¢640,715.90 in 2015 (Table 1.3). All these achievements were chalked from the implementation of the Revenue Improvement Action Plans from 2013 to 2016. From 2013 to 2016, the District recorded Annual Growth Rate of 21.4 percent, which is four times higher than the standard target of 5.0 percent per the Functional Organisational Assessment Tool (FOAT) of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD).

From the Government Transfers (GoG, DACF, DDF and Others), the District received a little over half (53.0%) of the estimated budget of GH¢21,044,361.43 from 2013 to 2016 as indicated in Table 1.4. Even though, the target sets were not met but progressively year-on-year has seen increment in the release of funds from the Central Government. The District recorded 15.9 percent Annual Growth Rate from all the Transfers and Other External Sources received from 2013 to 2016. However, the DMTDP 2014-2017 was estimated to cost GH¢28,803,466.31 out of which 44.4 percent was realised and this limited the Assembly from implementing most of its priority projects.

**Table 1.4: All Sources of Financial Resources (Revenue Performance) to the District from 2013 to 2017**

Sources (Revenue Head)	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017
	Target (A)	Actual (B)	Variance (A-B)	Target (A)	Actual (B)	Variance (A-B)	Target (A)	Actual (B)	Variance (A-B)	Target (A)	Actual (B)	Variance (A-B)	Target (A)
<b>Gov't Transfers</b>													
GoG	1,204,132.32	1,507,635.8	303,503.53	1,855,214.33	996,438.08	(858,776.25)	2,983,460.11	982,908.33	(2,000,551.78)	2,440,819.80	1,081,435.84	(1,359,383.96)	2,197,626.36
DACF	1,851,698.80	172,931.65	(1,678,767.15)	2,177,175.24	801,708.20	(1,375,467.04)	2,937,344.21	1,155,715.14	(1,781,629.07)	3,380,156.78	1,384,972.63	(1,995,184.15)	3,396,759.00
DDF	1,354,547.68	344070.19	(1,010,477.49)	1218290.66	904,658.43	(313,632.23)	1,187,197.00	592,681.71	(594,515.29)	948,589.00	707,947.00	(240,642.00)	1060751.96
Other Transfers- SF, MP, SIF	1,081,481.00	102,082.40	(979,398.60)	1,028,481.00	124621.22	(903,859.78)	951752.56	163226.95	(788,525.61)	444020.94	139,673.15	(304,347.79)	493,824.64
<b>Sub-Total (Transfers)</b>	<b>5,491,859.80</b>	<b>2,126,720.09</b>	<b>(3,365,139.71)</b>	<b>6,279,161.23</b>	<b>2,827,425.93</b>	<b>(3,451,735.30)</b>	<b>8,059,753.88</b>	<b>2,894,532.13</b>	<b>(5,165,221.75)</b>	<b>7,213,586.52</b>	<b>3,314,028.62</b>	<b>(3,899,557.90)</b>	<b>7,148,961.96</b>
<b>IGF</b>													
Income on Properties	143,000.00	38,279.78	(104,720.22)	127,900.08	23,155.50	(104,744.58)	84,000.00	82,860.60	(1,139.40)	30,990.00	81,661.69	50,671.69	96,039.96
Lands & Royalties	28,500.00	13,517.00	(14,983.00)	28,500.00	47,927.64	19,427.64	60,000.00	91,213.07	31,213.07	86,320.20	5,760.00	(80,560.20)	94,642.56
Rent & Income	2,682.00	4,767.00	2,085.00	2,682.00	40,056.50	37,374.50	62,682.00	68,848.00	6,166.00	23,214.12	25,507.00	2,292.88	37,506.96
Licenses	55,352.00	41,664.10	(13,687.90)	55,963.32	184,570.36	128,607.04	78,860.00	60,852.00	(18,008.00)	100,372.20	69,163.00	(31,209.20)	90,876.48
Fees	46,936.00	43,584.90	(3,351.10)	46,936.32	106,052.10	59,115.78	135,554.00	314,352.90	178,798.90	173,726.16	176,255.77	2,529.61	130,051.80
Fines, Penalty	6,446.00	7,166.00	720.00	6,446.16	4,529.00	(1,917.16)	6,446.16	13,789.00	7,342.84	15,396.00	5,983.50	(9,412.50)	11,147.04
Miscellaneous Income	152,150.00	55,195.20	(96,954.80)	152,050.08	17,320.00	(134,730.08)	6,000.00	8,800.33	2,800.33	40,000.08	990.00	(39,010.08)	30,900.00
<b>Sub-Total (IGF)</b>	<b>435,066.00</b>	<b>204,173.98</b>	<b>(230,892.02)</b>	<b>420,477.96</b>	<b>423,611.10</b>	<b>3,133.14</b>	<b>433,542.16</b>	<b>640,715.90</b>	<b>207,173.74</b>	<b>470,018.76</b>	<b>365,320.96</b>	<b>(104,697.80)</b>	<b>491,164.80</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,926,925.80</b>	<b>2,330,894.07</b>	<b>(3,596,031.73)</b>	<b>6,699,639.19</b>	<b>3,251,037.03</b>	<b>(3,448,602.16)</b>	<b>8,493,296.04</b>	<b>3,535,248.03</b>	<b>(4,958,048.01)</b>	<b>7,683,605.28</b>	<b>3,679,349.58</b>	<b>(4,004,255.70)</b>	<b>7,640,126.76</b>
<b>Total Rev. Annual Growth Rate</b>		<b>39.11</b>			<b>39.48</b>			<b>8.74</b>			<b>4.08</b>		
<b>IGF Annual Growth Rate</b>		<b>20.18</b>			<b>107.48</b>			<b>51.25</b>			<b>(42.98)</b>		
<b>Gov't Transfers</b>	<b>5,491,859.80</b>	<b>2,126,720.09</b>	<b>(3,365,139.71)</b>	<b>6,279,161.23</b>	<b>2,827,425.93</b>	<b>(3,451,735.30)</b>	<b>8,059,753.88</b>	<b>2,894,532.13</b>	<b>(5,165,221.75)</b>	<b>7,213,586.52</b>	<b>3,314,028.62</b>	<b>(3,899,557.90)</b>	<b>7,148,961.96</b>
<b>Gov't Transfers Annual Growth Rate</b>		<b>41.25</b>			<b>32.95</b>			<b>2.37</b>			<b>14.49</b>		

NB: Total Gov't Transfers and IGF Targets from 2013 to 2016 = GH¢28,803,466.31 Total Gov't Transfers and IGF Actuals from 2013 to 2016= GH¢12,796,528.71 (44.4%)

Total IGF Target from 2013 to 2016= GH¢1,756,104.88 Total IGF Actual from 2013 to 2016= GH¢1,633,821.94 (92.9%)

Total Gov't Transfers Target from 2013 to 2016= GH¢27,044,361.43 Total Gov't Transfers Actual from 2013 to 2016= GH¢11,162,706.77 (41.3%)

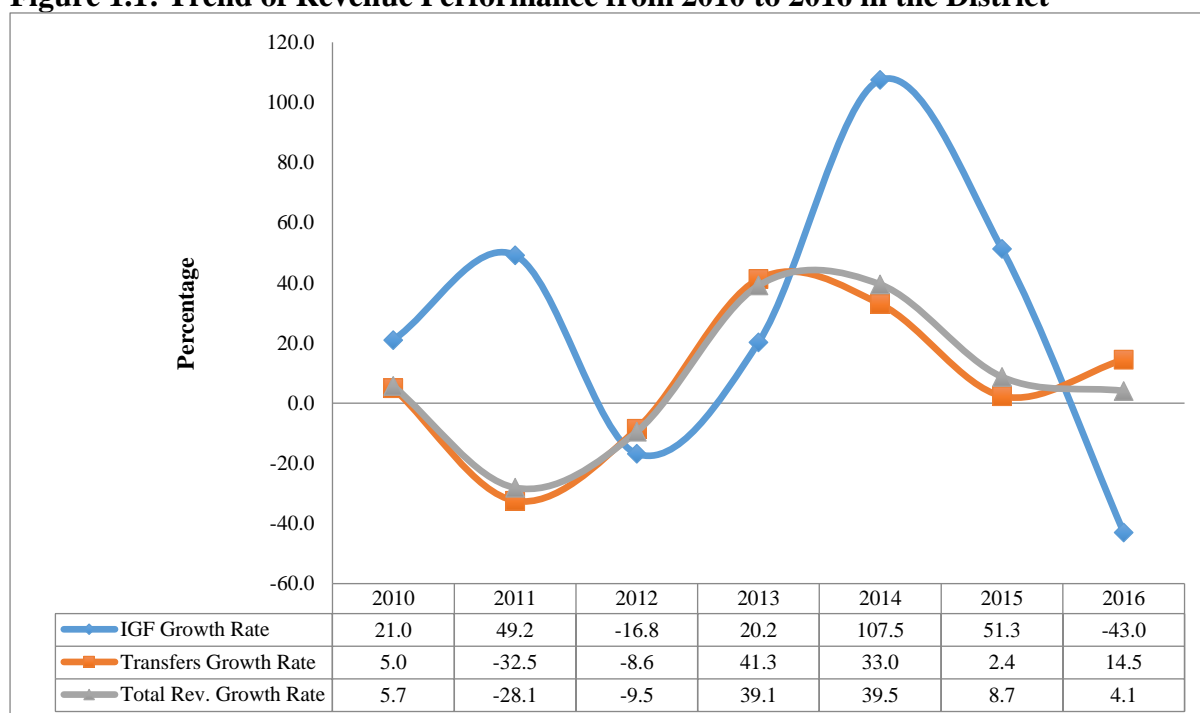
IGF Annual Growth Rate (2013-2016) = 21.4% Gov't Transfers Annual Growth Rate (2013-2016) = 15.9%

Source: DPCU/AASDA-Annual Financial Statements, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 & 2017

Figure 1.1 depicts the actual revenue performance from IGF, Transfers and Other Sources of the District from 2010 to 2016. With the IGF Growth Rate, the trend analysis shows that the District performed poorly in 2012 (-16.8%) and worse-off in 2016 (-43.0%). These worse performances were attributed to the two General Elections and the flash-out of Illegal Small Scale Miners in the District in those years. On the other hand, the District performed exceptionally well in 2011 (49.2%), 2013 (20.2%), 2015 (51.3%) with the 2014 realising more than 100 percent (107.5%).

In addition, the Transfers Growth Rate saw an increased at a decreasing rate from 2011 (-32.5%) through to 2016 (14.5%) fiscal years. Per the analysis of Figure 1.2, the District recorded the highest transfers of 41.3 percent in 2013 followed by 2014 (33.0%) and the lowest was recorded in 2011 (-32.5%). Similarly, the aggregated revenue growth rate performance over the years exhibited the same trend as the Transfers Growth Rate from 2011 to 2016. It is worth mentioning that the inconsistencies in the flow of funds in the District over the years have negatively affected the specific revenue projections to meet the expectations of the implementation of DMTDP 2014-2017.

**Figure 1.1: Trend of Revenue Performance from 2010 to 2016 in the District**



Source: DPCU/AASDA, 2017-Derived from 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 Annual Financial Statements

### **1.2.3.3 Expenditure Performance of the District from 2014 to 2017**

Table 1.5 shows that the District spent GH¢12,763,801.38 representing 44.3 percent of the estimated expenditure of GH¢28,803,466.31 from 2013 to 2016. This amount was spent on compensations, assets, goods and services (programmes, projects and activities).

Out of the 21 types of expenditure identified in Table 1.5, Repairs-Maintenance and Special Services exceeded their estimated expenditures from 2014 to 2015 resulting from high cost of spare parts and service charges. However, out of the total actual receipts of GH¢12,796,528.71, the District managed to spend (GH¢12,763,801.38) within the budget leaving a balance surplus of 0.3 percent (GH¢32,727.33). It is worth mentioning that the District spent within its budget allocation over the plan period of 2014 to 2017.

**Table 1.5: Expenditure Performance of the District from 2014 to 2017**

Expenditure Head	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017
	Targets	Actuals	Variance	Targets	Actuals	Variance	Targets	Actuals	Variance	Targets	Actuals	Variance	Targets
Compensation of Employees	50,734.00	639,355.00	(588,621.00)	1,517,083.08	811,524.95	705,558.13	1,654,876.08	882,908.33	771,967.75	2,062,974.24	723,810.70	1,339,163.54	2,133,000.48
National Insurance Contribution	-	-	-	207,170.04	388.50	206,781.54	215,134.08	-	215,134.08	270,671.04	-	270,671.04	3,136.08
Materials – office Supplies	48,000.00	22,846.90	25,153.10	474,751.44	34,078.95	440,672.49	626,761.20	168,842.64	457,918.56	276,622.68	39,860.29	236,762.39	475,356.12
Utilities	8,900.00	10,608.50	(1,708.50)	113,311.32	45,202.80	68,108.52	422,000.16	12,733.05	409,267.11	137,000.28	20,003.93	116,996.35	387,500.28
General Cleaning	-	-	-	8,000.04	12,533.00	(4,532.96)	5,145.00	5,145.00	-	1,000.08	-	1,000.08	20,000.04
Rentals	2,000.00	1,305.00	695.00	2,145.00	2,145.00	-	6,900.00	6,900.00	-	242,475.36	640.00	241,835.36	-
Travel and Transport	109,100.00	36,636.52	72,463.48	280,102.20	147,080.58	133,021.62	152,780.16	208,843.37	(56,063.21)	34,800.12	86,471.80	(51,671.68)	129,675.36
Repairs-Maintenance	377,300.00	8,772.40	368,527.60	81,000.24	113,508.00	(32,507.76)	313,866.77	559,602.94	(245,736.17)	235,600.44	9,488.00	226,112.44	136,000.20
Training-Seminars-Conference	11,000.00	5,896.00	5,104.00	113,775.24	8,942.00	104,833.24	153,600.24	19,891.00	133,709.24	147,000.24	22,138.40	124,861.84	203,800.20
Consulting Services	-	-	-	71,939.16	-	71,939.16	64,939.08	-	64,939.08	8,000.04	2,500.00	5,500.04	-
Special Services	42,680.00	29,080.50	13,599.50	34,200.00	79,863.60	(45,663.60)	5,500.08	86,462.12	(80,962.04)	40,000.08	10,865.00	29,135.08	454,566.12
Other Charges	2,500.00	931.99	1,568.01	2,000.04	1,420.11	579.93	3,292.89	3,292.89	-	82,956.63	82,956.63	-	5,000.04
Emergency Services	-	-	-	102,000.00	102,000.00	-	61,008.00	61,008.00	-	56,098.92	-	56,098.92	-
Recurrent Expenditure	759,315.00	69,766.21	689,548.79	-	-	-	1,499,929.44	727,803.69	772,125.75	639,449.12	302,572.00	336,877.12	-
General Expenses	22,961.00	39,218.40	(16,257.40)	323,475.36	162,722.46	160,752.90	469,690.20	400,740.77	68,949.43	665,948.04	100,374.06	565,573.98	527,435.40
Dwellings	880.00	880.00	-	440,000.04	67,850.00	372,150.04	894,986.04	185,474.10	709,511.94	303,700.20	810,119.64	(506,419.44)	135,000.00
Non-Residential Building	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	425,000.04	23,145.85	401,854.19	1,524,266.04	71,244.94	1,453,021.10	90,000.12	-	90,000.12	420,669.12
Other Structures	694,471.00	519,063.69	175,407.31	270,000.00	60,016.45	209,983.55	415,000.08	14,004.70	400,995.38	-	-	-	295,000.08
Infrastructural Assets	1,021,820.00	514,307.15	507,512.85	22,442.50	22,442.50	-	3,620.50	3,620.50	-	-	-	-	20,000.04
Grants	2,239,347.80	1,465,596.65	773,751.15	2,108,743.29	944,469.42	1,164,273.87	-	-	-	2,389,307.65	1,390,020.33	999,287.32	1,788,985.20
Other Machinery-Equipment	534,917.00	23,979.48	510,937.52	102,500.16	15,884.00	86,616.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	505,002.00
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>5,926,925.80</b>	<b>3,388,244.39</b>	<b>2,538,681.41</b>	<b>6,699,639.19</b>	<b>2,655,218.17</b>	<b>4,044,421.02</b>	<b>8,493,296.04</b>	<b>3,418,518.04</b>	<b>5,074,778.00</b>	<b>7,683,605.28</b>	<b>3,601,820.78</b>	<b>4,081,784.50</b>	<b>7,640,126.76</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>5,926,925.80</b>	<b>2,330,894.07</b>	<b>(3,596,031.73)</b>	<b>6,699,639.19</b>	<b>3,251,037.03</b>	<b>(3,448,602.16)</b>	<b>8,493,296.04</b>	<b>3,535,248.03</b>	<b>(4,958,048.01)</b>	<b>7,683,605.28</b>	<b>3,679,349.58</b>	<b>(4,004,255.70)</b>	<b>7,640,126.76</b>
<b>Surplus/Deficits</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>(757,350.32)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>595,818.86</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>116,729.99</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>77,528.80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00</b>

NB: Total Expenditure Targets from 2013 to 2016 = GH¢28,803,466.31

Total Expenditure Actuals from 2013 to 2016 = GH¢12,763,801.38 (44.3%)

Total Revenue Targets from 2013 to 2016 = GH¢28,803,466.31

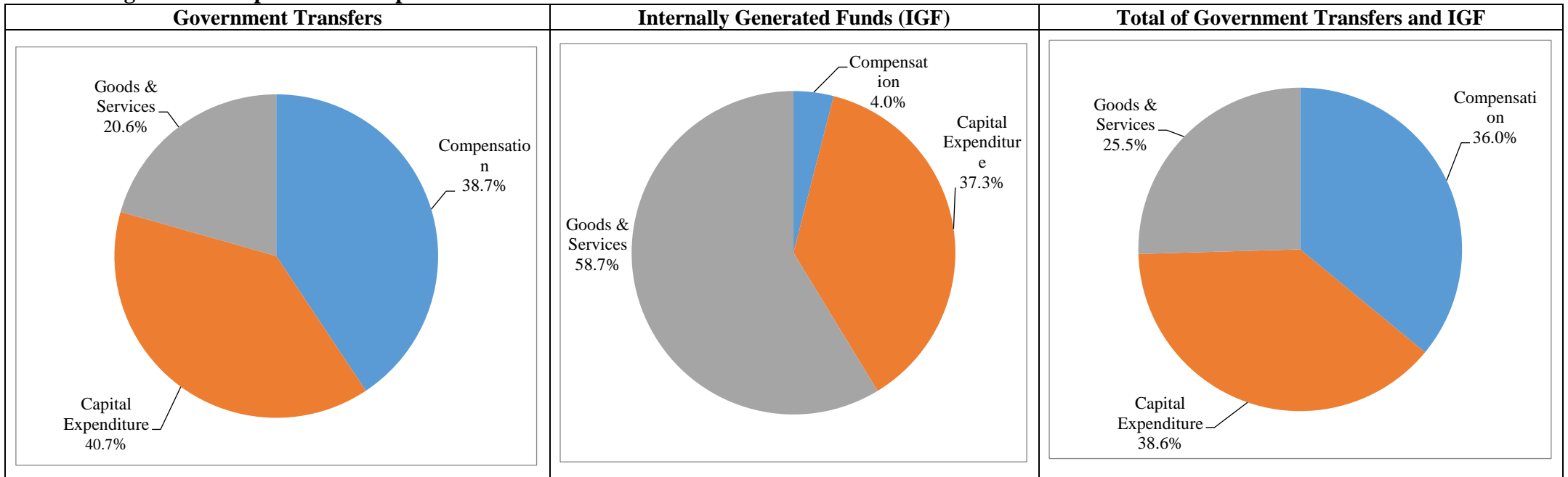
Total Revenue Actuals from 2013 to 2016 = GH¢12,796,528.71 (44.4%)

Surplus from 2013 to 2016 = GH¢32,727.33 (0.3%)

Source: DPCU/AASDA-Annual Financial Statements, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 & 2017

Figure 1.2 illustrates the proportions of actual expenditure of the District from 2013 to 2016. The IGF expenditure over the years recorded highest expenditure of goods and services (58.7%) followed by capital expenditure (37.3%) and compensation (4.0%) recorded the least. On the other hand, with the Government Transfers, capital expenditure (40.7%) recorded the highest followed by compensation (38.7%) and the least was goods and services (20.6%). Similar trend was observed when the IGF and Government Transfers expenditure components are aggregated.

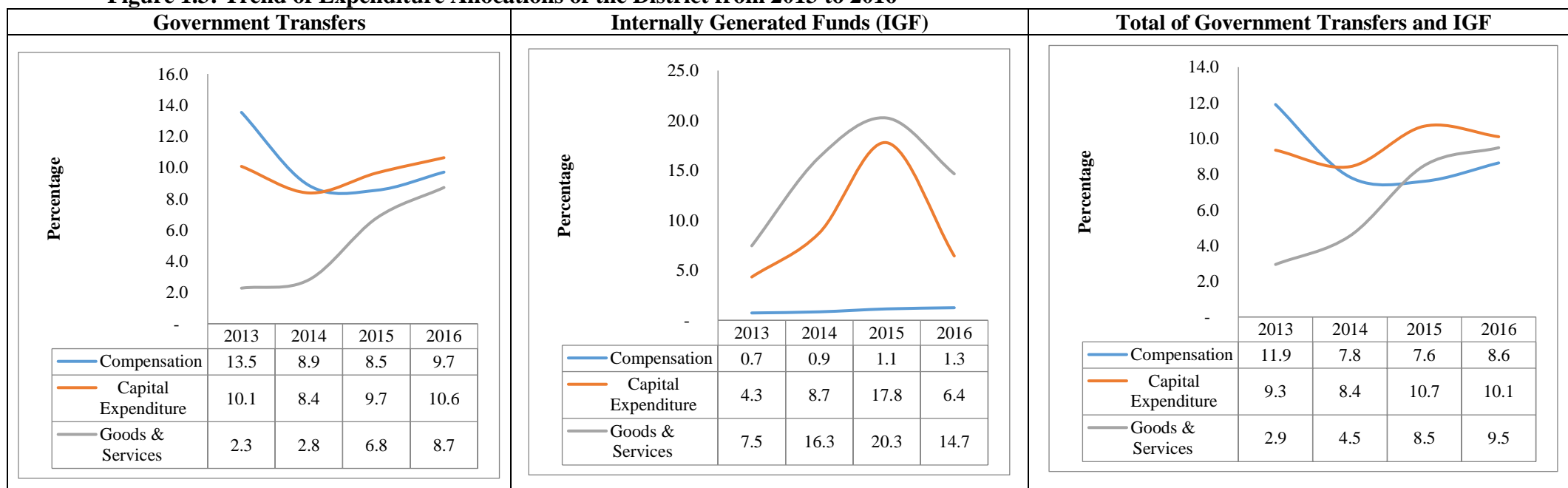
**Figure 1.2: Proportions of Expenditure Allocations of the District from 2013 to 2016**



Source: DPCU/AASDA, 2017-Derived from 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 Annual Financial Statements

Figure 1.3 depicts the trends of financing compensation, capital, goods and services in the District. From 2013 to 2015, the trends of IGF for goods and services, capital expenditure and compensation have seen increment over the period, but in 2016 there were sharp decline in the expenditure of capital, goods and services due to high deficit recorded in revenue mobilisation (see Table 1.4). With the Government Transfers, it could be observed that all the three expenditure components from 2014 to 2016 have increased with the capital expenditure leading followed by compensation, and goods and services. However, combining the two funding sources, have seen the compensation reducing gradually from 2013 to 2016 whereas the capital expenditure, and goods and services over the same period have increased.

**Figure 1.3: Trend of Expenditure Allocations of the District from 2013 to 2016**



Source: Derived from 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 Annual Financial Statements and DPCU/AASDA, 2017



#### **1.2.4 Key Challenges Encountered During the Implementation of DMTDP 2014-2017**

1. Within the plan period, financial in-flows from both Central Government and IGF fell below expectations. This was due to the delays and inadequacy of DDF and DACF funding sources accounting for 58.7 percent deviation totally GH¢15,881,654.66 and a myriad of problems (such as the absence of reliable database on revenue items, low revenue education and among others) associated with internal revenue generation within the District. In addition, despite the DACF being inadequate, the unequally timely releases of funds (averagely four-month delay) have affected the implementation of the activities outlined in the DMTDP. For instance, the 2014 and 2016 Fourth Quarters of the DACF are still in arrears with the latter releasing in June 2017. Even the regular source of Transfers that is the DDF has been in arrears for 2013 and 2014 fiscal years. Moreover, the District did not received any of the budget ceilings to the Decentralised Departments (Agric, Social Welfare and Community Development, etc.).
2. There was lack of permanent vehicle for revenue mobilisation, monitoring and evaluation activities in the District. This is because there is only one utility vehicle for the whole Assembly to compete its usage. The problem has affected regular monitoring and evaluation of activities in the District over the plan period.
3. The functionality of all the 10 Area Councils in the District was a challenge during the plan period. This has affected the mobilisation of certain ceded revenues to the Councils and other routine monitoring of Assembly's programmes, projects and activities. In addition, some of the Area Councils lack office accommodation and other logistics for the conduct of their meetings making it difficult to ease pressure of certain issues from the Assembly.
4. There was low effective coordination and monitoring of the programmes, projects and activities outlined in the plan especially in the Decentralised Departments and the other government agencies in the District. It was therefore difficult to collate data on the levels of plan implementation regarding targets settings and targets achieved. This made it difficult to assess performance because some of the indicators were without baseline to assist in setting realistic targets.
5. There was also unconcern attitude, apathy and low communal spirit on the part of the people of the community whom the programmes, projects and activities are meant for. Some donor sponsored programmes, projects and activities require the communities to contribute through communal labour and other supports. This problem caused delay in the implementation of programmes, projects and activities with its attendant cost implications.

### **1.2.5 Lessons Learnt which have Implications for DMTDP 2018 – 2021**

1. There were adequate political and administrative commitments towards the implementation of the programmes, projects and activities outlined in the 2014-2017 plan. It is therefore remarkable for the District to record 92.1 percent overall achievements in the implementation of the plan. It is therefore recommended that the tempo of political and administrative structures for the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017 should be strongly sustain for the implementation of the new plan (DMTDP 2018-2021). These structures within the District should be deeply involved in the plan preparation process and their absolute commitments be assured regardless of any political affiliations.
2. Within the plan period, financial in-flows from both Central Government and IGF fell below expectations. This was due to the delays and inadequacy of DDF and DACF funding sources and a myriad of problems associated with internal revenue generation within the District. There is therefore the need for a concerted effort towards revenue mobilisation to finance the current plan with high commitment of the government and citizens to release and pay timely the Transfers (DACF and DDF) and IGF respectively. Moreover, source deductions which create artificial inadequate of DACF should be reduced drastically if not ceased to increase funding for the DMTDP, which is the main funding source to the District.
3. There was lack of permanent vehicle for revenue mobilisation, monitoring and evaluation activities in the District. This is because there is only one utility vehicle for the whole Assembly to compete its usage. It is recommended that the Assembly should make conscious effort in procuring vehicles for revenue mobilisation and monitoring and evaluation activities in the District.
4. The functionality of all the five Area Councils in the District was a challenged during the plan period. This has affected the mobilisation of certain ceded revenues to the Councils and other routine monitoring of Assembly's programmes, projects and activities. It is expected that the District as a matter of urgency to procure the needed logistics and offices for all the 10 Area Councils to make them function effectively. Again, the District should institute Assessment Tool for the Area Councils for rewarding and rebuking to make them more relevant to the decentralisation process of the Assembly.
5. There was low effective coordination and monitoring of the programmes, projects and activities outlined in the plan especially in the decentralized departments. It was

therefore difficult to collate data on the levels of plan implementation. The need for effective coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms can therefore not be overemphasized.

6. The unconcern attitude, apathy and low communal spirit on the part of the people in the communities can be addressed if the DPCU ensure adequate stakeholder consultations in the preparation of the plan and its execution. Moreover, there should be effective communication network to disseminate programmes, projects and activities right from the commencement up to completion level through social accountability programmes and town hall meetings. This will create enabling environment to boost citizens' participation in the local governance system. However, donor funded programmes, projects and activities should be channelled through the Assembly in order to boost communal spirit in their implementations.

### **1.3 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile**

#### **1.3.1 Institutional Capacity Needs**

##### **1.3.1.1 Assessment of DPCU Capacity and Management Index**

In order to ensure that appropriate incentives, material and human resources are adequately put in place for effective DMTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation, there is the need to assess the capacity of the District Assembly in developing and implementing the DMTDP. Table 1.6 presents the assessment of the DPCU Capacity and Management Index of the District. From the assessment, it was realized that among the indicators, even though it is a newly created Assembly with numerous key positions yet to be filled (7<sup>th</sup>), equipment and facilities are woefully inadequate (9<sup>th</sup>), motivation and incentives are low (8<sup>th</sup>). Notwithstanding the challenges, leadership and management is dynamic (1<sup>st</sup>) and the few available staff are skilled to handle most functions (4<sup>th</sup>) once there is availability of funds (10<sup>th</sup>). This indicates that the District scored virtually in averages in most of the indicators. In totality, the average individual score (management and capacity index) for the District is 6.4 indicating an average performance.

**Table 1.6: DPCU Capacity and Management Index**

Indicators	DPCU Membership																		Total Indicators Score	Average Score for each Indicator	Remarks
	Management Members													Other Selected Members							
	Central Administration/ Co-ordinating Director	Finance	Planning	Budgeting	Physical Planning	Works	Education, Youth & Sports	Health	Social Welfare & Community Devt	Trade & Industry	Agriculture	Disaster Prevention	Natural Resource Conservation	Development Planning Convener	Civil Society Organisation	Traditional Authority	Two Private Sector Rep	Five Non-Decentralised Agencies/Organisation			
1. Qualifications of Personnel	10.0	9.2	10.0	10.0	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	8.9	7.5	8.1	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	7.8	117.5	6.5	4 <sup>th</sup>
2. Staff Compliment	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	107	5.9	7 <sup>th</sup>
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	-	9.2	-	-	-	-	9.3	9.0	-	9.1	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.5	114.1	6.3	5 <sup>th</sup>
4. Availability of Funds	4.3	4.2	3.5	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	64.8	3.6	10 <sup>th</sup>
5. Utilization of Funds	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.0	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.4	173.4	9.6	3 <sup>rd</sup>
6. Timely Access to Funds	4.3	4.2	3.5	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	64.8	3.6	10 <sup>th</sup>
7. Leadership	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	180	10.0	1 <sup>st</sup>
8. Management	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	180	10.0	1 <sup>st</sup>
9. Workload	9.0	9.0	7.0	7.0	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	8.5	7.8	8.5	9.5	9.7	8.0	8.5	9.0	110.5	6.1	6 <sup>th</sup>
10. Motivation/Incentives	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	89.5	5.0	8 <sup>th</sup>
11. Equipment/Facilities	3.5	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	4.5	2.0	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.5	5.0	67.5	3.8	9 <sup>th</sup>
Average Total Indicator Scores	86.1	85.6	79	79	48.3	84.2	45.2	46.8	45	44.5	78.4	69.8	58.2	85.4	84.7	83.1	82.5	83.3	1269.1	70.5	
Average Individual Score (Index)	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.2	4.4	7.7	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0	7.1	6.3	5.3	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	115.4	6.4	
Remarks	Avr	Avr	Avr	Avr	Low	Avr	Low	Low	Low	Low	Avr	Ave	Avr	Avr	Avr	Avr	Avr	Avr		Avr	

Source: DPCU/ASSEDA, 2018

### 1.3.2 Human Resource Capacity of the Assembly

With the enactment of LI 1961, 2009, Metropolitans, Municipals and Districts are to have 16, 13 and 11 Mandatory Departments respectively. Within these Departments, there are a number of Units to be established and with the required number of staff to fill the Units as well as the Heads of Department per the Staffing Norms of the Local Government Service. Currently, only 6 Departments have been established with a staff strength of 53 made up of 13 females (24.5%) and 28 males (75.5%). Table 1.7 presents the details of established departments and Units in the District. Per the assessment, there is no full complement of the DPCU members to deliver the planning functions as outlined in the Part Three of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936. The efforts of these officers require regular and timely capacity building training programmes for the officers to be abreast with current issues in implementing the plan.

**Table 1.7: Human Resource Capacity of the Assembly**

Sector	Department	Units	Establish	No. of Staff	Staffing Norms				
					Min	Max	Surplus	Deficits	Needed
1. Administration, Planning and Budget Sectors	1. Central Administration Department	1. DCE	Yes	1	1	1	-	-	-
		2. Internal Audit	No	0	5	6	-	5	5
		3. DCD	Yes	1	1	1	-	-	-
		4. DPCU	Yes	8	-	-	-	-	-
		5. Public Affairs Unit	No		-	-	-	-	-
		6. Administration	Yes	3	11	14	-	8	8
		7. Records	Yes	2	6	7	-	4	4
		8. Estate Unit	No	0	20	30	-	20	20
		9. Transport Units	No	0	9	17	-	9	9
		10. Logistics	No	0	1	1	-	1	1
		11. Procurement	Yes	1	1	1	-	-	-
		12. HR Management	Yes	2	3	3	-	1	1
		13. Store	No	0	3	3	-	3	3
		14. Planning	Yes	1	3	4	-	2	2
		15. Budget & Rating	Yes	1	5	6	-	4	4
		16. MIS	No	0	9	9	-	9	9
		17. Statistics	No	0	3	3	-	3	3
		18. Security	No	0	20	27	-	20	20
		19. Radio Operation	No	0	2	2	-	2	2
<b>Total (Central Admin)</b>				<b>11</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>128</b>		<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>
2. Financial Sector	2. Finance Department	20. Treasury	Yes	3	10	17	-	7	7
		21. Revenue Mobilisation	Yes	6	10	13	-	4	4
		22. Levies	No	0	1	3	-	1	1
		<b>Total (Finance)</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
3. Social Sector	3. Education, Youth and Sports Department	23. Basic Education Unit	No	0	15	21	47	15	15
		24. Non-Formal Educ Unit	No	0	14	18	-	14	14
		25. Youth Section	No	0	2	2	2	2	2
		26. Sports Section	No	0	3	6	-	3	3
		<b>Total (Education Dept)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>
	4. SW & Comm Devt Dept	27. SW Section	No	1	5	6	-	5	5
		28. CD Section	No	7	5	5	7	5	5
		<b>Total (SW &amp; CD Dept)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
	5. District Health Department	29. DMOH Section	No	0	35	54	-	35	35
		30. Environmental Health	Yes	4	27	46	-	23	23
31. Registry Birth & Death		No	0	9	13	-	9	9	
<b>Total (Health Dept)</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>113</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>	
4. Infrastructure Sector	6. Works Department	32. Building Section-Works	Yes	2	26	38	-	24	24
		33. Water Section	No	0	13	22	-	13	13
		34. Feeder Roads Section	No	0	10	12	-	10	10
		<b>Total (Works)</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>70</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>

Sector	Department	Units	Establishment	No. of Staff	Staffing Norms				
					Min	Max	Surplus	Deficits	Needed
4. Infrastructure Sector	7. Physical Planning Department	35. T&CP Section	No	0	7	9	-	7	7
		36. P&G Section	No	0	8	12	-	8	8
		<b>Total (Physical Plg)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
5. Economic Sector	8. Trade, Industry & Tourism	37. Cooperation Section	No	0	5	6	-	5	5
		38. Cottage Industry Sec	No	0	4	6	-	4	4
		39. Tourism Section	No	0	2	3	-	2	2
		<b>Total (Trade &amp; Industry)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
	9. Agriculture Department	40. Women in Agriculture	No	0	2	3	-	2	2
		41. Animal Health & Prod		0	9	16	-	9	9
		42. Crop Services Section	Yes	9	26	45	-	17	17
		43. Agric Engineering Sec	No	0	3	4	-	3	3
		44. Fisheries Section	No	0	3	4	-	3	3
		<b>Total (Agriculture Dept)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>
6. Environmental Sector	10. Disaster Prevention Department	45. Internal Disaster	No	1	-	-	-	0	0
		46. Refuse Section	No	0	-	-	-	0	0
		<b>Total (Disaster Prevent)</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	11. Natural Resource Conserv.	47. Forestry Section	No	0	-	-	-	-	-
		48. Game & Wildlife	No	0	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (Forestry Dept)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Grand Total (All Departments)</b>				<b>53</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>372</b>

Source: LGS Staffing Norms, 2014 and DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.3.3 Institutional Infrastructure of the Assembly

Coupled with inadequate human resource capacity, the District is also restricted by lack of office and residential accommodation. Out of the 53 staff in the District, only three representing 5.7 percent have been supported with temporal residential accommodation. The District does not have a permanent office accommodation. This suggests that the Department infrastructural development in the areas of residential and office accommodation are woefully inadequate in relation to implementing the DMTDP and undertaking its monitoring and evaluation.

The Assembly has the following assets as at October 2018

- 2 vehicles (Part of assets ceded from the mother District)
- 3 Computers
- 3 Laptops
- 3 printers (One from the mother District)
- 1 photocopier
- 10 tables and chairs (from the mother District)
- 6 Executive tables
- 8 swivel chairs

### 1.3.4 Summary of Key Findings under Institutional Capacity Needs

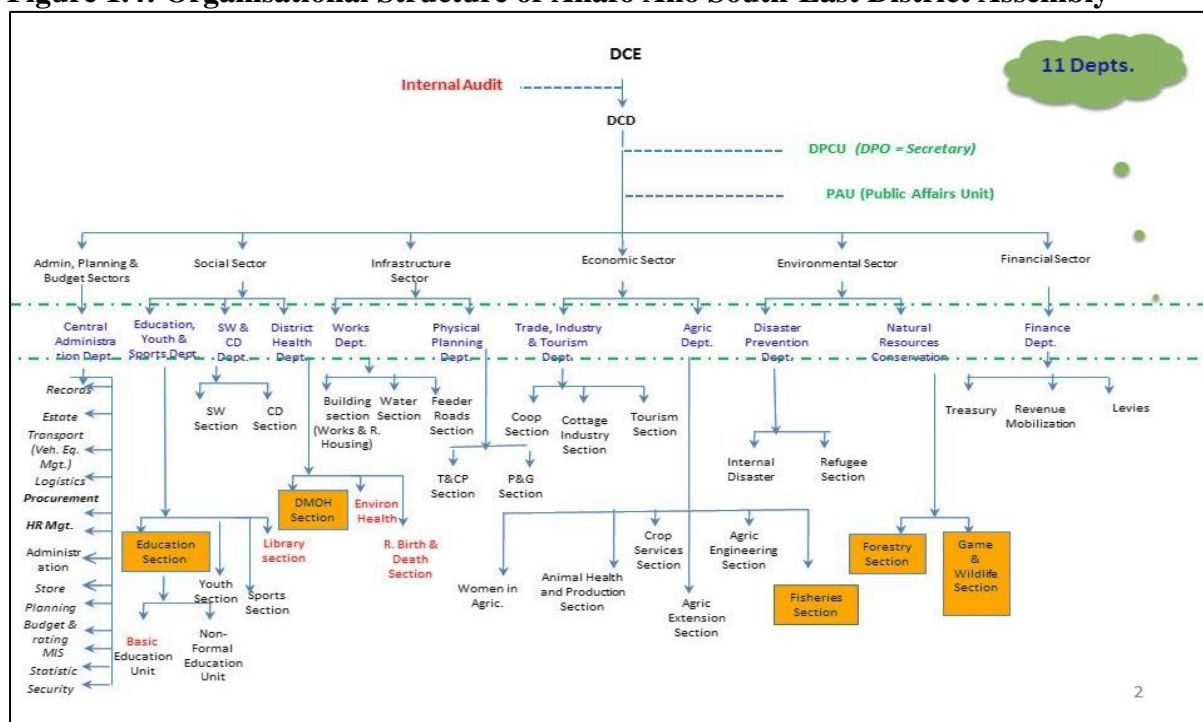
Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional Capacity Needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 Membership of DPCU exist</li> <li>Only 6 Mandatory Departments exist with HODs</li> <li>Out of 48 Mandatory Units, 7 Units (8.9%) exist with HOU</li> <li>Per the Staffing Norm, 53 out of 396 staff exist accounting for 13.4%.</li> <li>No department has a Permanent Office Accommodation</li> <li>3 out of 53 Staff (5.7%) have temporal Residential Accommodation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate DPCU Capacity to develop and implement Plan</li> <li>Inadequate Office Equipment, Office and Residential Accommodation</li> <li>Inadequate Capacity Building Training programmes</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.4 Organisational Structure of the Assembly

With the enactment of LI 1961, 2009, the District is supposed to have all the 11 Mandatory Departments namely; Central Administration, Finance, Physical Planning, Works, Education, Youth and Sports, Health, Social Welfare and Community Development, Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Disaster Prevention and Natural Resources Conservation. However, currently only Central Administration, Finance, Works, Disaster prevention, Community Development and Social Welfare and Agriculture departments are in place. Administratively, the functions of these departments are clearly spell-outs in the LI 1961, 2009 and the Scheme of Service. These functions are performed in relation to implementing, monitoring and evaluation, and communicating the DMTDP. The relationship between the Assembly and these departments is consultative as shown in the organisational structure (organogram) in Figure 1.4. Per the relationship and functions of the Departments as exhibited in the organisational structure, the District Assembly has inadequate potential to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate, and communicate the DMTDP.

**Figure 1.4: Organisational Structure of Ahafo Ano South-East District Assembly**



Source: Local Government Service and DPCU/AASDA, 2017

## 1.5 Physical and Natural Environment

### 1.5.1 Location, Size and Boundaries of the District

The District is located on the North-western part of the Ashanti Region and covers a total surface area of approximately 545.16km<sup>2</sup> representing 2.2 percent of the region's total surface area (24,370.5km<sup>2</sup>). It lies in Longitude -1.87, Latitude 6.88, and Altitude 267.5. Adugyama, the capital is about 42km from Kumasi. The District shares direct boundary with four districts; in the North with Offinso North District, Ahafo Ano South-West to the South, Atwima Nwabiagya North District to the East and Tano South Municipal in Brong Ahafo Region to West. Others are Offinso Municipal to the North East, Atwima Nwabiagya to the South East and Ahafo Ano North Municipal to the South-West. The location of the District falls within the forest zone of Ghana. However, the location of the District in Ashanti Region offers it the opportunity to interact with the Brong Ahafo Region of the country. Figure 1.5, Figure 1.6 and Figure 1.7 show the provisional maps of Ahafo-Ano South-East District the District in the Regional and National context maps respectively.

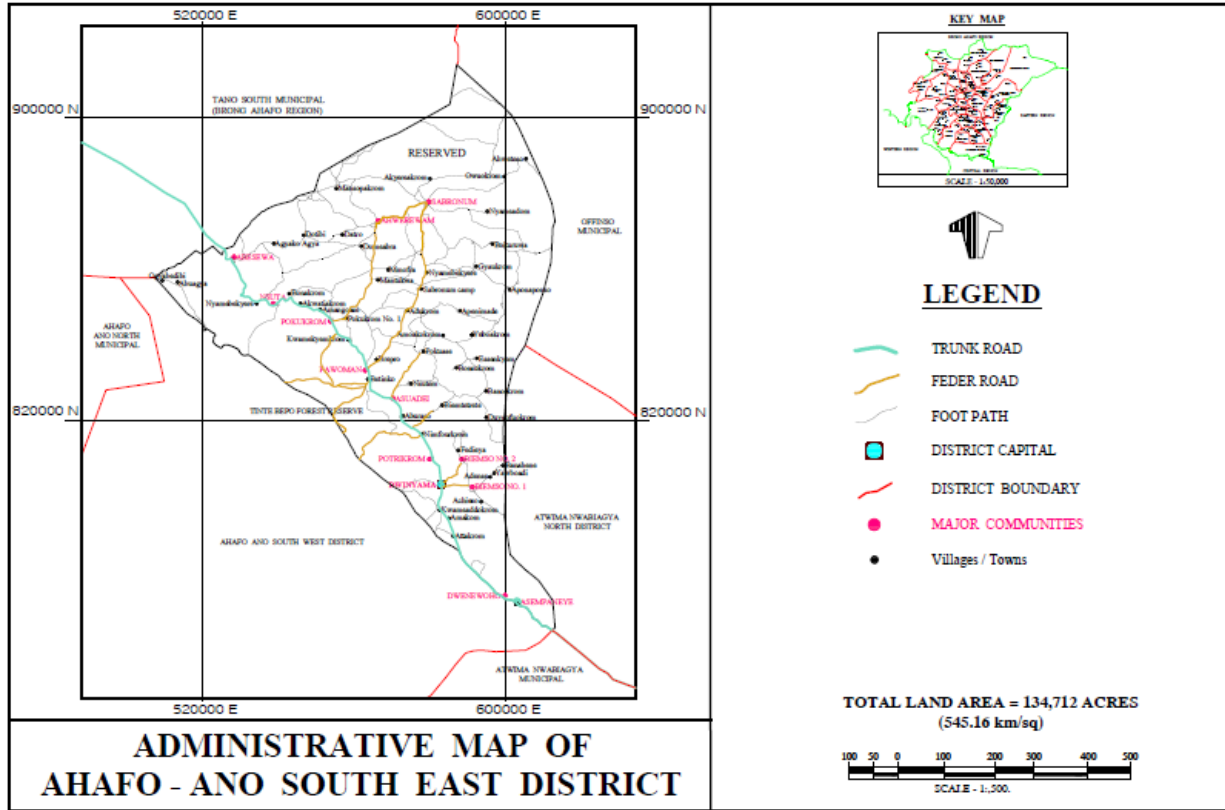
- **Implication for Development**

This has implication for development as the proximity of the District to Kumasi; the regional capital has both advantages and disadvantages. In the case of the latter, the youth turn to drift to Kumasi in search of jobs giving marked deficit of males in the age classes of 20 to 35 years of the District population pyramid (see Figure 1.11) even though males outnumber females in the District. With respect to the advantages, the location of the District, its nearness to Kumasi and other adjoining districts provide avenues to farmers to market their



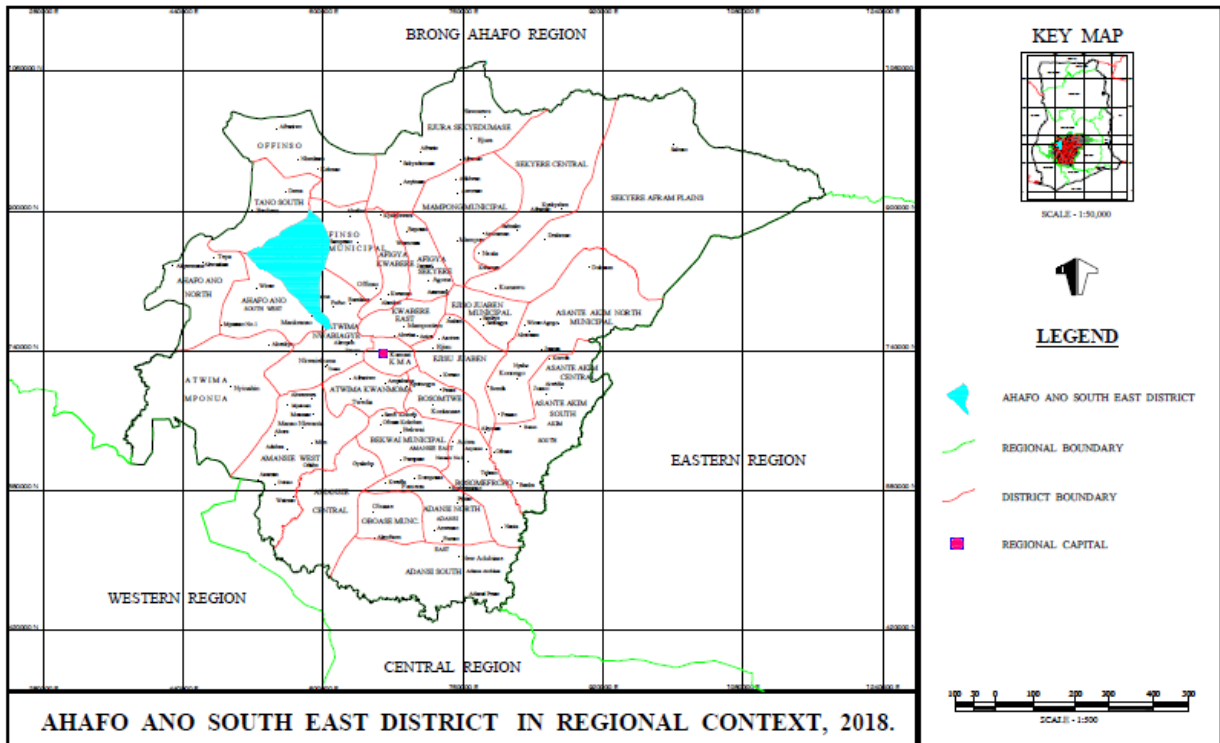
produce, which serves as ready market. In addition, the proximity of the District to both Kumasi and Sunyani has made some communities enjoy basic amenities and facilities, which the District lacks.

**Figure 1.5: Ahafo Ano South-East District Map**



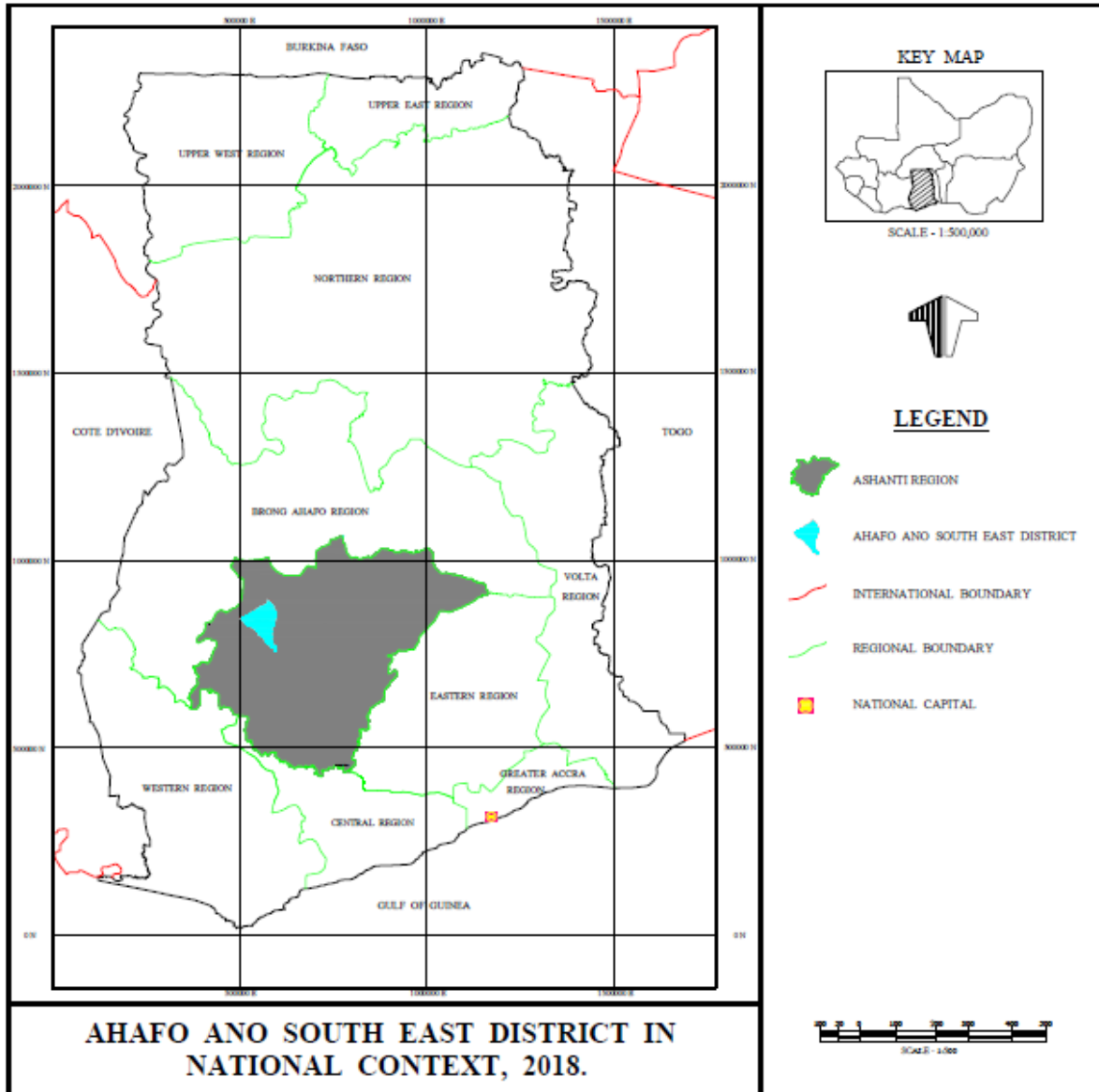
Source: DPCU–AASEDA, 2018

**Figure 1.6: Ahafo Ano South-East District in the Regional Context**



Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

**Figure 1.7: Ahafo Ano South-East District in the National Context**



Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### **1.5.2 Climate, Temperature and Rainfall**

The climatic condition in the District is wet semi-equatorial. Like most areas that lie in the wet semi-equatorial forest zone in Ghana, the District is marked by double maxima rainfall seasons. The major rainfall period begins from March to July peaking in May. The average annual rainfall for the major season is about 1,700 millimetres – 1,850 millimetres per year. The minor rainfall period begins in September tapering off in November with an average minor annual rainfall of 1,000 millimetres – 1,250 millimetres per year. However, from December to March is dry, hot and dusty. The dry season normally begins in December and ends in March with relative humidity ranging between 70-75 percent. The average temperature is about 2°C with variations in mean monthly temperature ranging between 22°C to 32°C throughout the year with the maximum being March and April just before the first rain sets in. The mean annual temperature is 30°C with the lowest of 26.1°C.

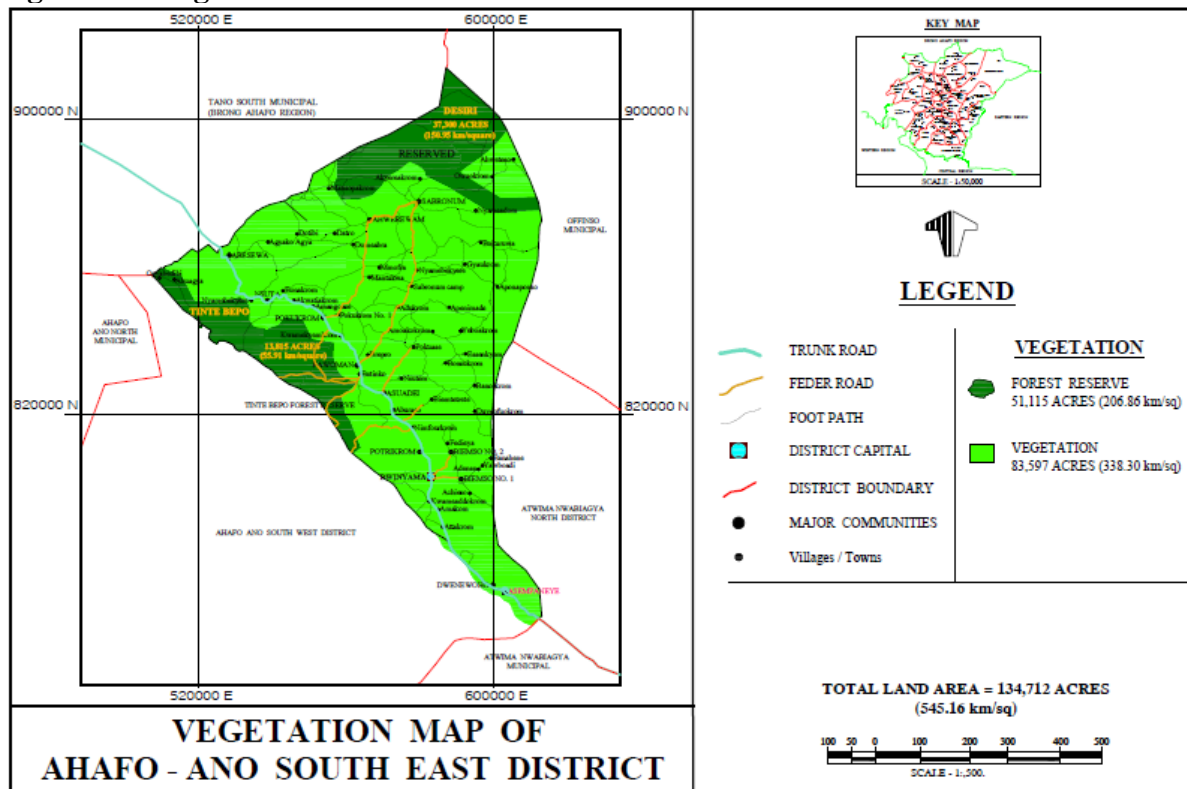
- **Implication for Development**

This implies that the climatic zone within which the District lies provides adequate water supply for the cultivation of both cash and food crops such as cocoa, coffee, citrus, oil palm, maize, cocoyam, yam, plantain, cassava, rice and all kind of vegetables throughout the year. The double maxima rainfall supports two crop seasons making it continuous food supply throughout the year for within and outside the District. Even though the rainfall is adequate for agriculture, its erratic and unpredictable nature and concentration have adverse implications for rain-fed agriculture.

### **1.5.3 Vegetation and Forest Resources**

The District lies within the semi deciduous forest (green) belt. The over-bearing vegetation is moisture laden semi-deciduous. The typical vegetation is determined by rainfall and ground water supplies. The forest reserves are rich in tropical hardwoods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofram, Fununtum, and Kokrodua and among others. The total land area of the two forest reserves is about 206.86 km<sup>2</sup> representing 37.9 percent of the total land area of the District. The reserves include Tinte Bepo Forest Reserve at Nsuta, and Desiri Forest Reserve at Sabronum as shown in Figure 1.8.

**Figure 1.8: Vegetation and Forest Resources of the District**



Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

- **Implication for Development**

As far as human settlements are concerned, these forest reserves are seen as a big asset for future generation. The forest provides timber, which serves as a source of revenue and foreign exchange to the District and the Central Government. It also serves as employment to some of the people who engage in logging as a source of industrial raw materials to feed the local industries such as carving, sawmilling and a host of others in and outside the District. Farmers also depend on the forest for farming to produce food for human consumption. Importantly, shrubs and trees found in the forest serve as medicinal purposes. However, in recent times these natural vegetation cover is fast depleting into secondary forest. This is due to excessive and indiscriminate felling of trees especially by illegal chain-saw operators, improper farming practices such as shifting cultivation, uncontrolled bush fires and sand winning activities add impetus to the depletion of the forest. There is the need to undertake re-forestation such as what the government is currently embarking on to replenish tree stock and enhance the general ecological balance.

#### **1.5.4 Relief and Drainage**

The District forms part of the Ashanti Plateau. The topography is generally undulating; the most prominent feature is the range of hills, which stretch from west to northeast. The highest

elevation is about 2,500ft (763m) above sea level and these include the Kwamisa and Tinte Hills. Abu, Biem, and their tributaries are the main rivers, which drain the District with another small river known as Dwinyan. The persistent clearing of the catchment areas of these rivers and streams for farming purposes has adversely affected their level of flow and volume. They have virtually become seasonal rivers. During the dry season, the rivers and streams dry up. Several communities also face acute water shortage, albeit the rivers serve as major sources of domestic water supply. Rivers and streams take their source from these hilly areas. These rivers and streams ultimately serve as a source of drinking water to the various communities in the District. On the other hand, the relief and drainage influence climatic conditions in terms of rainfall patterns and farming activities.

- **Implication for Development**

The relief and drainage have implications for the development of the District. The existence of streams and rivers in the District enhance irrigation which promote all year round farming activities. In addition, these streams and rivers provide sources of water for domestic use. The marshal areas in most part of the District along the rivers could be used for rice production and other agricultural activities all year round. In spite of importance of the relief and drainage to the District, there are associated problems that go with them. For instance, soil erosion is very pronounced in the highlands. As a result, top soils on the highlands are always washed away most especially when it rains making farming difficult. The undulating nature of the land in certain parts of the District makes construction of some projects especially roads very difficult.

### **1.5.5 Geology and Mineral Resources**

The District is underlain by the Dwinyama-Bechemso natural resources that are rich in rocks and minerals such as granites, clay, and, gold and bauxite deposits. The granite rocks contain minerals such as gold and bauxite and serve as a source of building materials due to its hard nature. The gold bearing rocks are found at Nyameyeadom, Sabronum, and other parts of the District. There are clay deposits at Asuadei, Biemso No.2 and Adugyama, which have been tested by the Building and Road Research Institute (BRRI) as one of the richest clay in the country. However, the exploration of these potentials remains un-exploited as they lack the requisite investment to earnest their benefits to the District.

- **Implication for Development**

It can be expected that exploitation of these minerals in the District legally will greatly energize the development of the District through job creation, improved household incomes and the much needed revenue in the form of royalties to the District Assembly and has various implications for development. The geology of the District has a positive influence on the drilling of wells and boreholes as compared to other places where drilling becomes difficult because the nature of the land is sandy without rocks.

### 1.5.6 Soils and Agricultural Land Use

The main type of soils in the District is the Forest Ochrosols, reddish brown and well drained. They have high humus content and are very fertile. These soils can be classified into two using their major characteristics as moderately suitable (soils developed over Briminian rocks) and marginally suitable soils (soils developed over granite rocks). Table 1.8 shows the classification, types and characteristics of soils in the District.

- **Implication for Development**

The soils in the District are generally fertile and suitable for agriculture. There are abundant arable land that are deep and can support a wide range of cash, food and tree crops in large-scale farming and plantation. These fertile lands could be used to produce in scale cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rice, maize, cassava, cocoyam, yam, plantain, sugarcane, citrus, cowpeas, all kinds of vegetables and among others as shown Table 1.8. With the conduciveness of the climatic conditions couple with the soil conditions, the District can produce in large-scale quantities to support the establishment of factories ranging from Rice, Cassava, Oil Palm, Tomatoes and among others. Even though, they are deep and can support a wide range of crops; they are subject to erosion and leeching when exposed to the direct vagaries of the weather.

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

Soil Classifications	Soil Types	Soil Characteristics
Moderately Suitable Soils (Soils Developed Over	Bekwai-Oda Compound Association	They occur on gently undulating slopes (3 to 8 degree slopes) susceptible to from slight to moderate erosion when under cultivation. The problem can be overcome with soil management practices. Good for cocoa, coffee, cassava, cocoyam and plantain.
	Bekwai-Akumadan/Oda Compound Associations	These range from yellowish-red to reddish-yellow, deep well-drained clayey loams occurring in undulating terrains where susceptibility to erosion is moderate to severe in the District. The moisture holding of these soils is high though the surface layers experience moderate seasonal drought. Cash crop such as cocoa, coffee, citrus, oil palm, cola and avocado do well on this soil type. While maize, cassava and plantain equally thrive well, rice and sugarcane have been recommended for the poorly drained valley bottoms.

Briminian Rocks)	Mim – Oda Compound Association	They are mostly shallow, dark-brown and imperfectly drained soils found on mid - slopes and deep grey poorly drained silt -clay and silt-loams.
	Kobeda-Eshien-Oda Compound Association	Soils in this association are rocky, shallow dark–brown and imperfectly drained found on mid-slopes. They may also be deep gravy poorly drained silt-clays and clayey-loam. They are suitable for cultivation of rice sugar cane and vegetables.
	Susan Simple Association	They are moderately deep, reddish-brown and well drained. Most of it occurs over undulating lands where erosion ranges from moderate to severe. They are suitable for the cultivation of cassava, cocoa, maize, plantain and cocoyam.
Marginally Suitable Soils (Soils Developed Over Granite Rocks)	Kumasi-Offin Compound Association	These soils are generally red, well-drained quartz gravelly and ironstone connections. They range from sandy to gritty and clayey loams suitable for the cultivation of cassava, cocoyam, plantain and cocoa.
	Dwinyama-Bechemso Association	They are made up of very shallow reddish-brown well-drained loams containing abundant loose gravels and pebbles. These soils are fertile and present extensive possibilities for varied crop production. Crops they can effectively support are yam, maize cassava, beans, cocoyam and plantain.

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.5.7 Summary of Key Findings under Physical and Natural Environment

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical and Natural Environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proximity of District Capital (Adugyama) to Kumasi (42.0km)</li> <li>545.16km<sup>2</sup> (2.1% of Ash. Region)</li> <li>Soils are deep and support wide range of Cash and Food Crops</li> <li>Major Rainfall recording is about 1,700 mm – 1,850 mm per year and Mean Monthly Temperature of about 22°C - 32°C throughout the year</li> <li>There are Two (2) Forest Reserves totalling 249.7km<sup>2</sup> – 37.9% of Land Size</li> <li>Gold deposits at Sabronum and Biemso</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fertile Land for Agricultural Production</li> <li>Potential for Large Scale Mining</li> <li>Illegal Chainsaw Operations</li> <li>Illegal Farming Activities (Farming in the Forest)</li> <li>High usage of wood as fuel</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.6 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in General

### 1.6.1 Natural Capital and Biodiversity

Human society across the globe ultimately depends on goods and services provided and replenished by the natural environment. Today, it is widely recognised that average global consumption of this ‘natural capital’ far outstrips its natural ability to regenerate. Based on this, NDPC sets out guidelines for MMDAs to help better understand, measure, and value their inter-dependencies with natural capital and use the results for better decision making on the environment within the plan period.

Natural capital is the stock of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, (e.g. plants, animals, air water, soils, minerals) that combine to yield a flow of benefits to people. Natural capital is an anthropocentric framework for understanding the multiple benefits and inter-dependencies between nature, people, the economy and society. However, biodiversity, the diversity of all living things, is a fundamental component of natural capital that underpins or influences almost every product or service we value, as well as having value in and of itself. The United Nations defines biodiversity as: ‘The variability among living organisms from all



sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems’.

In the AASED, natural capital is being exploited traditionally from the activities of agricultural, construction, fuel (firewood), lumbering, hunting and sand winning. These activities being organised in space on the natural capital have adversely affected environment. For instance, the persistent clearing of the catchment areas of the rivers and streams for farming purposes has adversely affected their level of flow and volume. They have virtually become seasonal rivers. During the dry season, the rivers and streams dry up. Several communities also face acute water shortage, albeit the rivers serve as major sources of domestic water supply. Excessive and indiscriminate felling of trees especially by illegal chain-saw operators, improper farming practices such as shifting cultivation, uncontrolled bush fires and sand-winning activities depletes the forest.

Positively, there exist opportunities for investment and large scale production for the exploration of these natural capital and biodiversity which will serve as a source of revenue and foreign exchange to the District on one hand and the central government as a whole. They will serve as employment and a source of industrial raw materials to feed the local industries more especially the government policy on “One District, One Factory”. Importantly, shrubs and trees found in the natural capital serve as medicinal purposes. Looking at it in retrospect, it could be seen that the natural capital and biodiversity have certain implications for planning and development of the District. The double maxima rainfall supports two crop seasons making it continuous food supply throughout the year within and outside the District. The rainfall pattern and adequate sunshine support the growing of crops like Cocoa, Cassava, Plantain, among others to thrive well.

As far as human settlements are concerned, these natural capital/biodiversity are seen as a big asset for future generation. Nevertheless, bush fires and other illegal human activities are degrading the ecosystem at an alarming proportion. There is therefore the need to support the National Afforestation Programme and other environmental restoration interventions to save the depleting natural capital and biodiversity for the betterment of present and future generation.

## **1.6.2 Climate Change**

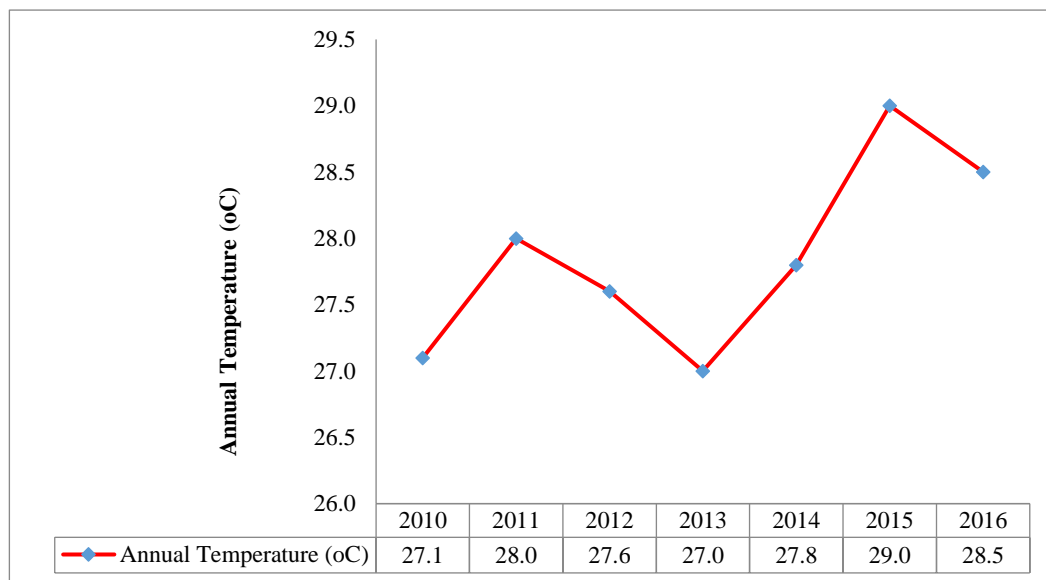
The UNFCCC defined Climate Change (CC) as a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability over comparable time period. This suggests that the ozone layer is fast depleting because of human activities such as gas emission from the industries, bush fires, sand winning and a host of others. In furtherance to this, all human activities in the District are potential threat to Climate Change.

From Figure 1.9, the trend of annual temperature and rainfall over the period from 2010 to 2016 show that climate change is seriously affecting the District especially farming activities and atmospheric hotness. It is one aspect or explanation of how the livelihood especially the farmers are threatened. Due to human activities as aforementioned, the results are extreme heat and drought. There are visible evidences that climate change results in the loss or reduced quality of crops thereby decrease the income of farmers and threaten food security in the District. This makes the people more vulnerable against the background of the already existing poverty.

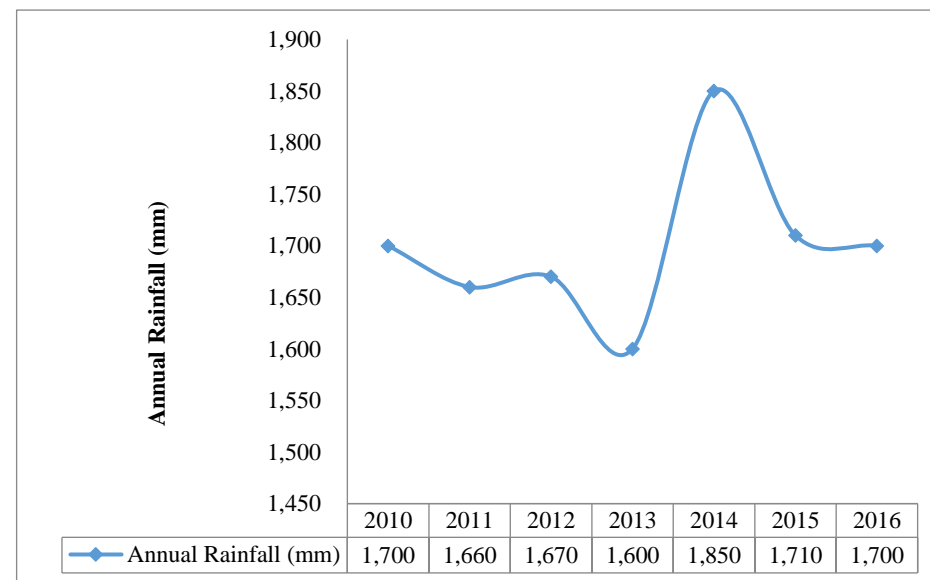
Even though the District met its requirement in implementing more than five percent of Climate Change activities, but the traditional method of farming activities coupled with other illegal human activities yielded less impact in improving the climatic conditions of the District. There exist opportunities in terms of human resource to reduce the negative impact of Climate Change in the District but it lacks the necessary logistics (funds, capacity building and equipment). The implications for the medium to long-term development of the District is such that if the necessary attention is not given to Climate Change activities, food and water security will be threatened as the District depends solely on unpredictable weather conditions over the years.

**Figure 1.9: Climate Change Conditions (Temperature and Rainfall) in the District**

**Annual Temperature (°C)**



**Annual Rainfall (mm)**



Source: DPCU/AASDA, 2017-Derived from Ghana Metrological Service, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016

From Figure 1.9, the District recorded highest temperature in 2015 (29.0°C) and declined in 2016 (28.5°C). However, in 2014 the District recorded the highest annual rainfall of 1,850mm which has declined sharply in 2015 (1,710mm) and 2016 (1,700mm). This suggests that the temperature levels and rainfall patterns in the District from 2015 have been gradually declining due to the changes in the climatic conditions of the District posing a threat if necessary measures are not put in place.

### 1.6.3 Green Economy

Green Economy is the best approach to curb the menace or dangers of climate change in the District. It is one that results in reducing environmental risk and ecological scarcities. It is a model based on sustainable development and knowledge of ecological economy. The main priorities are:

- To reduce carbon emissions and pollution;
- To enhance energy and resource efficiency and
- To prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

In view of this, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Plans were implemented from 2014 to 2017 purposely to offset the consequences of the shocks. The plans captured activities to avert the situation and to project the then development of Ahafo-Ano South District. These include the nursing and planting of seedlings and trees respectively to embark on afforestation drive. There was also the formation of Fire Volunteer Fighters and District Afforestation Team. There are however on-going programmes to replant and green some of the degraded lands. In addition, measures were put in place to green the environment of all the physical projects implemented within the plan period. With respect to the opportunities, there is the need for the District to look for private investors to turn all the garbage or refuse into power generation for the medium to long-term development of the District. This will help reduce the energy deficit in the District. Table 1.9 shows the Green Economy Options the District can adopted to improve upon the climatic conditions of the District based on the challenges faced on the ratification of the analysis.

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

Green Economy Options	Strategies	Considerations
Energy	Solar Thermal Technologies	Devices that use the sun as the primary source of energy for heat appliances
	Solar Dryer	A special structure that uses the sun's energy to dry agricultural produce (fruits, vegetables, meat)
Water	Catchment Management	Water management is commonly practiced at the scale of catchments and watersheds where authorities are responsible for developing and implementing Water Management plans
	Integrated Water Resource Management	A process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems
Tourism	Responsible Tourism	Responsible tourism is to act as an enabler for conservation through enhancement of the financial sustainability of a park or protected area
	Sustainable Tourism	Sustainable tourism can be defined as tourism that is "ecologically benign, economically feasible and socially acceptable"

Green Economy Options	Strategies	Considerations
Agriculture	Organic Agriculture	Includes all agricultural systems that promote the environmentally, socially and economically sound production of food and fibres
	Agro-forestry	Agro-forestry systems include both traditional and modern land-use systems where trees are managed together with crops and/or animal production systems in agricultural settings
	Conservation Agriculture	Conservation Agriculture is an approach towards managing agro-ecosystems for improved and sustained productivity, and increased profits and food security, while preserving and enhancing the resource base and the environment
	Climate Smart Agriculture	is an approach that helps to guide actions needed to transform and reorient agricultural systems to effectively support development and ensure food security in a changing climate
Built Environment and Urban Planning	Green Buildings	Green building is the practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's life-cycle from citing to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation and deconstruction
	Optimising Infrastructure	Optimising how infrastructure links people, activities, systems and processes in urban areas is critical to realising sustainability objectives
Transport	Clean Fuel	This is any fuel that produces less pollution (i.e. low emissions) and has a relatively benign impact on the environment (Example of Clean Fuel: Biofuels, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Hydrogen, Alcohol Fuels, Electric, Gas To Liquids (GTLs), Biomass To Liquids (BTLs)
Waste Management	Composting	Composting is the biological decomposition of biodegradable organic fraction of municipal solid waste under controlled conditions to a state sufficiently stable for nuisance free storage and handling and for safe use in land preparation
	Waste to energy	Waste-to-energy involves the idea of reducing waste bulk by burning it while at the same time generating electricity
Sustainable Forest Management	Reforestation	Reforestation is an operation which aims to restore or create woodlands or forests that have been deleted or destroyed for various reasons (overexploitation, forest fire)
	Agro-forestry	Agricultural practices in which trees are integrated with agricultural crops or livestock for a variety of benefits and services
	Sustainable Forestry Jobs	Sustainable forestry jobs refer to decent jobs that are in service of the preservation of forest resources, reforestation and forest plantation development
	Cleaner Production	Cleaner production is a preventive, firm/enterprise based or company-specific environmental protection initiative, intended to minimize waste and emissions and maximize product output

Source: NDPC Guidelines and DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

#### 1.6.4 Environment in General

There is a great need to integrate environmental concerns in planning in the light-of competing need of urbanization, agriculture and industrialization and their impact on the environment. Since the mainstay of the District economy is agrarian, there is the need to develop sustainability in the use of agricultural land.

##### 1.6.4.1 Conditions of Built Environment

Within the built environment, 67.3 percent of the houses are built with either mud brick or earth and roofed with metal sheet (92.8%). Most of these houses have poor or no drains at all, unkempt surrounding and exposed foundations due to erosion. There are serious gully erosions in almost all the communities especially Sabronum, Adugyama and other parts of the District. In addition, most of the communities in the District lack proper settlement schemes for proper land-uses.

The main housing problem of the District is the poor quality of houses. Most essential housing facilities such as toilet, water, kitchen and electricity are woefully lacking. Compound houses constitute more than half (53.9%) of the housing stock in the District. The average household size is 4.5 compared to the regional average of 4.1 and national average of 4.4. The District also suffers from serious water and sanitation problems. The major sources of drinking water in the District are from boreholes, hand-dug wells, rivers and streams.

Refuse disposal is largely unorganized, as people tend to dump refuse anywhere in the communities. The few organized dumps have unkempt surroundings that are not regularly maintained. The filth from the refuse dumps contaminates streams and rivers as well as homes near-by. Pit latrines are the dominant household method of liquid waste disposal. In rural communities, there is usually only one pit latrine for the whole community. Given the unhealthy situation as described, the people in the District may be prone to diseases such as cholera, malaria and other related diseases. It will be necessary for the District to improve on the quality of housing, waste and environmental management.

#### **1.6.4.2 Deforestation in the District**

Even though the District abounds in natural forest resources, the rate of reforestation has not matched up with the rate of exploitation. The situation has been compounded by bush-fires, firewood extraction and lumbering. Efforts are underway to intensify re-afforestation and encourage good agricultural practices.

Indiscriminate bush burning has led to destruction of forest reserves in the District thus affecting the eco-system and green economy. As a result of the abuse of environmental resources in the District, some settlements are experiencing environmental degradation. A significant portion of the land, forest, wildlife and water resources is seriously threatened by this degradation. To contain the situation and restore the District ecological balance, there is the need to expand and intensify the on-going conservation activities. It is prudent for the Assembly to enact Environmental Conservation Byelaws and enforce it.

### 1.6.5 Summary of Key Findings under Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment Situation in the District

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in General</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural Resource Annual Depletion Rate is 2.0% of Forest Cover</li> <li>92.3% of Household use wood as Fuel</li> <li>98.6% of farmers are engaged in Crop Farming</li> <li>Decline of soil fertility and low crop yield resulting from Climate Change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rampant illegal chain saw operations</li> <li>High usage of wood as fuel</li> <li>Poor farming methods</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASDA, 2017

## 1.7 Water Security

### 1.7.1 Water Resources Assessment of the District

A water resources assessment can be performed in a number of ways depending on what data is available. The District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) embarked on this study to assess the water resources of the District. The outcome of the study was confirmed by the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA).

Table 1.10 presents the outcome of the water assessment of the District per each Area Council. The District has 132 settlements with about 174 potable water facilities (Small Town Water System, Mechanised Boreholes, Piped Water, Boreholes and protected Hand Dug Wells) indicating that water-table level in the District is fairly good and can support the construction of any water facility projects. In addition, over the years, all the boreholes water quality tests conducted by the Hydrologist Unit of the CWSA have been successful. This attests to the fact that the District is secured in terms of water resources for the medium to long-term development of the District.

Lack of improved drinking water is a major cause of illness and mortality. Water sources are often classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved': Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). According to GSS (2010), out of the number of water sources used for drinking, borehole records the highest of 53.3 percent followed by river/stream (19.8%), public tap/stand pipe (11.2%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (8.4%). From the PHS study, the proportion of households who drink from improved sources of water represent 78.8 percent and is more than those who drink from unimproved sources representing 21.2 percent. In addition, the proportions of households who drink from the improved water sources in the urban localities (95.9%) are more than rural localities (76.9%).

This means that about one-quarter (23.1%) of households in rural localities drink from unimproved sources more especially from river/stream (21.9%) which is associated with numerous water borne diseases. This demands immediate policy interventions from the District Assembly and other stakeholders to address access to potable water coverage in the District thereby ensuring water security (accessibility, quality and quantity) in the District.

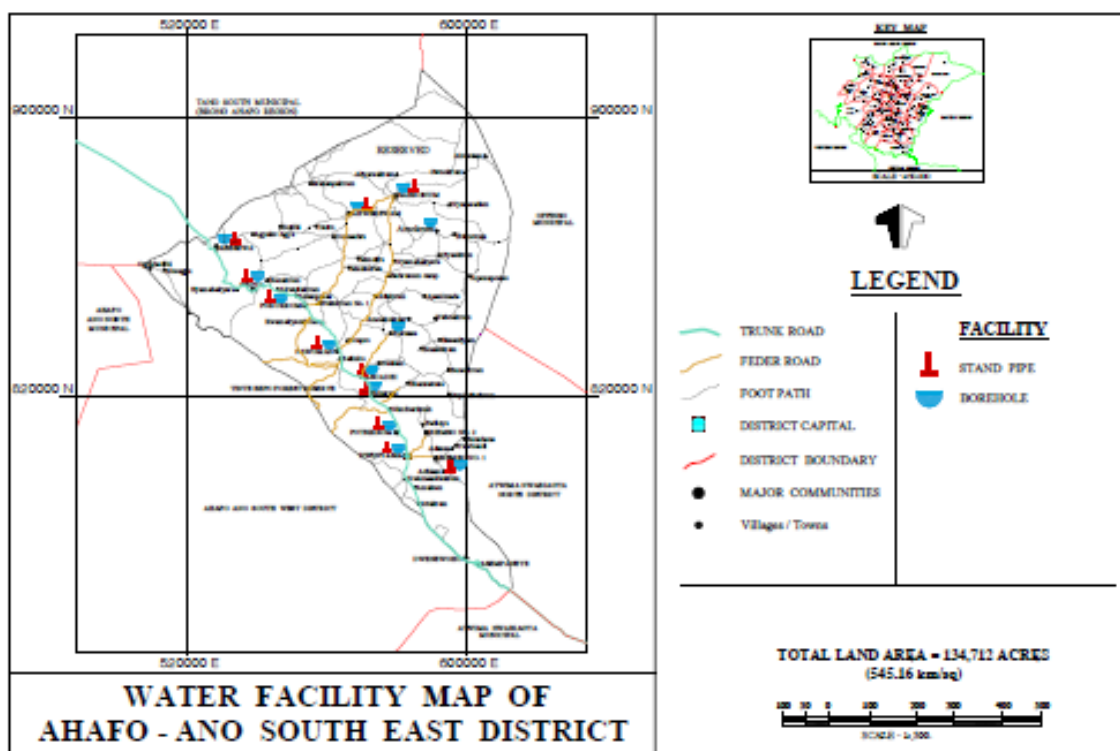
Per the water resources assessment on the infrastructure and demand for water, there is the need to increase the provision of water infrastructure based on the current potable water coverage of 48.5 percent. This will help to improve the quality of water security in the District despite the assurance of its sustainability in future. Figure 1.10 depicts the water facilities in the district.

**Table 1.10: Water Resources Assessment in the District**

Area Council	Headquarters	Number of Communities	Small Town Water System	Mechanised BH	BH	HDW	PIPE	Water Resource Assessment		
								Good	Fair	Poor
1. Dwinyan-Biem	Adugyama	23	1	-	37	-	18	Yes	-	-
2. Asuobiem	Asuodei	22	-	1	28	3	-	Yes	-	-
3. Sabronum	Sabronum	17	1	-	18	-	22	Yes	-	-
4. Pokukrom	Pokukrom	13	-	1	25	5	-	Yes	-	-
5. Abesewa	Abesewa	14	-	-	14	-	-	Yes	-	-
<b>Total</b>		89	2	2	122	8	40			

Source: CWSA and DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

**Figure 1.10: Water Facilities in the District**



Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018



## 1.7.2 Summary of Key Findings under Water Security

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potable Water coverage is 48.5%</li> <li>Average Distance to Potable Water Facility is 284.0m</li> <li>Two Communities have Small Town Water System</li> <li>Six Communities have Mechanised Borehole System</li> <li>Four of the mechanised borehole belong to the Private</li> <li>About 51.5% of Communities still depend on Streams &amp; Rivers</li> <li>Some of the rivers include Abu and Biem</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relatively Low Coverage of Potable Water</li> <li>Low involvement of Private Participation in the provision of Water Facilities</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.8 Natural and Man-Made Disasters

### 1.8.1 Natural and Man-Made Disasters in the District

The reported natural and man-made disasters that occurred from 2014 to 2016 in the District include rainstorm, flooding, bushfire and domestic fire. On average, about 13 disasters are reported annually in the District.

Among the reported disasters, rainstorm cases (47.7%) recorded the highest followed by bushfire (32.1%), domestic fire (17.9%) and the least was flooding (2.3%). This suggests that in every 10 reported cases of disaster, close to five cases of rainstorm are recorded. The most affected communities are Sabronum, Adugyama and Dwenewoho. This therefore called for mitigation measures of planting trees in these communities to reduce the extent of damage in these communities. Moreover, it is worth noting that bushfires, which destroy most of our forests and farmlands especially cocoa and foodstuffs, are caused by individuals and community members.

It is interesting to note that the occurrence of natural disasters (rainstorm and flooding) recorded 50.0 percent as so as the man-made disasters (bushfire and domestic fire). This means that planning for disasters in the District should focused on both natural and man-made disasters, and if possible dwell more attention to artificial disasters.

With respect to disaster management, the District NADMO undertook sensitization programmes on disaster prevention and reporting systems especially on natural disasters in disaster prone communities in the District. To arrest this challenge, fire volunteers have been formed with the aim of dealing with fire situations in the District. Inasmuch as supporting the vulnerable and excluded, relief items were procured for disaster victims in the District.

In view of finding remedies to the disaster situation in the current new District, the Department responsible is faced with the challenge of vehicle, funds, relief items and other office equipment and tools. On matters of domestic fire, the District lacks fire service station to curb down the situation.

**Table 1.11: Natural and Man-Made Disasters in the District**

Type of Disaster	Affected Communities	Affected People			Cost of Relief Items	Month	Number of			Total	
		Male	Female	Total			2014	2015	2016	No.	Percent
Rainstorm	Nyameadom-4, Adugyama-3, Abasua, Amangoase, Ahwerewam, Abesewa, Adugyama-3, Biemso No.1, Essienkyem, Akwatiakrom, Betinko, Asempanaye, Dwenewoho-2, Pokuase, Nsutem	408	414	822	95,617.50	Mar, Apr, Jun, Jul, Aug, Nov	13	13	11	37	47.7
Flooding	Adugyama, Abasua	266	472	738	4,217.50	Jun	2	-	-	2	2.3
Bush Fire (Cocoa Farms & Foodstuff Farms)	Sabronum-2, Ahwerewam, Attakrom, Nyamebekyere No. 3-2, Aburaso, Adukrom, Dwenewoho, , Asuadei, Absewa, Pokukrom, Nsuta, Kwamekyemkrom, Bronikrom, Mmehame	163	97	260	88,217.00	Jan, Feb, Mar	8	3	14	25	32.1
Domestic Fire	Aburaso, Adugyama, Sabronum	72	80	152	49,218.00	Jan, Feb Mar, Nov, Dec	6	2	6	14	17.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>909</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>237,270.00</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: DPCU/AASDA, 2017

### 1.8.2 Disaster Prone Areas in the District

As reported earlier, every year there is anticipation of at least 13 natural and man-made disasters occurring in the District more especially rainstorm and flooding. For this reason, there is the need to identify possible disaster prone areas in the District in order to avert any potential threats that may occur in future. From Table 1.12, there are 24 communities that prone to possible natural and man-made disasters in the District. This suggests that all the needed alertness should be in place in these communities to prevent any catastrophic that may possibly occur in the development of these communities.

**Table 1.12: Disaster Prone Communities in the District**

Potential Disasters	Prone Communities	Number of Prone Communities
Rainstorm	Adugyama, Amangoase, Ahwerewam, Abesewa, Biemso No.1, Akwatiakrom, Betinko, Asempanaye, Dwenewoho, Pokuase, Nsutem, Essienkyem	12
Flooding	Adugyama	1
Bushfire	Sabronum, Ahwerewam, Attakrom, Aburaso, Adukrom, Dwenewoho, Asuadei, Abesewa, Pokukrom, Nsuta, Kwamekyemkrom	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>24</b>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.8.3 Summary of Key Findings under Natural and Man-Made Disasters

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural and Man-Made Disasters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24 identified potential Disaster Prone Areas</li> <li>Rainstorm, Bushfire, Flooding, and Domestic Fire are main Natural and Man-Made Disasters recorded in the District</li> <li>Loss of properties and human lives are the main Disaster Potential Threats recorded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate facilities to manage disasters</li> <li>Low education on Natural and Man-Made Disasters</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.9 Natural Resource Utilization

### 1.9.1 Type and Utilisation of Natural Resources in the District

The District is endowed with natural resources such as agricultural lands, mineral deposits, forest reserves, water resources and tourist sites as presented in Table 1.13. The mineral resources are made up of gold. The gold deposits are however yet to be mined. The arable lands are used mainly for agricultural production through smallholder farming and small-scale irrigation farming. Large-scale farming, plantation farming, improved farming methods and all-year round farming can be practiced to ensure the effective utilisation of the resources.

Forest products are mainly harvested from the forest reserves through chainsaw operations. Regulated timber extraction can however be practiced. The water resources are used for irrigation farming and for domestic purposes through the traditional methods of fetching water and irrigating lands. Improved methods of irrigation farming and small community water systems are available and can be used to ensure effective utilisation. Hence, the utilisation of these positive natural resources have the potential of generating employment and revenue to the people in the District but lack the necessary investment to earnest its externalities.

**Table 1.13: Type and Utilisation of Natural Resources in the District**

Natural Resource	Type	Current Utilisation of Resources	Available Technologies for Extracting the Existing Resources	Modern Technologies to be Used for Extracting the Existing Resources	Technologies Available to Enhance the Utilization of Resources	Technologies Preferred to Enhance Utilization of Resources
Mineral Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gold Adugyama and Sabronum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not mined</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional Methods of Mining (Small Scale Mining and Galamsey)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulated underground mining using Large Scale Mining</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skilled Manpower/ Labour Force</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulated underground mining under Large Scale Mining</li> </ul>
Arable Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderately Suitable Soils (Soils Developed Over Briminian Rocks)</li> <li>• Marginally Suitable Soils (Soils Developed Over Granite Rocks)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For agriculture production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small holder farming</li> <li>• Small scale irrigation farming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large Scale Farming</li> <li>• Plantation Farming</li> <li>• Improved Farming Methods</li> <li>• All Year Round Farming under sustainable irrigation farming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skilled Manpower/ Labour Force</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved Methods of irrigation farming</li> </ul>
Forest Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tinte Bepo Forest Reserve</li> <li>• Desiri Forest Reserve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvesting of forest products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chain Saw-operation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulated timber extraction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skilled Manpower/ Labour Force</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tree Planting Exercise</li> </ul>
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Abu</li> <li>• River Offin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drinking and other domestic activities</li> <li>• Irrigation farming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional Irrigation Methods</li> <li>• Traditional Method of Fetching Water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved Methods of Irrigation Farming</li> <li>• Small Town Water Systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skilled Manpower/ Labour Force</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved methods of irrigation farming</li> <li>• Small Town Water Systems</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.9.2 Opportunities and Challenges Facing the Utilisation of Natural Resources in the District

From Table 1.14, the mineral sector is confronted with the lack of investment into a large-scale mining and this results in illegal mining operations that also pose problems. The arable lands have similar problems of lack of financial assistance for the farmers, increasing incidence of surface mining, and inadequate support for extension officers to go about their roles, overdependence on rainfall, bushfires and poor prices for farm produces. The forest reserves suffer from illegal chainsaw operations, farming and there is a poor coordination between the sawmill companies and the carpentry businesses. There is constant pollution of the water bodies from the mining activities, dumping of refuse into the rivers and farming along river banks.

**Table 1.14: Opportunities and Challenges Facing the Utilisation of Natural Resources in the District**

Natural Resources	Type	Measures in Place for Effective Utilisation of Natural Resources	Sustainability Measures in Place for Natural Resources Utilisation	Challenges for Utilization of Natural Resources	Opportunities and Benefits to be Derived from the Resources
Mineral Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gold – Adugyama and Sabronum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment mining task force to ensure proper operations</li> <li>Enforce the full implementation the Mining Act</li> <li>Organize Stakeholder’s meetings on proper usage of land in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education on proper investment of minerals resources</li> <li>Reclamation of mined lands</li> <li>Provision of adequate support to District Security Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operations of Illegal Mining (galamsey) activities</li> <li>Lack of potential investment in large scale mining</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment opportunities especially for the youth</li> <li>Source of revenue in a form Fee charges to the District</li> </ul>
Arable Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderately Suitable Soils (Soils Developed Over Briminian Rocks)</li> <li>Marginally Suitable Soils (Soils Developed Over Granite Rocks)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education on organic and best farming practices</li> <li>Education on afforestation</li> <li>Rewarding of best farming practitioners during Farmers’ Days</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education on Best Farming Practices (Mixed Cropping, Crop Rotation etc.)</li> <li>Training of Agriculture Extension Officers, Farmers and Chemical Sellers on Climate Change and Green Economy</li> <li>Afforestation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate access to appropriate financial products for farmers</li> <li>Increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining</li> <li>Inadequate support for Agric Extension Officers</li> <li>Overreliance on seasonal rainfall for farming</li> <li>Bush fires</li> <li>Poor prices for farm produces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of food</li> <li>Employment opportunities</li> <li>Source of revenue to the District</li> </ul>
Forest Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tinte Bepo Forest Reserve</li> <li>Desiri Forest Reserve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of Newly Forestry Department in the District previously under Atwima Nwabiagya District</li> <li>Routine monitoring of Forest Reserve areas by the Forestry Department in the District</li> <li>Establishment of Forest Protection Task Forces in all the Area Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Afforestation</li> <li>Training of Farmers and Chemical Sellers on Climate Change and Green Economy</li> <li>Facilitation of the Construction of LPG Station at Adugyama</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Illegal Chainsaw Operations</li> <li>Lack of proper co-ordination of Saw-milling and Carpentry Businesses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment opportunities for wood workers</li> <li>Source of revenue to Local and Central Governments</li> <li>Source of raw materials for the sawmill industries</li> <li>Source of bush meat</li> </ul>
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Offin</li> <li>River Abu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of water bodies from pollution from mining and farming activities</li> <li>Planting of cover trees along rivers in the District</li> <li>De-silting of water bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring effective implementation of 100 meters distance at mining zones</li> <li>Campaigning on no farming along the river boundaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollution from Illegal Mining Operations (Galamsey)</li> <li>Farming along river banks</li> <li>Indiscriminate dumping of refuses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source of water for drinking and other domestic activities</li> <li>Source of water for irrigation</li> <li>Source of water for construction activities</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.9.3 Summary of Key Findings under Natural Resources Utilisation

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural Resource Utilization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fertile Agricultural Lands, Project Construction Lands, Rocks, Mineral Resources, Forest Resources, Water Resources and Tourism are the main types of Natural Resources in the District.</li> <li>These resources form about 65.8% of the Land Area of the District</li> <li>Traditional and Small Scale Methods are the main methods used for Natural Resource Utilisation in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of investment in the utilisation of Natural Resources</li> <li>Rampant usage of Traditional and Small Scale Technologies in the exploitation of the resources</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.10 Population

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the Ahafo Ano South East District has a total population of 58,586, which accounts for 1.2 percent of the population of Ashanti Region (Table 1.15). Per the figures available from the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), the District recorded 0.94 percent annual average growth rate from 1984 to 2010. Using the growth rate (0.94%), the population of the District is projected at 62,571 in 2017, 63,162 in 2018 and 64,968 in 2021 (using the exponential method) as shown in Table 1.15. This suggests that the District has the potential to increase in size and grow to support any development in the District.

**Table 1.15: National, Region and District Population Characteristics, 1984-2017**

Categories	YEAR							
	2010		2017*		2018*		2021*	
	Number	Population Density	Number	Population Density	Number	Population Density	Number	Population Density
Ghana	24,658,823	103	29,374,730	123	30,118,355	126	32,464,097	136
Ashanti Region	4,780,380	196	5,774,895	237	5,932,941	243	6,433,509	264
Ahafo Ano South-East District	58,586	107	62,571	115	63,162	116	64,968	119
Intercensal Growth Rate		-0.93		0.94				

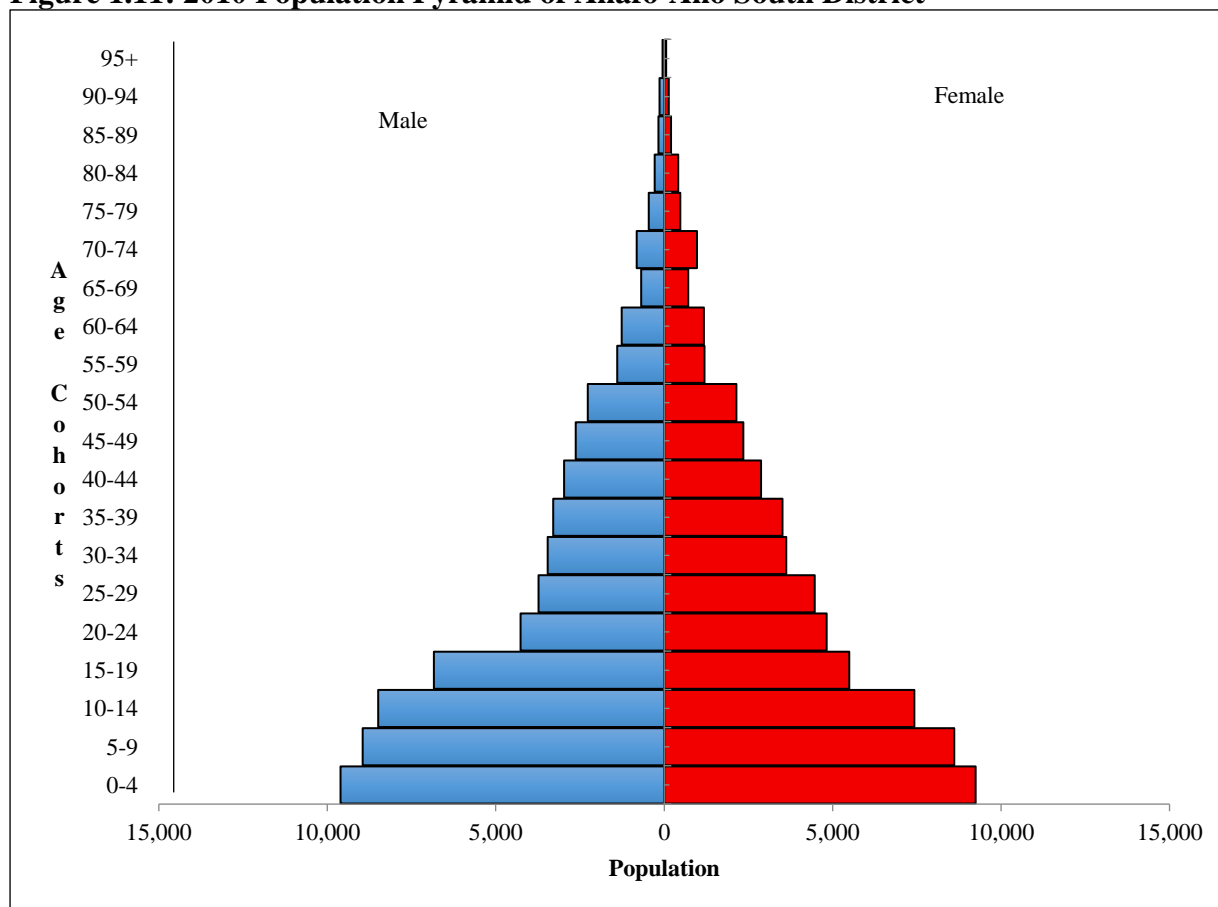
#### 1.10.1 Population Density

The total land area of the District is approximately 545.16 square kilometres. This gives population density of 107 persons per square kilometre for 2010 and increases to 115, 116 and 119 persons per square kilometre in 2017, 2018 and 2021 respectively as denoted in Table 1.15. This means that there will be an increment in the population density of the District over the plan period (2018-2021). However, the District's population densities over the years have been lower compared to the regional averages and the national averages. The implications of the population growth and density reflect in demand and pressure on infrastructure, food supply, energy, water and other basic services in the District.

### 1.10.2 Age Structure

The age structure of a population determines the number of population that constitutes a particular age group either young or old. Figure 1.11 shows the 2010 Population Pyramid of Ahafo-Ano South District. The proportions of children (less than 15 years) constitute 43.0 percent, youth (15-24 years) constitute 17.6 percent, and the aged (65+ years) constitute 4.6 percent. This means that the young population (0-24 years) accounts for a little more than three-fifth (60.6%) of the District's total population, which has a great potential for socio-economic development. Comparatively, the District's population pyramid mirrors that of the regional and national pyramids and is a typical developing and rural district. The District's young population of 60.6 percent is higher than both the region (58.4%) and national (58.3%). Likewise, the proportion of children (less than 15 years) representing 43.0 percent is higher than both regional and national averages of 37.7 percent and 38.3 percent respectively. This implies that there is a high youthful and growing population, which has implications on development issues such as education, health, recreation, environment, sanitation, security and safety.

**Figure 1.11: 2010 Population Pyramid of Ahafo-Ano South District**



Source: Derived from 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.10.3 Sex Composition, Sex Ratio and Age Dependency Ratio

Out of the District's total population of 62,571, the proportion of male population is 50.8 percent (31,786) and that of female population is 49.2 percent (30,785) (Table 1.16). This gives a sex ratio of 103.3 indicating that for every 103 males there are 100 females. The male population (50.8%) in the District is higher compared to the regional average of 48.4 percent and national average of 48.8 percent. This may be explained by the presence of cocoa farm plantations, other farming and mining activities, which attract male workers predominantly.

The age dependency ratio of the District is 90.8 percent, which is higher than the regional average of 72.5 percent and national average of 75.6 percent. This implies that every 100 persons aged 15-64 years (working age group) support about 91 dependents (children and aged) in the District. This suggests that those in the working age group carry a heavier burden of supporting many dependents in the District.

**Table 1.16: Population by Age, Sex and Type of Locality**

Age Group	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-East District			Sex Ratio
			Sex			
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>29,374,730</b>	<b>5,774,895</b>	<b>62,571</b>	<b>31,786</b>	<b>30,785</b>	<b>103.3</b>
0-4	4,056,677	771,291	9,696	4,946	4,750	104.1
5-9	3,727,352	710,675	9,032	4,608	4,424	104.1
10-14	3,473,722	697,241	8,185	4,370	3,815	114.5
15-19	3,109,140	621,903	6,342	3,519	2,823	124.7
20-24	2,767,850	572,034	4,672	2,195	2,478	88.6
25-29	2,442,187	499,120	4,216	1,920	2,296	83.6
30-34	1,999,875	405,605	3,642	1,780	1,861	95.6
35-39	1,693,241	343,213	3,499	1,696	1,804	94.0
40-44	1,413,235	279,606	3,007	1,530	1,477	103.5
45-49	1,117,506	216,964	2,559	1,352	1,207	112.0
50-54	992,425	190,124	2,269	1,168	1,101	106.0
55-59	623,850	120,785	1,332	718	615	116.8
60-64	566,853	99,337	1,255	650	605	107.4
65-69	350,073	62,132	718	352	367	95.9
70-74	418,521	76,944	920	420	500	84.1
75-79	245,341	42,469	481	236	246	95.9
80-84	189,508	31,477	359	145	214	67.8
85-89	98,957	17,535	193	88	104	84.6
90-94	60,850	11,341	141	71	70	101.6
95+	27,569	5,100	55	25	30	84.3
0-14	11,257,751	2,179,207	26,913		12,989	



				13,923		<b>107.2</b>
15-64	16,726,161	3,348,691	32,792	16,526	16,633	<b>99.4</b>
65+	1,390,818	246,997	2,867	1,337	1,530	<b>87.4</b>
<b>Age-Dependency Ratio</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>87.3</b>	

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2017-Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 1.10.4 Population Distribution of Urban and Rural Localities

In Ghana, the classification of a locality as urban or rural is based on population size. Localities with population of 5,000 or more are classified as urban and those below 5,000 as rural. Based on this criterion, the AASED is therefore predominantly rural as 96.5 percent of the population reside in the rural localities, with only 3.5% staying in the urban localities (see Table 1.17). Per the 2010 PHC, only Sabronum and Adugyama are classified as urban localities, with the rest totalling 55 communities as rural localities.

#### 1.10.5 Population of Fifteen Largest Communities in the District

In order to have equity in terms of development needs, the first 15 most populous settlements in the District were analysed in Table 1.17. Using 2017 figures, the most populous community is Sabronum (6,829) followed by Adugyama (5,247) and the least is Adukrom (1,037).

**Table 1.17: Population of Fifteen (15) Largest Communities**

No.	Communities	Population		
		2010	2017 Projected	2021 Projected
1	Sabronum	6,327	6,829	7,133
2	Adugyama	4,862	5,247	5,481
3	Ahwerewam	3,301	3,563	3,721
4	Pokukrom	3,196	3,449	3,603
5	Abesewa	2,934	3,167	3,308
6	Biemso No.1	2,595	2,801	2,926
7	Nsuta	2,052	2,215	2,313
8	Asuodei	1,824	1,969	2,056
9	Biemso No.2	1,505	1,624	1,697
10	Fawoman	1,400	1,511	1,578
11	Aburaso	1,201	1,296	1,354
12	Potrikrom	1,124	1,213	1,267
13	Kwamekyemkrom	1,124	1,213	1,267
14	Nsutem	988	1,066	1,114
15	Adukrom	961	1,037	1,083

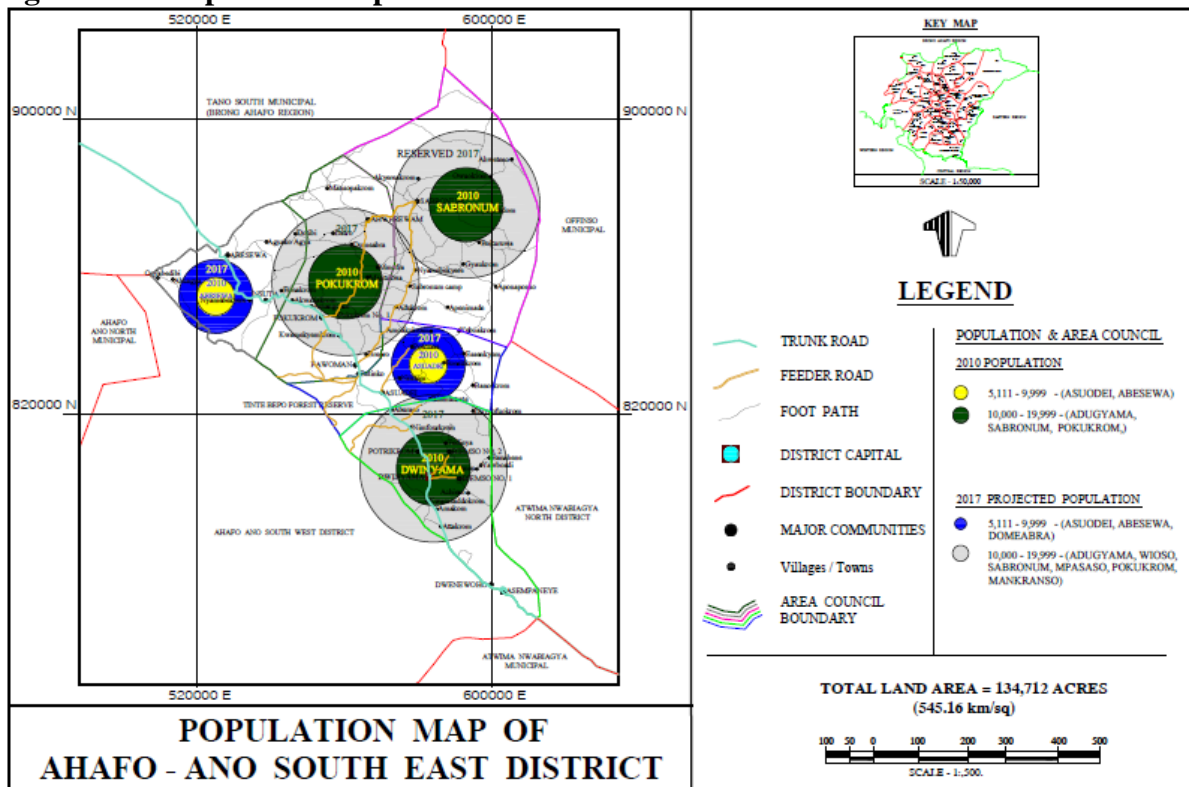
Source: DPCU-AASEDA, 2018-Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 1.10.6 Population Distribution Map of the District

Figure 1.12 shows the population distribution of the District in a map. It could be deduced from Figure 1.12 that in 2010, apart from Sabronum Area Council, all the localities in the remaining four Area councils were below 5,000 population, Using the projected population for 2017, the population of the localities of Sabronum Area Council is expected to increase

above 20,000 population, followed by Adugyama, Pokukrom and Asuodei Area Councils (between 10,000 and 15,000+) and the least will be Abesewa Area Councils (8,338). The major changes that have implications for development is the Sabronum Area Councils that is growing from 12,088 to more than 20,000. This means that all the Area Councils will assume the status of Town Councils by the end of 2021 which must be factored in the development agenda of the District.

**Figure 1.12: Population Map of Ahafo Ano South-East District**

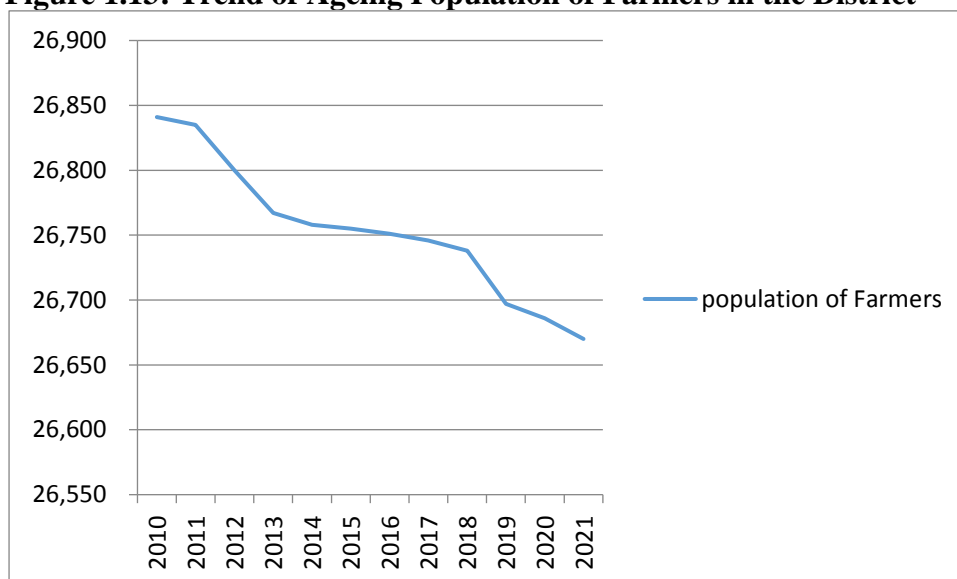


Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.10.7 Ageing Population of Farmers in the District

From Figure 1.13, the trend of ageing population of farmers has been reducing from 2010 to 2021. This poses a threat to the development of agricultural production in the District as well as ensuring adequate food security despite the fertility of the soils and the climatic conduciveness. As an agrarian District, looking at decline changes in the age structure of farmers in the District, there is the need to put measures in place in the DMTDP 2018-2021 in order to enrol more youth into the agricultural sector to prevent food insecurity.

**Figure 1.13: Trend of Ageing Population of Farmers in the District**



Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018-Derived from 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.10.8 Summary of Key Findings under Demographic Characteristics

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demographic Characteristics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Intercensal Growth Rate is 0.94% between 1984 and 2010 lower to Ashanti Region (2.7%) and National (2.5%)</li> <li>The District has a population of 62,571 [Males – 50.8% and Females – 49.2% giving a Sex Ratio of 103.3:100]</li> <li>Using the Growth of 0.94%, the Projected Population for 2018 is 63,162 and 2021 is 64,968</li> <li>Children Population 26, 913 (43.0%)</li> <li>Aged population (65+ years) are 2,867 (4.6%)</li> <li>Youth Population (15-35 years) are 22,371(35.7%)</li> <li>Population Density 115 persons per km<sup>2</sup> lower to AR (196)</li> <li>Population living in Urban Communities are 12,076 (19.3%)</li> <li>Age-Dependency Ratio is 90.8 higher to AR (72.5%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High Children and Youthful Population</li> <li>Low Population Growth Rate</li> <li>Declining age of farmers</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.11 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

### 1.11.1 Emigration and Immigration in the District

Table 1.18 indicates the birthplace by duration of migrants in the then Ahafo Ano South District based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. It can therefore be inferred based on the figures that, out of the District's total population 62, 571, migrants represents 37.8 percent which is lower than the regional average (42.0%). This means that more than three-fifth (62.2%) were born in the locality of enumeration. Out of the 23,659 migrants, 87.1 percent (more than one year) has taken up permanent residence which needs to be factored into the development agenda of the District. Even though, three out of every 10 people (37.8%) are migrants yet there exist peaceful co-existence among the people in the District, which is impacting positively on the development of the District.

The internal migration accounts for 98.7 percent with 44.0 percent representing intra-regional migration (born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region) and 54.7 percent representing inter-regional migration (born elsewhere in another region). In addition, most of the Ghanaian migrants (born elsewhere in another region) to the District are from the Brong Ahafo Region (14.4%) followed by the Upper East Region (12.3%), Northern Region (9.4%) and the least is Greater Accra Region (1.2%) as shown in Table 1.18. However, the immigrants, who are from outside Ghana, form 1.3 percent of the migrants in the District. The emigrants, who have travelled outside Ghana from the District account for less than one percent (0.3%) of the population whereas those who moved from the District to other districts within Ghana accounted for 1.2 percent.

**Table 1.18: Birthplace by Duration of Residence of Migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of Residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,582</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Born elsewhere in the region	21,795	11.6	28.1	17.3	18.4	24.5
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	2,415	11.9	47.2	24.8	10.1	5.9
Central	803	14.0	30.4	20.8	14.4	20.4
Greater Accra	607	11.7	36.7	15.1	15.8	20.6
Volta	1,767	12.3	21.6	18.4	16.5	31.2
Eastern	1,992	12.0	24.6	17.0	18.9	27.5
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	7,028	12.3	35.4	29.0	13.9	9.5
Northern	4,595	12.1	29.8	17.9	16.2	24.0
Upper East	6,019	10.2	28.9	22.8	20.3	17.9
Upper west	1,905	12.7	35.5	25.1	13.4	13.3
Outside Ghana	656	20.9	34.2	13.8	13.8	17.3

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018-Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.11.2 Summary of Key Findings under Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migration (Emigration and Immigration)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23,659 form Internal Migration (from other Districts) – 37.6%</li> <li>284 form External Migration (from the District to Other Districts) – 1.2%</li> <li>1.3% are Immigrants (Outside Ghana to the District)</li> <li>0.3% are Emigrants (move from the District to Abroad)</li> <li>98.3% of the Population are Ghanaians</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent place for most migrants</li> <li>Low Emigration Rate</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.12 Gender Equality

According to WHO, gender refers to the socially constructed characteristics of women and men – such as norms, roles and relationships of and between groups of women and men. Such characteristics include societal roles and responsibilities of men and women, their access to time, markets, information, decision-making, access to and control over resources such as land, credit and technology. Currently, (2018 projections) the District population stands at 63,162 with 32,086 males representing 50.8 percent and 31,075 females accounting

for 49.2 percent. This means almost half of the District's population are females. Nevertheless, there is high disparity between males and females in decision-making and other sectors. Considering governance, the District Assembly currently has 32 members composed of one District Chief Executive, one Member of Parliament, 21 Elected Assembly Members and 9 others appointed by the Government. This is made up of 30 males representing 93.7 percent and 2 females accounting for 6.3 percent. This trend is not different from the composition of Unit Committee and Area Council membership in Table 1.19. This presupposes that in terms of decision-making, more males take decisions that are likely to favour them than their female counterparts.

Out of the 53 staff at the District Assembly, 13 representing 24.5 percent are females and 40 males representing 75.5 percent. With respect to societal roles and responsibilities of gender, males and females exhibited their functions accordingly in terms of marriage and employment.

Disaggregating the heads into male and female sexes, the male heads (30.7%) dominates the female heads (13.8%). This means that most households in the District are headed by males which greatly affect the females' decision-making in most households.

**Table 1.19: Gender Situation in the District**

Sector	Female (Percent)	Male (Percent)
<b>Public Institutions</b>		
Member of Parliament	0.0	100.0
Assembly Members	6.8	93.2
Area Council Members	13.4	86.7
Unit Committee Members	11.1	88.9
Assembly Staff	24.5	75.5
<b>Demographic Gender Analysis</b>		
Total Population	49.2	50.8
Household Heads	30.4	69.6
Educational Attainment	45.5	54.5
Literacy	44.6	55.4
<b>Access to Public Information</b>		
Public Hearing Meeting	27.7	72.3
<b>Access to Market</b>		
Market Usage	65.4	34.6
<b>Employment</b>		
Employment	48.6	51.4
<b>Technology</b>		
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	37.3	62.7
Mobile Phones	37.7	62.3
<b>Land Ownership</b>		
Land & House Ownership	30.5	69.5
Agricultural Lands	46.5	53.5
<b>Household Headship</b>		
Household Head	13.8	30.7

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018-GSS Population and Housing Census, 2010

### 1.12.1 Summary of Key Findings under Gender Analysis

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender Analysis of the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members of Parliament, 0 Females (0%) and 1 Male (100%)</li> <li>Assembly Members, 2 females (6.8%) and 28 Males (93.2%)</li> <li>Area Council Members, Females (13.4%) &amp; Males (86.7%)</li> <li>Unit Committee Members, Females (11.1%) &amp; Males (88.9%)</li> <li>Assembly Staff, 13 Females (24.5%) and 40 Males (75.5%)</li> <li>Household Heads, Females (30.4%) and Males (69.6%)</li> <li>Total Population, Females (49.2%) and Males (50.8%)</li> <li>Educational Attainment, Females (45.5%) and Males (54.5%)</li> <li>Literacy, Females (44.6%) and Males (55.4%)</li> <li>Employment-Females (48.8%) &amp; Males (51.2%)</li> <li>Technology, ICT, Females (37.3%) and Males (62.7%)</li> <li>Land &amp; House Ownership, Females (30.5%) &amp; Males (69.5%)</li> <li>Agricultural Lands, Females (46.5%) and Males (53.5%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low participation of women at all levels of decision-making</li> <li>Inadequate support for women empowerment programmes</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.13 Settlement Systems

### 1.13.1 District Boundary and Linkage with Other Districts

The District is located on the North-western part of the Ashanti Region. It shares boundary with Offinso North District to the North, Ahafo Ano South-West District to the South, Atwima Nwabiagya North District to the East, Tano South municipal (Brong Ahafo Region) to the West. In addition, it shares boundaries with Offinso Municipal (North-East), Atwima Nwabiagya (South East) and Ahafo Ano North (South West) in the Ashanti Region. The location of the District put it in an advantage to share facilities such as roads, tourism, trade, commerce and information. The District also has social and economic linkages with the surrounding districts including Kumasi Metropolitan. These linkages serve to provide employment opportunities, sharing of market for farm produces, social services such as schools, hospitals, electricity, road networks, information, water and sanitation.

### 1.13.2 Land Use and Settlement Systems (Distribution of Settlements in the District)

There are 132 known settlements in the District. Of the total land area (545.16km<sup>2</sup>), the two Forest Reserves cover 37.9 percent (206.86km<sup>2</sup>). This suggests that activities for the present generation and future generation are preserved. In order to ensure that governance and development reach the doorstep of the people, all the communities are sub-divided into 5 Area Councils, 21 Electoral Areas and one constituency. This has helped to boost community participation in development, democracy and decentralisation processes in the District. At least, almost all the headquarters of the 5 Area Councils have all the basic social amenities such as education, health, water, sanitation, transportation and other services to support the other surrounding communities in the District.

The land uses in the District include education, health, residential, industry, markets, water, sanitation, roads, religious, security, culture, cemetery, recreational and open space. These uses are however visible in almost all the communities but lack settlement layouts for their demarcations for preservation. Inasmuch as there are no documentations for these land uses, the traditional authorities seem not to be guided by any land use planning thereby misapplying the rezoning principles. The implication is obvious that planning into the future for basic public land uses such as education, health, water, sanitation, market, recreational and open space are likely to be problematic. There is need to embark on preparing settlement layouts for all the communities in order to safeguard these land uses.

In Ghana, settlements with a population of 5,000 and above are classified as urban. Based on this criterion, Sabronum and Adugyama can be classified as urban and the remaining 57 communities as rural localities. The rural nature of the District implies that policy interventions in the District have to focus on rural development strategies, especially the promotion of agriculture, agro-processing, marketing, feeder roads improvement, provision of basic social and economic infrastructure as well as group and community empowerment.

### **1.13.3 Settlement Functionality Matrix (Scalogram) Analysis**

The Settlement Functionality Matrix (Scalogram) is a matrix showing selected settlements and their respective functions they perform within a geographical area. The analysis provides an in-depth knowledge about the adequacy and variety of functions performed by a settlement. It also helps in the determination of hierarchy of settlements and the nature of spatial integration they exhibit.

For the Scalogram analysis, population size of 30 communities was used to arrange the settlements in descending order of magnitude. 'X' sign is used to identify the facilities in each settlement; where there is no 'X' sign indicates that particular settlement has no such facilities. Table 1.20 shows the centrality of settlements in terms of the hierarchy based on the centrality index. Pokukrom, Sabronum and Adugyama fell into the First Hierarchy comprising ten percent of the 30 communities. Biemso I was found in the Second Hierarchy and Abesewa in the Third Hierarchy representing 3.3percent each. Majority of the settlements (21) were found in the Fifth Hierarchy accounting for 70.0 percent. This suggests that out of every 10 communities, seven communities may lack basic facilities with respect to health, electricity, security, ICT, education, water, sanitation and among others. At least, three out of

the 5 Area Councils all have the basic social amenities such as education, health, water, sanitation, transportation and other services to support the other surrounding communities in the District. The detailed distribution of the selected facilities is shown in Table 1.21.

- **Implication for Development**

In terms of development, the Scalogram analysis reveals that majority of the settlements (70.0%) lack most basic facilities and relies on other settlements for their service requirements. It is therefore important to ensure equitable distribution of facilities in the settlement within the plan period (2018-2021). Hence, in order to have equity in surface accessibility to basic services, all the headquarters of the Area Councils should be developed with at least the selected facilities to serve the other surrounding communities to reduce travelling and walking distances in the District.

**Table 1.20.: Centrality of Settlements**

Hierarchy/ Level	Weight	No. of Settlement	Name of Settlements	Percentage of Settlements
1 <sup>st</sup>	200-249	3	Pokukrom, Sabronum and Adugyama	10.0
2 <sup>nd</sup>	150-199	1	Biemso I	3.3
3 <sup>rd</sup>	100-149	1	Abesewa	3.3
4 <sup>th</sup>	50-99	4	Asuodei, Biemso II, Aburaso and Asempanaye	13.3
5 <sup>th</sup>	Below 50	21	All Others	70.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>		<b>100</b>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018



**Table 1.21: Scalogram Analysis of Settlements**

No.	Name of Community	2010	2017 Projected Population	2021 Projected Population	Health				Education				Water			Sanitation			Electricity	Agric. Extension	Market	Security-Police Post	Banking	ICT Centre	Total Weight	Rank
					Hospital	Health Center	CHPS	Maternity Clinic	Pre-School (KG)	Primary	JHS	SHS	Borehole	HDW	Small Town	WC	KVIP/APPT	HVIP								
1	Sabronum	6,327	6,829	7,133		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			231.5	2 <sup>nd</sup>
2	Adugyama	4,862	5,247	5,481	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		231.5	2 <sup>nd</sup>
3	Ahwerewam	3,301	3,563	3,721			X		X	X	X					X	X		X						60	9 <sup>th</sup>
4	Pokukrom	3,196	3,449	3,603		X			X	X	X					X	X		X	X	X	X	X		273.2	1 <sup>st</sup>
5	Abesewa	2,934	3,167	3,308					X	X	X					X	X		X	X	X			X	137.3	5 <sup>th</sup>
6	Biemso No.1	2,595	2,801	2,926	X			X	X	X					X	X		X	X						194	4 <sup>th</sup>
7	Nsuta	2,052	2,215	2,313					X	X	X				X	X		X	X						44	15 <sup>th</sup>
8	Asuodei	1,824	1,969	2,056					X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X					64.8	6 <sup>th</sup>
9	Biemso No.2	1,505	1,624	1,697			X		X	X	X				X	X		X	X						63.5	7 <sup>th</sup>
10	Fawoman	1,400	1,511	1,578					X	X	X				X	X		X	X						38.5	18 <sup>th</sup>
11	Aburaso	1,201	1,296	1,354					X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X					52.3	10 <sup>th</sup>
12	Asempanaye	1,152	1,243	1,299					X	X	X				X		X		X	X					60.7	8 <sup>th</sup>
13	Potrikrom	1,124	1,213	1,267					X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X					48.2	12 <sup>th</sup>
14	Kwamekyemkrom	1,124	1,213	1,267					X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X					48.2	12 <sup>th</sup>
15	Nsutem	988	1,066	1,114					X	X	X				X			X	X	X					45.5	14 <sup>th</sup>
16	Adukrom	961	1,037	1,083			X		X	X	X				X			X	X						33	21 <sup>st</sup>
17	Dwenewoho	954	1,030	1,076											X			X	X						23.7	25 <sup>th</sup>
18	Amoakokrom	875	944	986					X	X	X				X	X				X					36.6	19 <sup>th</sup>
19	Pokuase	858	926	967			X		X	X	X				X			X		X					25.5	24 <sup>th</sup>
20	Aponaponoso	802	866	904					X	X	X				X			X							20.8	26 <sup>th</sup>
21	Amangoase	793	856	894					X	X	X				X			X	X	X					43.7	16 <sup>th</sup>
22	Duyefourkrom	791	854	892											X				X						11.6	29 <sup>th</sup>
23	Bonsukrom	764	825	861					X	X	X				X				X		X				28.3	22 <sup>th</sup>
24	Abuagya Shed	758	818	855											X				X						11.6	29 <sup>th</sup>
25	Nimfourkrom	704	760	794											X			X	X						16.3	28 <sup>th</sup>
26	Akyieso	661	713	745					X	X	X				X			X							20	27 <sup>th</sup>
27	Amakom	657	709	741										X											28.3	22 <sup>nd</sup>

No.	Name of Community	2010	2017 Projected Population	2021 Projected Population	Health				Education				Water			Sanitation			Electricity	Agric. Extension	Market	Security-Police Post	Banking	ICT Centre	Total Weight	Rank		
					Hospital	Health Center	CHPS	Maternity Clinic	Pre-School (KG)	Primary	JHS	SHS	Borehole	HDW	Small Town	WC	KVIP/APPT	HVIP									PL	
28	N. Nyamebekyere	657	709	741					X	X	X		X	X			X			X	X						39.3	17 <sup>th</sup>
29	Essienkyem	644	695	726			X		X	X	X		X						X	X							48.6	11 <sup>th</sup>
30	Mofranfaadwen	633	683	714					X	X	X		X					X	X	X							33.8	20 <sup>th</sup>
	Total Functions				2	2	4	1	25	25	25	2	30	12	2	4	18	21	12	18	21	8	1	1	1			
	Total Centrality				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
	Weighted Centrality				50	50	25	100	4	4	4	50	3.3	8.3	50	25	5.5	4.7	8.3	5.5	4.7	12.5	100	100	100	714.2		

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

#### **1.13.4 Distribution and Accessibility of Social Services and Infrastructure/Amenities**

- ***Education Infrastructure***

There are 180 schools (65–KG, 65–Primary 47–JHSs and 3 SHSs) in the District. These are grouped into 5 educational circuits in the District. These schools give a coverage/accessibility rate of 80.0 percent with an average walking distance of 3.0km.

- ***Health Infrastructure***

Health delivery in the District is through 9 health facilities made up of 7 Government and 2 private facilities. Each facility covers at least ten communities with an average travelling distance of 12.5km. The Doctor-Population Ratio is 1:31,581, Nurse-Population Ratio is 1:971 and Midwife-Expectant Mothers Ratio is 1:1,072. The District has a Health Insurance Scheme, which have active membership of 22,296 representing 35.3 percent of the entire population of the District.

- ***Water Infrastructure***

The main potable water facilities in the District are small town water systems, boreholes and hand-dug wells. There are 122 boreholes and 9 hand-dug wells in the District. Adugyama and Sabronum have small town water systems. The District has potable water coverage of about 48.5 percent as at 2017. There is the need therefore to provide additional water facilities to close the gap and to meet the demands of the growing population.

- ***Sanitation Infrastructure***

There are 626 known household latrines and 125 communal toilets whereas pit latrines are the dominant household method of liquid waste disposal among most of the rural communities. In most rural communities, there is usually only one pit latrine for the whole community. The District has 27.0 percent access to improved public toilet facilities. There are no drains and culverts in most communities to manage household liquid waste. Concerning solid waste, there are 72 approved dumping sites in the District. These inadequate sanitary facilities for the disposal of solid and liquid waste are can be major causes of diseases like malaria, cholera and diarrhoea in the District.

#### ***Housing Infrastructure***

Within the built environment, most houses in the District are built with either landcrete or swish walls and roofed with either roofing sheet or thatch. The District has total housing

stock of 9,767 with room occupancy rate of three persons per room. Most essential housing facilities such as toilet, water, kitchen, bathrooms, waste disposal and electricity are woefully lacking. Compound houses constitute most of the housing stock.

- ***Roads Infrastructure***

The District has estimated road network coverage of 139.9km. Out of this, 97.9km representing 70.0 percent are engineered and 42.0km (30.0%) are un-engineered. These feeder roads linked up the agricultural production centres and major settlements in the District. However, there is the need to undertake routine and periodic maintenance on these roads.

- ***Market Infrastructure***

Markets provide avenues for transactions in the buying and selling of goods and services. They also contribute significantly to the Assembly's Internally Generated Fund (IGF). The District has over 8 market centres but 3 of them have been constructed. The major market days in the District are Sundays (Adugyama Market), Tuesdays (Pokukrom and Sabronum Markets) and Thursday (Asuodei Market). Farmers and traders transport their goods and produces during the market days and do brisk commerce.

- ***Energy Infrastructure***

Most occupied households in the District use firewood as their major source of domestic energy. With respect to electrification, all the communities along the main Kumasi-Sunyani-road from Asempanaye to Abesewa have been connected to the national electricity grid.

- ***Security Infrastructure***

In terms of security, the District has only one police post at Pokukrom with six personnel.

### ***Postal Services Infrastructure***

The District has no major Post Office. The only postal outlet is located at Sabronum.

- ***Banking Infrastructure***

There is no established public or commercial financial institution in the District. The only close public bank such as GCB and NIB is located at Bechem (Brong Ahafo) and Tanoso (Ashanti) respectively. Only one private bank (Ahafo Ano Premier Bank) is located at Pokukrom.

- ***Agricultural Extension Services***

Currently, the Extension-Farmer ratio is 1:4,391 which makes it difficult to offer efficient and effective services. The Agriculture Department of the District have identified this human resource gap as affecting the agricultural productivity in the District. The few officers also face with the problem of inadequate logistics such as motorbikes for regular field inspection and visits. The services normally rendered to farmers are geared towards sustainable agricultural production.

- ***Commodity Flow***

There are two main inflows for the District namely foodstuffs (cassava, plantain, cocoyam, fish, grains, legumes and tuber crops) and manufactured goods. Outflows from the District are foodstuffs, forest products, cocoa, citrus and among others.

### **1.13.5 Type of Available Transportation Infrastructure and Safety**

The mode of transportation in the District is by road comprising trunk and feeder roads.

In view of the District's total land area of approximately 545.16km<sup>2</sup>, the District can be said to have inadequate transport network to optimally integrate the economy of the District. The existing road network does not facilitate easy connectivity due to limited availability of alternative links between and among settlements. This has therefore accounted for over two hours waiting time on more than 60.0 percent of the rural roads in the District accompanied with huge transportation cost especially the internal travels.

Table 1.22 presents the list of major feeder roads in the District. With the condition of the roads, 43.7 percent are in poor conditions with 73.4 percent motorable. These unfriendly conditions on the roads have resulted into high transportation cost, high cost of vehicle maintenance, accidents and army robbery tacks thereby affecting the safety on the roads in the District. Besides, more than 95.0 percent of farmers still use footpaths carrying farming implements, fuel wood, water and farm produce on their heads to various destinations in the District.

**Table 1.22: List of Major Feeder Roads in the District**

Road Code	Name of Road	Length (Km)	Surface Type (Km)			Condition Type (Km)		
			Gravel	Earth	Bitumen	Good	Fair	Poor
ASK 240	Asuadei – Essienkyem – Barnokrom	13.5	13.5	-	-	5.5	8	-
ASK 245	Bonsukrom Junction – Kobrekrom	10.7	10.7	-	-	8.7	2	-
ASK 250	Ahwerewam – Datro	3	3	-	-	-	3	-
ASK 255	Mantukwa Junction – Mantukwa	0.5	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	-
ASK 260	Fawoman – Sabronum – Berekum	22.8	22.8	-	-	20.8	2	-
ASK 270	Asepaneye Junction – Ntebenu	11.9	11.9	-	-	6.9	5	-
ASK 285	Pokukrom – Ahwerewam	10.3	10.3	-	-	10.3	-	-
ASK 290	Nsutem Junction – Nsutem	1.2	1.2	-	-	1.2	-	-
ASK 295	Nyamebekyere Junction – Nyamebekyere	4.3	4.3	-	-	4.3	-	-
ASK 320	Sabronum Junction – Wawase	12	12	-	-	12	-	-
ASK 345	Biemso No. 1 – Worampon	14.8	2.8	12	-	-	2.8	12
ASK 350	Adugyama-Biemso No. 2 – Fedeyeya	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
ASK 355	Adugyama – Asuobene	5	3.2	1.8	-	3.2	-	1.8
ASK 390	Barnokrom – Adaikrom	3.2	3.2	-	-	-	-	3.2
ASK 410	Bokrowa Junction – Aponaponso	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
ASK 415	Biemso No. 1 – Banahenkrom	8.7	-	8.7	-	-	-	8.7
ASK 435	Ahwerewam Junction – Domeabra	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
ASK 455	Sabronum Camp – Amoakokrom	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
ASK 490	Sabronum – Ahwerewam	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>40.5</b>		<b>73.4</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>43.7</b>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.13.6 Poverty Profiling Mapping of the District

A poverty map is a spatial representation and analysis of welfare indicators. The District Poverty Profiling Mapping provides poverty estimates for all communities grouped under the 5 Area Councils. This data is needed for planning developmental programmes, monitoring and evaluation of pro-poor programming implemented in the District. The poverty measures presented are the Poverty Headcount ( $P_0$ ), Poverty Gap ( $P_1$ ), Severity of Poverty ( $P_2$ ) and GINI Coefficient. The Poverty Headcount ( $P_0$ ) is the proportion of population living below

the national poverty line of GH¢1,314.00. Poverty Gap ( $P_1$ ), also known as the Depth of Poverty, is a measure of how far the poor are from the poverty line, and Severity of Poverty ( $P_2$ ) is the square of the poverty gap, which gives greater attention to the needs of the poorest. The GINI Coefficient, a measure of welfare distribution, is used to measure inequality.

Table 1.23 and Figures 1.14 present the variations in poverty incidence, depth of poverty, severity of poverty, inequality and number of poor persons in the District. Asuodei Area Council (14.3%) recorded the highest poverty incidence, followed by Sabronum and Pokukrom Area Councils (14.1% each). Abesewa Area Council recorded 13.9%. Dwinyama Area Council have relatively low poverty incidence in the District (13.7%).

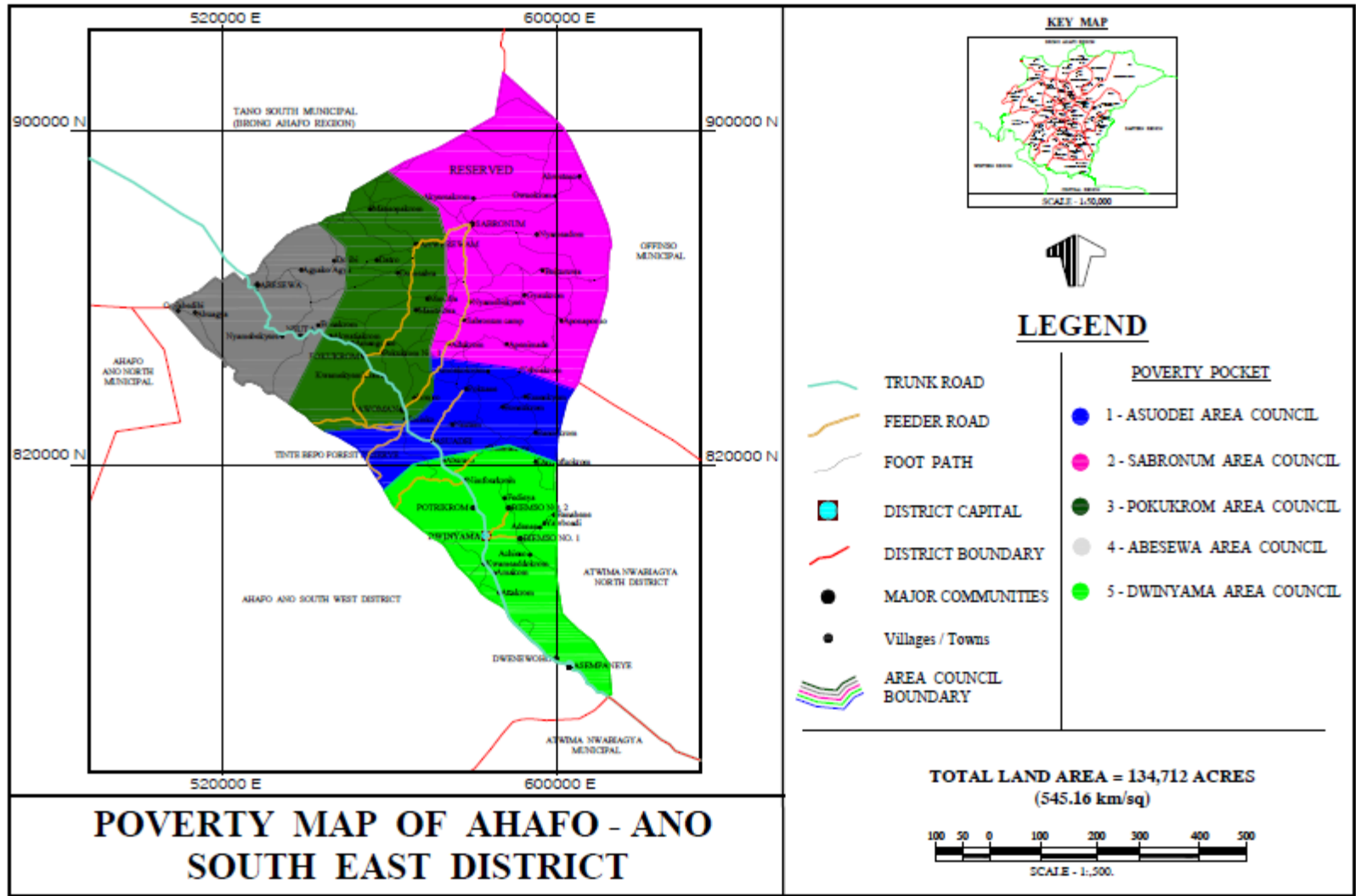
Variations also exist in depth of poverty among the Area Councils in the District. With the exception of Adugyama Area Council (31.6) and Abesewa Area Council (32.1), inequality in two other Area Councils (Asuodei and Pokukrom) is higher than the District average of 32.5. Though Asuodei Area Council has the highest poverty incidence in the District, Pokukrom Area Council (1,801) has the highest number of poor persons followed by Dwinyama Area Council (1,473). It is interesting to note that poverty manifest itself in almost all the communities. As a result, they find it difficult to access the few amenities in the District due to their low income and productive levels.

**Table 1.23: Poverty Incidence, Inequality Estimates and Rank of Poverty Indices  
(Poverty Line = GH¢1,314.00)**

Area Council	Household Population	Poverty Head Count ( $P_0$ )		Poverty Depth ( $P_1$ )		Poverty Severity ( $P_2$ )		Inequality (GINI Coefficient)		Estimated No. of Poor Persons	
		$P_0$	Rank	$P_1$	Rank	$P_2$	Rank	GINI	Rank	Number	Rank
Asuodei	9,390	14.3	1 <sup>st</sup>	3.3	1 <sup>st</sup>	1.2	1 <sup>st</sup>	32.9	1 <sup>st</sup>	1,325	4 <sup>th</sup>
Sabronum	12,000	14.1	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3.3	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1.2	2 <sup>nd</sup>	32.5	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1,423	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Pokukrom	13,456	14.1	3 <sup>rd</sup>	3.3	3 <sup>rd</sup>	1.2	3 <sup>rd</sup>	32.6	3 <sup>rd</sup>	1,801	1 <sup>st</sup>
Abesewa	7,356	13.9	4 <sup>th</sup>	3.3	4 <sup>th</sup>	1.2	4 <sup>th</sup>	32.1	4 <sup>th</sup>	967	5 <sup>th</sup>
Adugyama	13,630	13.7	5 <sup>th</sup>	3.2	5 <sup>th</sup>	1.2	5 <sup>th</sup>	31.6	5 <sup>th</sup>	1,473	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Ahafo Ano South-East	120,320	14.1	19 <sup>th</sup>	3.3	19 <sup>th</sup>	1.2	20 <sup>th</sup>	32.5	24 <sup>th</sup>	16,977	10 <sup>th</sup>
Ashanti Region	4,671,948	13.6	9 <sup>th</sup>	3.8	9 <sup>th</sup>	1.6	9 <sup>th</sup>	37.3	10 <sup>th</sup>	636,787	4 <sup>th</sup>
National	24,075,944	30.2	-	11.8	-	6.3	-	43.5	-	5,694,134	

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018-Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census, GLSS6

**Figure 1.14: Poverty Incidence Map of Ahafo Ano South-East District**



Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018



### 1.13.7 District League Table of Poverty Incidence

The spatial distribution of poverty incidence in a League Table for the 61 communities in the 5 Area Councils is presented in Table 1.24. Among the communities in the District, Duyefourkrom, Abuagya Shed, Ampomakrom, Nsuansa Kesse No. 2, Akurakan, Adwendwen, Sarfokrom, Asuoso-Gyaukrom, Bonsukrom-Essienkyem, in the District, have the highest poverty incidence rates ranked from 1<sup>st</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> positions. The communities with the lowest poverty incidence are Adugyama (4.5%) and Sabronum. The development implication is that in terms of designing pro-poor programming these communities should be given the necessary priorities in order of poverty incidence as shown in Table 1.24.

**Table 1.24: District League Table of Poverty Incidence (P<sub>0</sub>)**

Community	AC	P <sub>0</sub>	Rank	Community	AC	P <sub>0</sub>	Rank	Community	AC	P <sub>0</sub>	Rank
Duyefourkrom	ASO	14.8	1	Acheiso	ADU	14.6	21	Asempanaye	ADU	14.2	41
Abuagya Shed	ABS	14.8	2	Datibi Shed	ABS	14.6	22	Betinko	POK	14.2	42
Ampomakrom	ASO	14.8	3	Datro	POK	14.6	23	Nsutem	ASO	14.1	43
Nsuansa Kesse No. 2	POK	14.8	4	Banahenkrom	ADU	14.6	24	Nyamebkyere-Nsuta	ABS	14.1	44
Akurakan	ABS	14.8	5	Brepro-Pokukrom	POK	14.6	25	Biemso No.1	ADU	14.0	45
Adwendwen	POK	14.8	6	Aponaponoso	SAB	14.5	26	Nsuta	ABS	14.0	46
Sarfokrom	SAB	14.8	7	Bonsukrom	ASO	14.5	27	Biemso No.2	ADU	14.0	47
Asuoso-Gyaukrom	SAB	14.8	8	Amokrom	SAB	14.5	28	Fawoman	POK	14.0	48
Bonsukrom-Essienkyem	ASO	14.8	9	Bokuruwa	SAB	14.5	29	Aburaso	ASO	14.0	49
Nimfourkrom	ADU	14.7	10	Sabronum Camp	SAB	14.5	30	Essienkyem	ASO	13.8	50
Amakrom	ADU	14.7	11	Bannorkrom	ASO	14.5	31	Potrikrom	ADU	13.7	51
Biemtetrete	ADU	14.7	12	Akwatiakrom-Pokukrom	POK	14.5	32	Kwamekyemkrom	POK	13.7	52
Nyameadom-Sabronum	SAB	14.7	13	Mantukwa-Pokukrom	POK	14.5	33	Adukrom	SAB	13.7	53
Fedeeaya	ADU	14.7	14	Apenemadi	ASO	14.5	34	Ahwerewam	POK	13.6	54
Domeabra-Pokukrom	POK	14.7	15	Bronikrom	ADU	14.5	35	Asuodei	ASO	13.6	55
Attakrom	ADU	14.7	16	Dwenewoho	ADU	14.4	36	Pokuase	ASO	13.6	56
Nyamebkyere-Sabronum	SAB	14.7	17	Mmofranfaadwen	POK	14.4	37	Abesewa	ABS	11.4	57
Gyaukrom	SAB	14.7	18	Amoakokrom	ASO	14.3	38	Pokukrom	POK	11.2	58
Yaw Boadikrom	ADU	14.7	19	Amangoase	POK	14.3	39	Sabronum	SAB	9.5	59
Adense	ADU	14.7	20	Boahenkwa No.2-Sab	SAB	14.3	40	Adugyama	ADU	4.5	60

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2017-Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census, GLSS6

### 1.13.8 Pro-Poor Programming in the District

In spite of the manifestations of poverty in the District, the District embarked on a number of interventions and pro-poor programming all aimed at reducing poverty as well as improving the living standard of the people through the implementation of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty, School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, Free SHS Programme, Solar Lamp Distribution Programme, Youth Employment Programme, National Health Insurance Programme, Social Accountability Programme and Child Labour Programme.

### 1.13.9 Summary of Key Findings under Settlement Systems

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Settlement Systems (Spatial Analysis)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(5)16.6% of 30 communities in the District have Total Weight of more than 100 Weighted Centrality</li> <li>Poverty Index: Asuodei Area Council ranked first in the poverty incidence; Duyefourkrom – 1st community</li> <li>Almost all the Communities show the signs of Poverty</li> <li>43.7% of Feeder Road Networks are in poor condition</li> <li>96.6% of the District’s communities are rural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uneven distribution and accessibility of basic facilities</li> <li>Inadequate infrastructural facilities (road)</li> <li>Unfair distribution of Poverty Assessment Indicators</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.14 Cultural Characteristics of the People

### 1.14.1 Traditional Authorities (Chieftaincy) Set-Up

Traditional Authorities play very important role in the administration of the District. The traditional set up of the people accords the chief power and reverence in the communities. The chief in the traditional setting exercises both executive and legislative powers within the stool boundaries and is assisted to rule by a well-structured hierarchical council of elders including queen mothers. There is one Paramouncy (Omanhene) in the District headed by the Sabronum Paramount Chief. In addition, there are other Chiefs (Ohene) and Sub-chiefs (Odikro) heading the various towns and villages in the District. These chiefs owe direct or indirect allegiance to the Manhyia Palace. They have much influence on the people and respect the codified customs of the land.

The rigid and organised nature of these traditional institutions creates a favourable ground for the Assembly to interact with the various communities freely. All projects meant for the communities are channelled through the traditional authorities and their respective Assembly members. Tuesdays are set aside for the people (communities) in most parts of the District not to go to farm or recognised as a sacred day. However, communal labours are organised on Tuesdays so that people can take advantage to tidy up their surroundings.

The District Assembly has good rapport with the traditional authorities and this has ensured a successful administration and effective maintenance of law and order. This implies that there exist a peaceful atmosphere between the District Assembly and the Traditional Authorities, thereby ensuring tremendously development through resource mobilisation and other developmental issues.

### **1.14.2 Cultural Practices and Core Values of the People**

The predominant cultural practice in the District is the Asante culture. The main language spoken is the Asante-Twi, although there are pockets of other languages from the Northern dialect, Ewe, Bono, Fante, Krobo and among others. The most preferred cuisine is ‘fufu’ which is usually prepared with cassava and plantain or cocoyam and served with soup. The cloth is the main traditional attire; males and females to social gatherings like funerals, churches, festivals, wedding and naming ceremonies wear it. The main dance is Adowa, Kete, and Nwomkro.

The prominent traditional festival of the people is the Asante’s festivals such as Akwasidae and Awukudae. These are important cultural practices of the people in the District. The Akwasidae and Awukudae festivals are celebrated every six weeks. It can be expected that these positive cultural practices (festivals), if well organised, could be used to harness support for development activities in the District. It is worth noted that the people in the District are hardworking, peaceful and committed to community development and cohesion. These core values have been the hallmark of people in the District since the communities were established.

### **1.14.3 Traditional Knowledge, Communal Spirit and Participation**

The main traditional knowledge of the people in the District is Agriculture (crop farming and animal rearing), cooking/food processing, woodcarving, kente and basket weaving. The cutlass, hoe and basket are the main farming tools for farmers in the District. This traditional knowledge of the people has impacted positively in the development of the District.

The level of communal spirit (community participation) in the District is very high as the communities directly reflect the exercise of royal authority through the innate perception of love, respect and coexistence that flow among communities. This spirit of communalism and patriotism exhibited by the communities has over the years created a united front for development in the District.

### **1.14.4 Ethnic Diversity**

The District has residents from just about every ethnic group in Ghana. Based on the classifications by the Bureau of Ghana Languages, there are eight major ethnic groups in the District and about 62 sub-groups, speaking 56 different dialects. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the main ethnic group in the District is the Akan (59.0%),

followed by Mole-Dagbani (16.1%), the Gurma (11.3%) and the Ewe (5.2%). This indicates that the District is largely homogenous as the people are mainly Akans with the dominance of Asantes. Despite the fact that the Akans are closed to three-fifth (59.0%) and the non-Akans comprise the remaining 41.0 percent, there is peaceful co-existence among the ethnic groups as ethnic conflicts, tribalism, ethnocentrism and other negativities associated with ethnicity are virtually absent in the District. This has therefore helped to boost development initiatives in the District as all the ethnic groups live in harmony. However, most of the non-Akans live in the peri-urban where they engage in agriculture and other economic activities.

### 1.14.5 Religious Composition

Religion is an important socio-demographic personal characteristic because of its association with a variety of attitudinal and behavioural indicators. GSS (2010) indicates that the dominant religious group in the District is Christianity with more than 70.0 percent (70.9%) professing adherence to the Christian faith. The proportion of Christians in the District (70.9%) is less than the regional average (77.8%) and national average (71.2%) whereas Muslims (19.2%) outnumber the regional average (15.2%) and national average (17.6%). The adherents to traditional religion form (1.1%) and those who have no religion constitute 8.0 percent.

### 1.14.6 Summary of Key Findings under Cultural Characteristics

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural Characteristics of the People</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is one Paramountcy (Omanhene) in the District (Sabronum)</li> <li>All the Other Communities have Chiefs (Ohene) and Sub Chiefs (Adikrofo)</li> <li>All the Chiefs owe direct or indirect allegiance to the Manhyia Palace</li> <li>There is a good rapport among the Traditional Authorities, the People and the District Assembly</li> <li>The Prominent Traditional Festival of the people is the Akwasidae and Awukudae (celebrated every six weeks)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peaceful co-existence among all Stakeholders (Traditional Authority, District Assembly and the People)</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.15 Governance

### 1.15.1 Political Structure of Ahafo Ano South-East District Assembly

The AASEDA derives its authority as the highest administrative and political body exercising deliberative, legislative and executive functions from the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 and was established by Legislative Instrument 2324, November, 2017. The District has one constituency and 21 Electoral Areas. The Assembly currently has 30 Members, 1 Member of Parliament and a District Chief Executive. Out of the 30 members, 21 are Elected

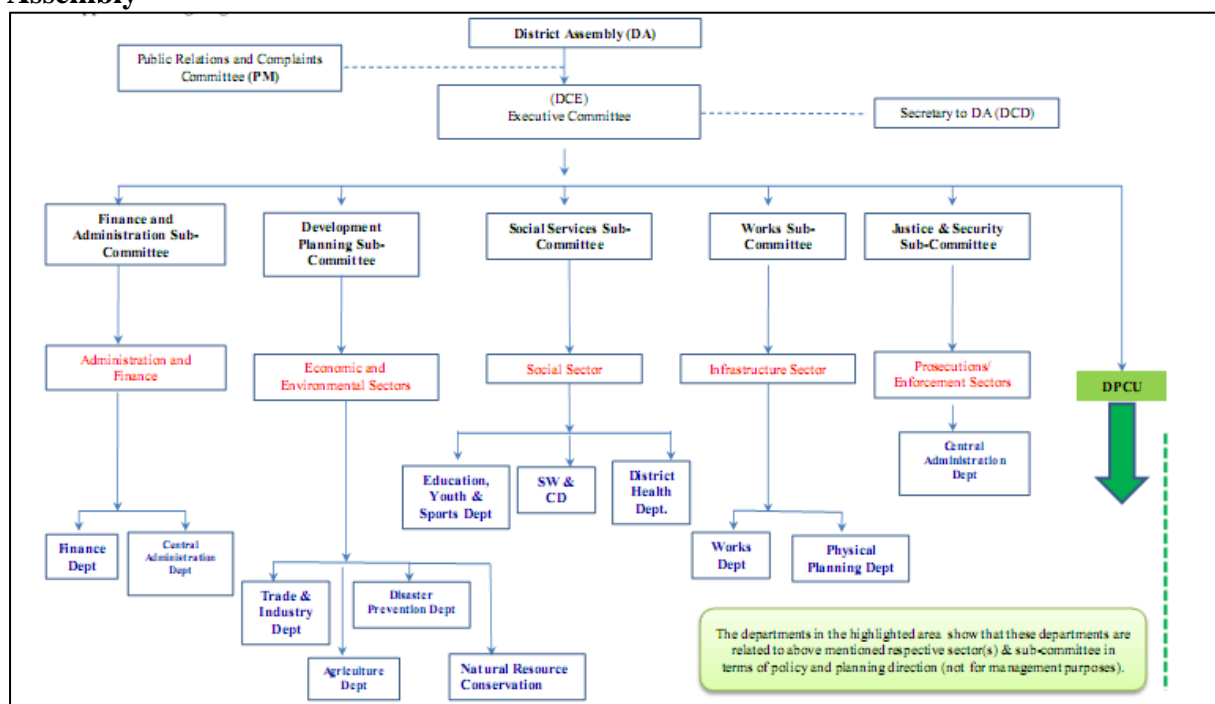
Assembly Members and 9 others appointed by the Government in consultation with Traditional Authorities and other Opinion Leaders in the District. Currently, the Assembly is made up of 28 Males (93.3%) and 2 Females (6.7%). The Member of Parliament is an Ex-officio Member with the Heads of Department providing technical direction for policy formulation and implementation. The District Chief Executive is both the political and administrative head of the District.

The Assembly performs its function through the Executive Committee and other Sub-committees. The Executive Committee exercises executive, administrative and coordinating functions of the Assembly while the Sub-committees gather and deliberate on issues that relate to their functions. This shows that 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. The Executive Committee consists of nine members made up of five Mandatory Sub-committee Chairpersons, one Ad-hoc Sub-committee Chairperson and Two Other elected Assembly Members, one of whom must be a woman. This committee is chaired by the District Chief Executive and the Secretary is the District Co-ordinating Director. The Assembly has all the five mandatory Sub-committees and two others namely: Justice and Security, Development Planning, Finance and Administration, Works, Social Services, Agriculture, and Environmental and Disaster Sub-committees.

There is also a Public Relations and Compliant Committee to receive and address complains and concerns of aggrieved persons against actions of members and staff of the Assembly. This committee is chaired by the Presiding Member.

To ensure administrative efficiency and effectiveness, the District Chief Executive is supported by a secretariat or the Central Administration referred to as the Office of the District Assembly, headed by the District Co-ordinating Director (DCD). The Co-ordinating Director reports to the District Chief Executive and is responsible for day-to-day administration of the Assembly. The Co-ordinating Director is also in charge of all Heads of the Decentralised Department in the District. These functions and practices of the Assembly are clearly defined in the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 and the Model Standing Order for the conduct of Assembly Meetings. Figure 1.15 shows the organogram of the Assembly's committees in the District.

**Figure 1.15: Organogram of Sub-committees of Ahafo Ano South-East District Assembly**



Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2017

### 1.15.2 Administrative Structure of Ahafo Ano South-East District Assembly

With the enactment of LI 1961, 2009, the administrative structure of the District is made up of 6 out of 11 Mandatory Departments namely; Central Administration, Finance, Works, Social Welfare and Community Development, Agriculture, Disaster Prevention. Administratively, the functions of these departments are clearly stated in the LI 1961, 2009. The other five departments have oversight responsibility in the District operating from the mother District.

Within these Departments, there are a number of Units to be established and with the required number of staff to fill the Units as well as the Heads of Department per the Staffing Norms of the Local Government Service. Currently, there are 7 units in the District namely Planning, Budget, Environmental Health, Human Resource, Procurement, Non-formal Education and Records. The efforts of officers in performing these mandatory functions are restricted by lack of office and residential accommodation in the District.

**Table 1.25: Functions of Departments and Units in the District**

<b>Departments</b>	<b>Major Functions (LI 1961, 2009)</b>
1. Central Administration Department (LI 1961, Section 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Central Administration Department is the Secretariat of the District Assembly and shall be responsible for the provision of support services, effective and efficient general administration and organization of the District Assembly.</li> <li>The Department shall co-ordinate the General administrative functions, Development planning and management functions, Budgeting functions, Rating functions, Statistics and information services generally, and Human Resource Planning and Development of the District Assembly.</li> </ul>
2. Finance Department (LI 1961, Section 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Finance Department is responsible for the sound financial management of the District Assembly's resources.</li> <li>The Finance Department shall ensure access at all reasonable times to files, documents and other records of the District Assembly; keep, render and publish statements on Public Accounts; prepare financial reports at specific periods for the Assembly; prepare payment vouchers and financial encumbrances; undertake revenue mobilization activities of the Assembly, and make provision for financial services to all departments in the District.</li> </ul>
3. Education Department (LI 1961, Section 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Education, Youth and Sports Department of the Assembly is responsible for pre-school, special school, basic education, youth and sports, development or organization and library services at the district level.</li> <li>The functions of the Department are to: assist in the formulation and implementation of policies on Education in the District within the framework of National Policies and guidelines; advise the District Assembly on matters relating to pre-school, primary, JHSs and other matters that may be referred to it by the District Assembly; facilitate the appointment, disciplining, posting and transfer of teachers in pre-schools, basic schools and special schools in the District; advise on the approval of the opening of private pre-schools, primary and JHS; advise on the construction, maintenance and management of public schools and libraries in the District and advise on the granting and maintenance of scholarships or bursaries to suitably qualified pupils or persons to attend any school or other educational institution in Ghana or elsewhere.</li> </ul>
4. Health Department (LI 1961, Section 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Department of Health at the District Assembly level consists of the office of the District Medical Officer of Health and the Environmental Health Unit.</li> <li>The functions of the Department of Health are to: advise on the construction and rehabilitation of clinics and health facilities; assist in the operation and maintenance of all health facilities under the jurisdiction of the regional and district coordinating council; assist to undertake health education and family immunization and nutrition programmes; facilitate diseases control and prevention and advise on the licensing and regulation of provision of medical care services by the private sector in the District.</li> <li>The EHU has been mandated to provide facilities, infrastructural services and programmes for effective and efficient waste management for the improvement in environmental sanitation, the protection of the environment and the promotion of public health.</li> </ul>
5. Agriculture Department (LI 1961, Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Agriculture Department in the District shall participate in provision of extension services in the areas of natural resources management, and rural infrastructural and small-scale irrigation in the district and advise the District Assembly on matters related to agricultural development in the District.</li> </ul>
<b>Departments</b>	<b>Major Functions (LI 1961, 2009)</b>
6. Physical Planning Department (LI 1961, Section 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Department shall advise the District Assembly on national policies on physical planning, land use and development; assist in preparation of physical plans as a guide for the formulation of development policies and decisions and to design projects in the district; assist to identify problems concerning the development of land and its social, environmental and economic implications; advise on the conditions for the construction of public and private buildings and structures; assist to provide the layout for buildings for improved housing layout and settlement and undertake street naming, numbering of house and related Issues.</li> </ul>
7. Social Welfare and Community Development Department (LI 1961, Section 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Social Welfare and Community Development Department shall assist the Assembly to formulate and implement social welfare and community development policies within the framework of national policy.</li> <li>The Department shall facilitate community-based rehabilitation of persons with disabilities; assist and facilitate provision of community care services including: registration of persons with disabilities; assistance to the aged; personal. Social welfare services; assistance to street children, child survival and development; and facilitate the registration and supervision of non-governmental organizations and their activities in the District.</li> <li>The Department shall also assist to organize community development programmes to improve and enrich rural life through: Literacy and adult education classes; Voluntary contribution and communal labour for the provision of facilities and services such as water, schools, library, community centres and public places of convenience or teaching deprived or rural women in home management and child care.</li> </ul>
8. Works Department (LI 1961, Section 10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Department of Works of the District Assembly is a merger of the Public Works Department, Department of Feeder Roads and District Water and Sanitation Unit, Department of Rural Housing and the Works Unit of the Assembly.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Works Department shall assist the Assembly to formulate policies on works within the framework of national policies; assist to establish and specify the programmes of action necessary for the implementation of physical plans; assist to prepare tender documents for all civil works projects to be undertaken by the Assembly through contracts or community initiated projects; facilitate the construction, repair and maintenance encourage and facilitate maintenance of Public buildings and facilities in the district; assist to build, equip, close and maintain markets and prohibit the erection of stalls in places other than the markets; assist to inspect projects undertaken by the District Assembly with relevant Departments of the Assembly and provide technical advice for the machinery and structural layout of building plans to facilitate escape from fire, rescue operation and fire management.</li> </ul>
9. Trade, Industry and Tourism Department (LI 1961, Section 11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Department of Trade, Industry and Tourism shall under the guidance of the Assembly deal with issues related to trade, cottage industry and tourism in the District.</li> <li>The Department shall assist in the formulation of policies on trade and tourism in the district within the framework of national policy and guidelines; advise the District Assembly on issues related to trade and industry in the district; collection and dissemination of tourism, trade and industry, statistical data and other information, assist in sourcing funding to support the implementation of programmes and projects to promote trade and industry in the District; facilitate the promotion and development of small scale industries in the District; advise on the provision of credit for micro, small-scale and medium scale enterprises; promote the formation of associations, co-operative groups and other organizations which are beneficial to the development of small-scale industries.</li> </ul>
10. Disaster Management Department (LI 1961, Section 15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Disaster Management and Prevention Department shall assist in planning and implementation of programmes to prevent and/or mitigate disaster in the District within the framework of national policies; facilitate the organization of public disaster education campaign programmes to: create and sustain awareness of hazards of disaster; and emphasize the role of the individual in the prevention of disaster; assist and facilitate education and training of volunteers; to fight fires including bush fires, or take measures to manage the after effects of natural disasters and prepare and review district disaster prevention and management plans to prevent or control disasters arising from floods, bush fires, and human settlement fires, outbreak of communicable diseases; and earthquakes and other natural disasters.</li> </ul>
11. Natural Resources Conservation Department (LI 1961, Section 9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Natural Resources Conservation Department of the District Assembly is for the sustainable development of the forestry and wildlife resources and protected areas, in the District by combining functions of the Departments of Forestry and Wildlife.</li> <li>The Department shall assist the Assembly in the formulation of policies for the conservation of natural resources in the District within the framework of national policy on natural resources, conservation and report on the implementation of the policies and programmes to the District Assembly; facilitate the creation of awareness on the benefits of forests and wildlife conservation; assist and facilitate the establishment and maintenance of tree nurseries and forest plantations for sale to the public; cutting, logging or destruction of vegetation growing along any river, stream watercourse, degraded hill slopes and river sources and courses; facilitate replanting or re-forestation of water courses and degraded land and the protection of forest and water resources from bush fires, illegal harvesting, agricultural encroachment and pollution.</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2017-Legislative Instrument 1961, 2009

### 1.15.3 Area Councils in the District (Legislative Instrument 1967, 2010)

Per the LI 1967, 2010, all MMDAs are divided into Councils, depending on the population and land area. A compact settlement or town with a population of 5,000 or more qualifies to be a Town Council status. An Area Council is made up of two or more towns which when pulled together have a population of 5,000 or more. Based on this, all the 60 communities in the District are divided into 5 Area Councils, which is sub-divided into 21 Electoral Areas. To make the Area Councils function properly, there are 25 Unit Committees with 125 membership and 30 Assembly Members. Table 1.26 shows the details of Area Councils in the District.

Two (Asuodei and Sabronum) Area Councils in the District do not have offices. Dwinyama Area Council has been renovated and used as a temporal office by the Assembly bringing the



total number of Area Councils that do not have offices to three. However for Pokukrom and Abesewa that that offices, lack of staff to operate these offices has gradually reduced some of them to just a name. These Area council offices need to be equipped with basic office equipment and tools. The harmonisation of the inputs from the various Area Councils forms the basis for the preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan 2018-2021.

**Table 1.26: Area Councils and their Respective Headquarters**

Area Councils	Headquarters	No. of Communities	No. of Electoral Areas
Dwinyabiem	Adugyama	16	6
Asuobiem	Asuodei	12	4
Sabronum	Sabronum	12	4
Pokukrom	Pokukrom	14	4
Abesewa	Abesewa	6	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>21</b>

#### 1.15.4 Social Accountability

According to World Bank, 2004, Social Accountability is an approach towards building accountability that relies on civic engagement in which ordinary citizens and/or civil society organisations participate directly or indirectly in exacting accountability from public officials, service providers and governments. From the definition, it means that all stakeholders involved in policy decision-making, implementation and resource utilisation should be identified to establish their interests for the support of the policy. In the preparation of policy documents of the Assembly such as DMTDPs, Composite Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets, Fee-Fixing Resolutions, Area Council Development Plans and Community Development Plans, require a number of key stakeholders (Traditional Authorities, Members of Parliament, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Media CSOs, etc.).

Social Accountability, at the local level, is achieved by communities organising general meetings where traditional authorities and community members discuss and evaluate their development needs vis-à-vis the finances for implementing the needs. Through these consultations, communities are able to select their priority needs by consensus. At such forum, the people also discuss the various demands that they can contribute toward the execution of the programmes and projects in the form of finance, labour, materials and among others. It is worth noting that all the 5 Area Councils have been trained in the skills of problem identification, project planning and facility management, and have therefore prepared Community Development Plans. This helps the communities to own the plan and provide the necessary support for its execution.

Social accountability programmes were implemented in the District from 2014 to 2017 before the District was carved out of its mother District. The implementation of these programmes helped the District to communicate its development agenda to the people and the necessary feedback for accountability and transparency. However, the challenges faced in the implementation of social accountability programmes in the District include inadequate resources, low communal spirit and capacity of citizenry in contributing to fora and meetings.

### 1.15.5 Participation of CBOs, CSOs and NGOs

Some NGOs and CBOs that have been operating in the district have been outline in Table 1.27.

**Table 1.27: List of CBOs/CSOs/NGOs in the District**

<b>CBOs/CSOs/NGOs</b>	<b>Programmes/Projects</b>
1. Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)	Organisation of Social Accountability Capacity Building Programmes in Planning and Budgeting
2. Open Social Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA)	Organisation of Social Accountability Capacity Building Programmes in Planning and Budgeting
3. Social Investment Fund (SIF)	Provision of Health, Water and Sanitation Facilities and livelihood empowerment programmes
4. Resource Link Foundation (RLF)	Organisation of Capacity Building Programmes in Public Participation
5. Red Cross, Ghana	Provision of Water and Sanitation Facilities
6. International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)	Provision of support to Child Labour in cocoa growing areas and livelihood empowerment programmes
7. CARE International	Provision of support under Education and Health

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.15.6 Participation of Traditional Authorities

The Traditional Authorities act as a link between the Assembly and their communities. They are always consulted on major issues concerning the welfare of their people. Most of the chiefs in the District are caretakers “Adikro” of some Paramount Chiefs in the Ashanti Region. There is only one Paramount Chief in the District (Sabronum). Periodically, forums are held with these Traditional Authorities to create avenue for them, the Assembly Members, Heads of Department and the District Assembly to come together to deliberate on issues pertaining to the development of the District to enhance its progress. In addition, during General Assembly Meetings, some of the Chiefs are invited to take part in the deliberations of the meetings.

### 1.15.7 Participation of Citizenry

For effective development of the District, there is the need for citizenry participation in the decision-making and plan implementation. In the light of this, the District involves the citizens in the development decision-making and implementation through, for instance, community durbars to identify the problems and strategies to fulfil the development agenda

of the District. In terms of resource contributions, communities participate in the payment of counterpart funding for projects especially water and sanitation, schools, teachers' quarters and among others. In addition, the organisations of Community, Area Council and General Public Hearings in the preparation of the DMTDP are performed with the help of the citizenry in the District. The citizens are also involved in the implementation and monitoring of projects especially site possessions, site meetings, projects commissioning, budgets reviews and among others.

### 1.15.8 Participation of Private Sectors

The private sector is seen as a contributor to the growth of the District economy stepping from its participation in private schools, entrepreneur, exploration of mineral resources and financial institutions. The participation of this sector generates employment and improves the revenues of the people and the District as they serve as the engine of growth in the District. In the organisation of all social accountability programmes in the District, the private sector businesses are also invited to share their experiences and views on the development of the private sector of the District under LED.

### 1.15.9 Application of Dissemination, Dialogue and Communication Strategy in Planning, Budgeting and Financial Management Process

Civic involvement has been key in ensuring accountability and transparency in planning, budgeting and financial management processes especially at stakeholder meetings and public hearings. Apart from these fora, the Assembly's projects and programmes are also explained to the citizens during Sub-Committee and General Assembly meetings.

### 1.15.10 Summary of Key Findings under Governance

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 Area Councils, 21 Electoral Areas and one Constituency per the LI 1401, 1988</li> <li>31 Assembly Members (21 Elected, 9 Appointees and 1 MP), 25 Area Council Members and 125 Unit Committee Members</li> <li>Two Assembly Committees (Executive and Public Relations), 7 Sub-committees</li> <li>6 Departments and 7 Units with a staff strength of 53</li> <li>About 7 CSOs/NGOs are operating in the District</li> <li>Quarterly organisation of Social Accountability Programmes</li> <li>Non-functional of the Area Councils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cordial relationship among the Departments, Units, CSOs/NGOs and Other Government Agencies</li> <li>Inadequate Office and Residential Accommodation</li> <li>Inadequate funds for Capacity Building Programmes</li> <li>Non-functional of the Area Councils</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.16 Security

### 1.16.1 Security Situation in the District

Good governance entails ensuring justice and security for the people of the District and their properties. The District has enjoyed a stable and peaceful environment since its creation. Even though the District is enjoying the peaceful atmosphere, there are few reported cases on land litigations, armed robberies, stealing and child abuse among others.

In term of security infrastructure, the District has only one police post at Pokukrom with 6 personnel. This gives the Police-Citizen Ratio of 1:10,527, which is considerably higher than the UN Acceptable Standard of 1:500. Currently there is no District Police Headquarters, District Magistrate and no Fire Service Station to respond to disasters and accidents. (Table 1.37). This gives Police Post-Community Ratio of 1:60 communities

The implication is that surface accessibility to security services is virtually lacking in the District. The security situation is facing challenges, which need immediate attention to sustain the current peaceful atmosphere. It is worth mentioning that Adugyama and Sabronum communities have initiated self-help projects (lintel level) for the construction of police posts and this need to be supported by the Assembly.

### 1.16.2 Summary of Key Findings under Security

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Security</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Police-Citizen Ratio is 1:10,527 considerably higher compared to UN Standard of 1:500</li><li>• Police Post-Community Ratio is 1:60 Communities (1 Police Post)</li><li>• No Vehicle for Security Patrols</li><li>• No Magistrate Court and No Fire Service Station</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inadequate Security Personnel and Infrastructure</li><li>• Inadequate logistics and support to Security Services</li></ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.17 Local Economic Development

### 1.17.1 Types of Local Economic-based Enterprises in the District

The District has several local-based enterprises, which include chop bars, production of local alcoholic beverages, rice milling, sands winning, etc as presented in Table 1.28. These enterprises contribute to the economic development of the District in various ways such as offering employment, adding value to raw materials and provision of income to the people among others. There are mineral deposits and tourism potentials that have not been tapped in the District.

**Table 1.28: Types of Local Economic-based Enterprises in the District**

<b>Economic-Based Enterprise</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Contribution to Local Economic Development</b>
Akpeteshie/ Pito Distillery	Distillery of Akpeteshie and Pito	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District
Rice Milling	Milling of Cereals	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District
<b>Economic-Based Enterprise</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Contribution to Local Economic Development</b>
Herbal Medicine Production	Manufacturing of herbal medicine	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District
Private Schools	Provision of basic & secondary educ.	Employment of people, training of pupils and provision of income to individuals and the District
Kente Weaving & Tie & Dye	Manufacturing of Kente and tie & Dye Cloths	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District
Tailoring & Dressmaking	Sowing of cloths	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District
Hair Dressers & Barbering	Beautification of people	Employment of people, beautification of people and provision of income to individuals and the District
Rural Banks and Microfinance	Provision of banking services	Employment of people, provision of banking services and provision of income to individuals and the District
Carpentry, Saw Milling & Planning	Processing of timber	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District
Mechanical Engineering (Fitting)	Fixing of Motor vehicles	Employment of people, servicing of motor vehicles and provision of income to individuals and the District
Animal Husbandry	Provision of meat to the market	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District
Agro-Chemicals & Fertilizer, Farm Inputs	Provision of Farm Inputs for farming and other purposes	Employment of people, protection of pests and diseases adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District
Purchasing Agents (Cocoa)	Provision of ready market to cocoa, gold and orange at the local level	Employment of people, Provision of ready market to cocoa, gold and orange, and provision of income to individuals and the District

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### **1.17.2 Opportunities and Challenges Facing the Development of Local Businesses**

There are several businesses or economic opportunities in the District, which include Rice Production, Processing and Packaging, Vegetable Production and Processing (tomatoes), Oil Palm Extraction, and Processing, Commercial Cocoa Production, Commercial Farming: Maize, Cassava, Wood Processing Industries and Large Scale Mining (Gold).

In addition, feasibility studies have been conducted on major raw materials produced by the District, which can support the establishment of Citrus Processing Factory, Cassava Processing Factory, Rice Processing Factory and Tomatoes Processing Factory. These opportunities are however confronted with the challenges of inadequate credit facilities, inadequate skill and expertise, lack of ready markets for large production, inadequate seed

capital or fund and the lack of a public-private partnership to undertake entrepreneurial opportunities. The challenges associated with technological and managerial capabilities include lack of basic machinery to enhance productivity, poor business development services in the areas of marketing of products, technical and management training.

### 1.17.3 Summary of Key Findings under Local Economic Development

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Economic Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate raw materials for the establishment of Citrus Factory, Rice Factory, Cassava Factory, Oil Palm Factory, Tomato Factory and Maize Factory.</li> <li>About 620 LED Businesses in the District with 93.3% Self-financing</li> <li>Small Scale/Informal Private LED employs 94.2% with Self-employed without employees accounting for 68.9%</li> <li>Low Capital Formulation for LED</li> <li>No Seed Capital/ Revolving Fund for LED</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huge Potentials for LED opportunities</li> <li>Inadequate access to capital and affordable loans</li> <li>Lack of investment in large scale development of LED</li> <li>Untrained Skilled Labour</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.18 Economy of the District

### 1.18.1 Structure of the District Economy (Occupational Distribution)

Table 1.29 (GSS PHC 2010) provides data on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. Though the data is for then Ahafo Ano South District, the percentages could be used as estimate figures for Ahafo Ano South East District. It shows that workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute the largest occupational group (74.9%), followed by those in services and sales (8.2%), and in craft and related trades (6.7%). The high skills work such as managers, professionals and technicians accounted for only five percent of the employed persons. This means that most of the employed persons (close to three-quarters) are into skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing occupation indicating that the structure of the District economy is purely agrarian.

**Table 1.29: Employed Population by Occupation and Sex**

Occupation	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,449</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,887</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,562</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	482	0.9	207	0.7	275	1.0
Professionals	1,595	2.9	978	3.5	617	2.3
Technicians and associate professionals	422	0.8	307	1.1	115	0.4
Clerical support workers	215	0.4	153	0.5	62	0.2
Service and sales workers	4,476	8.2	861	3.1	3,615	13.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	40,806	74.9	21,549	77.3	19,257	72.5
Craft and related trades workers	3,645	6.7	1,855	6.7	1,789	6.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,198	2.2	1,176	4.2	22	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,606	2.9	795	2.9	811	3.1
Other occupations	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018-Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.18.2 Economic Activity Status

The District economic activity status is grouped into two: economically active population and economically not active population. Table 1.30 indicates that the proportion of the economically active population (75.5%) is considerably higher than economically not-active population (24.5%). For the economically active population, about 96.0 percent (96.4%) are employed as against 3.6 percent who are unemployed. However, the 96.4 percent employed have majority of them being underemployed (84.9%) as they earn below the Daily Minimum Wage. Also, the unemployed proportion has majority of them (70.0%) seeking for work for the first time (indicating youth unemployment). Out of the economically not-active population, the proportion of full time education (46.2%) dominates followed by home duties (29.8%) and too old/young (10.0%). It is worth mentioning that 7.1 percent were economically not-active population because they are disabled/sick persons. From Table 1.30, the Economic Dependency Ratio is 1:1.6 that is approximately one person in the employed population works to cater for two persons in the unemployed and non-active population.

**Table 1.30: Economic Activity Status by Sex**

Economic Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,831</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37,450</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37,381</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>56,505</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>28,798</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>27,707</b>	<b>74.1</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>54,449</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>27,887</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>26,562</b>	<b>95.9</b>
<i>Worked</i>	51,529	94.6	26,608	95.4	24,922	93.8
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,706	5.0	1,158	4.2	1,548	5.8
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	214	0.4	121	0.4	93	0.3
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	616	30.0	246	27.0	370	32.3
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,440	70.0	665	73.0	775	67.7
<b>Economically not-active</b>	<b>18,326</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>8,653</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>9,674</b>	<b>25.9</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	5,469	29.8	1,803	20.8	3,665	37.9
Full time education	8,463	46.2	5,078	58.7	3,385	35.0
Pensioner/Retired	166	0.9	112	1.3	54	0.6
Disabled/Sick	1,305	7.1	544	6.3	761	7.9
Too old/young	1,827	10.0	632	7.3	1,195	12.4
Other	1,097	6.0	482	5.6	614	6.3

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018-Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.18.3 Employment Status and Potential Growth Rate

It can be observed in Table 1.31 that majority of the employed population are self-employed without employees (68.9%) followed by contributing family worker (15.4%) and employees (8.6%). About three percent (3.2%) of employed persons are self-employed with employees, 2.1 percent are casual workers and domestic employees (house help) had the lowest proportion of 0.5 percent. Meanwhile, considering the nature of jobs being performed in the District, 84.9 percent of the employed are said to be underemployed that is earning below the Daily Minimum Wage. This suggests that out of the 96.4 percent employed, less than one-

fifth (11.5%) are gainfully employed which demands appropriate measures to boost the employment drive of the District.

With respect to sex disaggregation, the proportion of males (70.3%) in self-employed without employees are more than females (67.5%). Conversely, the proportion of female (21.2%) in contributing family workers is more than twice higher than males (9.7%). In terms of the major employment status in the District (self-employed without employees and contributing family worker), females (88.7%) dominate their male counterparts (80.0%) indicating that women empowerment programmes should be enacted to boost women participation in the District. Potentially, the District average annual growth rates for employment, unemployment and youth unemployment are 1.5 percent, 3.4 percent and 3.2 percent respectively. Predictably, in 2021, the employed population will increase and this means more new jobs should be created in order to reduce the unemployment rate in the District.

**Table 1.31: Employment Status of Employed Population by Sex**

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,449</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,887</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,562</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employee	4,667	8.6	3,257	11.7	1,410	5.3
Self-employed without employee(s)	37,538	68.9	19,615	70.3	17,923	67.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,719	3.2	998	3.6	721	2.7
Casual worker	1,149	2.1	882	3.2	268	1.0
Contributing family worker	8,359	15.4	2,715	9.7	5,644	21.2
Apprentice	682	1.3	240	0.9	443	1.7
Domestic employee (Househelp)	263	0.5	156	0.6	107	0.4
Other	71	0.1	23	0.1	49	0.2

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2017-Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 1.18.4 Major Economic Activities

Table 1.32 indicates that agriculture, forestry and fishing are the largest industrial sector, employing 76.0 percent of the economically active population. The other two major industries are wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (6.3%) and manufacturing (5.7%). The proportion of males in skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishing (79.4%) is higher than that of females (72.5%), while the opposite is the case for wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing. This implies that most males are into agriculture, forestry and fishing activities and most females are into wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing and accommodation and food services industries in the District.

With regards to manufacturing, the District can boast of small-scale industries like gari processing and kente weaving at Nsutem, Pokuase, Asuodei, Abaasua, and Abesewa. There are other small-scale sectors such as wood-based industries (carpentry), metal works, block



moulding and metal-based industries (blacksmithing) which are scattered in the District. Apart from relying on unpaid apprentices, entrepreneurs in these industries employ few people to facilitate the production processes. The average size of Small Scale Manufacturing in terms of members is about three people and in the case of Medium Scale, it is about ten people in the District.

**Table 1.32: Industry of Employed Population 15 Years and Older and Sex**

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,449</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,838</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,562</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture forestry and fishing	41,397	76.0	20,525	79.4	19,245	72.5
Mining and quarrying	52	0.1	45	0.2	3	0.0
Manufacturing	3,081	5.7	1,236	4.8	1,747	6.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	50	0.1	23	0.1	25	0.1
Construction	471	0.9	426	1.6	11	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,453	6.3	939	3.6	2,439	9.2
Transportation and storage	848	1.6	776	3.0	11	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	1,439	2.6	130	0.5	1,298	4.9
Information and communication	30	0.1	25	0.1	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	77	0.1	48	0.2	25	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	135	0.2	92	0.4	36	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	52	0.1	34	0.1	15	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	313	0.6	211	0.8	85	0.3
Education	1,419	2.6	782	3.0	575	2.2
Human health and social work activities	272	0.5	127	0.5	135	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	63	0.1	56	0.2	2	0.0
Other service activities	1,202	2.2	324	1.3	853	3.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	92	0.2	35	0.1	54	0.2

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2017-Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.18.5 Economic Resources Potentials/Investment

The District Assembly has economic resource potential that can be exploited to benefit the District. The following strategic investment in the District would help harness such potentials.

- Citrus (Orange) Processing
- Rice Processing
- Oil Palm Processing and Extraction
- Tomato Processing
- Cassava Processing
- Poultry Processing Plant
- Kente Weaving
- Modern Market Facilities

- Staff Accommodation Blocks
- Industrial Site for Artisans
- Water and Sanitation Facilities

In addition, the District is endowed with extraction of gold in large-scale mining. The development of the tourism sites in the District will also improve the cultural and historical heritage of the District. However, these laudable investment potentials lack adequate investment for their externalities to be enjoyed by the District. Hence, in order to achieve sustainable employment and improve the income levels of the people in the District, any investment proposal from any prospective investor will be giving all the necessary attention and importance.

#### **1.18.6 Inter/Intra-Trading Activities in the District**

Inter-trade activities are active in the District due to the availability of market facilities where the people buy and sell goods in these markets. The existing market facilities are found in Adugyama, Sabronum, Pokukrom, and Asuodei. In addition to these recognized markets, every community has a small market where they undertake their everyday transactions such as buying and selling of vegetables, meat, fish, salt, etc. Market days in the District are Tuesdays at Pokukrom and Sabronum, Sundays at Adugyama and Thursdays at Asuodei.

With respect to intra-trade, most people have a lot of their commodities (especially in large quantities) sold and bought in Kumasi, Abuakwa, Bechem and Sunyani due to the District's proximity to these towns. It is estimated that about 50.0 percent of the traded materials made up of manufactured goods and fish are brought from these urban towns to the District. The remaining 50.0 percent, which is mainly agricultural produce, come from the District. Incomes from inter/intra trade are quite moderate and are above the poverty level. However, the implication is that these trading activities serve to provide employment opportunities, sharing of market for farm produces, manufactured goods and social services such as schools, hospitals, road networks, information, water and sanitation.

#### **1.18.7 Commodity Export of the District**

Cocoa production is the main commodity that is exported in the District. GSS (2010) indicated that cocoa plantation (95.2%) recorded the highest in the District followed Citrus (2.3%) and Agro-forestry (1.5%). COCOBOD having realised this huge export commodity has constructed an Administration Block for Quality Control Unit. However, this level of plantation is not actually reflecting the number of tonnes of cocoa beans exported from the

District. It was realised that most of the people sell their products to the Ahafo Ano North District and other neighbouring districts. In addition, there is no record for the exportation of other commodities mentioned in the GSS report. The District should therefore take keen interest in ensuring that adequate data is recorded on all the commodities been produced and exported from the District. This will help to ensure fair distribution of resources especially fertilizers, seedlings and other important plantation benefits from the Central Government as well as Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

### 1.18.8 Household Income and Expenditure (Income Levels Analysis)

#### 1.18.8.1 Household Income

Studies conducted by the District Assembly show that averagely, more than two-thirds (68.6%) of the people in the District earn less than GH¢1,300.00 per annum of household income. These incomes fall below the National Poverty Line of GH¢1,314.00, showing an indication that the standard of living is low especially with access to basic services in the District. It is therefore not surprising that the District's economy is regarded as agrarian as the agricultural sector contributes largely to employment generation as well as household income earnings (72.6%). The agriculture sector employs about three-quarters (74.9%) of the economically active persons with 81.7 percent households engaged in agriculture (99.2% engaged in crop farming) on small-scale levels.

To buttress this point, the GINI Coefficient recorded by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) for the District is 32.5 percent. This means that income inequality in the District is fairly spread among the people. In terms of gender, the poverty incidence was negatively skewed to female compared to male in the District. The survey strongly shows that agriculture was the main source of household income in both rural and urban communities followed by trading, wage, remittances and others as shown in Table 1.33.

**Table 1.33: Sources and Average Annual Household Incomes**

Source	Rural		Urban		District	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture	328	72.6	24	49.6	352	70.4
Trading	57	12.6	13	26.3	70	13.9
Wage/Salaries	43	9.6	10	20.0	53	10.6
Remittance	14	3.2	3	6.7	18	3.5
Rent/Lease	7	1.6	2	3.3	9	1.8
Craft	2	0.4	0	0.6	2	0.3
<b>Average Annual Household Income</b>						
Income Levels (GH¢)	Households					
	Number			Percent		
0100.00 –0499.99	97			19.4		

0500.00 – 0999.99	115	23.0
1000.00 – 1499.99	131	26.2
1500.00 – 1999.99	83	16.6
2000.00 – 2499.99	41	8.2
2500.00 – 2999.99	21	4.2
Above 3,000.00	12	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

NOTE: Average Annual Income – GH¢1,220.21 lower compared to National Average Poverty Income Line (GH¢1,314.00)

### 1.18.8.2 Household Expenditure

Table 1.34 shows that the main items of household expenditure are food, clothing, crop farming/fishing, education, transport and health. Among the expenditures, food (33.8%) recorded the highest expenditure followed by clothing (15.5%), crop farming (14.0%) and business/trading (5.7%) recorded the least. This suggests most household expenditure is spent on food and clothing which form the basic necessities of life. However, the expenditure for education and health, which are critical for the betterment of the households in the District, are very low compared to other expenditures. Hence, there is the need to address the financial management of households in the District.

**Table 1.34: Items of Household Expenditure**

Item	Household	
	Number	Percent
Food	169	33.8
Crop Farming	70	14.0
Clothing	78	15.5
Education	57	11.3
Transport	56	11.2
Business/Trading	29	5.7
Health	43	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2017

### 1.18.9 Revenue Base of the District

#### 1.18.9.1 Main Sources of Revenue to the Assembly

Per the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, Section 124 (1), the revenues of the Assembly comprise Decentralised Transfers, Internally Generated Funds, and Donations and Grants. However, these sources have been divided into two broad categories. These are the internal and external revenue sources.

- ***Internal Revenue Sources***

The internal sources mostly called the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) are derived from seven main items per the Act 936, Section 124 (3). The following are the seven main revenue heads and their sub-heads.

- a. **Rates:** with sub-heads as Basic Rate, Property Rate and Special Rate.
- b. **Lands& Royalties:** with sub-heads as Land and Timber Royalties and Building Permits.
- c. **Fees and Fines:** with sub-heads as Exportation of Commodities, Lorry Park Fees, etc.
- d. **Licences:** with sub-heads as Herbalist, Contractors, Liquor Distillers, Banking, etc.
- e. **Rent& Other Incomes:** with sub-heads as Assembly Quarters and Other Properties.
- f. **Investment Income:** with sub-heads as Hiring of Assembly Grader/Assembly Hall, etc.
- g. **Miscellaneous Income:** with sub-heads as Sale of Tender Documents, etc.

The records clearly show that the Assembly relies heavily on Fees, Licenses, Rent and Other Income for its IGF. From May to September 2018, the Assembly had generated an amount of GHC62, 884.80 out of an amount of GHC132, 215.71 projected for the year. This gives 47.6% of revenue generated so far since the Assembly began operations. The main sources of revenue has been Fees, Licenses, Property Rates, etc

In order for this newly created Ahafo Ano south East District to meet its requirements towards revenue generation, there is the need to

- Acquire revenue mobilisation vehicle
- Recruit additional permanent collectors and reduce over-reliance on commission collectors
- Increase incentives to revenue staff
- Ensure effective supervision and monitoring of revenue staff
- Embark on the collection of industrial and residential property rates
- Ensure functionality of the Sub-district structures.

- ***External Revenue Sources***

From the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 Section 124 (1), the external revenue sources are grouped under Decentralised Transfers, Donations, and Grants. The Decentralised Transfers (Section 124 (2) of Act 936) include; the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Grants-In-Aid from the Central Government and any Other Revenue Transferred

from the Central Government to the District Assembly. On the other hand, the Donations and Grants per the Act 936 Section 124 (6) include funds paid directly to the District Assembly by Development Partners, Philanthropists and Others.

Among these sources, the DACF is the only source of revenue from the external sources so far. The first and second quarter releases for 2018 are GHC269, 350.57 and GHC334, 780.68 respectively.

#### 1.18.10 Summary of Key Findings under Economy of the District

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economy of the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>96.9% of Economically Active Population Employed (15yrs +)</li> <li>84.9% of the employed are under-employed (i.e. below Daily Min. Wage of GH¢8.80)</li> <li>Annual Employment Growth Rate is 1.5%</li> <li>Annual Unemployment Growth Rate is 3.4%</li> <li>Annual Youth Unemployment Growth Rate (15-35yrs) is 3.2%</li> <li>The Economic Dependency Ratio is 160% (1:1.6)</li> <li>The main Occupation is Agriculture (74.9%) followed by Service/Commerce (18.5%) and Industry (6.6%)</li> <li>The Informal Private Sector employs 94.2% of Labour Force</li> <li>Average Annual Household Income is GH¢1,220.21 with GINI Co-efficient of 32.5% (Poverty Line-GH¢1,341.00)</li> <li>Agriculture (59.2%) and Trading (22.4%) are the main sources of Household Income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate employment and trading skills especially for the youth</li> <li>Lack of investment and loan facilities to empower the agricultural and the informal private sector</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.19 Food Security

#### 1.19.1 Major Food Crops Grown and Post-Harvest Losses in the District

There was availability and access to food all year round and at affordable prices in the District since about 99.2 percent of farmers in the District are engaged in crop farming. The availability of fertile agricultural lands coupled with the conducive climatic conditions of the District support the cultivation of food crops such as Maize, Rice, Cassava, Yam, Cocoyam, Plantain, Vegetables and Fruits. There was no record of food insecurity throughout the plan period of 2014 to 2017. However, the District recorded some post-harvest losses of all major foodstuffs produced. This calls for appropriate measures to reduce future occurrence of post-harvest losses in the District. Forecasting into the plan period of 2018 to 2021, it is evident that all other things being equal, food security is assured. Based on the recent food security programmes being implemented in the District by the government.

## 1.19.2 Summary of Key Findings under Food Security

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of Fertile Agricultural Lands</li> <li>99.2% of Farmers are engaged in Crop Farming (mixed cropping) on small scale</li> <li>Agriculture employs 74.9% of the Population</li> <li>Major Food Crops grown include Maize, Rice, Cassava, Yam, Cocoyam, Plantain, Vegetables and Fruits</li> <li>Generally, the prices of foodstuffs are low ranging from GH¢0.50 to GH¢3.19 per kilogram depending on the quantity and quality (AR-GH¢2.00 to GH¢4.50 per kilogram)</li> <li>Post-harvest losses are only recorded on bumper harvests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability, Accessibility and Affordability of Food throughout the year</li> <li>Inadequate access to capital and affordable loans to expand food production</li> <li>Lack of investment in large scale farming</li> <li>Lack of warehouses for storage of foodstuffs</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.20 Nutrition Security

### 1.20.1 Situational Report of Nutritional Programmes in the District

The situational report of nutritional programmes in the District is presented in Table 1.35. Out of the five nutritional programmes implemented in the District, Diet Related Diseases Control beneficiaries recorded the highest (49.9%) followed by Vitamin A Deficiency Control (15.4%), Iodine Deficiency Control (14.3%) and Iron Deficiency and Anaemia Control (9.2%) recorded the least. It is worth mentioning that at least all the nutritional programmes carried by the Health Department benefited almost all the key institutions and beneficiary groups in the District despite the number of challenges facing the Unit. From the analysis of Table 1.35, it could be deduced that the opportunities associated with the nutritional programmes in the District is sustained planning into 2018 to 2021.

**Table 1.35: Situational Report of Nutritional Programmes in the District**

Nutritional Programmes	Number of Beneficiaries						Beneficiary Institutions	Beneficiary Groups
	Total		Male		Female			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Vitamin A Deficiency Control	723	15.4	344	19.3	379	13.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schools</li> <li>KG</li> <li>Day Care Centres</li> <li>Markets</li> <li>Homes</li> <li>Chop Bars</li> <li>Restaurants</li> <li>Food Vendors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children</li> <li>Students</li> <li>Women</li> <li>Nursing Mothers</li> <li>Pregnant Women</li> <li>Workers</li> <li>Assembly Members</li> <li>Other Community Members</li> </ul>
Iron Deficiency and Anaemia Control	431	9.2	124	7.0	307	10.5		
Iodine Deficiency Control	673	14.3	243	13.7	430	14.7		
Breastfeeding and Supplementary Feeding Promotion	530	11.3	0	-	530	18.1		
Diet Related Diseases Control	2,345	49.9	1,067	60.0	1,278	43.7		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,702</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2017

### 1.20.2 Opportunities and Challenges Associated with Nutrition Programming in the District

The analysis of the Nutritional Unit of the Health Department of the District revealed a number of opportunities and challenges facing the scaling-up of nutritional programmes in

the District. The opportunities identified a highly competent staff, conducive environment and a number of widely spread health institutions in the District. However, the utilisation of these opportunities is challenged with inadequate logistics and funding from the District Assembly and the Health Department. Currently the GHS operate from Ahafo Ano South West District. If measures are not taken to establish a District based GHS, scaling-up of health nutritional programmes in the District would be crippled.

### 1.20.3 Summary of Key Findings under Nutrition

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nutrition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the five Major Nutritional Programmes were conducted at the Community and District levels (Vitamin A Deficiency, Iron Deficiency and Anaemia Control, Iodine Deficiency, Breastfeeding and Supplementary feeding)</li> <li>Individual Beneficiaries include children, students, women, nursing mothers, pregnant women, workers, Assembly Members and other community members</li> <li>Institutional Beneficiaries include Schools, KG/Day Care Centres, Markets, Homes, Chop Bars and Food Vendors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate support to Nutritional Programmes (Logistics and Funding)</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.21 Social Services

### 1.21.1 Education

#### 1.21.1.1 Enrolment Levels

The Ahafo Ano South-East District can boast of 54 Public Pre-Schools (Kindergarten), 54 Public Primary Schools and 39 Public Junior High Schools (JHS) as presented in Table 1.36. The private sector also operates 11 Pre-schools (Kindergarten), 11 Primary Schools and 8 JHSs. All the circuits have schools ranging from nine to 11 schools (See Table 1.37). There are three SHSs, two of which are Private. According to the GES, the enrolment levels in the District since 2012 has been increasing averagely by 1.2 percent. However, the enrolment level of males outnumber that of the females in the District at all the levels. The number of females decrease along the academic progression. There is the need to intensify girl-child education.

#### 1.21.1.2 Teachers Availability in Schools in the District

The Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in the Ahafo Ano South-East District is relatively lower as compared to the national norm. The pre-school level showed a PTR of 23:1, which is lower, compared to the national figure of 25:1 as shown in Table 1.36. The primary school level also has a PTR of 25:1, which is less than the national ratio of 35:1. Similarly, the JHS PTR of 11:1 is far lower than the nation situation of 25:1. Owing to the unique nature of children, there is the need to recruit additional teachers to supplement the existing number for effective teaching and supervision. On the other hand, the primary school and JHS conditions are more



favourable and should be maintained and the needed support should be adequately provided especially accommodation for teachers.

### 1.21.1.3 Educational Infrastructure in Schools in the District

Table 1.36 shows educational infrastructure in the schools in the District. This includes the number of classrooms and furniture in the schools. In total, there are 177 schools in the District from pre-school to JHS. The total number of available classrooms is 506 out of which pre-school has 98, primary 293 and JHS 116. Even though the Pupil-Classroom ratio looks favourable but the nature and distances in accessing these classrooms are unfavourable.

**Table 1.36: Educational Infrastructure Situation in the District**

Level	No. of Schools	Classrooms		Furniture		Teachers		Enrolment
		No. of Class-rooms Available	Pupil Class-room Ratio	No. of Sitting Places Available	Pupil Furniture Ratio	Teachers	Pupil Teacher Ratio	
Pre-School	65	98	43:1	1,846	2:1	185	23:1	4,231
Primary	65	293	32:1	6,743	1:1	371	25:1	9,421
JHS	47	116	31:1	2,571	1:1	320	11:1	3,582
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,160</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,234</b>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

**Table 1.37: Distribution of Schools in the District**

S/N	Circuits	Pre-School		Primary		JHS		SHS	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1	Fawoman	11	-	11	-	7	-	-	-
2	Pokukrom	10	2	10	2	8	2	-	-
3	Asuadei	11	2	11	2	7	2	-	-
4	Dwinyama	11	3	11	3	8	2	1	1
5	Sabronum	11	4	11	4	9	2	-	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

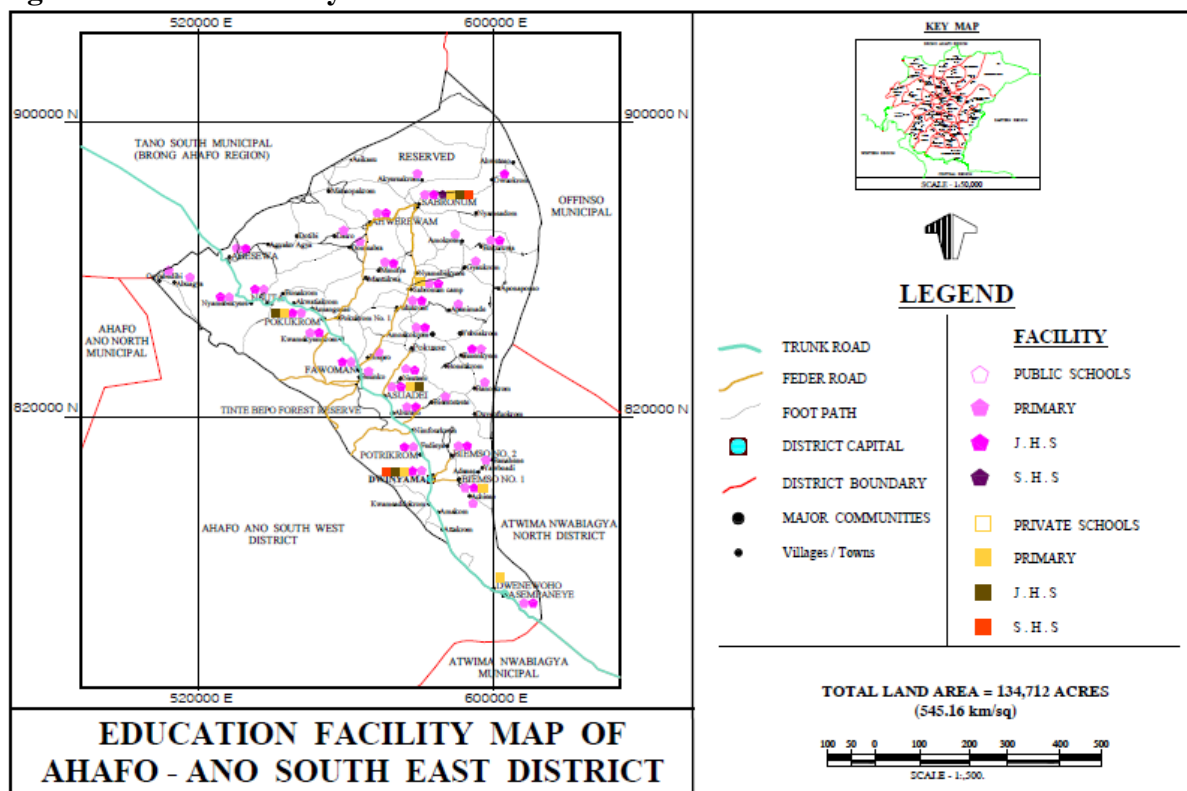
Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.21.1.4 Accessibility to Schools in the District

In the last four years, pupils used to walk an average distance of 5.5km to and from school daily. This has reduced to an average of 3.0km due to the concerted efforts by community members through Community Initiated Projects (CIP) and the District Assembly towards the provision of school infrastructure in various communities. However, looking at the population trends in the District, there is the need to increase schools and schools' infrastructure in order to reduce further the walking distance. Figure 1.16 shows the distribution of schools in the District. From the map, almost all the major communities in the District can boast of educational facilities. However, the coverage rate of all the schools in the District is 80.0 percent with an average

walking distance of 3.0km. This means that there are still more communities (20.0%) yet to have access have to education facilities in order to reduce the average walking distance.

**Figure 1.16: Accessibility to Schools in the District**



Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.21.1.5 School Performance in the District (BECE)

The general performance of Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE) candidates has been decreasing since 2013 academic year from overall pass rate of 43.0 percent in 2013, 42.9 percent in 2014, 32.4 percent in 2015 and drastically to 30.5 percent in 2016. Males performed averagely (38.9%) better than the females (33.5%) throughout the years which demands intensification of girl-child education in the District. The school performance in the District is generally low, which call for sustained efforts by all stakeholders towards improving the performance of the pupils and children in attaining basic and secondary school for all by 2030 as enshrined in the SDGs. It is worth mentioning that since 2013 there has been annually increment of 9.7 percent in the number of BECE candidates which need to be factored in the government policy of free education at the SHS level.

## **1.21.2 Health Care**

### **1.21.2.1 Availability of Health Professional and Infrastructure**

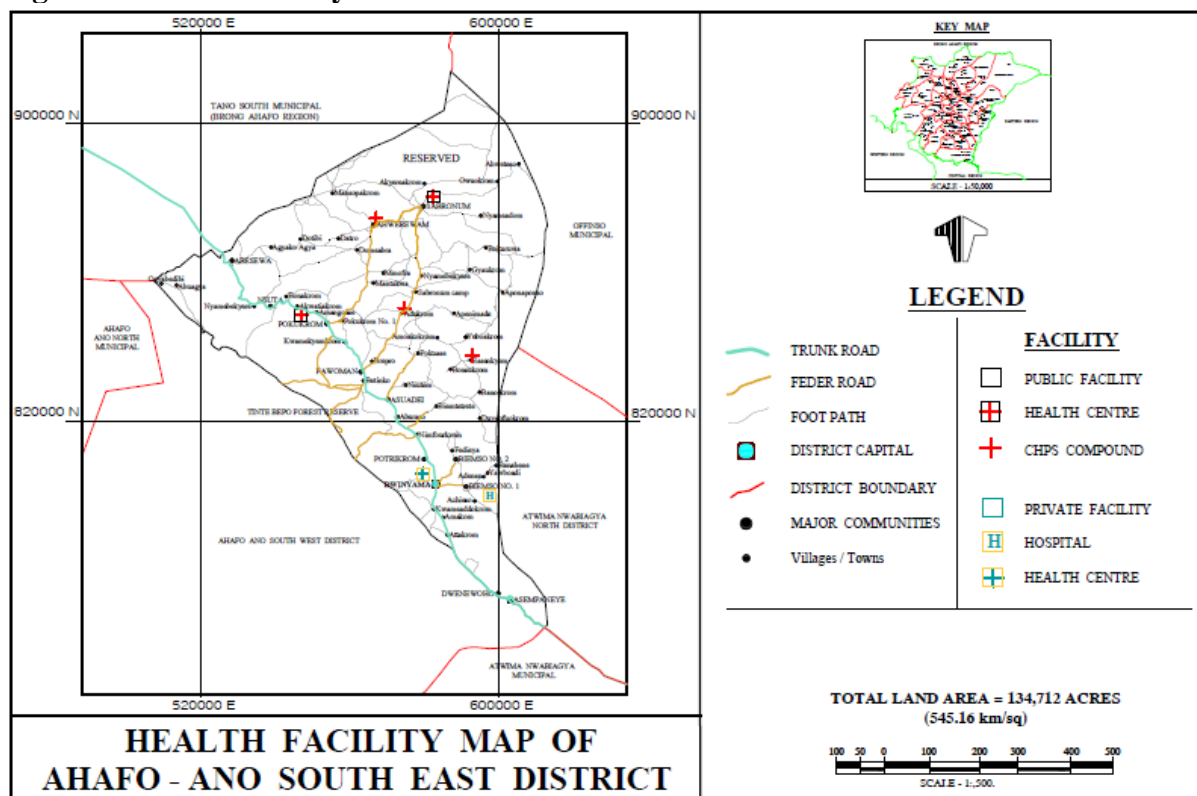
The District Health Management Team (DHMT) at Ahafo Ano South West manages the health services in the District. The health delivery in the Ahafo Ano South-East District is through 7 Government and 2 Non-government facilities. In addition, outreach clinical activities are organised in all the communities by the staff of the Sub-district health facilities. All these together, give a coverage of one health facility serving more than ten communities with average travelling distance of 12.5km.

With respect to health professional, there are 65 personnel in the District excluding personnel operating the two private hospitals in the District. This has therefore translated into a higher ratio of the health performance indicators in the District. For instance, the Doctor-population ratio is 1:31,581, nurse-population ratio is 1:971 and Midwife-expectant mothers' ratio is 1:279. These indicators are highly unfavourable to the UN Standard of health care as health personnel and infrastructure in the District are highly overstretched. This implies that health professional and infrastructure are woefully inadequate in meeting the standard requirement of health care in the District. There is therefore the need to bridge the equity gap in financial, geographical and personnel access to quality health care in the District.

### **1.21.2.2 Accessibility to Health Facilities in the District**

There are two hospitals, two health centres, four CHPS and one RCH in the District. A CHP compound has been constructed at Pokuase but owing to lack of infrastructure, it is not operational. The accessibility to health care delivery from these 9 health facilities have been problematic as patients have to travel long distance and hours of approximately 12.5km before accessing health facility in the District. This calls for immediate attention in addressing health needs of the people in bridging the equity gap in geographical access.

**Figure 1.17: Accessibility to Health Facilities in the District**



Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.21.2.3 Incidence of Diseases in the District

Among the first 10 top diseases in the District as obtained from the District Health Directorate Malaria (32.8%) recorded the highest. Most of the other diseases (Acute Respiratory Tract Infection, Diarrhoea, skin diseases, intestinal worms etc are due to poor environmental sanitation. There was no record of Guinea worm in the District.

### 1.21.2.4 Maternal and Infant Mortality Rate

From 2013 to 2016, the District Health Department has recorded 3 infant deaths and 3 maternal deaths resulting from maternal health implications.

### 1.21.2.5 Immunisation Programme

Data is not readily available for a segregated District immunisation programme. Table 1.38, indicates immunisation programmes undertaken for Ahafo Ano South East and South West Districts. It was proven that once there is a reduction in the number of ANC registrants, children immunised for BCG at birth will also automatically see a reduction in numbers over the years under review. From 209.2 percent in 2013, children immunised for BCG slightly reduced to 207.5 percent in 2014, 205.5 percent in 2015 and finally to 196.7 percent in 2016. In terms of other immunisation for children such as PENTA, OPV, Measles, Yellow Fever,

PCV and ROTA2 there have been a steady increase from 2013 to 2016 as shown in Table 1.68. This means parents have understood the need to immunize their children and the Health Department is playing its part very well to get children in the District immunised at the various developmental stages of children's life.

**Table 1.38: Immunisation Exercise from 2013-2016**

Indicator	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Immunised for BCG	7,638	209.2	7,779	207.5	7,914	205.5	7,778	196.7
Children Immunised PENTA 1	6,820	186.8	6,906	184.2	7,702	200.0	8,071	204.1
Children Immunised PENTA 3	6,237	170.6	6,538	174.4	7,393	192.0	7,844	198.4
Children Immunised OPV 1	6,820	186.8	6,906	184.2	7,702	200.0	8,071	204.1
Children Immunised OPV 3	6,237	170.6	6,538	174.4	7,393	192.0	7,844	198.4
Children Immunised for Measles	6,339	173.6	6,776	180.7	7,308	189.8	7,619	192.7
Children Immunised for Yellow Fever	6,294	172.4	6,776	180.7	7,308	189.8	7,613	192.5
Children Immunised for PCV3	-	-	-	-	3,807	98.8	7,844	198.4
Children Immunised for ROTA2	-	-	-	-	4,415	114.6	7,889	199.5
Children Immunised for Measles2	-	-	-	-	4,002	103.9	4,543	114.9

Source: DPCU/AASDA, 2017

### 1.21.2.6 Status of the District Health Insurance

In order to have financial access to health care delivery system in the District, the District Health Insurance Scheme (DHIS) was introduced for all citizens in the District to have access to quality health care without financial barriers. Statistically, the DHIS covers averagely 35.3 percent (22,296) of the entire population of the District. This has the tendency of negatively affecting health delivery system in the District. There is therefore the need for the DHIS to intensify the educational campaign on NHIS in order to increase the coverage of the scheme. However, the Scheme is challenged with poor-resourced office accommodation.

### 1.21.3 District HIV and AIDS

#### 1.21.3.1 HIV Prevalence and Incidence

Table 1.39 presents reported cases of HIV/AIDS in the District. It must be noted that records available from the GHS are for only 2016 and 2017. HIV /AIDS prevalence rate is 0.07% whilst number of people living with HIV/AIDS accounts for 1.8 percent. These figures may not be the true reflection of the situation in the District because available records are for only pregnant women. People do not voluntarily come to the hospital to check their status. Besides, it is believed that, most infected persons prefer to seek services from Abuakwa and Kumasi and other private health facilities outside the District for fear of stigmatization.

**Table 1.39: Number of HIV/AIDS Reported Cases**

Activity	2016	2017	Total
Pregnant women counselled for HIV	1060	1486	2546
Pregnant women tested for HIV	957	1339	2296
Pregnant women tested HIV positive (PMTCT) at registration	14	26	40
Mothers retested at 34 weeks	0	44	44
Mothers retested positive at 34 weeks	0	1	1

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.21.3.2 Opportunistic Infections and Other STIs in the District

The District has 9 PMTCT sites in the District as shown in Table 1.40. From Table 1.40, it is clearly known that almost all the health facilities in the District provide an opportunity for STIs testing which is very encouraging for Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT).

**Table 1.40: PMTCT of Health Facilities in the District**

Type of Facility	Location	Key Activities
Hospital	1. St. Edward Hospital, Adugyama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine PMTCT services</li> <li>• Blood quality testing</li> <li>• ART Services</li> <li>• Health education on HIV/AIDS/TB</li> <li>• Stakeholders meeting</li> <li>• Review meeting</li> </ul>
	2. Nana Afia Kobi, Adugyama	
Health Centres	3. Pokukrom Health Centre	
	4. Sabronum Health Centre	
CHPS	5. Adukrom CHPS	
	6. Essienkyem CHPS	
	7. Biemso 2 CHPS	
	8. Ahwerewam CHPS	
RCH	9. Biemso 1	

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.21.4 Summary of Key Findings under Social Services

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
• Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 180 Schools (130–Primary &amp; KG, 47-JHS and 3 SHS) with Coverage Rate of 80.0% and Average Walking Distance-3.0km</li> <li>• Pupil-Teacher Ratio (19:1), Pupil-Classroom Ratio (35:1)</li> <li>• BECE Performance Rate-42.9% (14), 32.4% (15) &amp; 30.5% (16)</li> <li>• 9 Health Facilities (2-Hosp., 2-HC, 4-CHPS, 1-RCH) with Coverage Ratio of 1:10 and Average Distance-12.5km</li> <li>• Doctor to Population Ratio – 1:31, 581, Nurse to Population Ratio – 1:971 and Midwife to Expectant Women Ratio – 1:279</li> <li>• Malaria is leading the Top Ten Diseases in the District</li> <li>• Percentage of Population registered with NHIS – 35.3%</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate is 0.07%</li> <li>• Number of People with HIV/AIDS – 41 of 2296 (1.8%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate educational infrastructure and personnel</li> <li>• Inadequate teaching and learning materials</li> <li>• Low academic performance</li> <li>• Inadequate health personnel, infrastructure and equipment</li> <li>• Incidence of Maternal and Infant Mortality</li> <li>• Low registration of NHIS</li> <li>• Incidence of HIV/AIDS and chronic diseases</li> <li>• High incidence of malaria</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.22 Information Communication and Technology (ICT)

### 1.22.1 Capacity of Managing and Human Resource of ICT Applications in the District

Information Communication Technology (ICT) developments bring about social and economic development and transformation by creating an enabling environment for accelerating economic growth. However, the capacities in terms of human resource and infrastructure in managing the ICT in the District is virtually inadequate. Out of the 60 communities, only Abesewa can boast of fully equip ICT centres. The human resource capacities managing these facilities are teachers with general knowledge in ICT. This means that these facilities, which should have been managed by professionally trained ICT personnel, are lacking making the applications of ICT in the District very problematic. This implies that all the indicators used in measuring ICT development in terms of human resource, infrastructure and investment in the District are challenged thereby affecting the ICT development and expansion. There is therefore the need for all stakeholders in the ICT development to support the course of the District in releasing its dreams of achieving a high status of globalisation in Ghana.

### 1.22.2 Summary of Key Findings under ICT

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Information Communication and Technology (ICT)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Inadequate ICT personnel</li><li>Inadequate ICT infrastructure</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Inadequate ICT Personnel, Infrastructure and Tools</li><li>Poor Telecommunication Networks and Internet Connectivity and Television Transmissions</li></ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 1.23 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

### 1.23.1 Social, Economic, Political and Spatial Conditions for Poverty Analysis

Ghana Living Standards Survey 4 and Participatory Poverty Assessments survey has a tall list of persons that are considered as extreme poor or vulnerable and the excluded. However, for the purposes of this analysis, the scope is narrowed to include subsistence farmers, children in difficult circumstances, people living with HIV/AIDS and persons with disabilities.

### 1.23.2 Analysis of Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection in Subsistence Farming

One major component of vulnerability is shock, which is the probability of an event happening. The evidence shows that most households in the District are faced with variety of shocks, which are either due to natural or manmade causes. Among the natural causes of

shock identified is pest invasion that causes harvest failure. Table 1.41 indicates the risks and shocks associated with pest invasion. From the analysis, it is realized that the shocks from plant pests and diseases affected crop yield by 35.0 percent thereby reducing storage of production by 30.0 percent. These shocks in totality affected the household income generation by 36.9 percent compared to the national average.

**Table 1.41: Types of Risk and Shocks Recorded in the District**

Types	Periods/ Occurrence	Effects
1. Animal Pests and Diseases Invasion	1. Production Stage 2. Maturity Stage	1. Low Production of 15% 2. Low Monthly Household Income of GH¢45.00 as compared with the National Monthly Household Income of GH¢122.00
2. Plant Pests and Diseases Invasion	1. Production Stage 2. Harvest Stage 3. Post-Harvest Stage	1. Reduction of Crop Yield by 35.0 percent 2. Storage Losses by 30.0 percent

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.23.3 Children in Difficult Circumstances in the District

Children in difficult circumstance refers to the deprivation of children or groups of children less than 18 years of both material (monetary) and non-material (non-monetary) aspect of individual or family welfare. The following indicators were used in the analysis: child abuse, number of meals children takes in a day, clothing status of children, access to health and education as shown in Table 1.41.

- ***Child Abuse***

This can be explained as the act of subjecting children (0-17 years) to unfair treatment such as mercilessly beating of children, verbal abuses, defilement, depriving the child of basic necessities. From Table 1.95, it can be established that defilement and rape (66.8%) were the highest reported case followed by merciless beating and assault. In terms of gender disparities, females are the mostly subjected to defilement and rape in the reported cases in the District.

- ***Number of Meals for Children per Day***

From Table 1.41, children who take two times meals (60.9%) a day are more than those who take meals for three times (34.9%) and four times (4.2%). This indicates that most children in the District are relatively feed making schooling very difficult to access. Hence, the introduction of School Feeding Programme has the tendency of addressing the feeding of children in the District thereby providing them with one nutritious meal.

- ***Clothing Status of Children***

Table 1.41 shows the clothing status of children in the District. Out of the responses, 51.5 percent of children are clothed well against those who are not well-clothed (48.5%). It can therefore be



assessed that even though the majority of the children are well clothed but the 48.5 percent needs to be taken care-off in order to address the needs of every child in the District.

- ***Children Access to Health Care***

From Table 1.41, it was realized that 66.9 percent of children in the District have adequate health care as compared to inadequacy of 23.1 percent. This means that most of the children have access to health care despite the fact that the 23.1 percent of the children need to be factored in to achieve health care for all children and even register them under the NHIS.

- ***Educational Status of Children***

Children who are currently in school account for 89.9 percent as against those who are not in school (10.1%) as figured in Table 1.41. This means that more than half (89.9%) of children in the District are schooling. However, measures should be put in place to ensure that the 10.1 percent of children who are not schooling to be schooled in order to achieve education for all as it is the right of every child to go to school.

**Table 1.41: Reported Cases of Children in Difficult Circumstances in the District**

Cases	Percent
<b>Child Abuse</b>	
Merciless Beating	16.6
Defilement and Rape	66.8
Assault	16.6
<b>Number of Meals for Children per Day</b>	
Two Times	60.9
Three Times	34.9
Four Times	4.2
<b>Clothing Status of Children</b>	
Well-Clothed	51.5
Not-Well Clothed	48.5
<b>Children Access to Health Care</b>	
Adequate	66.9
Inadequate	23.1
<b>Educational Status of Children</b>	
Schooling	89.9
Not-Schooling	10.1

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### **1.23.4 Gender Analysis of Victims of Abuse**

This involves people who are verbally abused, sexually abuse/harassed and any act that infringe upon one's human rights. The people who fall in these categories are vulnerable. From Table 1.42, children are mostly victimized followed by women (33.0%) and aged (9.3%). However, the least molested in the District are men. This indicates that the most venerable (children, women and aged) are victimized in the District, which should be factored in the social protection programmes.

**Table 1.42: Reported Cases of Victims of Abuse**

Groups	District (%)	Reported Cases
Children	51.5	Defilement , Merciless Beating, Assault, Rape
Men	6.2	Merciless beating by wives, Assaults, Suppression
Women	33.0	Merciless Beating By Husbands, Sexual Abuse, Rape, Assaults, Suppression
Aged	9.3	Cases Of Insanity And Isolation
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.23.5 People Living With HIV/AIDS

Since statistics available indicates, only expectant mothers who have been tested positive for HIV/AIDS, most of the interventions addressing HIV/AIDS should be skewed towards women.

### 1.23.6 Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. The government has enacted the Disability Act, 2006, Act 715 to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills, inaccessible public transport and unfriendly environmental facilities such as absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters.

- *Population with Disability*

The 2010 Population and Housing Census did indicate that PWDs in the District represents 2.6 percent of the population in the District. Among the sexes, 2.7 percent and 2.5 percent of males and females respectively have some form of disability indicating no marked variation in disability among the sexes. Out of the total number of PWDs, 36.4 percent have sight or visual impairments, which is the most common type of disability, followed by physical disability (29.3%). For inclusive national development, there is the need for the District to take into account the needs of persons with disabilities when providing programmes and projects to make them disability friendly.

### 1.23.7 Policy Impact of Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

LEAP is a cash transfer programme for the poorest households in Ghana. The government aims to assist the poorest families with basic needs, including food and to improve health and education status of children in poorest families with this programme. 483 households are

benefiting from the programme in 10 communities. The beneficiaries include 700 females representing 60.8 percent and 450 males representing 39.2 percent as shown in Table 1.43. The benefits from which this policy was established have been impacted positively in the life of the beneficiaries in the District. This has seen children attending schools, clothing, food and other necessities provided under the LEAP.

**Table 1.43: Name of Communities and Beneficiaries under LEAP**

No.	Name of Community	Total No. of Households	No. of Beneficiaries		
			Female	Male	Total
1	Abodease	22	25	24	49
2	Adukrom	31	51	37	88
3	Ahwerewam-Domeabra	34	33	17	50
4	Biemtetrete	69	83	35	118
5	Pokuase	66	104	87	191
6	Biemso I	58	129	46	175
7	Biemso II	49	59	57	116
8	Dwinyama	68	118	69	187
9	Aponaponso	30	31	25	56
10	Ahwerewam	56	67	53	120
	<b>Total</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>1,150</b>

Source: DPCU-AASEDA, 2018

### 1.23.8 Summary of Key Findings under Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Almost all the communities are challenged with vulnerability issues being it social, economic, political and spatial</li> <li>Under LEAP, 10 Communities, 483 Households (1,150)</li> <li>Under NHIS, 22,296 have registered (35.3% of the Population)</li> <li>Under YEA, 11.6 % of the youth have been employed</li> <li>Under SFP, 2,341 pupils in 10 schools are benefiting (7.7%)</li> <li>Under Capitation Grant, 33,638 pupils have benefited averagely</li> <li>Under Student Financial Support, 576 students have benefited</li> <li>Under Child Labour, Four Communities are supported</li> <li>Under District Warning Systems, 13 communities identified</li> <li>Averagely, 50 PWDs are supported quarterly under DACF</li> <li>HIV/AIDS programmes are held quarterly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate support to Social Protection Programmes (Logistics and Funding)</li> <li>Difficulty in identifying poverty and inequality among individuals and communities</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU-AASEDA, 2018

## 1.24 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

### 1.24.1 Effect of STI on the Development of the District

Science, Technology and Innovation are taught as subjects from Basic Schools to Senior High School levels. The introduction of these innovations in schools is gradually improving the well-being of the people in the District. STIs are so important in the world today that they make it imperative for every school-going child to be literate and competent in order to fit well into this modern highly competitive world of socio-economic activities. This knowledge competency has become a prerequisite for every social, educational, economic and political opportunity in the District. However, the application of STIs in the District is very low

coupled with less than two percent ownership of ICT facilities and infrastructure. This has impacted negatively on the development of STI in the District.

### 1.24.2 Summary of Key Findings under Science, Technology and Innovation

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Finding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>STI courses are taught at Basic Schools and SHSs</li> <li>Low application of STI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate Personnel, Infrastructure and Tools for the implementation of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) programmes</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.25 Summary of Key Development Issues

The summary of the key development issues identified from the performance review and District profiling are presented in Table 1.44. These issues are categorised under the Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017.

**Table 1.44: Summary of Key District Development Issues from Performance Review and Profiling**

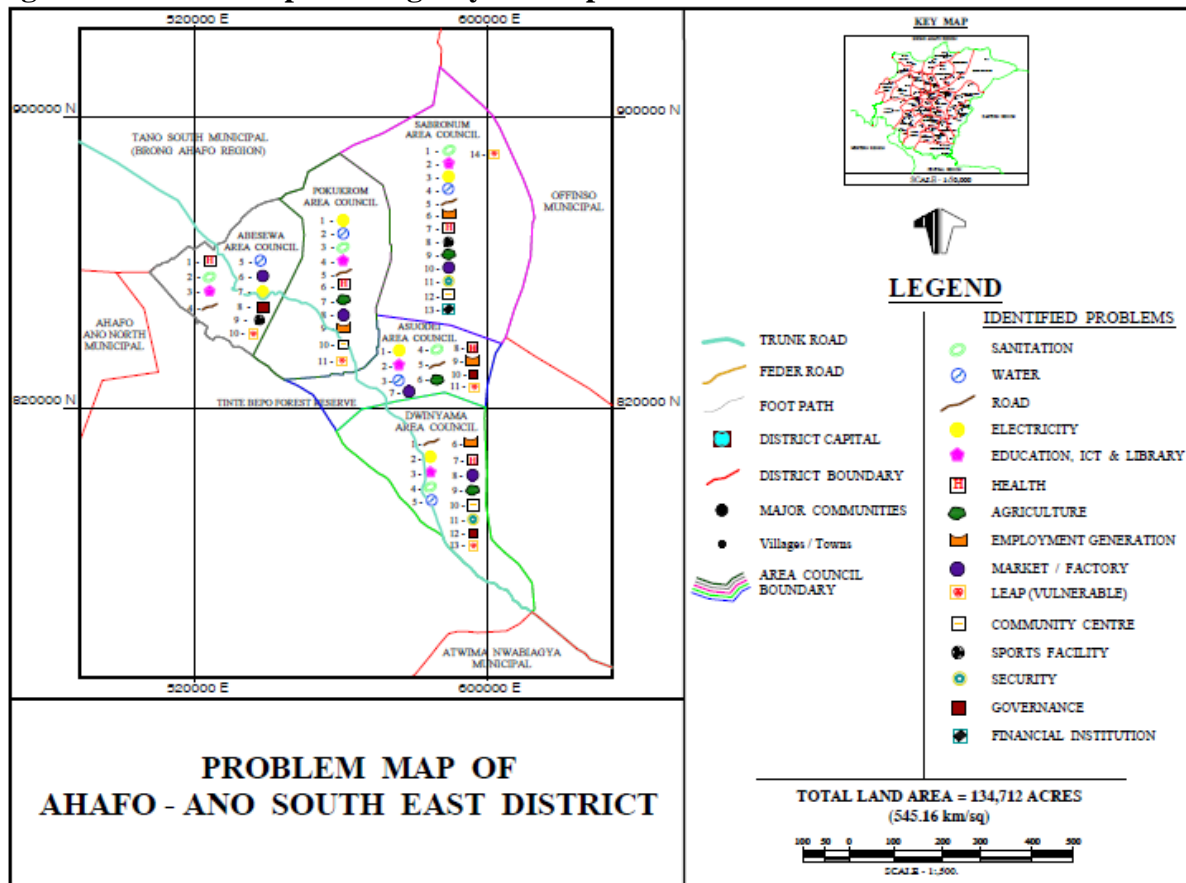
Thematic Areas of GSGDA II, 2014-2017	Key Identified Issues (Performance Review and District Profiling)
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	1. Weak financial base and management capacity of the DA
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	2. Limited access to finance under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

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 1.26 Base Map of Key Development Issues in the District

Figure 1.18 shows the base map of key development issues identified in the District. The map indicates the key development issues in order of priority from each Area Council in the District. Hence, it is recommended that any development interventions should be channelled to address the issues identified as per the priority of the issue.

**Figure 1.18: Base Map showing Key Development Issues in the District**



Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## CHAPTER TWO

### DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND PRIORITIES FOR 2018-2021

#### 2.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents the harmonisation of the District’s community needs and aspirations with identified key development issues. It also seeks to harmonise issues associated with programmes and projects of GSGDA II 2014-2017 and issues of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. The District’s harmonized issues have been prioritised and subjected to Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis and Sustainability Analysis.

#### 2.2 Identification of Development Issues with Implication for 2018-2021

##### 2.2.1 Community Development Needs and Aspirations

Through participatory data collection, the DPCU collated the Community Development Plans (CDPs) of all the 60 communities (132 Settlements) in the District through the 5 Area Councils. This was done by inviting the Assembly Member, Unit Committee Members and other key stakeholders from each community to the Area Council level for consultative meeting. Each community, henceforth, presented its CDP where the community needs and aspirations were therefore captured in the form of development issues. All the community needs and aspirations were summarized and prioritised under the Area Council Development Plan as indicated in Table 2.1. The details of the CDPs are presented in Appendix 6.

**Table 2.1: Summary of Prioritised Community and Area Council Development Needs and Aspirations**

Ahafo Ano South-East District				
1 <sup>st</sup> Rank – Sanitation		9th Rank – Market, Factory and Kente /weaving shed		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Rank – Water		10th Rank – Vulnerable (LEAP)		
3 <sup>rd</sup> Rank – Road		11th Rank – Community & Recreational Center		
4th Rank – Electricity		12th Rank – Sports		
5th Rank – Education, ICT and Library		13th Rank – Security		
6th Rank – Health		14th Rank – Governance		
7th Rank – Agriculture & Tree Planting		15th Rank – Pubic Financial Institution (GCB)		
8th Rank – Employment Generation				
Adugyama AC	Asuodei AC	Sabronum AC	Pokukrom AC	Abesewa AC

1. Road	1. Electricity	1. Sanitation	1. Electricity	1. Health
2. Electricity	2. Education	2. Education	2. Water	2. Sanitation
3. Education	3. Water	3. Electricity	3. Sanitation	3. Education
4. Sanitation	4. Sanitation	4. Water	4. Education	4. Road
5. Water	5. Road	5. Road	5. Road	5. Water
6. Employment	6. Agriculture	6. Employment	6. Health	6. Market
7. Health	7. Kente Weaving Shed	7. Health	7. Agriculture	7. Electricity
8. Market	8. Health	8. Sports	8. Market	8. Governance
9. Agriculture	9. Employment	9. Agriculture	9. Employment	9. Sports
10. Community Centre	10. Governance	10. Factory	10. Community Centre	10. LEAP
11. Security	11. LEAP	11. Security	11. LEAP	
12. Governance		12. Community Centre		
13. LEAP		13. Financial Institution		
		14. LEAP		

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 2.2.2 Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Issues from Review of Performance and Profile

To ensure harmony, each community issue is matched against the key development issues identified from the performance review and profile and scored. Three rates are used in the scoring processes. Table 2.2 shows the criteria of scoring for the harmonisation.

**Table 2.2: Scoring for Harmonisation**

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

Source: NDPC Guidelines 2018-2021, 2017

The harmonisation was done by raking all the 15 summarised community needs and aspirations and the 28 key development issues identified from the performance review and profile of the DMTDP 2014-2017. The details of the harmonisation are presented in Table 2.3. From Table 2.3, after adding the scores together and dividing by the number of community needs and aspirations, the highest average score recorded was 3.06 and the lowest average score was 1.13. This suggests that, all the average scores were higher than the score of one (weak relationship), indicating that there is strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and that of the key development issues (performance review and profiling) identified in the District.

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

Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (from the Performance Review and Profile)																															
	1. Markets facilities	2. Financial mobilization	3. Limited Finance (LED)	4. Low tourism sites	5. Agriculture Finance	6. Chainsaw & illegal farm	7. Natural Resource Invest	8. Climate Change	9. Wood fuel	10. Deplorable road	11. Electricity supply	12. Water facilities	13. Sanitation facilities	14. ICT facilities	15. Housing Conditions	16. Poor Quality Teaching	17. Educational	18. HIV, STIs & TB	19. Maternal Mortality	20. Sports & Recreation	21. Health infrastructure	22. Child labour	23. Unemployment	24. Poverty (Vulnerable )	25. Security facilities	26. Community Support	27. Substructure	28. Working Conditions	Total Score	Average Score	Rank	
1. Inadequate educational infrastructure and lack of ICT centres and library in schools	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	37	2.46	2 <sup>nd</sup>
2. Inadequate electricity coverage	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	36	2.40	3 <sup>rd</sup>	
3. Poor sanitary and environmental conditions	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	21	1.40	12 <sup>th</sup>	
4. Deterioration of roads and poor drainage systems	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	46	3.06	1 <sup>st</sup>	
5. Inadequate water facilities	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	1.53	9 <sup>th</sup>	
6. Inadequate market and sanitary facilities	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	25	1.66	8 <sup>th</sup>	
7. Inadequate health facilities	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	22	1.46	10 <sup>th</sup>		
8. High rate of youth unemployment and inadequate access to handy craft jobs	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	33	2.20	5 <sup>th</sup>	
9. Inadequate farm inputs and mass spraying guards of cocoa farms	1	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	22	1.46	10 <sup>th</sup>		
10. Lack of community centre and recreational centre	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	32	2.13	6 <sup>th</sup>	
11. Weak functioning of Area Councils	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	19	1.26	13 <sup>th</sup>		
12. Inadequate security facilities	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	17	1.13	15 <sup>th</sup>		
13. Inadequate sporting facilities	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	27	1.80	7 <sup>th</sup>	
14. Inadequate access to credit facilities and financial institutions	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	19	1.26	13 <sup>th</sup>	
15. Inadequate financial support for the needy, vulnerable and aged	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	36	2.40	3 <sup>rd</sup>	

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018



### 2.2.3 Key Development Problems under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021

From Table 2.3, the list of community needs and aspirations were proven to have strong relationship with the key development issues identified from the performance review and profiling, hence, Table 2.4 shows the list of the harmonised key development problems facing the District under the Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017.

**Table 2.4: Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021**

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

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 2.3 Harmonisation of Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implication for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

### 2.3.1 Key Development Problems under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021

For continuity of relevant on-going programmes and in accordance with Chapter 6, Article 35 Clause 7 of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the issues associated with the programmes and projects commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017, have been harmonised with the issues of

the MTNDPF 2018-2021. Table 2.5 presents the harmonised development issues facing the District from the GSGDA II, 2014-2017 and that of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.

**Table 2.5: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021**

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Development Dimensions	Issues
1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	1. Weak financial base and management capacity of the DA	Economic Development	1. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes
2. Enhance competitiveness of Ghana's private firms	2. Limited access to finance	Economic Development	2. Limited access to credit for SMEs
	3. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	Economic Development	3. Poor tourism infrastructure and services
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	4. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	Economic Development	4. Limited access to credit for SMEs
	5. Inadequate access to appropriate financial products in Agriculture	Economic Development	5. Lack of credit for agriculture
	6. Inadequate support for Climate Change and Green Economy activities	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	6. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
	7. Lack of investment in the utilisation of Natural Resources	Economic Development	7. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	8. Forest destruction by chainsaw operators	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	8. Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	9. Over dependence on wood fuel	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	9. High dependence on wood fuel
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlement	10. Poor quality of rural housing	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	10. Inadequate housing infrastructure services
	11. Early deterioration of road networks	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	11. Rapid deterioration of roads
	12. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	Social Development	12. Increasing demand for household water supply
	13. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	13. Poor Sanitation and waste management
	14. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	14. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services
	15. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	15. Poor quality ICT services
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	16. Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for person with special needs	Social Development	16. Poor quality of education at all levels
	17. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	Social Development	17. Poor linkage between management processes and school operations
	18. High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical, vocational skills	Social Development	18. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
	19. Lack of Sports and recreational facilities	Social Development	19. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
	20. Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care	Social Development	20. Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Development Dimensions	Issues
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	21. Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality	Social Development	21. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	22. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Social Development	22. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	23. High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups	Social Development	23. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	24. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and other worst forms of child labour	Social Development	24. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
6. Transparent and Accountable Governance	25. Non-functioning sub-district structures	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	25. Ineffective sub-district structures
	26. Unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	26. Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans
	27. Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas	Social Development	27. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
	28. Inadequate human and institutional capacity/inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety and security	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	28. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018 and NDPC-MTNDPF 2018-2021

### 2.3.2 Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of the District

Table 2.6 indicates a positive correlation between the issues under the GSGDA II, 2014-2017 and that of development issues adopted from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. Table 2.6 therefore presents the adopted issues from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 together with their corresponding focus areas.

**Table 2.6: Adopted Development Dimensions, Issues and Focus Areas of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021**

Goals	DMTDP Dimensions 2018-2021	Adopted Issues	Focus Area
Build a prosperous society	Economic Development	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	Strong and Resilient Economy
	Economic Development	Limited access to credit for SMEs	Private Sector Development
	Economic Development	Poor tourism Infrastructure and Services	Tourism and Creative Arts Development
	Economic Development	Limited access to credit for SME	Private Sector Development
	Economic Development	Lack of credit for agriculture	Agric and Rural Development
	Economic Development	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Agric and Rural Development
Create opportunity for all	Social Development	Increasing demand for household water supply	Water and Environmental Sanitation
	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels	Education and Training
	Social Development	Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	Education and Training

	<b>DMTDP Dimensions 2018-2021</b>	<b>Adopted Issues</b>	<b>Focus Area</b>
Create opportunity for all	Social Development	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	Youth Development
	Social Development	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	Sports and Recreation
	Social Development	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	Health and health Services
	Social Development	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Health and health Services
	Social Development	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Health and health Services
	Social Development	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Social Protection
	Social Development	Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	Child and family Welfare
	Social Development	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Poverty and Inequality
Ensure a resilient built environment while safeguarding the natural environment	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Climate Variability and Change
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Deforestation, Desertification and soil erosion
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	High dependence on wood fuel	Energy and Petroleum
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Inadequate housing infrastructure services	Human Settlements and Housing
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Rapid deterioration of roads	Transport Infrastructure (road, rail, water and air)
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Poor sanitation and waste management	Water and Environmental Sanitation
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	Energy and Petroleum
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Poor quality ICT services	Information Communication Technology (ict)
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Ineffective sub-district structures	Local Government and Decentralisation
	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans	Public policy Management
	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Human security and public Safety

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018 and NDPC-MTNDPF 2018-2021

## 2.4 Prioritisation of Development Issues

### 2.4.1 Prioritisation of Community Needs

The community needs and aspirations were captured through Community Level Public Hearings. This was facilitated by Assembly Members in their respective Electoral Area through participatory process. The District was then divided into Area Council and from each

Area Council; key stakeholders were invited to defend their community needs and aspirations through Area Council Level Public Hearings. After collating the needs and aspirations of all the 5 Area Councils, the District as a whole, through District Level Public Hearing, summarized the needs and aspirations, which represent a concrete community needs and aspirations for the District and then prioritised based on table 2.7 below. Community members have validated this activity undertaken by the mother District as a true reflection of their needs and aspirations.

**Table 2.7: Prioritisation of Community Needs**

Area Council Need	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>	Total Weight	Ranking
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
1. Education, ICT and Library	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	5 <sup>th</sup>
	0	28	13	12													
2. Market, Factory & Kente Weaving Shed	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	9 <sup>th</sup>
						10		16									
3. Electricity	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	4 <sup>th</sup>
	30	14	13				9										
4. Public Financial Institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	15 <sup>th</sup>
												3					
5. Sanitation	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	1 <sup>st</sup>
	15	14	13	24													
6. Health	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	6 <sup>th</sup>
	15					10	18	8									
7. Road	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	3 <sup>rd</sup>
	15			12	33												
8. Water	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	2 <sup>nd</sup>
		14	13	12	22												
9. Employment Generation	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	8 <sup>th</sup>
						20			7								
10. Sports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	12 <sup>th</sup>
								8	7								
11. Community & Recreational Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	16	11 <sup>th</sup>
										12		4					
12. Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	13 <sup>th</sup>
											10						
13. Vulnerable (LEAP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	21	10 <sup>th</sup>
										6	10		3	2			
14. Agriculture and Tree Planting	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	7 <sup>th</sup>
						10	9		14								
15. Governance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	14 <sup>th</sup>
	0											4					

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

**2.4.2 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges POCC)****Analysis**

Table 2.8 shows the application of POCC analysis on the adopted prioritised issues of the District. The output of the analysis refined the adopted prioritised issues of the District.

**Table 2.8: Application of POCC Analysis on Adopted Prioritised Issues of the District**

S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
1	Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of DEHU</li> <li>- Availability of lands for sanitation facilities</li> <li>- Communities' willingness to support sanitation facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Donor support towards sanitation problems</li> <li>- Existence of CWSA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate dumping sites</li> <li>- Improper management of disposal sites</li> <li>- Low level of IGF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Irregular flow of funds</li> <li>- General poor sanitation habit</li> <li>- Ending of Donor Funding Projects</li> <li>- Insufficient and untimely release of DACF</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to revitalize the problem of inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities in the District. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and policy formulation.</p>					
2	Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District Assembly willingness to pay its counterpart funding toward capital cost</li> <li>- Communities' willingness to support financially and donate lands</li> <li>- Presence of District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST)</li> <li>- Existence of Unit Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from DPs such as Safe Water etc.</li> <li>- Existence of Ministry of Water and Sanitation</li> <li>- Existence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low income levels of communities</li> <li>- Inadequate financial support locally</li> <li>- Inadequate logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Irregular release of funds from DPs</li> <li>- High cost of maintenance</li> <li>- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>- Ending of Donor Funding Projects</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Adequate opportunities and potentials exist to tackle issue of inadequate access to quality and affordable water in the District. Poor management of constraints can jeopardize the sustainability of gains after the project. Environmental concerns should be taken care of in project design and implementation.</p>					
3	Rapid deterioration of roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of constructional materials</li> <li>- Presence of Feeder Roads Unit</li> <li>- Availability of skilled and unskilled labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political will and government policy</li> <li>- Proximity to Regional Department of Feeder Roads</li> <li>- Presence of Cocoa Roads policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>- Development of unauthorized structure</li> <li>- Lumbering activities</li> <li>- Low level of IGF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>- High pressure on DACF</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The potentials and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of early deterioration of road networks in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges could be minimised through policy formulation and programme designs. The Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs should be contacted in order to fund road projects which is very expensive to construct.</p>					
4	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of indigenes and the Assembly to pay their counterpart funding toward capital cost</li> <li>- Communities willingness to support energy programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of the Rural Electrification Project (RuEP)</li> <li>- Existence of Ministry of Energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low level of IGF to undertake electrification projects</li> <li>- High poverty level of communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>- Inadequate logistics on the part of ECG</li> <li>- Poor maintenance culture</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> For effective tackling of the issue, the potentials and opportunities must be taken advantage of in addressing the inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services in the District. However, steps must be taken to solve the constraints and to reduce the level of the challenges. Therefore, program design must be directed towards the solution of the constraints and the challenges</p>					
5	Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of the Education Department</li> <li>- Conduct of District Mock Examinations</li> <li>- Existence of District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)</li> <li>- Presence of PTAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from the GES and MoE</li> <li>- Donor support towards education</li> <li>- Free SHS Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor support from the parents</li> <li>- Low level of households' income</li> <li>- Low level of IGF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High competition among other external schools</li> <li>- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level in the District can be improved through the realization of the listed potentials and opportunities. However, the constraints should be minimised as such and competitive activities in the academic field should be organised among external schools to enhance quality of teaching and learning</p>					
6	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of the Education Department</li> <li>- Conduct of District Mock Examinations</li> <li>- Existence of District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)</li> <li>- Presence of PTAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from the GES and MoE</li> <li>- Donor support towards education</li> <li>- Free SHS Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor support from the parents</li> <li>- Low level of households' income</li> <li>- Low level of IGF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High competition among other external schools</li> <li>- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF</li> </ul>

S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level in the District can be improved through the realization of the listed potentials and opportunities. However, the constraints should be minimised as such and competitive activities in the academic field should be organised among external schools to enhance quality of teaching and learning.</p>					
7	Poor quality ICT services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of electricity</li> <li>- Awareness of the merits of ICT by indigenes</li> <li>- Economic accessibility of land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of proactive policy on ICT</li> <li>- Availability of Telecommunication networks</li> <li>- Availability of ICT accessories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low level of IGF</li> <li>- Inadequate qualified personnel to teach ICT</li> <li>- Poor quality services of telecommunication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF</li> <li>- Delay in implementing government policy on ICT</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> There are enough potentials and opportunities to address the problem of inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country. The constraints should be addressed through programmes design. Institutions such as DA should lobby to top national/regional officials to reduce challenges. Sustainability tools should be used to design programmes to ensure effectiveness.</p>					
8	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic access to land</li> <li>- Existence of health related NGOs</li> <li>- DACF allocation</li> <li>- Communities' willingness to help</li> <li>- Existence of AASMHS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of health related NGO's (CHAG)</li> <li>- Available national funds allocation for Health Services</li> <li>- Existence of government policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low level of IGF</li> <li>- Low level of household income</li> <li>- Long distance in accessing health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low budgetary allocation</li> <li>- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>- Superstition beliefs of health issues</li> <li>- Untimely release of funds from NGOs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> There are potentials and opportunities, which are adequate to eliminate the issue of huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges should be minimized through policy formulations and programme designs. The DPs and other health related NGOs should be contacted regularly in fulfilling their obligations.</p>					
9	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of health facilities</li> <li>- Availability of health officers</li> <li>- Existence of AASMHS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of government policies to reduce maternal and child mortality</li> <li>- Existence of NGOs programmes on child and maternal health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate information on child and maternal mortality</li> <li>- Low level of household's income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF</li> <li>- Lack adequate support from NGOs and DPs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The identified potentials and opportunities will enhance the reduction of persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality in the District. Policies and programmes should be organised to educate the public on child and maternal mortality and measures should be put in place to reduce the challenge identified.</p>					
10	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of health facilities</li> <li>- Existence of Information Service Unit</li> <li>- Availability of contraceptives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of national programs on HIV and TB</li> <li>- Existence of NGOs and DPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High desires (lusts) on the part of the people especially among the youth</li> <li>- People show unconcern to the national programs on HIV and TB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak awareness creation system</li> <li>- Unreliable source of funds for HIV/AIDS activities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The design of policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials and opportunities will be utilised to revitalize the issue of lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups.</p>					
11	Lack of credit for agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of financial institutions</li> <li>- Willingness of the people to access credit</li> <li>- Existence of Rural Enterprise Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of NBSSI</li> <li>- Availability of NGOs (ICI, VSO)</li> <li>- Existence of MASLOC</li> <li>- Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of collateral security for credit</li> <li>- Past experience about credit disbursement</li> <li>- High interest rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unwillingness of the available financial institutions to provide credit to SMEs</li> <li>- Low recovery of loans</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to enhance adequate access to appropriate financial products to farmers in the District. However, policies should be put in place to minimise identified constraints and to reduce identified challenges.</p>					



S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
12	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of natural resources</li> <li>- Availability of Forestry Department</li> <li>- Existence of Rural Enterprise Project</li> <li>- Willingness to develop the natural resource</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of Forestry Commission</li> <li>- Existence of One District, One Factory Policy</li> <li>- Existence of NBSSI</li> <li>- Availability of NGOs</li> <li>- Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of capital to develop natural resources</li> <li>- Low technical know-how</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of appropriate investors</li> <li>- Unwillingness of the private organisation to invest in natural resource</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> There are enough and strong potentials and opportunities which when utilize will help develop the natural resources with modern technologies whiles the few identified constraints and challenges can be reduced through effective policy and program designs in the District.					
13	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Agriculture Department</li> <li>- Willingness of farmers/community members to adopt climate change mitigation measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of staff and extension officers</li> <li>- Existence of climate change policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor farming practices</li> <li>- Poor access to modern farming technologies</li> <li>- Low level of household incomes</li> <li>- High use of wood as fuel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>- Insufficient and untimely release of Decentralised Funds</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change can be reduced through the utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Workshops should be organised build the capacities of staff and farmers on climate change.					
14	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of employable skills among youths</li> <li>- Existence of District Assembly</li> <li>- Existence of NGOs</li> <li>- Vast fertile lands available in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of YEA in the country</li> <li>- Presence of training institutes to train youths</li> <li>- Presence of ICCES to train the youth for employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited employable skills among the youth</li> <li>- Low levels of income among people in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change of government and policies</li> <li>- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF and Disability Fund</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to reduce high levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills in the District. The stated constraints however should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimisation of the identified challenges.					
15	Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market Facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic accessibility to land</li> <li>- Presence of population threshold</li> <li>- Communities' willingness to support local markets</li> <li>- Availability of local markets</li> <li>- Existence of market days</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of external demand from Kumasi, Abuakwa and Tepa</li> <li>- Existence of market days at Nkawie, Abofour and Tepa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low level of IGF</li> <li>- Poor road networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF</li> <li>- High competitiveness of markets in Nkawie, Abofour and Tepa</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> There exist sufficient potentials and opportunities to address the issue of uncongenial environment for trading in local markets in the District. However, constraints and challenges should be solved through programme design and policy directions.					
16	Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of financial institution</li> <li>- Willingness of the people to access credit</li> <li>- Existence of Rural Enterprise Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of NBSSI</li> <li>- Availability of NGOs</li> <li>- Existence of MASLOC</li> <li>- Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of collateral security for the credit</li> <li>- Past experience about credit disbursement</li> <li>- High interest rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unwillingness of the available financial institutions to provide credit to SMEs</li> <li>- Low recovery of loans</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> There are enough and strong potentials and opportunities which when utilized will help eliminate the issue of limited access to finance (SMEs) whiles the few identified constraints and challenges can be reduced through effective policy and programme designs in the District.					
17	Poor tourism infrastructure and service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of tourist sites</li> <li>- Existence of Economic Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of the Tourist Board</li> <li>- Availability of government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate knowledge on tourist development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF</li> </ul>

		Planning Sub-committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>policies on tourism</li> <li>- Large size of market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low level of IGF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate investors in the Tourism Sector</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The inadequate investment in the tourism sector can be reduced through the utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Workshops should be organised to relay information on tourist development and policies to reduce the challenges and constraints identified.					
S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
18	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Social Welfare Unit of DSWCD</li> <li>- Existence of the Disability Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of NGOs and DPs</li> <li>- Availability of government policies on the disadvantaged groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High demand on the Disability Fund</li> <li>- Inadequate support for the disadvantaged groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF</li> <li>- Inadequate and untimely releases of Disability Fund</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> he identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to enhance the support to vulnerable and marginalized people in the District in reducing high incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups. The high demand on the Disability Fund should be reduced to the number of registered disables and policies should be put in place to minimise the identified challenges.					
19	Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Social Welfare Unit of DSWCD</li> <li>- Existence of Policies on WFCL</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of NGOs</li> <li>- Presence of government strategies to reduce child labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ignorance on the part of parents</li> <li>- Low participation of guardians in child education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate support to Social Welfare Unit</li> <li>- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to reduce the problem of prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in the District. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and effective implementation.					
20	Inadequate housing infrastructure services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of land</li> <li>- Existence of well-marked layout of settlements</li> <li>- Existence of Physical Planning Department (Town and Country Planning Unit)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of government policy on housing</li> <li>-Existence of Estate Developers</li> <li>-Existence of Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>- Poor materials used for construction of houses</li> <li>- Low income levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unwillingness in support of housing policies</li> <li>- Lack of political will</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to reduce poor quality of rural housing in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges should be curbed to improve housing conditions in the District.					
21	Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of open spaces for football pitches</li> <li>- Availability of labour force</li> <li>- Availability of sports' talent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of the National Sports Secretariat and MoS</li> <li>- Availability of Football Clubs</li> <li>- Existence of various National Teams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low participation of stakeholders</li> <li>- Low level of IGF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low investment in sport development</li> <li>- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate for resolving the issue of inappropriate and poor maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities in communities and schools. The constraints and challenges should be harnessed for the provision of sporting development in the District.					
22	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of land owners</li> <li>- Availability of security services</li> <li>- Existence of Forestry Department</li> <li>- Availability of Forest Guards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Forestry Commission</li> <li>- Existence of laws on illegal chain saw operation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General poverty issue in the District</li> <li>- Lack of alternative source building materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak institutional capacity to enforce existing laws</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources in the District can be checked through the efficient utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Policies and programmes design should be directed to the minimisation of the identified constraints and challenges.					
23	High dependence on wood fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of Forest Guards</li> <li>- Presence of alternative source of fuel</li> <li>- Existence of Forestry Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of laws on illegal cutting of trees</li> <li>- Availability of LPG Stations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General poverty issue in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak institutional capacity to enforce existing laws</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The over dependence on wood fuel can be reduced through the utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Policies and programmes design should be directed to the minimisation of the identified constraints and challenge					

S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
24	Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of land, labour, stones, timber</li> <li>- Existence of established sub-structures</li> <li>- Local political commitment</li> <li>- Availability of school leavers to work</li> <li>- Budget line for sub-structures with ceded revenues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legal backing of Act 936</li> <li>- Support from Central Government</li> <li>- Support from DPs</li> <li>- Availability of NGOs and CBOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate staff</li> <li>- Inadequate funds and logistics</li> <li>- Unwillingness to dissolve power to sub-structures</li> <li>- Inadequate IGF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>- Untimely release of funds from DPs</li> <li>- Untimely releases of funds to support government policies</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> There are rich potentials and opportunities adequate to strengthen the capacity of the District's non-functioning sub-structures to implement the decentralisation policy of the country. Moreover, there are enough potentials and opportunities which when realized, would help eliminate the problem of unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers in the District.</p>					
25	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Readiness of staff to work in the District</li> <li>- Availability of Staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legal backing of Act 936</li> <li>- Support from Central Government</li> <li>- Support from DPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funds and logistics</li> <li>- Inadequate IGF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>- Untimely release of funds from DPs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> There are enough potentials and opportunities which when realized, would help eliminate the problem of unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers in the District. However, the internal as well as the external impeding factors pertaining to the issue should be minimised through policy formulation.</p>					
S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
26	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of Police Headquarters</li> <li>- Availability of land for the construction of Police Stations</li> <li>- Presence of population threshold</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of National Police Headquarters</li> <li>- Availability of Police Stations in nearby towns like Abuakwa, Nkawie and Tapa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate number of police personnel</li> <li>- Inadequate logistics</li> <li>- Inadequate accommodation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unwillingness of Police Personnel to accept posting to remote areas</li> <li>- Insufficient and untimely release of DACF</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to strengthen the District's security force. The constraints on the other hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimisation of the identified challenges.</p>					
27	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of qualified staff</li> <li>- Existence of strict financial procedures and budgetary provisions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence on legal framework that supports the DA to expend</li> <li>- Existence of RCC monitoring team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non-existence of up-to-date data on taxable individuals, organisations and businesses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of Property Valuation</li> <li>- Generally low tax education</li> <li>- Lack adequate support from DPs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The design policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials as well and the opportunities will be adhered to for the revitalization of the issue of weak financial base and management capacity of the District.</p>					
28	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of communities to start projects</li> <li>- Presence of religious bodies</li> <li>- Availability of Community Fund</li> <li>- Availability of constructional materials</li> <li>- Availability of labour</li> <li>- High communal spirit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of DACF</li> <li>- Existence of NGO and Donor Agencies</li> <li>- Availability of MP Common Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High pressure on IGF</li> <li>- Low level of households' income</li> <li>- Presence of political indifference</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High pressure on DACF</li> <li>- Untimely release of funds from the Donor Agencies</li> <li>- Political influence</li> <li>- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate minimise the issue of inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas in the District. The identified constraints are therefore to be reduced through programme design and policy formulation.</p>					

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 2.4.3 Impact Analysis

The impact of the adopted prioritised issues from the POCC analysis are further subjected to an assessment using the following criteria as contained in Table 2.9.

- i. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development.
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency - e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- iii. Impact on the different population groups – e.g. girls, aged, disabled
- iv. Cultural acceptability and institutional reforms.
- v. Impact on the balanced development.
- vi. Resilience and disaster risk reduction
- vii. Climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- viii. Opportunities for the promotion of crosscutting issues such as HIV and AIDS, Gender equality and nutrition.

Prioritisation of issues under each goal, using the multiplier, impact on large proportion of the citizens and linkage effects on the set criteria are shown in Table 2.9. The result of the prioritisation is presented in Table 2.10.

**Table 2.9: Assessment Key for Prioritisation of Adopted Issues of the District**

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Score</b>
Strong Linkage	3
Moderate Linkage	2
Weak Linkage	1
No Linkage	0
Negative Linkage	-1

Source: NDPC Guidelines 2018-2021, 2018

**Table 2.10: Prioritisation of Adopted Issues of the District**

Goals (Agenda for jobs 2018-2021)  Adopted Issues	Criteria						Total Score	Rank
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on the economy (attraction of investors, job creation increase in income)	Impact on a large proportion (the poor, vulnerable, balanced development)	Impact on balanced development	Impact relating to Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Promotion of cross-cutting issues		
<b>Goal: Build a Prosperous Society – Economic Development</b>								
1. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	3	3	3	3	3	1	16	8 <sup>th</sup>
2. Limited access to credit for SMEs	3	3	3	3	2	1	15	15 <sup>th</sup>
3. Poor tourism infrastructure and services	2	3	3	3	1	2	14	23 <sup>rd</sup>
4. Limited access to credit for SMEs	3	3	3	3	2	1	15	15 <sup>th</sup>
5. Lack of credit for agriculture	3	3	3	3	2	1	15	15 <sup>th</sup>
6. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	3	3	3	3	2	2	16	8 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>91</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>
<b>Goal: Create Opportunities for All – Social Development</b>								
7. Increasing demand for household water supply	3	3	3	3	1	3	16	8 <sup>th</sup>
8. Poor quality of education at all levels	3	3	3	3	0	3	15	15 <sup>th</sup>
9. Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	3	3	3	3	0	3	15	15 <sup>th</sup>
10. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	3	3	3	3	0	3	15	15 <sup>th</sup>
11. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	3	3	3	3	0	3	15	15 <sup>th</sup>
12. Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	3	3	3	3	1	3	16	8 <sup>th</sup>
13. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	3	3	3	3	1	3	16	8 <sup>th</sup>
14. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	3	3	3	3	0	3	15	15 <sup>th</sup>
15. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	3	3	3	3	1	3	16	8 <sup>th</sup>
16. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	3	2	3	3	0	3	14	23 <sup>rd</sup>
17. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	3	3	3	2	3	2	16	8 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>169</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>
<b>Goal: Ensure a Resilient Built Environment and Safeguard the Natural Environment Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>								
18. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	3	3	3	3	3	2	17	2 <sup>nd</sup>
19. Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	2	3	3	-1	-1	2	8	27 <sup>th</sup>
20. High dependence on wood fuel	1	-1	2	1	-1	0	2	28 <sup>th</sup>
21. Inadequate housing infrastructure services	3	3	3	3	3	2	17	2 <sup>nd</sup>
22. Rapid deterioration of roads	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	1 <sup>st</sup>
23. Poor sanitation and waste management	3	3	3	3	3	2	17	2 <sup>nd</sup>
24. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	3	3	3	3	0	2	14	23 <sup>rd</sup>
25. Poor quality ICT services	2	2	2	2	2	0	10	26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>103</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>
<b>Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society – Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>								
26. Ineffective sub-district structures	3	3	3	3	3	2	17	2 <sup>nd</sup>
27. Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans	3	3	3	3	3	2	17	2 <sup>nd</sup>
28. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	3	3	3	3	3	2	17	2 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>51</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup></b>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## **Ranking of Prioritised Adopted Issues of the District**

From Table 2.10, the Adopted Goals were prioritized as follows:

1. Goal: Create Opportunities for All.
2. Goal: Ensure a Resilient Built Environment and Safeguard the Natural Environment
3. Goal: Build a Prosperous Society.
4. Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society.

The policy implication is that, within the plan period more resources will be channelled into Goal: Create Opportunities for All under Social Development Pillar followed by Ensure a Resilient Built Environment under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements then Goal: Build a Prosperous Society under Economic Development Pillar and Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society under Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability. However, the individual Adopted Issues were prioritized as follows:

1. Rapid deterioration of roads
2. Poor sanitation and waste management
3. Inadequate housing infrastructure services
4. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
5. Ineffective sub-district structures
6. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
7. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
8. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes
9. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
10. Increasing demand for household water supply
11. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
12. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
13. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
14. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
15. Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market).
16. Limited access to credit by SMEs
17. Lack of credit for agriculture
18. Poor quality of education at all levels
19. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
20. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
21. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure

22. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
23. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
24. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services
25. Poor tourism infrastructure and service
26. Poor quality ICT services
27. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
28. High dependence on wood fuel

The policy implication is that, in solving the various issues much attention should be given to rapid deterioration of roads, improper disposal of solid and liquid waste, inadequate housing infrastructure services, low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions and ineffective sub-district structures. The last five prioritised include poor tourism infrastructure and service, poor quality ICT services, over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources, upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” and high dependence on wood fuel”. This was done in consultation with all the DPCU members.

#### **2.4.4 Sustainability Analysis of the Adopted Issues of the District**

##### **2.4.4.1 Internal Consistency/Compatibility Matrix – Adopted Issues of the District**

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

- Listing all the 28 Adopted Issues/programmes of the District in the first column of Table 2.11.
- Listing the same Adopted Issues/programmes across the columns in the top row of Table 2.11.

Scale for Scoring:

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

From Table 2.11, a positive relationship exists between all the 28 adopted issues. This suggests that there are no conflicts in the issues regarding compatibility and to that effect, all the issues can be implemented with less damaging effect on the environment based on the sustainability analysis of the adopted issues facing the District.



**Table 2.11: Sustainability Analysis (Strategic Environment Analysis) of the Adopted Issues of the District**

Adopted Issues of the District	1. Road Networks	2. Sanitation Management	3. Housing Infrastructure	4. Climate Change	5. Ineffective Sub-structures	6. Development Policies	7. Security Infrastructure	8. Revenue Mobilisation	9. Inadequate Processing Investment	10. Water Supply	11. Quality Healthcare	12. Increasing Mortality	13. Social Protection	14. Rising Inequality	15. Availability of funds	16. Access to Credit(Markets)	17. Access to Credit (Agric)	18. Education	19. Schools' Operations	20. Youth Unemployment	21. Sporting and Recreational	22. HIV and AIDS/STIs	23. Child Labour Infrastructure	24. Energy Infrastructure	25. Tourism	26. ICT Services	27. Forest Resources	28. Wood Fuel
1. Road Networks	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2. Sanitation Management		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3. Housing Infrastructure			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4. Climate Change				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5. Ineffective Sub-structure					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6. Development Policies						+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7. Security Infrastructure							+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8. Revenue Mobilisation								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9. Inadequate Processing Investment									+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10. Water Supply										+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11. Quality Healthcare											+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12. Increasing Mortality												+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13. Social Protection													+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14. Rising Inequality														+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15. Availability of funds															+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16. Access to Credit(Markets)																+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
17. Access to Credit (Agric)																	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18. Education																		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
19. Schools' Operations																			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
20. Youth Unemployment																				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
21. Sporting and Recreational																					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
22. HIV and AIDS/STIs																						+	+	+	+	+	+	+
23. Child Labour																							+	+	+	+	+	+
24. Energy Infrastructure																								+	+	+	+	+
25. Tourism Infrastructure																									+	+	+	+
26. ICT Services																										+	+	+
27. Forest Resources																											+	+
28. Wood Fuel																												+

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018 and NDPC, 2017

#### 2.4.4.2 Sustainable Prioritised Issues of the Adopted Issues of the District

From Table 2.11, there were no conflicts in any of the issues regarding internal consistency/compatibility and to that effect, all the 28 adopted issues can be implemented with insignificant environmental impacts. This means that there exist positive relationships between the adopted issues of the District indicating that the issues can be addressed holistically, after the conduct of the sustainability test analysis. Table 2.12 therefore presents the refined sustainable prioritised issues of the adopted issues of the District.

**Table 2.12: Sustainable Prioritised Issues of the Adopted Issues of the District**

Development Dimensions	DMTDP Goals 2018-2021	DMTDP Focus Areas 2018-2021	DMTDP Adopted Sustainable Prioritised Issues
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	1. Rapid deterioration of roads
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Water and Environmental Pollution	2. Poor Sanitation and Waste Management
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Human Settlement and Housing	3. Inadequate housing infrastructure services
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Climate Variability and Change	4. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralisation	5. Ineffective sub-district structures
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Public Policy Management	6. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Human Security and Public Safety	7. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society	Strong and Resilient Economy	8. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes
Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society	Agric and Rural Development	9. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Water and Environmental Sanitation	10. Increasing demand for household water supply
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Health and Health Services	11. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Health and Health Services	12. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Social Protection	13. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Poverty and Inequality	14. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society	Private Sector Development	15. Limited access to credit by SMEs
Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society	Private Sector Development	16. Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market Facilities)
Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society	Agric and Rural Development	17. Lack of credit for agriculture
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	18. Poor quality of education at all levels
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	19. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations skills at the basic level

<b>DMTDP Pillars 2018-2021</b>	<b>DMTDP Goals 2018-2021</b>	<b>DMTDP Focus Areas 2018-2021</b>	<b>DMTDP Adopted Sustainable Prioritised Issues</b>
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Youth Development	20. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Sports and Recreation	21. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Health and Health Services	22. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Child and Family Welfare	23. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Energy and Petroleum	24. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services
Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society	Tourism and Creative Arts Development	25. Poor tourism infrastructure and service
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Information Communication Technology (ict)	26. Poor quality ICT services
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	27. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Energy and Petroleum	28. High dependence on wood fuel

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018 and NDPC-Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021, 2017

## CHAPTER THREE

### DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 3.1 Introduction

In planning programmes and projects for the planned period (2018-2021), there is the need to project the District's population as the basis for infrastructure and programmes requirement forecasts. This chapter therefore records the District development projections for 2018-2021, adopted development goals, objectives and strategies from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.

#### 3.2 Population Projections for 2018-2021

Table 3.1 presents the actual populations for 2010 and projected population for the year 2011 to 2021. The exponential forecasting technique, with an annual growth rate of 0.94 percent was used for the population projections. Using this technique, it has been assumed that the population cohorts will remain unchanged and all the factors of population dynamics (birth, death and migration) will remain constant. Mathematically, the formula for the exponential forecasting technique is defined as:

$$P_t = P_o(e^{rt})$$

Where  $P_o$  = the current (base-year) population

$P_t$  = the future population

$r$  = the population growth rate

$t$  = the projection period in years

$e$  = base of the natural logarithm which is constant at 2.718282

The 2010 population was 58,586. This was obtained from the Population and Housing Census (PHC) conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS). The District is estimated to grow from 63,162 in 2018 to 64,968 by the end of 2021.

**Table 3.1: Actual and Projected Population of Ahafo Ano South-East District**

Year	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
2010*	29,762	28,824	58,586
2011	30,043	29,097	59,139
2012	30,327	29,371	59,698
2013	30,613	29,649	60,262
2014	30,902	29,929	60,831
2015	31,194	30,211	61,405
2016	31,488	30,497	61,985
2017	31,786	30,785	62,571
2018	32,086	31,075	63,162
2019	32,389	31,369	63,758
2020	32,695	31,665	64,360
2021	33,004	31,964	64,968

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 3.2.1 Development Projections

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

**Table 3.2: Development Projection of Basic Needs Assessment and Requirement**

Facility Needs	Threshold/Standard	No. Available	No. Required	Backlog	Projection for 2018-2021
<b>Education Needs</b>					
Kindergarten	1/50	65	65	-	3
Primary	1/45	65	43	-	3
JHS	1/40	47	12	-	3
SHS	1/35	3	6	3	3
<b>Comment:</b> Educational facilities (classrooms) and infrastructure are in dilapidated states. Moreover, for the existing ones, pupils have to travel on the average about 5km before accessing such facilities. This requires the provision of new schools and rehabilitation of the existing ones. This should also be coupled with other basic educational facilities like chairs, table, cupboards, water, toilet, quarters, ICT etc.					
<b>Health Needs</b>					
Hospital	1/80,000	2	1	1	-
Health Centre	1/5,000	2	13	11	2
Community Clinic/CHPS	1/5,000	4	13	9	3
Doctors	1/20,000	2	3	1	1
Nurses	1/500	65	130	65	30
<b>Comment:</b> There is pressure on the existing health facilities as they are not adequate using the threshold. There is also an indication that the sphere of influence of these facilities is less, as not all the 5 Area Councils are served with health facilities. This is also compounded by lack of required staff, equipment, beds and accommodation. Hence, the provision of health facilities with auxiliary facilities will improve the health status of people in the District. With health professionals, there is a backlog 65 nurses, which need to be recruited.					
Facility Needs	Threshold/Standard	No. Available	No. Required	Backlog	Projection for 2018-2021
<b>Water Needs</b>					
Small Town Water System	1/2,000	2	32	30	2
Borehole	1/300	122	217	95	10
Hand Dug Well	1/75	9	82	73	3
<b>Comment:</b> Water situation in the District needs to be beefed up. About 51.5 percent of the communities still depend on Streams, River and Spring. To eliminate water borne disease in the District, there is the need to provide additional water facilities to address the backlog.					
<b>Sanitation Needs</b>					
Container	1/150 (1 Acre)	33	400	367	15
Final Disposal Sites/Refuse Depot	1/10,000 (12.5 Acres)	0	6	6	2
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines (VIP) (Households)	1/5 (5:1 Hole)	626	12,993	12,367	10
Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines (KVIP)	1/600 (50:1 Hole)	40			

Facility Needs	Threshold/Standard	No. Available	No. Required	Backlog	Projection for 2018-2021
			219	93	10
<b>Water Needs</b>					
Small Town Water System	1/2,000	2	32	30	2
Aqua Privy Public Toilet	1/600 (50:1 Hole)	85			
Pour Flash	1/600 (50:1 Hole)	1			
Water Closet	1/600 (50:1 Hole)	0			
Institutional Latrines (KVIP)	1/1	90	200	110	10
Open Defecation Free (ODF)	ODF Certificate	0	60	60	10
<b>Comment:</b> Containers to dump refuse at refuse dump sites are considerably inadequate in the District. There is also no final disposal site in the District. It is recommended that at least 2 final disposal site is sought for. The existing Improved Public Toilets are over-utilised and demand regular dislodging and rehabilitation. Hence, the provision of more Institutional and household toilets will increase access to improved toilet facilities in the District and help the District in its Open Defecation Free certification strategy.					
<b>Road Needs</b>					
Engineered Road	100%	60.2%	100%	39.8%	18.0%
Tarred Engineered Road	100%	1.0%	100%	99.0%	10.0%
<b>Comment:</b> In order to improve the transportation system, the District requires 39.8 percent engineered roads coupled with 99.0 percent tarred roads. However, the District cannot achieve much without the intervention of the Central Government and other Development Partners looking at the expensive nature of rehabilitating and constructing road network.					
Facility Needs	Threshold/Standard	No. Available	No. Required	Backlog	Projection for 2018-2021
<b>Electricity Needs</b>					
Communities connected to National Grid	100%	25.2%	100%	74.8%	10.0%
<b>Comment:</b> The electrification needs of the District can only be resolved if and only if all the communities are connected to the national grid. This is because out of the 60 communities in the District, only 25.2 percent are connected to the national grid. For this reason, projecting into 2018-2021, it is the expectation of the District to have all the communities connected to the national grid.					
<b>Security Needs</b>					
Police Post Per Community	1/1	1	60	59	4
No. of Population per Police Officer	1/500	6	130	124	10
<b>Comment:</b> In terms of security, both human and infrastructure needs are woefully inadequate. In addressing the security needs, the District needs 59 police posts and 124 police personnel, however, the District lacks the financial resources to finance especially the police posts. There is therefore the need for Development Partners and other Donors to support the District in the provision of these needs within the plan period and beyond.					
<b>Market Needs</b>					
Modern Market	1/1	0	5	5	1
Factory/Industry	1/20,000	0	3	3	2
<b>Comment:</b> There is no modern market facility and factory in the District. The District is hopeful that under 'One Constituency, One Million Dollars and One District, One Factory, these facilities will be provided. Additionally, the District has created enabling environment for the private sector to support the construction of these facilities.					
<b>Agricultural Needs</b>					
Extension Officers Ratio	1/200	7	132	125	20
<b>Comment:</b> The District economy is classified as agrarian; hence, lack of extension officers could potentially affect the productivity of the agricultural sector of the District. Per the					

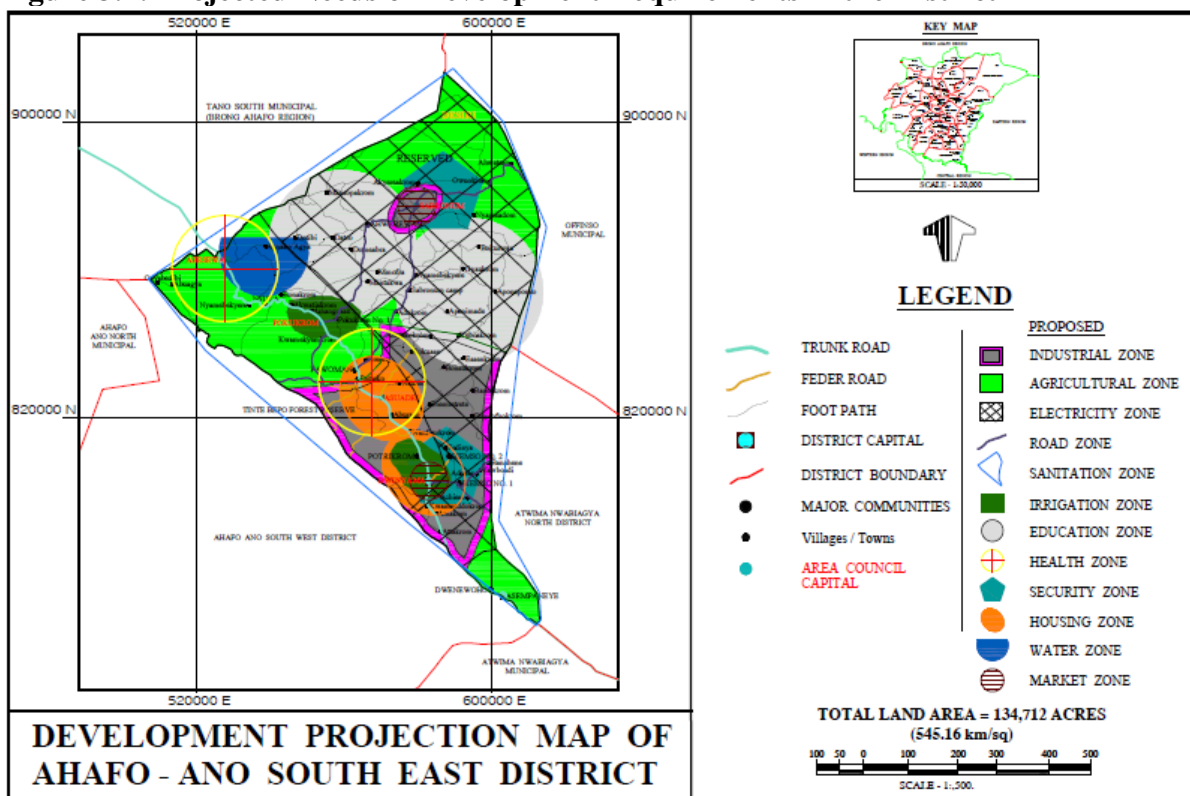
standard, the District is estimated to have 125 extension officers to bridge the gap.					
<b>Recreational Needs</b>					
Community Centres	1/5,000	0	13	13	5
Local Sports Fields	1/5,000	0	13	13	2
<b>Comment:</b> The District lacks community centres and sport fields in almost all the communities. Construction of community centres can boost the District's revenue generation therefore, there is the need for at least each Area Council headquarters to be provided with one.					

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018 and TCPD, 2011

### 3.2.2 Projected Medium-Term Development Requirements

The projected needs and requirements for the District are presented in Figure 3.1 below.

**Figure 3.1: Projected Needs of Development Requirements in the District**



Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 3.3 Adoption of District's Development Goals

A development goal, which measures the impact of an activity, is an anticipated desired state, which reflects a general improvement from a weak or poor state to a better one in the medium to long-term. Hence, the development goals adopted from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 for the District are presented in Table 3.3.

**Table 3.3: Adopted Development Dimensions, Development Issues and Adopted Suitable Goals of the District**

Sustainable Prioritised Adopted Issues	Development Dimensions 2018-2021	Adopted Goals 2018-2021
1. Rapid deterioration of roads	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
2. Poor Sanitation and Waste Management	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
3. Inadequate housing infrastructure services	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
4. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
5. Ineffective sub-district structures	Transparent and Accountable Governance	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
6. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Transparent and Accountable Governance	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
7. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Transparent and Accountable Governance	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
8. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society
9. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society
10. Increasing demand for household water supply	Social Development	Create opportunities for all
11. Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Social Development	Create opportunities for all
12. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Social Development	Create opportunities for all
13. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Social Development	Create opportunities for all
14. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Social Development	Create opportunities for all
15. Limited access to credit by SMEs	Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society
16. Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market Facilities)	Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society
17. Lack of credit for agriculture	Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society
18. Poor quality of education at all levels	Social Development	Create opportunities for all
19. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations skills at the basic level	Social Development	Create opportunities for all
20. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	Social Development	Create opportunities for all
21. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	Social Development	Create opportunities for all
22. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Social Development	Create opportunities for all
23. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	Social Development	Create opportunities for all
24. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
25. Poor tourism infrastructure and service	Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society
26. Poor quality ICT services	Social Development	Create opportunities for all
27. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
28. High dependence on wood fuel	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018 and NDPC-Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021, 2017



### **3.4 Adoption of Objectives and Strategies**

#### **3.4.1 District Policy Objectives Adopted from MTNDPF 2018-2021**

Objectives are to be adopted to help work towards the attainment of the adopted goals of the District. A strategy on the other hand, is the method to be used to achieve an expected objective. The adopted policy objectives and strategies of the District from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 are shown in Table 3.4.

**Table 3.4: Adopted Development Adopted Goal, Issues, Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies of the District**

Sustainable Prioritised Adopted Issues	Adopted Goals 2018-2021	Adopted Policy Objectives 2018-2021	Adopted Strategies 2018-2021
1. Rapid deterioration of roads	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)</li> <li>• Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1,11.2)</li> </ul>
2. Poor Sanitation and Waste Management	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide public education on solid waste management (<b>SDG Target 12.8</b>)</li> <li>• Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (<b>SDG Target 6.2</b>)</li> </ul>
3. Inadequate housing infrastructure services	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support self-help building schemes organised along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3)</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house-building skills training programmes (SDG Targets 11.1,11.3)</li> </ul>
4. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)</li> <li>• Improve and harmonise agricultural research, including application of climate models (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.a)</li> </ul>
5. Ineffective sub-district structures	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Deepen political and Administrative decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</li> </ul>
6. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDGTargets 16.6, 17.9)</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9)</li> <li>• Promote coordination, harmonisation and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14)</li> </ul>
7. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</li> </ul>
8. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	Build a Prosperous Society	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)</li> <li>• Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6)</li> </ul>
9. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Build a Prosperous Society	Ensure improved Public investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology(DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDGTarget 16.6)</li> <li>• Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)</li> </ul>
10. Increasing demand for household water supply	Create opportunities for all	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3)</li> <li>• Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems(SDG Target 6.1)</li> </ul>

Sustainable Prioritised Adopted Issues	Adopted Goals 2018-2021	Adopted Policy Objectives 2018-2021	Adopted Strategies 2018-2021
11. Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Create opportunities for all	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)</li> <li>Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)</li> </ul>
12. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Create opportunities for all	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</li> <li>Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)</li> <li>Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)</li> <li>Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) (SDG Target 2.2)</li> </ul>
13. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Create opportunities for all	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</li> <li>Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)</li> </ul>
14. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Create opportunities for all	Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a)</li> </ul>
15. Limited access to credit by SMEs	Build a Prosperous Society	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)</li> </ul>
16. Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market Facilities)	Build a Prosperous Society	Enhance Domestic Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)</li> </ul>
17. Lack of credit for agriculture	Build a Prosperous Society	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation (SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)</li> <li>Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4)</li> </ul>
18. Poor quality of education at all levels	Create opportunities for all	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</li> <li>Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)</li> <li>Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)</li> </ul>
19. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations skills at the basic level	Create opportunities for all	Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)</li> </ul>

Sustainable Prioritised Adopted Issues	Adopted Goals 2018-2021	Adopted Policy Objectives 2018-2021	Adopted Strategies 2018-2021
20. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	Create opportunities for all	Promote effective participation of the youth in socio economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)</li> </ul>
21. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	Create opportunities for all	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)</li> <li>Enforce development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6)</li> </ul>
22. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Create opportunities for all	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</li> <li>Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)</li> </ul>
23. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	Create opportunities for all	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults (<b>SDG Target 10.2</b>)</li> <li>Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</li> </ul>
24. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritise expansion of power generation in relation to least cost environmentally friendly technologies in line with Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (SDG Targets 7.1, 7.a, 7.b)</li> <li>Promote the use of solar energy for all government and public buildings (SDG Targets 7.2, 7.3, 7.a)</li> </ul>
25. Poor tourism infrastructure and service	Build a Prosperous Society	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)</li> </ul>
26. Poor quality ICT services	Create opportunities for all	Enhance application of ICT in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</li> <li>Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)</li> <li>Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony (SDG Target 9.c)</li> </ul>
27. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enact and enforce strict and punitive legislation for wildlife crimes, including poaching and trafficking (SDG Targets 15.7, 15.c, 16.6)</li> </ul>
28. High dependence on wood fuel	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide incentives for the aggressive development of natural gas potential (SDG Target 7.1)</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018 and NDPC-Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021, 2017

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

#### **3.5.1 Environmental Impact Assessment of DMTDP 2018-2021**

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

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

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

From Table 3.5, all the adopted policy objectives were subjected to strategic environmental assessment using the compound matrix to determine their sustainability. The result suggests that all the 28 adopted policy objectives were compatible with the Poverty-Environment Dimension indicators demonstrating that the objectives are sustainable and likely to alleviate the conditions of poverty with the plan period. However, the District has outlined a number of mitigation measures to address any negative environmental impact that may occur from the implementation of the policy objectives.

**Table 3.5: Compound Matrix for Analysis of Adopted Policy Objectives against Major Environmental Concerns of the District**

Poverty Dimension  Environmental Components  Programmes	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate change issues					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non timber forest products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTPP (Medicinal plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises and Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
1. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	-	+/-	0	0	+/-	-	-	-	+	+	+
2. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	0	+	+	+	0
3. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	+
4. Enhance climate change resilience	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
5. Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7. Enhance security service delivery	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
8. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9. Ensure improved Public Investment	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0
11. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0
12. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
13. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	+	+	?	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
14. Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15. Support entrepreneurs and SME development	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	?	+	+	+
16. Enhance Domestic Trade	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
17. Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
19. Strengthen school management systems	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
20. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
21. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
22. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

23. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
24. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	?
25. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	?	?	0	+
26. Enhance application of ICT in national development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
27. Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
28. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	?

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018 and NDPC, 2017

**Table 3.6: Compound Matrix Record Sheet**

1. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to increase access to water, as people will have spend less time in accessing water.	+
Access to Land	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to increase access to land, as people will have it ease in accessing these lands.	+
Access to timber resources	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to ease the transportation of timber resources.	+
Protection of Wildlife	Positively, improved road transport infrastructure is likely to promote tourism of wildlife. Negatively, it will affect the habitats (living conditions) of Wildlife.	+/-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to improve access and use of non-timber products such as snails, mushroom, forest ease the transportation of timber resources.	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to be neutral to water quality.	0
Sanitation	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to improve access to sanitation as materials can be easily accessed.	+
Air Quality	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to affect Air Quality through Air Pollution (dusts).	-
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Positively, improved road transport infrastructure is likely to increase access to medicinal plants. However, the likelihood of destroying medical plants is higher.	+/-
<b>VULNERABILITY</b>		
Drought	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to be neutral to Drought, as there exist no correlation.	0
Bushfires	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to be neutral to Bushfires as there exist no correlation.	0
Floods	Positively, improved road transport infrastructure is likely to prevent flooding. However, the divergence of river course during road construction is likely to cause flooding.	+/-
Land Degradation	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to affect the land cover thereby exposing the land to erosion and other worse forms of land degradation.	-
Crises/Conflicts	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to generate land litigations and agitations between government and landowners.	-
Epidemics	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to affect the health status of the people through air and land pollution.	-
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to increase access to democracy in the areas of local and national political decision making.	+
Human Rights	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to improve human rights in the areas of education, health, energy and other basic necessities.	+
Access to Information	Improved road transport infrastructure has the tendency of improving access to information through Information Vans and other modes of information sharing.	+

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018 and NDPC, 2017

**Table 3.7: Compound Matrix Record Sheet**

2. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water	Improved access to sanitation is likely to increase access to quality water, as people will have clean and hygienic water.	+
Access to Land	Improved access to sanitation is likely to prevent wastage of land for the construction of sanitation facilities thereby improving access to land for other uses.	+
Access to timber resources	Improved access to sanitation is likely to be neutral to access to timber resources.	0
Protection of Wildlife	Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve the hygienic conditions and health status of wildlife through minimisation of water, land and air pollution.	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve the hygienic conditions and clean environment for Non-Timber Forest Products.	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve access to clean and quality water for drinking and domestic use.	+
Sanitation	Improved access to sanitation is strongly positive correlated to access to clean and quality sanitation services.	+
Air Quality	Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve access to clean and quality air to prevent air pollution and air-borne diseases.	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Improved access to sanitation is likely to increase access to clean and quality medicinal plants.	+
<b>VULNERABILITY</b>		
Drought	Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve the climatic conditions for reliable rainfall to prevent drought.	+
Bushfires	Improved access to sanitation has uncertain effects on bushfires, as the conditions cannot be determined.	?
Floods	An improved drainage system (sanitation) is likely to prevent the occurrence of flooding.	+
Land Degradation	Improved access to sanitation is likely to create clean and hygienic environment to protect the sustainable use of land.	+
Crises/Conflicts	Improved access to sanitation is likely to be neutral to Crises/Conflicts.	0
Epidemics	Improved access to sanitation has the tendency of providing clean and hygienic environment to control any epidemic diseases.	+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve the assessment of democratic principles in the area of District League Table (Open Defecation Free).	+
Human Rights	Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve human rights, as it represents the basic requirement for human right.	+
Access to Information	Improved access to sanitation and access to information have no correlation.	0



### 3.5.2 Measures to Address Environmental Impact Assessment of DMTDP 2018-2021

The overall performance of the 28 adopted policy objectives in the four criteria was quite encouraging and sustainable. However, to attain a sound environmental implementation with and ensure sustainability, a few negative impacts revealed through the Sustainability Test ought to be addressed as shown in Table 3.8.

**Table 3.8: Measures to Address Environmental Impact Assessment of DMTDP 2018-2021**

Resources	Mitigation Measures to Address Environmental Impact
Natural Resources	None of the adopted policy objectives will be sited in a conserved area in the District but by virtue of most of them being sited at fringes of existing structures or developed areas; some amount of vegetation will be affected through vegetal clearance. The affected areas will be planted with ornamental plants and trees to green the area.
Wildlife and Their Habitats	The obvious consequence of this will be destruction of wildlife and their habitats. The wildlife likely to be affected in the various communities includes insects, arachnids, rodents, molluscs, earthworms, snakes and others. With regard to interventions to minimise impact, disturbance to adjacent or adjoining lands not yet developed will be avoided as much as possible. Such lands will serve as permanent/temporary refuge for displaced organisms. In this connection, the habitat destruction of the area will be compensated for by the habitat at the adjoining site.
Land Degradation	To minimise degradation on the land on which the physical projects will be sited, proper landscaping will be commissioned and executed by the experts from Parks and Gardens Department. Projects likely to be sited in already degraded lands (no vegetal cover) particularly those in well developed areas will be concurrently landscaped with the constructional activities to minimise any erosion hazards.
Energy	Efficient energy use regarding constructional activities will be difficult to attain owing to dependence on heavy equipment for haulage and excavation-equipment depending solely on fossil fuels. In the short-term the use of renewable energy for constructional activities may not be possible. However, the Assembly will take steps to provide conditions for contractors that when complied with, will have benign impact on the environment.
Pollution	In the case of water pollution, it will be controlled through avoidance of siting of projects near water bodies. The site selection will emphasise on appreciable distances away from water bodies. Visual intrusion associated with land pollution will certainly occur through constructional debris such as pieces of wood, broken blocks, equipment, left over sand, and quarry chippings. The waste product among the lot will be quickly removed as and when generated to a dumpsite of the community. Usable materials on the other hand will be evacuated to new project site to be re-used.
Raw Materials	The major raw materials to be used are sand/gravels and timber that will come from the communities, which will invariably affect the natural resource standing of the communities. Minimising the impacts will involve the Assembly requesting contractors to sign an undertaking to reclaim/reinstate the lands where borrow pits will be or have been created. With regard to the wood products particularly the boards, the principle of reuse will be adopted to ensure efficiency.
Access of Poor to Lands	This will affect people farming at the outskirts/periphery of the communities where some of the projects will be sited. A positive intervention will involve working out satisfactory and acceptable compensation package for the affected farmers or if possible secure alternative land for them.

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 3.5.3 Sustainability Test

Another tool for refining the programmes is Sustainability Test. It is different from an impact assessment matrix in that it gives equal weight to social/cultural, economic and natural resource issues, which constitute the three components of sustainability. The tool has been designed to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular programme is capable of providing sustainable growth and development. Table 3.8 shows a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code that are used to reflect the extent to which the programme will support, be neutral to, or would work against the sustainability aim. Table 3.10 presents the sustainability test of the programmes based on the criterion and indicators.

**Table 3.9: Scale for Sustainability Test**

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour Code						

**Table 3.10: Sustainability Appraisal Test**

1. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <span style="background-color: red;">2</span> 3 4 5	Loss of vegetation cover
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <span style="background-color: red;">2</span> 3 4 5	Can contribute to land degradation if not checked.
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 <span style="background-color: green;">4</span> 5	Improve access to and distribution of supply of energy
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) <span style="background-color: red;">1</span> 2 3 4 5	Increase Air and Noise Pollution
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 <span style="background-color: green;">4</span> 5	Efficient use of raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 <span style="background-color: green;">5</span>	Water bodies remain intact
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 <span style="background-color: green;">4</span> 5	Improve easy access to transportation
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <span style="background-color: green;">5</span>	Easy access to basic services
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 <span style="background-color: green;">5</span>	Improve access to market especially for women
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <span style="background-color: green;">5</span>	Less travel time to work places
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 <span style="background-color: green;">4</span> 5	Local labour to be employed
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <span style="background-color: green;">4</span> 5	Access to land
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <span style="background-color: yellow;">3</span> 4 5	Neutral
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <span style="background-color: green;">5</span>	Improve access to transport
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <span style="background-color: green;">4</span> 5	Clean roads
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 <span style="background-color: green;">4</span> 5	No adverse impacts

1. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
vulnerable and excluded people			
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5	Can contribute to flooding if not well done
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Reduce travel time
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improve transportation of raw materials and services to market centres
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Attract investment due to improved road network

2. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improve ecosystem
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improved degraded lands
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5	Improve access to energy (Biogas)
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Reduction of pollution
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Clean Air, improve Water Quality and Less noise pollution
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Water bodies will be improved
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Healthy workforce
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Reduced waste pollution by women
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5	Healthy workforce
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5	Participation of citizens in sanitation services
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5	Increased access to land previously polluted

2. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Access to improved water
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity improves sanitation
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Equitable benefits of impacts
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Reduction in crises, floods, etc
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Attract investors to health environment
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of local human capital

3. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Loss of vegetation cover
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Degraded land will be avoided
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Air pollution
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Efficient use of raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	No effect on water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Increased social cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Provision of shelter to workforce
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Female headed households secure shelter











3. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local labour will be used
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Lands may be taken
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Houses will have water facilities
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Improved sanitation in catchment area
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	No adverse effects. Lands taken will be adequately compensated
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	No risk occurrence
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Stable workforce to support economic growth
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local raw materials will be use



4. Enhance climate Change Resilience			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Improve ecosystem
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Degraded areas will be enhanced
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Minimizes emissions
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Reduced pollutions
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Efficient use of raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	No effect on water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Strong cohesion of communities
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	No epidemics

4. Enhance climate Change Resilience			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
expression.	lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed		
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Involvement of women
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Improved access to water
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Improved sanitation
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Increased benefits to communities
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Reduction in epidemics
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Conditions contribute to economic growth
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of indigenous agricultural knowledge
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of human capital

5. Deepen political and administrative decentralisation			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Improve ecosystem
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effect
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			



5. Deepen political and administrative decentralisation			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Cohesion of local communities
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Larger benefits to the local people
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Increased women empowerment
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Promote employment
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Active participation of unit committee members
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Unit committee members support in sanitation issues
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 	No adverse impacts
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Improved revenue generation
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Increased use of local resources
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Increased capital

6. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Capacities enhanced for protected areas
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Enhance capacities for proper planning
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be	Quantity and type	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects

6. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	of materials		
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Ownership of the development process
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improved social planning
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Women will benefit from improved policy formulation.
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Capacities developed
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Ownership of the development process as a result of active participation
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased number of boreholes
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Improved road network
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Improved sanitation
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Benefits will be equitably shared
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5	Disaster prone areas identified
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Strengthened capacities for macro-economic modelling and forecasting
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5	Use of local materials in development
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5	Local capital investment




















7. Enhance security service delivery			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5	Support in protecting wild life
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy	Quantity and type	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Has neutral effects
























7. Enhance security service delivery			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	of fuel/energy to be identified		
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Strong cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Establishment of DOVVSU will empower women
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5	Contribute to job creation
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Benefits to the vulnerable and excluded
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Reduced crises and conflicts
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Peaceful communities and happy workforce
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
















8. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved,	Sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects

8. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	shown on maps		
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improved revenue generation will lead to provision of infrastructure
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Neutral effects
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Job for commission collectors
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5	Involvement of local communities
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Provision of water
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improvement in road network
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improvement in sanitation
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Equitable distribution
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improved revenue for development
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Capital retention

9. Ensure improved public investment			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Improve investment in natural resources
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1  3 4 5	Possible land degradation
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1  3 4 5	Increased use of energy
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1  3 4 5	Air pollution
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Use of local raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Strong cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Priority to women
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	More jobs created
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Active participation of local communities
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3  5	Women will participate in investing in natural resources
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Equitable distribution of benefits
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Increased income
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Use of local raw materials for industries

9. Ensure improved public investment			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
industries where possible			
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Use of local labour and products
10. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Improve ecosystem
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Use of raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Minimises destruction of natural state of river and water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Strong cohesion as women get easy access to water
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Improve water quality and no incidence of water borne diseases
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Women get easy access to water
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Healthy citizens and no incidence of diseases
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	The vulnerable (Disabled) can have easy access to improved water supply
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Improve access to water collection points
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Safe water improves sanitation
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 	More vulnerable people benefit from safe water
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5	Less drought
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			

9. Ensure improved public investment			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3  5	Reduce travel time and increases work hours
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Use of water to feed industries
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Use of labour

11. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3  5	Use of local raw materials for construction
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Improve cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Healthy citizens
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Easily accessible health facilities for women and pregnant women
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Healthy citizens and no diseases
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Vulnerable and excluded have easy access to health services
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3  5	Improved health

11. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Vulnerable and excluded have easy access to health services
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Health citizens and no epidemics
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Healthy workforce
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Improve access to health facilities
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effects

12. Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effects
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Increased cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Improved health and long life
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Decreased maternal mortality



12. Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4	Healthy workforce
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4	The vulnerable (Disabled) can have easy access to improved health services
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4	Improved health services for all
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4	No epidemics
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4	Healthy workforce
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4	Retention of capital

13. Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4	Improve social integration
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health	Number of people exposed to water	(0) 1 2 3 4	Health citizens

13. Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed		
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4	Increased protection for women
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4	Healthy workforce
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4	The vulnerable (Disabled) can have easy access to social protection programmes
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4	The vulnerable (Disabled) can have easy access to social protection programmes
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4	Reduced epidemics
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3  5	Improved health for work
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4	Human capital retained

14. Reduced income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1  3 4 5	Increased use of energy
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1  3 4 5	Likely air pollution
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4	Efficient use of raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects



14. Reduced income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
	flows/water levels to be set		
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4	Improved social integration
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4	Improved nutrition, education and cultural heritage
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3  5	Reduced income disparities
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4	Improved income benefits
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Reduced income disparities
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4	Bridge disparities
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4	Bridge disparities
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4	No epidemics
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4	Increased incomes
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4	Improve access to geographical areas
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4	Human and financial capital retained

15. Support entrepreneurs and SME development			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1  3 4 5	Possible loss of vegetation cover
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1  3 4 5	Increased use of energy



15. Support entrepreneurs and SME development			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Possible air pollution
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effect
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Improved cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Increased health and nutritional benefits
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Increased number of women supported in entrepreneurship
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Employment generation
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Increased participation in SME activities
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Increased take up of habitable and arable lands
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Increased access to water at trade sites
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Improve access to trade and market centres
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Increased access to sanitation facilities at trade sites
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Equitable benefits
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Neutral effect
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Investment in trade/improvement in revenue generation
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Increase use of raw materials
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Financial capital retained









16. Enhance Domestic Trade			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			

16. Enhance Domestic Trade			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5	Likely to affect the ecosystem
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5	Possible loss of vegetation cover
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5	Increased use of energy
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5	Possible air pollution
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Use of raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improved cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased health and nutritional benefits
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased number of women supported in entrepreneurship
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Employment generation
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased participation in SME activities
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5	Increased take up of habitable and arable lands
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased access to water at trade sites
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improve access to trade and market centres
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Increased access to sanitation facilities at trade sites
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Equitable benefits
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Investment in trade/improvement in revenue generation
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increase use of raw materials
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Financial capital retained

16. Enhance Domestic Trade			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour			

17. Promote Agriculture as a viable business among the youth			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5	Likely to affect the ecosystem
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5	Possible loss of vegetation cover
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Use of raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improved cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased health and nutritional benefits
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased number of young women in agriculture
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Employment generation for the youth
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased participation in agricultural activities
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5	Increased take up of habitable lands
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5	Increased benefits for the vulnerable and excluded
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Investment in agriculture

17. Promote Agriculture as a viable business among the youth			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
growth.			
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Increase use of raw materials
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Human and Financial capital retained

18. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3  5	Degraded lands could be enhanced for more schools
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Efficient use of raw materials for construction of schools
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Improved social cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Increase access to education
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Equitable access of women to education
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Jobs for teachers and other non-teaching staff
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	The vulnerable (Disabled) can have easy access to education
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5	Increased take of habitable lands
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Equitable access to education

18. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect

19. Strengthen School Management Systems			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5	Degraded lands could be enhanced for more schools
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Efficient use of raw materials for construction of schools
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improved social cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increase access to education
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Equitable access of women to education
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Jobs for teachers and other non-teaching staff
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	The vulnerable (Disabled) can have easy access to education
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5	Increased take of habitable lands
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect



19. Strengthen School Management Systems			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Equitable access to education
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect

20. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Use of raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improved cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased wellbeing
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased number of young women in employment
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Employment generation for the youth
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased participation in developmental activities

20. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5	Increased benefits for the vulnerable and excluded
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased jobs
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increase use of raw materials
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Human and Financial capital retained

21. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 <b>4</b> 5	Disturb ecosystem
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Enhance degraded lands
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Use of raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improves social cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Health benefits and cultural expression
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect



21. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
	empowered		
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4	Creates jobs for citizens
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3  5	Participation of local people
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  3 4 5	Possible take of habitable lands
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4	Improved access to recreational infrastructure
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3  5	Sports and recreation for all citizens
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5	No crises and conflicts
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3  5	Healthy workforce
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4	Improve access to sports and recreational centres.
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3  5	Financial capital retained

22. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3  5	Use of local raw materials for construction
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2  4 5	Has neutral effects
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4	Improve cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the	Number of people	(0) 1 2 3 4	Healthy citizens

22. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed		
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Easily accessible health facilities for women living with HIV/AIDS
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Healthy citizens and reduction in incidence of HIV/AIDS
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Vulnerable and excluded have easy access to health services
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Improved health
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Vulnerable and excluded have easy access to health services
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Health citizens and no epidemics
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Healthy workforce
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Improve access to health facilities
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		(0) 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 5	Has neutral effects



















23. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 5	Neutral effects

23. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improve social integration
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Reduction in abuse of children
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Children know their rights and entitlements
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Children benefit from programmes
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects

24. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improve access to energy (Biogas)

24. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
fuels.	be identified		
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Use of local raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Improved social cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Increased job creation due to electricity
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Easy access to electricity
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Electricity powers water
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Benefits to all
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased economic growth due to stable power
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Electricity powers industries
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Retention of local capital










25. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5	Disturb ecosystem

25. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3  5	Improve degraded lands
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1  3 4 5	Air and noise pollution
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Use of raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3  5	No effect on water's natural state
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Community cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Improved cultural expression
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Jobs creation
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1  3 4 5	Reduction in access to land
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Ease of access to tourist sites
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Improved sanitation at tourist sites
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Equitable benefits to citizens
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Investment in tourism
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2  4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Investment in tourism



26. Enhance application of ICT in national development			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Efficient use of raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased social cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5	Female headed households secure shelter
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Local labour will be used
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5	Lands may be taken
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	No adverse effects. Lands taken will be adequately compensated
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	ICT supports economic growth
<b>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Has neutral effects
<b>Local Investment of capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Local raw materials will be used

26. Enhance application of ICT in national development			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
raw materials, products and labour			

27. Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Improve ecosystem
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Improve vegetation cover
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Use of raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Neutral effect
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Improve water quality
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Employment generation
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Increased participation use of forest resources
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3  5	Increased benefits
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</b> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effect
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>			
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 	Investment in forest resources.

27. Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<i>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</i> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4	Increase use of raw materials
<i>Local Investment of capital:</i> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4	Human and Financial capital retained

28. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and assessable energy			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>			
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life:</b> Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4	Improve access to energy (Biogas)
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified.	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4	Use of local raw materials
<b>Water Bodies:</b> Should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>			
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4	Improved social cohesion
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Increased job creation due to electricity
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged especially vulnerable and excluded sections.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Easy access to electricity
<b>Access to land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Access to water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4	Electricity powers water
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4	Benefits to all



28. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and assessable energy			
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
<i>Vulnerability &amp; Risk of</i> drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence should be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5	Neutral effects
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>			
<i>Growth:</i> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>	Increased economic growth due to stable power
<i>Use of Local Materials &amp; Services:</i> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Electricity powers industries
<i>Local Investment of capital:</i> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Retention of local capital
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	• Economic growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Healthy workforce
<i>Local Materials &amp; Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Percentage of local content	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Provide cleaning materials
<i>Local Investment of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	• Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Investment in waste management

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018 and NDPC, 2017

## CHAPTER FOUR

### REVIEW AND FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the formulation of development programmes and sub-programmes in relation to the adopted development dimension, issues, policy objectives and strategies. These programmes and sub-programmes are based on the Programme-Based Budget Guidelines provided by the Ministry of Finance. The programmes and the sub-programmes are presented in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Programmes and Sub-programmes of the District Assembly**

<b>Adopted MMDAs Goal (s)</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society Goal: Build a Prosperous Society		
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted Strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programmes</b>
1. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	1. Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process	1. Management and Administration	1.1 General Administration
	2. Strengthen the implementation of development plans	1. Management and Administration	1.3 Planning, budgeting and coordination
	3. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting	1. Management and Administration	1.5. Human Resource Management
2. Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	4. Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas	1. Management and Administration	1.4. Legislative Oversight
3. Deepen political and administrative decentralization	5. Strengthen sub-district structures	1. Management and Administration	1.4. Legislative Oversight
4. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	6. Eliminate revenue collection leakages	1. Management and Administration	1.2. Finance and Revenue Mobilisation
	7. Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	1. Management and Administration	1.2. Finance and Revenue Mobilisation
<b>Adopted MMDAs Goal (s)</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment		
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted Strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programmes</b>
5. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	8. Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes	2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning
	9. Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations		
6. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	10. Expand and maintain the national road network	2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	2.2 Infrastructure Development
	11. Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links		
7. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	12. Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems	2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	2.2 Infrastructure Development
	13. Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	3. Social Services	3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development

<b>Adopted MMDAs Goal (s)</b>	<b>Goal: Create opportunities for all Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>		
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted Strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programmes</b>
8. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	14. Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities	2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	2.2 Infrastructure Development
	15. Provide public education on solid waste management	3. Social Services	3.2 Health Delivery
9. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	16. Prioritise expansion of power generation in relation to least-cost environmentally friendly technologies in line with CDM of the UNFCCC	2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	2.2 Infrastructure Development
	17. Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings		
10. Enhance application of ICT in national development	18. Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure	2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	2.2 Infrastructure Development
	19. Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony		
	20. Improve telecommunications accessibility		
<b>Adopted MMDAs Goal (s)</b>	<b>Goal: Create opportunities for all</b>		
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted Strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programmes</b>
11. Strengthen school management systems	21. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	3. Social Services	3.1 Education and Youth Development
12. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	22. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs		
	23. Enhance quality of teaching and learning		
	24. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials		
13. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	25. Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates	3. Social Services	3.1 Education and Youth Development
14. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	26. Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	3. Social Services	3.1 Education and Youth Development
	27. Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities		
15. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	28. Expand and equip health facilities	3. Social Services	3.2 Health Delivery
	29. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care		
	30. Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme		
16. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	31. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	3. Social Services	3.2 Health Delivery
	32. Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP)		
	33. Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy		
17. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	34. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	3. Social Services	3.2 Health Delivery
	35. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization		
18. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	36. Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	3. Social Services	3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development
	37. Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable		

<b>Adopted MMDAs Goal (s)</b>	<b>Goal: Create opportunities for all</b>		
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted Strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programmes</b>
19. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	38. Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child	3. Social Services	3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development
	39. Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults		
<b>Adopted MMDAs Goal (s)</b>	<b>Goal: Build a Prosperous Society</b> <b>Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>		
20. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	40. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all PPPs and local content arrangements	4. Economic Development	4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
21. Enhance Domestic Trade	41. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	4. Economic Development	4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
22. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	42. Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	4. Economic Development	4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
23. Ensure improved Public Investment	43. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	4. Economic Development	4.2 Agricultural Development
	44. Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology(DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level		
24. Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	45. Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation	4. Economic Development	4.2 Agricultural Development
	46. Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations		
25. Enhance climate change resilience	47. Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge	4. Economic Development	4.2 Agricultural Development
	48. Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models		
<b>Adopted MMDAs Goal (s)</b>	<b>Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b> <b>Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>		
26. Enhance security service delivery	49. Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	4. Economic Development	4.2 Disaster prevention and Management
	50. Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry		
27. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	51. Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation	4. Economic Development	4.2 Disaster prevention and Management
28. Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	52. promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public	4. Economic Development	4.2 Disaster prevention and Management

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## **4.2 Formulation of Programmes of Action (PoA) of MMDAs**

### **4.2.1 District Composite Programmes of Action for 2018-2021**

The Composite Programme of Action consists of a prioritised set of activities to address the adopted issues. Others include outcome/impact indicators, timeframe, indicative budget and implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating). This covers the 4-year planning period, which is disaggregated into departments/sectors as presented in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2: District Composite Programmes of Action for 2018-2021**

Adopted Goal (s) - Development Dimensions	Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Goal: Build a Prosperous Society – Economic Development														
	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
					<b>Central Administration Department</b>										
1. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	1. Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process	1. Management and Administration	1.1 General Administration	1. Renovate Cocoa shed for office buildings at Adugyama	1. Service delivery efficiency improved						200,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
				2. Rehabilitate /Renovate Staff Quarters and Office Buildings in the District annually						100,000	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				3. Renovate 4 markets stores at Adugyama as offices for Revenue and EHU						60,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				4. Construct 1No. Office Administration Block at Adugyama						400,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				5. Construct 2No. Two bedrooms semi-detached staff bungalows at Adugyama						600,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				7. Purchase 1No. Vehicle for Office						200,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				8. Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of equipment, machinery and vehicles annually						200,000	80,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				9. Provide for minor maintenance of offices, office buildings, official bungalows, office equipment, furniture and fittings annually						50,000	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				10. Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges annually						-	100,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				11. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District annually						-	30,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept	
				12. Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments annually						-	80,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept	
				13. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round						100,000	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Procurement	
				14. Procure office executive table and chairs for staff											
				15. Provide support to National Celebrations annually (6 <sup>th</sup> March, Religious Festivities etc.)							120,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
				16. Provide funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects in the District annually (contingency and other unseen expenses)							800,000	100,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
				17. Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions annually							200,000	80,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
				18. Provide support to Other Units of the Central Administration Department							150,000	80,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
				19. Provide support for the activities of Internal Audit, External Audit and Audit Committee annually							20,000	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Internal Audit, External Audit

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies			
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating		
				<b>Central Administration Department</b>												
1. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	2. Strengthen the implementation of development plans	1. Management and Administration	1.2 Planning, budgeting and coordination	20. Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of all programmes, projects and activities quarterly	1. Staff accommodation and service delivery efficiency improved					120,000	20,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept		
				21. Prepare DMTDP, Composite Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets and Other Plans and Reports						50,000	10,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept		
				22. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly						-	20,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept		
				23. Organise Social Accountability, Public Financial Management, Popular Participation, Communication Dissemination Programmes and Other Town Hall meetings quarterly						20,000	10,000	100,000	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept		
				24. Monitor, evaluate, report and disseminate the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 (M&E Plan activities)						100,000	22,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept		
	3. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting		1.3. Human Resource Management	25. Provide support to Capacity Building Programmes of the Assembly under DACF and IGF annually								160,000	40,000	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
				26. Organise 4 Capacity Building Programmes and procure Office Equipment under DDF and other interventions annually								200,000	-	100,000	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
				27. Prepare Capacity Building Development Plans, Annual Action Plans and Reports								5,000	5,000	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
				28. Organise women empowerment programmes annually								10,000	-	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
2. Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	4. Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas	1. Management and Administration	1.4. Legislative Oversight	29. Implement Constituency Infrastructure Projects under One Million, One Constituency Project	2. Adequate support for community initiated infrastructural projects provided					4,200,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept		
				30. Implement Zongo Development Infrastructure Projects under Zongo Development Policy						800,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept		
				31. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions annually						800,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept		
				32. Implement constituency programmes and projects for bursaries, building materials, LED empowerment, relief items and other interventions in the District annually						1,000,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept		
				33. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects, Local Economic Development, Relief Items and other interventions annually						300,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept		
				34. Facilitate the drawing and designing of Self-help Building Projects						5,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Physical Plg Dept		

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
				<b>Central Administration Department</b>											
3. Deepen political and administrative decentralization	5. Strengthen sub-district structures	1. Management and Administration	1.4. Legislative Oversight	35. Construct and furnish 3No. Area Council Offices at Asuodei, Adugyama and Sabronum	4. Functionality of substructure enhanced					480,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				36. Rehabilitate and furnish 2No. Area Council Offices at Pokukrom and Abesewa					30,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept		
				37. Procure 30 No. motor bikes for all Assembly Members					-	360,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept		
				38. Provide support to strengthen the 5 Area Councils annually					100,000	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept		
				39. Organise 4No. training programmes for Area Council Members, Assembly and Unit Committee Members					20,000	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Human Resource		
				40. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings of the Assembly annually					-	100,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept		
				41. Organise 4No. Public Education on 2019 Assembly Elections and 2020 General Elections					-	6,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	NCCE		
				42. Facilitate the creation of New Electoral Areas and District					-	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Electoral Commission		
				43. Engage the services of retainer annually					10,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept		
				<b>Finance Department</b>											
4. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	6. Eliminate revenue collection leakages	1. Management and Administration	1.2. Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	44. Procure Revenue Mobilisation Van for the Revenue Unit	5. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) mobilisation strengthened					200,000	-	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept	
				45. Prepare and implement 4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans					-	4,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept,		
				46. Gazette 4 Fee-Fixing Resolutions in the National Dailies					-	20,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept		
				47. Compile and update District Revenue Database annually					15,000	5,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept		
				48. Provide Value Books and logistics (Raincoats, Wellington boots, Torchlight and other incentives) for revenue mobilization annually					-	40,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept		
				49. Organise training programmes for Revenue Staff annually					5,000	5,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept		
				50. Organise 8 sensitization programmes for Rate Payers in the District					-	12,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept		
				51. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions					-	10,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept		
	52. Provide support to Revenue Improvement Taskforce annually				-	10,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept						
	53. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure annually				-	20,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept, F&A						
	54. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post annually				8,500,000	60,000	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept						
	55. Payment of PMs Allowance.				19,200			Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept						
	7. Strengthen revenue institutions and administration		1. Management and Administration	1.2. Finance and Revenue Mobilisation											



Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	7. Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	1. Management and Administration	1.2. Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	56. Payment of Commission Collectors Allowance	5. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) mobilisation strengthened								Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
				57. Pay compensation to farmers (1D1F)								Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept	
				58. Facilitate the establishment of Public Financial Institution (GCB) at Adugyama						-	5,000	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Goals – Development Dimensions</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements													
5. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	8. Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes	2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning	<b>Physical Planning Department</b>										
				59. Provide street names at Asuodei Sabronum, Pokukrom and Abesewa	6. Access to quality housing improved					140,000	-	-	Physical Planning (TCP)	Central Adm. Dept
				60. Organise 4 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land in the District						10,000	-	-	Physical Planning	Central Adm. Dept
				61. Prepare settlement layouts for the 5 Area Council Headquarters						-	10,000	40,000	Physical Planning	Central Adm. Dept
62. Provide support for the Physical Planning Department and Works Department annually to promote housing standards, design and construction						8,000	5,000	-	Physical Planning/ Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept				
				<b>Works Department</b>										
6. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	10. Expand and maintain the national road network	2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	2.2 Infrastructure Development	<b>Works Department</b>										
				63. Reshape/ Rehabilitate 200km feeder roads	7. Access to road networks improved					400,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm.
	64. Tar the road networks								1,000,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept	
	65. Construct bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps in selected communities								80,000	2,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept	
66. Provide support to Feeder Road Unit operation and maintenance activities annually						40,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept				
7. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	12. Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems	2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	2.2 Infrastructure Development	<b>Works Department</b>										
				67. Complete 6No. Boreholes in the District	8. Access to potable water supply improved					80,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., DWST
				68. Construct 10No. Boreholes in the District						200,000	-	800,000	Works Dept	Central Adm., DWST
				69. Rehabilitate 10No. Boreholes in the District						50,000	10,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., DWST
				70. Construct 5No. Hand-dug Wells in the District						15,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., DWST
71. Mechanise 2No. Boreholes in the District						180,000	20,000	-	Works	Central, DWST				
<b>Adopted</b>	<b>Adopted</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Outcome/Impact</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>				<b>Indicative Budget GH¢</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	

Objectives	Strategies				Indicators	20	20	20	20	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating		
						18	19	20	21							
7. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	12. Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems	2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	2.2 Infrastructure Development	72. Complete the construction of 1No. Community Water System at Biemso No. 1	8. Access to potable water supply improved					-	5,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., DWST		
				73. Construct 4No. Small Town Water Systems in the District						50,000	-	900,000	Works Dept	Central Adm., DWST		
	13. Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	3. Social Services	3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	74. Organise regular routine monitoring of WATSAN Committees quarterly in the District							-	10,000	-	DWST	Central Adm. Dept.	
8. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	14. Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities	2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	2.2 Infrastructure Development	75. Construct 10No. Institutional Toilets	9. Access to improved sanitation facilities enhanced					300,000	-	800,000	Works Dept	Central Adm., EHU		
				76. Rehabilitate 10No. Public Toilets in the District						130,000	20,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., EHU		
				77. Construct 3No. Slaughter Slabs Adugyama, Pokukrom and Sabronum						60,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., EHU		
	15. Provide public education on solid waste management	3. Social Services	3.2 Health Delivery	78. Conduct public education on solid waste management							-	2,000	-	EHU	Central Adm.	
9. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	16. Prioritise expansion of power generation in relation to least-cost environmentally friendly technologies in line with CDM of the UNFCCC	2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	2.2 Infrastructure Development	79. Procure 200No. Electricity Poles for Rural Electrification Project under Electricity Expansion	10. Access to power/ energy generation capacity expanded					180,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., ECG		
				80. Facilitate the expansion of electricity to communities not connected to the national grid						15,000	10,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., ECG		
				81. Provide 200 street light bulbs in the District						200,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central, ECG		
	17. Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings										-	10,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., ECG	
10. Enhance application of ICT in national development	18. Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure	2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	2.2 Infrastructure Development	83. Construct and furnish 3No. Community Centers	11. Access to ICT and Telecommunication services improved					100,000	-	300,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept		
	19. Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony															
	20. Improve telecommunication accessibility												-	5,000	-	Works Dept
<b>Goals – Pillars</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development															

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
<b>Education, Youth &amp; Sports Department</b>															
11. Strengthen school management systems	21. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	3. Social Services	3.1 Education and Youth Development	85. Complete the construction of 3No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Sabronum	12. Access to basic and secondary education improved					20,000	-	400,000	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
				86. Complete the construction of 7No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities at Pokuase, Aponaponoso, Bonsukrom and AdanseYawboadi						400,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
				87. Construct 5No. Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities and green the environment						1,300,000	-	850,000	Education, Youth	Works Dept, Central Adm.	
				88. Rehabilitate 10No. Classroom Blocks for schools in the District						100,000	50,000	-	Education, Youth	Works Dept, Central Adm.	
				89. Construct 4No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities for schools in the District						600,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Works Dept, Central Adm.	
				90. Provide 10,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District						1,000,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Works Dept, Central Adm.	
				91. Expand the infrastructure needs of Adugyama Senior High School						800,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Works Dept, Central Adm.	
12. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	22. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	3. Social Services	3.1 Education and Youth Development	92. Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme annually	12. Access to basic and secondary education improved					-	10,000	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept	
				93. Organise My First Day at Schools annually						40,000	-	-	Education	Central Adm.	
				94. Facilitate the enrolment of 70% of JHS Leavers to SHS annually under the Free Senior High School Policy						20,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept	
				95. Provide bursary and support to 200 Needy Students to promote Girl Child Education						100,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept	
	23. Enhance quality of teaching and learning			3.1 Education and Youth Development	96. Conduct 8 District Mock Examinations for JHS Candidates	13. Environment for teaching and learning enhanced					40,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept
					97. Facilitate the organisation of academic performance programmes (Quizzes, Reading Competition, Girl Child Education Week etc.) for schools annually						10,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept
					98. Provide support for teachers at remote areas						10,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept
24. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials					20,000	10,000	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept						
13. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	25. Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates	3. Social Services	3.1 Education and Youth Development	100. Facilitate the employment of youths under Youth Employment Agency (YEA) and Others	14. Access to employment and trading skills especially among youth enhanced					-	10,000	-	YEA	Central Adm. Dept	
				101. Facilitate employment for unemployed graduates under NABCO						-	3,000	-	NABCO	Central Adm. Dept	
				102. Provide trading, vocational and employable skills to the youth annually under Youth Enterprise Support (YES) and Others						-	10,000	-	YEA	Central Adm. Dept	
				103. Organise training workshops for Non-Formal Education Unit (NFEU) Facilitators, National Service Personnel (NSP) and Trainees annually						-	10,000	-	Education, Youth	NSS, Central Adm	
<b>Adopted</b>	<b>Adopted</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Outcome/Impact</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>				<b>Indicative Budget GH¢</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>		

Objectives	Strategies				Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating		
					<b>Education, Youth &amp; Sports Department</b>											
14. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	26. Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	3. Social Services	3.1 Education and Youth Development	104. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities annually in the District	15. Sports, Community Centres and recreational facilities developed					-	10,000	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept		
				105. Formation of Sports Committee												
				106. Construct 2No. Sports Field at Adugyama and Sabronum						500,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm., Works Dept		
	107. Facilitate the construction of 2No. Community Centres at Adugyama and Sabronum								20,000	-	40,000	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm./Works Dept			
	27. Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities															
					<b>Health Department</b>											
15. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	28. Expand and equip health facilities	3. Social Services	3.2 Health Delivery	108. Expand the infrastructure needs of Adugyama District Hospital and Other Health Facilities (Emergency, Maternity)						500,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept		
				109. Complete the construction of 3No. Health Facilities with ancillary facilities at Abesewa, Fawoman and Aponaponso						190,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm.		
				110. Complete the construction of 1No. Nurses' Quarters at Sabronum						10,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm.		
				111. Construct 2No. Nurses' Quarters						300,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works		
				112. Procure Equipment and Tools for Health Facilities in the District annually						100,000	-	400,000	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm.		
				113. Complete the construction of 1No. Nurses' Quarters at Sabronum						10,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm.		
	29. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care			114. Construct 4No. Health Facilities with ancillary facilities at Asuodei, Biemso No. 2 and Others						200,000	-	40,000	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm.		
				115. Rehabilitate 2No. CHPS Compounds						20,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm.		
				30. Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme		116. Facilitate the expansion of the active membership of NHIS annually					-	8,000	-	Health Dept	NHIS, Central Adm.	
16. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	31. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	3. Social Services	3.2 Health Delivery	117. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and child health programmes annually in the District	17. Incidence of Maternal and Infant mortality, Malaria and other diseases reduced					10,000	-	90,000	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept		
				118. Facilitate the promotion of Family Planning Services and Facilities annually						-	8,000	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept		
<b>Adopted</b>	<b>Adopted</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Outcome/Impact</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>				<b>Indicative Budget GH¢</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>			

Objectives	Strategies				Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating		
<b>Health Department</b>																
16. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	32. Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) 33. Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy	3. Social Services	3.2 Health Delivery	119. Provide support for Health Nutritional Programmes annually						-	8,000	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept		
				120. Provide support for roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) annually in the District						40,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept		
				121. Organise medical screening for food sellers and safe handling of food annually						-	8,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept		
				122. Acquire 2No. Final Disposal Sites in District						10,000	-	10,000	EHU	Central Adm., Works Dept		
				123. Evacuate 8No. Refuse Dump Sites in the District						100,000	10,000	-	EHU	Central Adm., Works Dept		
				124. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents annually						-	10,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept		
				125. Organise 8 educational campaigns on safe sanitation	17. Incidence of Maternal and Infant mortality, Malaria and other diseases reduced						-	4,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept	
				126. Fumigate the District against diseases annually							560,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept	
				127. Implement Community Led Total Sanitation activities – (Sanitation Improvement Package)								192,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
				128. Organise monthly National Sanitation Day in the District								-	24,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
17. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	34. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes 35. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	3. Social Services	3.2 Health Delivery	129. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District	18. Incidence of HIV and other STIs reduced					50,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept		
				130. Organise 8 Educational Campaigns on HIV Testing, causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs							50,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept	
				131. Provide all year round support for PLWHIV							50,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept	
<b>Social Welfare &amp; Community Devt Dept</b>																
18. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability	36. Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention	3. Social Services	3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	132. Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund) annually	19. Adequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people provided					640,000	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept		
				133. Provide support and monitor progress of vulnerable and marginalised persons under LEAP annually							16,000	4,000	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept	
<b>Adopted</b>	<b>Adopted</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Outcome/Impact</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>				<b>Indicative Budget GH¢</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>			

Objectives	Strategies				Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
					<b>Social Welfare &amp; Community Devt Dept</b>									
and the elderly	programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	3. Social Services	3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development		19. Adequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people provided									
	37. Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable			134. Provide support services for CSOs/NGOs and other Donor Funded programmes and projects annually		10,000	4,000	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept				
				135. Organise 8 Stakeholders' Meeting to discuss Community Participation in development programmes and projects		20,000	10,000	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept				
				136. Sensitise 50 Communities to undertake Self-Initiated Projects in the District		10,000	4,000	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept				
19. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	38. Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child	3. Social Services	3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	137. Sensitise 5 Communities on the dangers and effects of Child Labour especially in cocoa growing areas	20. Adequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people provided					20,000	10,000	100,000	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	39. Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults			138. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres annually						20,000	10,000	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
				139. Educate the populace on child abuse, child neglect, child marriages, sexual abuse and exploitation and gender based violence						5,000	1,000	5,000	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Goals – Pillars</b>	Goal: Build a Prosperous Society – Economic Development Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements													
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
					<b>Trade, Industry &amp; Tourism Department</b>									
20. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	40. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all PPPs and local content arrangements	4. Economic Development	4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	140. Establish LED Fund for local businesses in the District	21. Local Economic Development productivity improved					50,000	-	-	Trade and Industry	Finance Dept
				142. Organise 20 Training Programmes for women and other SMEs under LED		60,000	4,000	-	Trade and Industry	Finance Dept				
				143. Intensify savings culture education for SMEs annually		20,000	5,000	-	Trade and Industry	Finance Dept				
				144. Organise 4 training workshops for Co-operative/ Producer/Farmer Based Organisations		10,000	-	10,000	Trade and Industry	Central Adm. Dept				
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
21. Enhance Domestic Trade	41. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	4. Economic Development	4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	<b>Trade, Industry &amp; Tourism Department</b>		22. Local Economic Development productivity and IGF improved					1,000,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
				145. Construct 1No. Modern Market Facility at Adugyama						200,000	-	20,000	Trade and Industry	Works Dept, Central Adm.	
				146. Construct 4No. Market Facilities/Sheds in the District						150,000	-	50,000	Trade and Industry	Works Dept, Central Adm.	
				147. Construct 2No. Kente Weaving Sheds at Pokuase and Asuodei						50,000	-	50,000	Trade and Industry	Works Dept, Central Adm.	
				148. Construct 2No. Lorry Parks at Adugyama, and Pokukrom						10,000	-	-	Trade and Industry	EHU, Central Adm.	
				149. Facilitate the provision of 100 Litre Bins at Market Centres						-	4,000	-	Trade and Industry	EHU, Central Adm.	
22. Ensure improved Public Investment	42. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district  43. Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology(DC ACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level	4. Economic Development	4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	150. Organise market fora for market users in the District annually	23. Local resources and raw materials enhancement established					5,000,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
				151. Construct 2No. Factories (Cassava and Tomatoes) in the District under “One District, One Factory Policy”						-	3,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
				152. Construct 1No. warehouse						10,000	-	-	Trade and Industry	Central Adm. Dept	
23. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	44. Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	4. Economic Development	4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	153. Attend 4 Trade Shows and Exhibitions	24. Tourist site potentials developed					20,000	-	-	Cultural Unit	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept	
				154. Develop 1 tourist site in the District (Sabronum)											

24. Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	45. Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation 46. Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations	4. Economic Development	4.2 Agricultural Development	<b>Agriculture Department</b>				25. Agricultural productivity improved										
				155. Construct 2No. Irrigation Dams under "One Village, One Dam Policy"							200,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm./Works			
				156. Rehabilitate 4No. Dams at, Biemso No. 1, Potrikrom and Adugyama							10,000	-	30,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm./Works			
				157. Conduct Annual Farmer's Day in the District							200,000	-	100,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm./Works			
				158. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment in the District							30,000	-	50,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm./Works			
				159. Facilitate the establishment of Farmers' Funds for credit/loan							50,000	-	50,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Finance			
				160. Facilitate the supply of 2,000,000 Cocoa Seedlings and Fertilizers to Farmers							-	10,000	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. COCOBOD			
				161. Facilitate the spraying of cocoa farms against pests and diseases annually							-	10,000	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. COCOBOD			
162. Organise training programmes for farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology annually						10,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept								
25. Enhance climate change resilience	47. Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge 48. Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models	4. Economic Development	4.2 Agricultural Development	<b>Disaster Prevention Department</b>				26. Adaptation of Climate Change practices enhanced										
				163. Conduct 4 capacity building exercises for farmers and staff on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices							10,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept			
				164. Organise 4 training programmes to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs							10,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept			
165. Provide support to Agriculture Extension Officers to undertake farm visits to train farmers on Climate Change and Green Economy annually						20,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept								
<b>Goals – Pillars</b>	Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society - Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability																	
26. Enhance security service delivery	49. Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	5. Environment and Sanitation Management	4.2 Disaster prevention and Management	<b>Disaster Prevention Department</b>				27. Adequate security facilities and safety assurance provided										
				166. Complete the construction of 2No. Police Posts with ancillary facilities at Adugyama and Sabronum							100,000	-	400,000	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Police Service			
				167. Construct 1No. Police Post with ancillary facilities at Asuodei							50,000	-	100,000	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Police Serv			
				168. Construct 1No. Fire Station with mechanised borehole at Adugyama							300,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Fire Service			
169. Provide support to Security Services annually						40,000	40,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Security Service								
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted Strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>				<b>Outcome/Impact Indicators</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>				<b>Indicative Budget GH¢</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>		
									2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	



				<b>Disaster Prevention Department</b>											
26. Enhance security service delivery	50. Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry	5. Environment and Sanitation Management	4.2 Disaster prevention and Management	170. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities in the District annually	27. Adequate security facilities and safety assurance provided					50,000	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept	
				171. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims in the District annually						100,000	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept	
				172. Organise 16 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management						10,000	6,000	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept	
				173. Organise quarterly meetings with chiefs and other stakeholders to enforce compliance to no mining activities						4,000	4,000	-	Central Adm. Dept.	NADMO	
				<b>Forestry Department</b>											
27. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	51. Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation	5. Environment and Sanitation Management	4.2 Disaster prevention and Management	174. Facilitate the construction of 2No. LPG stations at Fawoman and Adugyama	28. LPG and other non-wood fuel usage enhanced					-	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Forestry Dept	
28. Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	52. Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public	5. Environment and Sanitation Management	4.2 Disaster prevention and Management	175. Facilitate the planting of trees on degraded areas at forest reserves and along river banks in the District	29. Degraded forest reserves and other areas restored					30,000	-	-	Forestry Dept	NADMO, Agricultural Dept	
				176. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators						20,000	-	-	Forestry Dept	NADMO, Agricultural Dept	

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 4.2.2 Prioritisation of District Composite Programmes of Action for 2018-2021

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

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

Table 4.3 describes the scores for the definition of the prioritisation. Each criterion in Table 4.4 was awarded a score ranging from Zero to Three (0–3) against each programme. The scores were added together and divided by the number of the criteria to obtain the average scores. Where the score is very high, it indicates that the programme is of higher priority. A low score will indicate low priority while a zero score means no priority.

From Table 4.4, the highest average score was 2.75 whilst the lowest average score was 2.0. This presupposes that all the programmes are of high priority to the District.

**Table 4.3: Definition of Score**

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

Source: NDPC Guidelines, 2018-2021

**Table 4.4: Prioritisation Programme Matrix**

Programme	Criteria				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Social Impact	Economic Impact	Environmental Impact	Spatial Impact			
1. General Administration	2	3	2	1	8	2	11 <sup>th</sup>
2. Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	3	3	3	2	11	2.75	1 <sup>st</sup>
3. Human Resource Management	2	3	2	1	8	2	11 <sup>th</sup>
4. Legislative oversight	3	3	2	3	11	2.75	1 <sup>st</sup>
5. Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	2	3	2	3	10	2.5	4 <sup>th</sup>
6. Physical and Spatial Planning	3	2	3	2	10	2.5	4 <sup>th</sup>
7. Infrastructure and Development	3	3	3	3	12	3	3 <sup>rd</sup>
8. Social Welfare and Community Development	3	3	1	2	9	2.25	9 <sup>th</sup>
9. Health Delivery	3	1	2	2	8	2	11 <sup>th</sup>
10. Education, Youth and Sports	3	2	2	2	9	2.25	9 <sup>th</sup>
11. Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	3	3	2	2	10	2.5	4 <sup>th</sup>
12. Agricultural Development	2	3	3	2	10	2.5	4 <sup>th</sup>
13. Disaster Prevention and Management	3	1	3	3	10	2.5	4 <sup>th</sup>

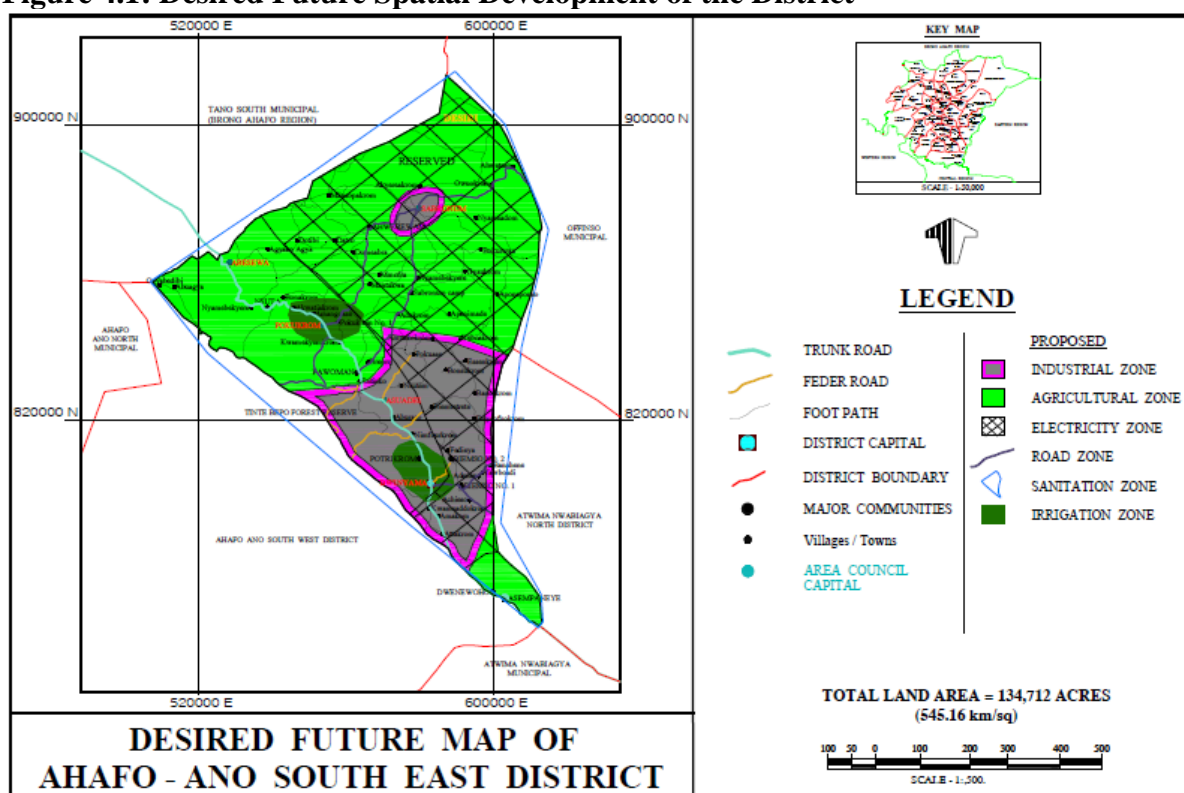
Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 4.2.3 Desired Future State of the District

176 programmes, projects and activities are intended to be undertaken to ensure socio-economic development of the District.

From Figure 4.1, in terms of economic growth and development, projects such as modern markets and factories are likely to be concentrated at Adugyama, Sabronum, and Pokukrom. Most of the social interventions especially with regards to electricity will be concentrated in the rural communities. With respect to job creation, major communities such as Pokukrom, Sabronum and Abesewa will have concentrations of agricultural activities because they have large tracts of agricultural lands. Sanitation activities will be embarked on throughout the District as evidenced on the map.

**Figure 4.1: Desired Future Spatial Development of the District**



Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 4.3 Preparation of Indicative Financial Strategy

The success of every plan implementation highly depends on the ability to finance it. The estimated cost needed to successfully implement the DMTDP 2018-2021 is **Forty Seven million, One Hundred and Ninety Two Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢47,192,000.00)**. The expected revenue accounts for about 75.4 percent (**GH¢35,604,158.00**). This clearly shows a resource gap of about 24.6 percent. Out of the expected total revenue for the plan implementation, 83.7 percent is expected from Central Government Transfers to the District.

For effective mobilisation of this additional revenue, strategies have been outlined in Table 4.5 to increase the revenue base of the District. The District financial control mechanisms are also presented to ensure strict compliance to financial rules and regulations guiding the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

**Table 4.5: Indicative Financial Strategy**

Budget Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue						Resource Mobilisation Strategy	Alternative Course of Action	Financial Control Mechanisms
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total Revenue	Gap			
1. Management and Administration	21,969,000	10,024,253	1,017,439	965,000	30,000	16,036,692	5,932,308	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a reliable Business and Property Database System</li> <li>• Revaluation of Properties</li> <li>• Construct Revenue Barriers at the various Entry/Exit Points in the District</li> <li>• Training and motivating Revenue Collectors</li> <li>• Setting of Revenue Targets for Revenue Collectors</li> <li>• Ensure effective monitoring of Revenue Collection</li> <li>• Conduct Pay Your Levy Campaign</li> <li>• Enforcement of Bye-laws against Tax Defaulters</li> <li>• Ensuring the functionality of all the 5 Area Councils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soliciting assistance from Development Partners (DPs) and other philanthropists</li> <li>• Creating an enabling environment to attract Private Sector Investments</li> <li>• Encouraging Traditional Authorities, Religious Bodies and Other Bodies to solicit for external assistance</li> <li>• Instituting measures to ensure qualification of external funds (DDF and Others)</li> <li>• Prepare Development Proposals and submit to various Ministries, Embassies, Missionaries and others</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring compliance with all Financial Laws, Regulations and Guidelines</li> <li>• Ensuring timely submission of Financial Reports and Other Mandatory Reports</li> <li>• Ensuring compliance and implementation of Audit Reports</li> <li>• Ensuring timely organization of Social Accountability Programmes (Planning and Budget Hearings)</li> <li>• Monitor strictly the use of Internally Generated Funds (IGF)</li> </ul>
2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	6,187,000	2,541,951	741,200	1,000,000	-	4,283,151	1,903,849			
3. Social Services Delivery	10,264,000	6,127,993	152,998	2,334,174	30,000	8,645,165	1,618,835			
4. Economic Development	6,726,000	3,784,968	22,950	1,200,000	-	5,007,918	1,718,082			
5. Environmental and Sanitation Management	2,046,000	397,851	33,381	200,000	-	1,631,232	414,768			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,192,000</b>	<b>22,877,016</b>	<b>1,967,968</b>	<b>5,699,174</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>35,604,158</b>	<b>11,587,842</b>			

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

For effective and efficient execution of the DMTDP 2018-2021, the Composite Programmes of Action is phased out into Composite Annual Action Plans to be implemented by Departments, Units and Agencies of the District Assembly in collaboration with NGOs, Private Sectors, Communities and other stakeholders.

#### **5.2 District Composite Annual Action Plan**

To enhance the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021, programmes, projects and activities are phased into four rolling Composite Annual Action Plans. This will involve the actual process of carrying out actions and activities, which will translate resources into assets, goods and services. To undertake this, mobilising, organising and managing resources needed to execute the plans are very crucial.

The implementation process of the planned actions will follow the District's planning cycle, which divides the year into four quarters with each quarter consisting of three months. The first quarter will start from January to March of every year, second quarter from April to June, third quarter (July to September) and fourth quarter (October to December). There will be a mid-year review at the end of the first two years to establish the implementation status and gaps of the Annual Plans. In addition, the plans will reflect the spatial planning interventions precisely defining the locations of the programmes, projects and activities. It is worth noting that all the Composite Annual Action Plans reflects the Structure Plan for the District Capital (Adugyama), Local Plans and Community Action Plans of the District.

#### **5.3 District Composite Annual Action Plan Linked to the District Composite Budget**

The Composite Annual Action Plans of all the 11 Departments operating in the District were linked to the District Annual Composite Budgets. This was based on Compensation, Assets, Goods and Services to be financed by IGF, DACF, DDF and other Donors. Since the Composite

Budgets are prepared yearly, measures should be placed in place to capture all programmes, projects and activities outlined in the yearly Composite Annual Action Plan to ensure successful implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021. In addition, all the 11 Departments should ensure that their Annual Work Plans are submitted on time by 15<sup>th</sup> July of every year to enable the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) prepare the Composite Annual Action Plan and Annual Composite Budget on time for successful implementation.

#### **5.4 Implementation of District Composite Annual Action Plans and Budgets**

The District Composite Annual Action Plans for the four years would be implemented by the Departments, Units and Agencies of the Assembly and other private agencies (NGOs, CSOs, FBOs). However, it is expected that the implementation of the planned activities would be supported by timely inflow of resources per the implementation of the Annual Composite Budget. The Composite Annual Action Plans for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 are presented in Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4.

**Table 5.1: District Composite Annual Action Plan (CAAP), 2018**

Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget(GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Central Admin.</b>													
1. Management And Administration  1.1 General Administration	1. Renovate Cocoa Shed for office buildings at Adugyama (Phase 1)	Adugyama	NA	1 Cocoa shed renovated					120,000	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	2. Renovate 4 market stores at Adugyama as offices for revenue and EHU	Adugyama	NA	4 market stores renovated					80,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	3. Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of equipment, machinery and vehicles	Adugyama	NA	Office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced quarterly					32,250	5,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	4. Provide for minor maintenance of offices, office buildings, official bungalows, office equipment, furniture and fittings	Adugyama	NA	Minor maintenance on assets done quarterly					46,000	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	5. Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges	Adugyama	NA	Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid quarterly					-	3,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	6. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District	Adugyama	NA	Transfer and haulage grants paid to 3 Staff					-	3,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	7. Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments	Adugyama	NA	5 Official Guests and programmes hosted					-	8,200	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	8. Provide allowance for Travel and Transport	Adugyama	NA	Travel and Transport allowances paid						2,500		Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	9. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round	Adugyama	NA	Stationeries and office consumables procured quarterly					25,000	4,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Procurement
	10. Provide support to National Celebrations (1 <sup>st</sup> July)	District wide	NA	1 National Celebrations observed						10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	
	11. Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions	Adugyama	NA	NALAG expenses paid					10,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	
	12. Provide support to Other Units of the Central Admin.	District Wide	NA	Support to Other Units and Agencies provided quarterly					47,500	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	13. Provide for Administrative and recurrent Expenses	Adugyama	NA	Administrative Expenses paid quarterly					30,000	15,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	14. Organise stakeholders meeting with Chiefs and Elders	Adugyama	NA	Meeting held					30,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept



Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget(GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Central Admin.</b>													
1.1 General Administration	15. Provide support for the activities of Internal Audit, External Audit and Audit Committee	Adugyama	Auditing activities supported quarterly	Auditing activities supported quarterly					7,500	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Internal Audit, External Audit
	16. Facilitate the implementation of Constituency Infrastructure Projects under One Million, One Constituency Project	District wide	NA	7 Projects implemented under One Constituency, One Million Dollars Policy					1,050,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	17. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions	District wide	NA	GHC200,000 Counterpart Funding paid					160,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
	18. Implement constituency programmes and projects for bursaries, building materials, LED empowerment, relief items and other interventions	District wide	MPs Constituencies programmes and projects implemented quarterly	MPs Constituencies programmes and projects implemented quarterly					150,000	-	55,000	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
	19. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects	District wide	NA	20 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported					156,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
1.2 Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	20. Conduct M&E of all programmes, projects and activities quarterly	District wide	2 Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted	4 Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted					30,000	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
	21. Prepare DMTDP, CAAP, Composite Budgets and Other Plans and Reports	District wide	3 reports prepared for plans and budgets	4 reports prepared for plans and budgets					120,500	2,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
	22. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	NA	11 Meetings of DPCU, Budget Committee and Others organised					-	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
	23. Organise Social Accountability and Other Town Hall meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	NA	2 Social Accountability Programmes organised					5,000	2,500	25,000	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
1.3 Human Resource Management	24. Provide support to Capacity Building Programmes of the Assembly under DACF and IGF	District wide	Capacity Building Programmes supported quarterly under DACF and IGF	Capacity Building Programmes supported quarterly under DACF and IGF					40,000	10,000	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget(GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

	<b>Central Admin.</b>												
1.3 Human Resource Management	25. Organise Capacity Building Programmes	District wide	Capacity Building Programmes under DDF organised quarterly	Capacity Building Programmes under DDF organised quarterly					5,000	-	5,000	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
	26. Prepare Capacity Building Development Plans, Annual Action Plans and Reports	District wide	Reports prepared for Capacity Building Programmes	3 reports prepared for Capacity Building Programmes					1,250	1,250	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
	27. Organise women empowerment programmes	District Wide		2 women empowerment programmes organised					10,000	-	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
1.4 Legislative Oversight	28. Construct and furnish 1No. Area Council Office at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. Area Council Offices constructed and furnished					120,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	29. Provide support to strengthen the 5 Area Councils	Selected Communities	NA	5 Area Councils provided with support					10,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	30. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings of the Assembly	District wide	NA	30 Statutory Meetings held					-	40,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	31. Engage the services of retainer	Adugyama	NA	The services of a retainer engaged					2,500	1,250	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
1.5 Finance and Revenue Mobilization	<b>Finance Dept.</b>												
	32. Prepare and implement 1 Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Adugyama	NA	1 Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and implemented					-	1,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
	33. Compile and update District Revenue Database	District wide	NA	1 District Revenue Database compiled					5,000	-	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	34. Provide Value Books and logistics for revenue mobilization	Adugyama	60 Packs of Value Books procured	20 Packs of Value Books procured					30,000	5,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	35. Organise training programmes for Revenue Staff	Adugyama	NA	1 training programme organised for Revenue Staff					-	4,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	36. Organise 2 sensitization programmes for Rate Payers in the District	District wide	NA	2 sensitization programmes organised for Rate Payers					-	3,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	37. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolution	Adugyama	1 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised	1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised					-	2,500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Finance Dept.</b>												
1.5 Finance	38. Establish revenue taskforce	Adugyama	NA	Activities of Revenue					-	2,500	-	Finance	Central Adm.

and Revenue Mobilization	and provide support for effective and efficient revenue collection			Improvement Taskforce supported quarterly								Dept/ Budget Unit	Dept, F&A
	39. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure	Adugyama	6 Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held	8 Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held					-	5,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
	40. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post	District wide	40 Established post and non-established post compensation paid	45 Established post and non-established post compensation paid					1,525,000	10,000	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	41. Pay compensation to farmers	Adugyama	NA	20 farmers compensated					100,000		-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept/Agric Dept
	42. Payment of PMs Allowance	Adugyama	NA	PMs allowance paid						4,800	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	43. Payment of Commission Collectors Allowance	District Wide	Paid	Commission collectors allowance paid						5,000		Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Goals – Pillars</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements												
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Physical Planning Dept</b>												
2.0 Infrastructure Delivery and Management	44. Provide support for the Physical Planning Department and Works Department to promote housing standards, design and construction	District wide	NA	Physical Planning Department and Works Department supported quarterly					10,000	-	-	Physical Planning (TCP)/ Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning	45. Preparation of political maps	District wide	NA	Maps acquired					31,400	-	-	Physical Planning (TCP)	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Works Department</b>												
2.2 Infrastructure Development	46. Provide support to Feeder Road Unit	Adugyama	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly					80,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	47. Complete the construction of 1No. Mechanised Borehole at Biemso No.2	Biemso No. 2	50% Achieved	1No. Mechanised Borehole completed					12,249.74			Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	48. Organise regular routine monitoring of WATSAN quarterly	District wide	NA	Monitoring of WATSAN Committees organised quarterly					-	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Works Department</b>												

2.2 Infrastructure Development	49. Construction of 5No. Boreholes with hand pumps in the District	Pokuase, Ahwerewam, Pokukrom, Bronikrom Datibi	3No. Boreholes constructed	5No. Boreholes constructed					-	-	148,234 0.69	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
	50. Facilitate the construction of 3No. Institutional Public Toilets	Sabronum, Adugyama, Biemso I		3No. Public toilets constructed				5,000				Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
	51. Construct 1No. Slaughter slab at Sabronum	Sabronum wide	NA	1No. Slaughter slab constructed				60,000	-	-		Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
	52. Provide 100 street light bulbs, 200 solar lamps	District wide		100 street light bulbs, 200 solar lamps provided				30,500	-	50,000		Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, Stores
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
<b>Goals – Pillars</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development												
	<b>Education Department</b>												
3. Social Service Delivery  3.1 Education and Youth Development	53. Complete the construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with 8-Seater KVIP at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block completed					51,314.58	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	54. Complete the construction of 1No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities at Pokuase	Pokuase	NA	1No. Teachers' Quarters completed					35,062.34	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	55. Complete the construction of 2No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities at Aponaponoso and Bonsukrom	Aponaponoso and Bonsukrom	NA	2No. Teachers' Quarters completed					82,547.58			Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	56. Construct 1No. 2-unit Teachers Quarters with ancillary facilities at Adugyama	Adugyama	NA	1No. 2-unit Teachers' Quarters completed							300,000	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	57. Maintenance of School Buildings	District wide	NA	2No. Classroom Blocks rehabilitated					-	3,000	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	58. Provide 600 pieces of dual and 400 mono desk furniture to schools	District wide	NA	1,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture provided					175,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	59. Organise My First Day at Schools	District wide	1 My First Day at Schools organised	My First Day at Schools organised					12,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept
	60. Monitor the implementation of School Feeding Programme to promote girl child education especially	District wide	8 communities supported under School Feeding Programme	10 communities supported under School Feeding Programme					-	1,000	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Education Department</b>												

3.1 Education and Youth Development	61. Provide bursary and support to 20 tertiary needy Students to promote girl child education	District wide	NA	20 Needy Tertiary Students provide with bursary					25,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	62. Provide quarterly support to District Education Fund/DEOC/SPAM/STMIE clinic	District wide	Educational administrative activities support quarterly	Educational administrative activities support quarterly					34,500	1,000	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	63. Facilitate the employment of youths under YEA and NABCO	District wide	70 Youth employed under YEA	100 Youth employed under YEA and others					-	2,500	-	YEA	Central Adm. Dept
	64. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities	District wide	NA	2 Sports and Culture activities organised					15,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Health Department</b>													
3.2 Health Delivery	65. Complete the construction of 1No. Maternity Ward with ancillary facilities at Fawoman.	Fawoman	NA	4No. Health Facilities constructed					41,593.50	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
	66. Complete the construction of 1No. Nurses' Quarters at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. Nurses' Quarters constructed					29,521.88	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
	67. Provide support for roll back malaria in the District	District wide	NA	Roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) programme supported					15,515.15	-	22,500	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	68. Provide support immunisation (NID) in the District	District wide	NA	Immunisation (NID) programme supported					20,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	69. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District	District wide	Co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly	Co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	70. Organise 2 Educational Campaigns on HIV Testing, causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs	District wide	8 Educational Campaigns on HIV/AIDS organised	2 Educational Campaigns on HIV/AIDS organised					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	71. Provide all year round support for PLWHIV	District wide	Support for PLWHIV provided monthly	Support for PLWHIV provided monthly					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Health Department (Environmental Health)</b>												
	72. Organise medical screening for food sellers and safe handling of food	District wide	1,046 food sellers medically screened	1,200 food sellers medically screened					-	2,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
<b>Health Department</b>													

	<b>(Environmental Health)</b>														
3.2 Health Delivery	73. Evacuate 1No. Refuse Dump Sites and manage waste fill land sites in the District	District wide	NA	1No. Refuse Dump Sites evacuated					150,000			-	EHU	Central Adm., Works Dept	
	74. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents	Adugyama	Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents procured quarterly	Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents procured quarterly					-	2,000		-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept	
	75. Payment of refuse attendants	District Wide	NA	Refuse Attendants paid quarterly					-	2,000		-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept	
	76. Fumigate the District against diseases (Zoomlion)	District wide	NA	5 Communities Fumigated					212,000			-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept	
	77. Organise monthly sanitation activities	District wide	8 monthly sanitation activities organised	8 monthly sanitation activities organised						3,000		-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept	
	<b>Social Welfare &amp; Community Devt Dept</b>														
3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	78. Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund)	District wide	NA	25 PWDs sponsored under Disability Common Fund					66,000		-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept	
	79. Provide support and monitor progress of vulnerable and marginalised persons under LEAP	District wide	Implementation of LEAP monitored quarterly	Implementation of LEAP monitored quarterly					4,000	1,000		-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept	
	80. Organise 1 Stakeholder Meeting to discuss Community Participation in development programmes and projects	District wide	8 Stakeholders' Meeting for Community Participation in self-help projects organised	2 Stakeholders' Meeting for Community Participation in self-help projects organised					5,000	2,500		-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept	
	81. Sensitise 10 communities to undertake self-initiated projects	District wide	NA	10 communities undertake self-initiated projects					2,500	1,000		-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept	
	82. Sensitise 5 Communities on the dangers and effects of Child Labour especially in cocoa growing areas	District Wide	NA	5 Communities sensitised on the Child Labour					1,500			37,500	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept	
	83. Conduct quarterly inspection of day care centres	District Wide	NA	Quarterly inspection of day care conducted						-	2,000		-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>			
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>		
<b>Adopted Goals</b>	Goal 1: Build an Inclusive Industrialised and Resilient Economy Goal 3: Build Safe and Well-Planned Communities While Protecting the Natural Environment														

PBB Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicator	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget(GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Trade, Industry &amp; Tourism Department</b>													
4. Economic Development 4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	84. Organise 5 Training Programmes in beads making, soap making, bee keeping, pomade, palm oil processing, etc for women and other SMEs under LED	District wide	10 Training Programmes organised for women and other SMEs under LED	5 Training Programmes organised for women and other SMEs under LED					10,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Finance Dept
	85. Facilitate the provision of 5 Litre Bins at Market Centres	District wide	NA	5 Litre Bins provided					2,500	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
	86. Organise market fora for market users	District wide	4 market fora organised for market users	1 market fora organised for market users					-	1,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
	87. Facilitate the acquisition of land for the construction of 1No. Cassava Factory in the District under 1D1F	Adugyama	NA	Land Acquired						1,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Finance Dept
	88. Facilitate the acquisition of land for the construction of 1 No. Warehouse under LED	Adugyama	NA	Land Acquired						1,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Finance Dept
<b>Agriculture Dept</b>													
4.2 Agricultural Development	89. Conduct Annual Famer's Day in the District	District wide	4 Famer's Day conducted	1 Famer's Day conducted					35,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
	90. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment	District wide	4 Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment activities supported	Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment activities supported quarterly					15,000	-	12,500	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
	91. Organise training programmes for farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology	District wide	NA farmers	2 training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers					5,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	92. Conduct 1 capacity building exercise for farmers and staff on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices	District wide	NA	1 Capacity Building programmes organised on Climate Change					5,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	93. Organise 1 training programme to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs	District wide	NA	1 training programmes organised on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs					5,000			Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Agriculture Dept</b>													
4.2 Agricultural	94. Provide support to Agriculture Extension Officers to	District wide	Support to Agriculture	Support to Agriculture					5,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept

Development	undertake farm visits to train farmers on Climate Change and Green Economy		Extension Officers provided quarterly	Extension Officers provided quarterly										
PBB Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicator	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget(GH¢)			Implementing Agencies		
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
<b>Goals – Pillars</b>														
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements														
Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society - Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
	<b>Disaster Prevention Dept</b>													
5. Environment And Sanitation Management	95. Provide support to Security Services	District wide	Support to Security Services provided quarterly	Support to Security Services provided quarterly					17,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Security Service	
5.1 Disaster Prevention and Management	96. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims in the District	District wide	NA	Relief Items for Disaster Victims procured annually					25,000	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept	
	<b>Forestry Department</b>													
5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	97. Facilitate the planting of trees on degraded areas at forest reserves and along river banks in the District	District wide	1000 trees planted on degraded areas	Report on tree planting exercise					7,500	-	-	Forestry Dept	NADMO, Agricultural Dept	

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

**Table 5.2: District Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2019**

<b>Goals – Pillars</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development												
	Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements												
<b>Programmes and Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities (Operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	<b>Central Admin.</b>												



1. Management And Administration  1.1 General Administration	1. Renovate Cocoa Shed for office buildings at Adugyama (Phase I1)	Adugyama	NA	1 Cocoa shed renovated					120,000	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	2. Facilitate the construction of District Assembly office complex	Adugyama	NA	Office complex constructed					-	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	3. Construct 1No. 3 unit Staff bungalows at Adugyama	Adugyama	NA	1No.3 unit Staff Quarters constructed					120,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	4. Purchase 1No. Vehicle for Office	Adugyama	NA	1No. Vehicle procured					250,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	5. Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of equipment, machinery and vehicles	Adugyama	NA	Office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced quarterly					15,250	5,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	6. Provide for minor maintenance of offices, office buildings, official bungalows, office equipment, furniture and fittings	Adugyama	NA	Minor maintenance on assets done quarterly					46,000	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	7. Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges	Adugyama	NA	Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid quarterly					-	4,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	8. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District	Adugyama	NA	Transfer and haulage grants paid to 3 Staff					-	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	9. Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments	Adugyama	NA	5 Official Guests and programmes hosted					-	8,200	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	10. Provide allowance for Travel and Transport	Adugyama	NA	Travel and Transport allowances paid						5,000		Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	11. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round	Adugyama	NA	Stationeries and office consumables procured quarterly					25,000	6,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Procurement
	12. Procure office executive table and chairs for staff	Adugyama	Stationeries and office consumables procured quarterly	Office furniture procured					40,000	8,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Procurement
	13. Provide support to National Celebrations (6 <sup>th</sup> March & 1 <sup>st</sup> July, etc)	District wide	2 National Celebrations observed	3 National Celebrations observed					80,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	14. Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions	Adugyama	NA	NALAG expenses paid					10,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	
<b>Programmes and Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities (Operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Central Admin.</b>												
1.1 General Administration	15. Provide support to Other Units of the Central Admin.	District Wide	NA	Support to Other Units and Agencies provided quarterly					21,000	4,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	16. Provide for Administrative Expenses paid	Adugyama	NA	Administrative Expenses paid					25,000	4,000	-	Central	Finance Dept

	and recurrent Expenses			quarterly								Adm. Dept	
	17. Provide support for the activities of Internal Audit, External Audit and Audit Committee	Adugyama	Auditing activities supported quarterly	Auditing activities supported quarterly					7,500	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Internal Audit, External Audit
	18. Organise General Assembly and other statutory meetings	Adugyama		Meetings organised					40,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	19. Implement Constituency Infrastructure Projects under One Million, One Constituency Project	District wide	NA	7 Projects implemented under One Constituency, One Million Dollars Policy					1,050,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	20. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions	District wide	NA	GHC200,000 Counterpart Funding paid					335,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
	21. Implement constituency programmes and projects for bursaries, building materials, LED empowerment, relief items and other interventions	District wide	MPs Constituencies programmes and projects implemented quarterly	MPs Constituencies programmes and projects implemented quarterly					150,000	-	55,000	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
	22. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects	District wide	NA	20 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported					156,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
	23. Facilitate the drawing and designing of Self-help Building Projects	District wide	NA	10 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects provided with drawings and designs					1,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Physical Plg Dept
1.2 Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	24. Conduct M&E of all programmes, projects and activities quarterly	District wide	2 Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted	4 Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted					40,000	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
	25. Prepare DMTDP, CAAP, Composite Budgets and Other Plans and Reports	District wide	3 reports prepared for plans and budgets	4 reports prepared for plans and budgets					17,000	2,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
	26. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	NA	11 Meetings of DPCU, Budget Committee and Others organised					-	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
	27. Organise Social Accountability and Other Town Hall meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	NA	2 Social Accountability Programmes organised					5,000	2,500	25,000	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Programmes and Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities (Operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Central Admin.</b>												
1.2 Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	28. Disseminate the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 (M&E Plan activities)	District wide	NA	8 Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication activities undertaken					25,000	5,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept

1.3 Human Resource Management	29. Provide support to Capacity Building Programmes of the Assembly under DACF and IGF	District wide	Capacity Building Programmes supported quarterly under DACF and IGF	Capacity Building Programmes supported quarterly under DACF and IGF					40,000	10,000	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
	30. Organise 4 Capacity Building Programmes and procure Office Equipment	District wide	Capacity Building Programmes under DDF organised quarterly	Capacity Building Programmes under DDF organised quarterly					-	-	50,000	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
	31. Prepare Capacity Building Development Plans, Annual Action Plans and Reports	District wide	Reports prepared for Capacity Building Programmes	4 reports prepared for Capacity Building Programmes					1,250	1,250	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
	32. Organise women empowerment programmes	District Wide		2 women empowerment programmes organised					10,000	-	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
1.4 Legislative Oversight	33. Construct and furnish 1No. Area Council Offices at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. Area Council Offices constructed and furnished					60,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	34. Rehabilitate 2No. Area Council Offices at Abesewa and Pokukrom	Abesewa and Pokukrom	NA	1No. Area Council Offices constructed and furnished					60,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	35. Provide support to strengthen the 5 Area Councils	Selected Communities	NA	5 Area Councils provided with support					10,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	36. Organise 1No. training programmes for Area Council Members, Assembly and Unit Committee Members	District wide	NA	1No. training programme for sub-structure members organised					2,500	1,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Human Resource
	37. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings of the Assembly	District wide	NA	30 Statutory Meetings held					-	40,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	38. Organise 2No. Public Education on 2019 Assembly Elections and 2020 General Elections	District wide	4No. Public Education on Elections organised	2No. Public Education on Elections organised					-	3,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	NCCE
	39. Facilitate the creation of New Electoral Areas in the District	District wide	NA	3No. New Electoral Areas created					-	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Electoral Commission
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
1.5 Finance and Revenue Mobilization	<b>Finance Dept.</b>												
	40. Prepare and implement 1 Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Adugyama	NA	1 Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and implemented					-	1,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
	41. Gazette 1 Fee-Fixing Resolution	Adugyama	NA	1 Fee-Fixing Resolution gazetted					-	5,000	-	Finance Dept/	Central Adm. Dept

	42. Compile District Revenue Database	District wide	NA	1 District Revenue Database compiled					5,000	-	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	43. Provide Value Books and logistics for revenue mobilization	Adugyama	60 Packs of Value Books procured	20 Packs of Value Books procured					-	10,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	44. Organise training programmes for Revenue Staff	Adugyama	NA	1 training programme organised for Revenue Staff					-	4,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	45. Organise 2 sensitization programmes for Rate Payers in the District	District wide	NA	2 sensitization programmes organised for Rate Payers					-	3,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	46. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolution	Adugyama	1 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised	1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised					-	2,500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	47. Review Assembly by-laws	Adugyama	1 by-law prepared	1 by-law reviewed					-	500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	48. Support revenue taskforce for effective and efficient revenue collection	Adugyama	NA	Activities of Revenue Improvement Taskforce supported quarterly					-	2,500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
	49. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure	Adugyama	6 Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held	12 Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held					-	6,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
	50. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post	District wide	40 Established post and non-established post compensation paid	80 Established post and non-established post compensation paid					739,710.36	8,000	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	51. Pay compensation to farmers (1D1F)	Adugyama	NA	20 farmers compensated					100,000		-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept/Agric Dept
	52. Payment of PMs Allowance	Adugyama	NA	PMs allowance paid						4,800	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	53. Payment of Commission Collectors Allowance	District Wide	Paid	Commission collectors allowance paid						10,000		Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Goals – Pillars</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements												
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Physical Planning Dept</b>												
2.0 Infrastructure Delivery and	54. Provide street names and property addressing system	Selected communities	NA	Street names and property address system provided					10,000	-	-	Physical Planning (TCP)	Central Adm. Dept

Management 2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning	55. Organise 1 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land in the District	District wide	NA	1 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land organised					2,500	-	-	Physical Planning (TCP)	Central Adm. Dept
	56. Provide support for the Physical Planning Department and Works Department to promote housing standards, design and construction	District wide	NA	Physical Planning Department and Works Department supported quarterly					2,000	1,250	-	Physical Planning (TCP)/ Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Works Department</b>												
2.2 Infrastructure Development	57. Reshape/ Rehabilitate 50km feeder roads	District wide	NA	50km feeder roads reshaped					54,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	58. Tar 10km feeder road	District wide	NA	10km feeder roads tarred					54,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	59. Construct bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps in selected communities	District wide	NA	2 bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps constructed					20,000	500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	60. Provide support to Feeder Road Unit and maintenance of street lights	Adugyama	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly					30,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	61. Construct 2No. Boreholes in the District	District wide	3No. Boreholes constructed	2No. Boreholes constructed					20,000	-	50,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
	62. Rehabilitate 5No. Boreholes	District wide	NA	5No. Boreholes rehabilitated					12,500	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
	63. Construct 1No. Hand-dug Well in the District	Selected Communities	NA	1No. Hand-dug Well constructed					3,750	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
	64. Organise regular routine monitoring of WATSAN quarterly	District wide	NA	Monitoring of WATSAN Committees organised quarterly					-	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
	65. Complete the construction of 1No. Mechanised Borehole at Biemso No.2	Biemso No. 2	50% Achieved	1No. Mechanised Borehole completed					12,249.74			Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	66. Facilitate the construction of 5No. Public Toilets in the District	Sabronum Ahwerewam Asuodei Biemso 2 Amangoase Adugyama	NA	5No. Public Toilets and constructed					75,000	-	200,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
67. Rehabilitate 3No. Public Toilets in the District	District wide	21No. Public Toilets rehabilitated	3No. Public Toilets rehabilitated					70,000	5,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU	
68. Construct 1No. Slaughter Slab at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. Slaughter Slab constructed					10,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU	
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Works Department</b>												
2.2 Infrastructure Development	69. Procure 20No. Electricity Poles for Rural Electrification Project under Electricity Expansion	District wide	NA	20No. Electricity Poles procured					25,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG
	70. Facilitate the connection of 20	District wide	NA	20 communities					25,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm.

	communities to the national grid			connected to the national grid										Dept, ECG
	71. Facilitate the construction of LPG station	District wide	NA	1No. LPG station constructed					-	1,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG	
	72. Provide 50 street light bulbs in the District	District wide	NA	50 street light bulbs provided					25,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG	
	73. Facilitate the supply of 100 solar lamps in the District	District wide	NA	100 solar lamps supplied					-	1,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG	
	74. Construct and furnish 1No. Community Information Centre (CIC)	Adugyama	1No. Community Information Centre (CIC) constructed and furnished	1No. Community Information Centre (CIC) constructed and furnished					20,000	-	100,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept	
<b>Goals – Pillars</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development													
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>		
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>	
	<b>Education Department</b>													
3. Social Service Delivery	75. Complete the construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with 8-Seater KVIP at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block completed					51,314.58	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
3.1 Education and Youth Development	76. Complete the construction of 1No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities at Pokuase	Pokuase	NA	1No. Teachers' Quarters completed					35,062.34	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
	77. Complete the construction of 2No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities at Aponaponoso and Bonsukrom	Aponaponoso and Bonsukrom	NA	2No. Teachers' Quarters completed					82,547.58	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
	78. Complete the construction of 1No. 2-unit Teachers Quarters with ancillary facilities at Adugyama	Adugyama	NA	1No. 2-unit Teachers' Quarters completed					-	-	300,000	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
	79.													
	80. Rehabilitate 2No. Classroom Blocks for schools in the District	District wide	NA	2No. Classroom Blocks rehabilitated					25,000	6,000	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
	81. Construct 1No. 3-unit classroom block with KVIP and furnishing	Selected Community		1 No. 3-unit classroom block constructed					200,000			Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
	82. Provide 600 pieces of dual and 400 mono desk furniture to schools	District wide	NA	1,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture provided					175,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>		
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>	
	<b>Education Department</b>													
3.1 Education and Youth	83. Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme	District wide	8 communities supported under School Feeding Programme	10 communities supported under School Feeding Programme					-	1,000	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept	

Development	84. Organise My First Day at Schools	District wide	1 My First Day at Schools organised	My First Day at Schools organised					10,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept
	85. Conduct 2 District Mock Examinations for JHS Candidates	District wide	NA	2 District Mock Examinations conducted for JHS Candidates					4,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	86. Organise school Performance and Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in schools	District wide	1educational performance programmes organised	2 educational performance programmes organised					2,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	87. Provide bursary and support to 20 tertiary needy Students to promote girl child education	District wide	NA	20 Needy Students provide with bursary					15,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	88. Provide quarterly support to District Education Office	District wide	Educational administrative activities support quarterly	Educational administrative activities support quarterly					60,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	89. Support to DEOC activities	District wide	NA	Quarterly meetings supported					-	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	90. Facilitate the employment of youths under YEA, NABCO and Others	District wide	70 Youth employed under YEA	150 Youth employed under YEA and others					-	2,500	-	YEA, NABCO	Central Adm. Dept
	91. Training and orientation for NSP, NABCO and other trainees	District wide	0	150 Youth trained					-	2,500	-	YEA, NABCO	Central Adm. Dept
	92. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities	District wide	NA	2 Sports and Culture activities organised					8,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	93. Support to STMIE	District Wide	0	4 STMIE supported					15,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	94. Support to Free SHS	Adugyama	0	1 No. Free SHS monitored					1,000			Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Health Department</b>													
3.2 Health Delivery	95. Complete the construction of 4No. Health Facilities with ancillary facilities at Abesewa, Fawoman, Bokuruwa and Aponaponso	Selected Communities	NA	4No. Health Facilities constructed					95,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
<b>Health Department</b>													
3.2 Health Delivery	96. Complete the construction of 1No. Nurses' Quarters at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. Nurses' Quarters constructed					30,000	1,000	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
	97. Construct 1No CHP	Biemso II	NA	1No. CHPS							286,000	Health Dept	Works Dept/

	compound at Biemso II			constructed									Central Adm. Dept
	98. Rehabilitate 1No. CHPS Compound	Selected Communities	1No. CHPS Compound rehabilitated	1No. CHPS Compound rehabilitated					10,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
	99. Procure Equipment and Tools for Pokuase CHPS	Pokuase	NA	Health Equipment and Tools procured					25,000	-	100,000	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
	100. Construct and furnish 1No. Maternity ward at Pokukrom health Center	Pokukrom	NA	Health Equipment and Tools procured					250,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
	101. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and child health programmes annually	District wide	NA	Maternal and child health programme supported					5,000	-	22,500	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	102. Provide support for roll back malaria and immunisation (NID)	District wide	NA	Roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) programme supported					30,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	103. Provide support for health nutritional programmes	District wide	NA	Health nutritional programmes supported					1,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	104. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District	District wide	Co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly	Co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	105. Organise 2 Educational Campaigns on HIV Testing, causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs	District wide	8 Educational Campaigns on HIV/AIDS organised	2 Educational Campaigns on HIV/AIDS organised					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	106. Provide all year round support for PLWHIV	District wide	Support for PLWHIV provided monthly	Support for PLWHIV provided monthly					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Health Department (Environmental Health)</b>												
3.2 Health Delivery	107. Organise medical screening for food sellers and safe handling of food	District wide	1,046 food sellers medically screened	1,200 food sellers medically screened					-	2,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
	108. Evacuate 2No. Refuse Dump Sites	District wide	NA	2No. Refuse Dump Sites evacuated					150,000	2,500	-	EHU	Central Adm., Works Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget (GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Health Department (Environmental Health)</b>												
3.2 Health Delivery	109. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents	Adugyama	Assorted Refuse Management Equipment	Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents					-	4,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept



			and Chemical Detergents procured quarterly	procured quarterly									
	110.Organise monthly sanitation activities	District wide	8 monthly sanitation activities organised	12 monthly sanitation activities organised					-	6,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
	111.Organise two educational campaigns on safe sanitation	Adugyama and Sabronum	NA	2 educational campaigns organised					1,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept	
	112.Fumigate the District against diseases (Zoomlion)	District wide	NA	5 Communities Fumigated				212,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept	
	113.Facilitate the development and implementation of ODF plans for selected communities	Selected communities	NA	10 communities supported				150,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept	
	114.Supervise the Construction of toilets in all new houses	District Wide	NA	10 Household toilets under construction supervised				100,000			EHU	Works Dept. Central Adm. Dept	
	115.Payment of refuse attendants	Adugyama	NA	Refuse attendants paid monthly					4,000		EHU	Central Adm. Dept	
	<b>Social Welfare &amp; Community Devt Dept</b>												
3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	116.Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund)	District wide	NA	25 PWDs sponsored under Disability Common Fund				67,000	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept	
	117.Provide support and monitor progress of vulnerable and marginalised persons under LEAP	District wide	Implementati on of LEAP monitored quarterly	Implementation of LEAP monitored quarterly				500	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept	
	118.Provide support services for CSOs/NGOs and other Donor Funded programmes and projects	District wide	NA	2CSOs/NGOs activities supported				500	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept	
	119.Register 50 people with disability with NHIS	District Wide	NA	50 PWDs registered with NHIS				2,000	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept	
	120.Sensitise 2 Communities on the dangers and effects of Child Labour especially in cocoa growing areas	District Wide	NA	2 Communities sensitised on the Child Labour				1,400	-	15,000	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept	
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Social Welfare &amp; Community Devt Dept</b>												
3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	121.Educate the populace on child abuse, child neglect, child marriages, sexual abuse and exploitation and gender based violence	District Wide	NA	District sensitised on child protection issues					2,000	1,000	5,000	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	122.Sensitise public and private schools on teenage pregnancy	District Wide	NA	8 public and private schools sensitised					3,000	-	-	Social Welfare	Central Adm. Dept

	and violence and abuse in schools											Unit	
	123. Conduct quarterly inspection of day care centres	District Wide	NA	Quarterly inspection of day care conducted					500	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	124. Organise 2 Stakeholders' Meeting to discuss Community Participation in development programmes and projects	District wide	2 Stakeholder meetings held	2 Stakeholders' Meeting for Community Participation in self-help projects organised					600	-	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	125. Sensitise 10 Communities to undertake Self-Initiated Projects	District wide	40 Communities sensitised to undertake Self-Initiated Projects	10 Communities sensitised to undertake Self-Initiated Projects					2,000	-	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	126. Provide 2 No. ,training for 150 community leaders quarterly	District Wide		150 leaders trained					1,500			Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Adopted Goals</b>	Goal 1: Build an Inclusive Industrialised and Resilient Economy Goal 3: Build Safe and Well-Planned Communities While Protecting the Natural Environment												
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
	<b>Trade, Industry &amp; Tourism Department</b>												
4. Economic Development	127. Construct 1No. Modern Market Facility at Adugyama	Adugyama	NA	1No. Ultra Modern Market Facility constructed					250,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	128. Renovation of 4No. Markets at Sabronum, Pokukrom, Abesewa and Ahwerewam	Sabronum Pokukrom Abesewa Ahwerewam	NA	4No. Market renovated					26,000	-	5,000	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	129. Organise Training Programmes beads making, soap making, bee keeping, pomade, palm oil processing, etc for women and other SMEs under LED	District wide	10 Training Programmes organised for women and other SMEs under LED	5 Training Programmes organised for women and other SMEs under LED					6,000	2,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Finance Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
	<b>Trade, Industry &amp; Tourism Department</b>				<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	130. Provide start up kits to 20 graduate apprentices	District wide	NA	Start up kits to 20 graduate apprentices provided					5,000	-	3,000	Trade and Industry Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	131. Facilitate the provision of 10 Litre Bins at Market Centres	District wide	NA	10 Litre Bins provided					2,500	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
	132. Organise market fora for market users	District wide	4 market fora organised for market users	1 market fora organised for market users					-	1,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept

	133.Facilitate the construction of 1No. Starch processing Factory in the District under “One District, One Factory Policy”	Adugyama	NA	1No. Starch processing factory constructed					1,250,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	134.Attend 1 Trade Show and Exhibition	District wide	NA	1 Trade Shows and Exhibitions attended					4,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	135.Develop one tourist site	Selected community	NA	1 tourist site developed					200,000			Trade and Industry Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	136.Construction of Kente Weaving industries with stores and Exhibiting room at Pokuase and Asuodei	Pokuase and Asuodei	NA	2 kente weaving industries constructed					200,000			Trade and Industry Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	137. Construction of lorry park at Adugyama	Adugyama		1 lorry park constructed								Trade and Industry Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Agriculture Dept</b>												
4.2 Agricultural Development	138.Identify and register farmers into cassava production	District Wide		Cassava farmers registered					2,000	2,000	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	139.Conduct Annual Famer’s Day in the District	District wide	4 Famer’s Day conducted	1 Famer’s Day conducted					35,000	-	25,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
	140.Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment (Cocoa and palm fruit nursery)	District wide	4 Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment activities supported	Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment activities supported quarterly					100,000	-	12,500	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
	141.Organise training programmes for farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology	District wide	NA farmers	2 training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	142.Provide support to Agriculture Extension Officers to undertake farm visits to train farmers on Climate Change and Green Economy	District wide	Support to AEOs provided quarterly	Support to Agriculture Extension Officers provided quarterly					5,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	143.Supply cocoa seedlings to farmers	District wide	NA	Support to Agriculture Extension Officers provided quarterly					5,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	144.Training in quality improvement in cassava processing under LED	District wide	NA	4 Training Programmes organised for farmers under LED					30,000	1,000	-	Agriculture Dept	Finance Dept
	145.Provide special training and extension services to farmers who cultivate cassava	District Wide		Training conducted for Cassava farmers					5,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept

	146. Conduct 1 capacity building exercise for farmers and staff on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices	District wide	NA	1 Capacity Building programmes organised on Climate Change					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	147. Organise 1 training programme to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs	District wide	NA	1 training programmes organised on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
PBB Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicator	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget(GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	<b>Disaster Prevention Dept</b>												
5. Environment And Sanitation Management	148. Facilitate the construction of 2No. Police Post at Adugyama and Sabronum	Adugyama	NA	2No. Police Posts constructed					50,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Police Service
	149. Rehabilitate 1 No. Police post at Pokukrom	Adugyama	NA	1No. Police post rehabilitated					-	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Fire Service/ NADMO
5.1 Disaster Prevention and Management	150. Provide support to Security Services	District wide	Support to Security Services provided quarterly	Support to Security Services provided quarterly					17,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Security Service
	151. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities	District wide	NA	Data on disaster prone communities collated					12,500	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept
	152. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims in the District	District wide	NA	Relief Items for Disaster Victims procured annually					50,000	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept
	153. Organise 2 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management (flooding & bush fires) and safety measures	District wide	NA	2 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management organised					2,500	1,500	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Forestry Department</b>												
5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	154. Facilitate the planting of trees on degraded areas at forest reserves and along river banks in the District	District wide	1,000 trees planted on degraded areas	Report on tree planting exercise					6,500	-	-	Forestry Dept	NADMO, Agricultural Dept
	155. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators	District wide	NA	1 stakeholders' fora organised for sawmills and chainsaw operators					4,000	-	-	Forestry Dept	NADMO, Agricultural Dept

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

**Table 5.3: District Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2020**

<b>Goals – Pillars</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability												
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget(GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	<b>Central Admin.</b>												
1. Management	1. Renovate Cocoa Shed for office buildings at	Adugyama	NA	1 Cocoa shed renovated					120,000	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept

And Administrati on  1.1 General Administrati on	Adugyama (Phase II)														
	2.	Facilitate the construction of District Assembly office complex	Adugyama	NA	Office complex constructed						-	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	3.	Construct 2No. Staff bungalows at Adugyama	Adugyama	NA	3No. Staff Quarters constructed						120,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	4.	Purchase 1No. Vehicle for Office	Adugyama	NA	1No. Vehicle procured						250,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	5.	Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of equipment, machinery and vehicles	Adugyama	NA	Office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced quarterly						15,250	5,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	6.	Provide for minor maintenance of offices, office buildings, official bungalows, office equipment, furniture and fittings	Adugyama	NA	Minor maintenance on assets done quarterly						46,000	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	7.	Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges	Adugyama	NA	Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid quarterly						-	4,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	8.	Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District	Adugyama	NA	Transfer and haulage grants paid to 3 Staff						-	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	9.	Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments	Adugyama	NA	5 Official Guests and programmes hosted						-	8,200	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	10.	Provide allowance for Travel and Transport	Adugyama	NA	Travel and Transport allowances paid							5,000		Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	11.	Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round	Adugyama	NA	Stationeries and office consumables procured quarterly						25,000	6,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Procurement
	12.	Procure office executive table and chairs for staff	Adugyama	Stationeries and office consumables procured quarterly	Office furniture procured						40,000	8,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Procurement
	13.	Provide support to National Celebrations (6 <sup>th</sup> March & 1 <sup>st</sup> July, etc)	District wide	2 National Celebrations observed	3 National Celebrations observed						80,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		14.	Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions	Adugyama	NA	NALAG expenses paid						10,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Programme s and Sub- programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities (Operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>			
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>		
	<b>Central Admin.</b>														
1.1 General Administrati on	15.	Provide support to Other Units of the Central Admin.	District Wide	NA	Support to Other Units and Agencies provided quarterly						21,000	4,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	16.	Provide for Administrative and recurrent Expenses	Adugyama	NA	Administrative Expenses paid quarterly						25,000	4,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept

	17. Provide support for the activities of Internal Audit, External Audit and Audit Committee	Adugyama	Auditing activities supported quarterly	Auditing activities supported quarterly					7,500	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Internal Audit, External Audit
	18. Organise General Assembly and other statutory meetings	Adugyama		Meetings organised					40,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	19. Implement Constituency Infrastructure Projects under One Million, One Constituency Project	District wide	NA	7 Projects implemented under One Constituency, One Million Dollars Policy					1,050,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	20. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions	District wide	NA	GHC200,000 Counterpart Funding paid					335,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
	21. Implement constituency programmes and projects for bursaries, building materials, LED empowerment, relief items and other interventions	District wide	MPs Constituencies programmes and projects implemented quarterly	MPs Constituencies programmes and projects implemented quarterly					150,000	-	55,000	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
	22. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects	District wide	NA	20 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported					156,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
	23. Facilitate the drawing and designing of Self-help Building Projects	District wide	NA	10 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects provided with drawings and designs					1,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Physical Plg Dept
1.2 Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	24. Conduct M&E of all programmes, projects and activities quarterly	District wide	2 Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted	4 Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted					40,000	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
	25. Prepare DMTDP, CAAP, Composite Budgets and Other Plans and Reports	District wide	3 reports prepared for plans and budgets	4 reports prepared for plans and budgets					17,000	2,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
	26. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	NA	11 Meetings of DPCU, Budget Committee and Others organised					-	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
	27. Organise Social Accountability and Other Town Hall meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	NA	2 Social Accountability Programmes organised					5,000	2,500	25,000	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Programmes and Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities (Operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget (GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Central Admin.</b>												
1.2 Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	28. Disseminate the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 (M&E Plan activities)	District wide	NA	8 Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication activities undertaken					25,000	5,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
1.3 Human Resource	29. Provide support to Capacity Building Programmes of the	District wide	Capacity Building	Capacity Building Programmes					40,000	10,000	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept

Management	Assembly under DACF and IGF		Programmes supported quarterly under DACF and IGF	supported quarterly under DACF and IGF										
	30. Organise 4 Capacity Building Programmes and procure Office Equipment	District wide	Capacity Building Programmes under DDF organised quarterly	Capacity Building Programmes under DDF organised quarterly					-	-	50,000	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept	
	31. Prepare Capacity Building Development Plans, Annual Action Plans and Reports	District wide	Reports prepared for Capacity Building Programmes	4 reports prepared for Capacity Building Programmes					1,250	1,250	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept	
	32. Organise women empowerment programmes	District Wide		2 women empowerment programmes organised					10,000	-	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept	
1.4 Legislative Oversight	33. Construct and furnish 1No. Area Council Offices at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. Area Council Offices constructed and furnished					60,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
	34. Rehabilitate 2No. Area Council Offices at Abesewa and Pokukrom	Abesewa and Pokukrom	NA	1No. Area Council Offices constructed and furnished					60,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
	35. Provide support to strengthen the 5 Area Councils	Selected Communities	NA	5 Area Councils provided with support					10,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
	36. Organise 1No. training programmes for Area Council Members, Assembly and Unit Committee Members	District wide	NA	1No. training programme for sub-structure members organised					2,500	1,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Human Resource	
	37. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings of the Assembly	District wide	NA	30 Statutory Meetings held					-	40,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
	38. Organise 2No. Public Education on 2019 Assembly Elections and 2020 General Elections	District wide	4No. Public Education on Elections organised	2No. Public Education on Elections organised					-	3,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	NCCE	
	39. Facilitate the creation of New Electoral Areas in the District	District wide	NA	3No. New Electoral Areas created					-	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Electoral Commission	
PBB Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicator	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget(GH¢)			Implementing Agencies		
					1st	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
1.5 Finance and Revenue Mobilization	<b>Finance Dept.</b>													
	40. Prepare and implement 1 Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Adugyama	NA	1 Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and implemented					-	1,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A	
	41. Gazette 1 Fee-Fixing Resolution	Adugyama	NA	1 Fee-Fixing Resolution gazetted					-	5,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept	
	42. Compile District Revenue	District wide	NA	1 District Revenue					5,000	-	-	Finance	Central Adm.	

	Database			Database compiled								Dept/ Budget Unit	Dept
	43. Provide Value Books and logistics for revenue mobilization	Adugyama	60 Packs of Value Books procured	20 Packs of Value Books procured					-	10,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	44. Organise training programmes for Revenue Staff	Adugyama	NA	1 training programme organised for Revenue Staff					-	4,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	45. Provide incentive packages to revenue staff who meet their target	District wide	NA	Incentive packages provided					-	2,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	46. Organise 2 sensitization programmes for Rate Payers in the District	District wide	NA	2 sensitization programmes organised for Rate Payers					-	3,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	47. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolution	Adugyama	1 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised	1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised					-	2,500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	48. Review Assembly by-laws	Adugyama	1 by-law prepared	1 by-law reviewed					-	500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	49. Support revenue taskforce for effective and efficient revenue collection	Adugyama	NA	Activities of Revenue Improvement Taskforce supported quarterly					-	2,500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
	50. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure	Adugyama	6 Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held	12 Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held					-	6,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
	51. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post	District wide	40 Established post and non-established post compensation paid	80 Established post and non-established post compensation paid					739,710.36	8,000	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	52. Pay compensation to farmers (1D1F)	Adugyama	NA	20 farmers compensated					100,000		-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept/Agric Dept
	53. Payment of PMs Allowance	Adugyama	NA	PMs allowance paid						4,800	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	54. Payment of Commission Collectors Allowance	District Wide	Paid	Commission collectors allowance paid						10,000		Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Goals – Pillars</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements												
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Physical Planning Dept</b>												
2.0 Infrastructure Delivery and	55. Provide street names and property addressing system	Selected communities	NA	Street names and property address system provided					10,000	-	-	Physical Planning (TCP)	Central Adm. Dept



Management 2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning	56. Organise 1 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land in the District	District wide	NA	1 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land organised					2,500	-	-	Physical Planning (TCP)	Central Adm. Dept
	57. Provide support for the Physical Planning Department and Works Department to promote housing standards, design and construction	District wide	NA	Physical Planning Department and Works Department supported quarterly					2,000	1,250	-	Physical Planning (TCP)/ Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Works Department</b>												
2.2 Infrastructure Development	58. Reshape/ Rehabilitate 50km feeder roads	District wide	NA	50km feeder roads reshaped					54,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	59. Construct bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps in selected communities	District wide	NA	2 bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps constructed					20,000	500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	60. Provide support to Feeder Road Unit and maintenance of street lights	Adugyama	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly					30,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	61. Construct 2No. Boreholes in the District	District wide	3No. Boreholes constructed	2No. Boreholes constructed					20,000	-	50,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
	62. Rehabilitate 5No. Boreholes	District wide	NA	5No. Boreholes rehabilitated					12,500	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
	63. Construct 1No. Hand-dug Well in the District	Selected Communities	NA	1No. Hand-dug Well constructed					3,750	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
	64. Organise regular routine monitoring of WATSAN quarterly	District wide	NA	Monitoring of WATSAN Committees organised quarterly					-	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
	65. Complete the construction of 1No. Mechanised Borehole at Biemso No.2	Biemso No. 2	50% Achieved	1No. Mechanised Borehole completed					12,249.74			Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	66. Facilitate the construction of 5No. Public Toilets in the District	Sabronum Ahwerwam Asuodei Biemso 2 Amangoase Adugyama	NA	5No. Public Toilets and constructed					75,000	-	200,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
	67. Rehabilitate 3No. Public Toilets in the District	District wide	21No. Public Toilets rehabilitated	3No. Public Toilets rehabilitated					70,000	5,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
68. Construct 1No. Slaughter Slab at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. Slaughter Slab constructed					10,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU	
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Works Department</b>												
2.2 Infrastructure Development	69. Procure 20No. Electricity Poles for Rural Electrification Project under Electricity Expansion	District wide	NA	20No. Electricity Poles procured					25,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG
	70. Provide 50 street light bulbs in the District	District wide	NA	50 street light bulbs provided					25,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG

	71. Facilitate the supply of 100 solar lamps in the District	District wide	NA	100 solar lamps supplied					-	1,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept. ECG
	72. Construct and furnish 1No. Community Information Centre (CIC)	Adugyama	1No. Community Information Centre (CIC) constructed and furnished	1No. Community Information Centre (CIC) constructed and furnished					20,000	-	100,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Goals – Pillars</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development												
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Education Department</b>												
3. Social Service Delivery	73. Complete the construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with 8-Seater KVIP at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block completed					51,314.58	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
3.1 Education and Youth Development	74. Complete the construction of 1No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities at Pokuase	Pokuase	NA	1No. Teachers' Quarters completed					35,062.34	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	75. Complete the construction of 2No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities at Aponaponoso and Bonsukrom	Aponaponoso and Bonsukrom	NA	2No. Teachers' Quarters completed					82,547.58	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	76. Complete the construction of 1No. 2-unit Teachers Quarters with ancillary facilities at Adugyama	Adugyama	NA	1No. 2-unit Teachers' Quarters completed					-	-	300,000	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	77.												
	78. Rehabilitate 2No. Classroom Blocks for schools in the District	District wide	NA	2No. Classroom Blocks rehabilitated					25,000	6,000	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	79. Provide 600 pieces of dual and 400 mono desk furniture to schools	District wide	NA	1,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture provided					175,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	80. Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme	District wide	8 communities supported under School Feeding Programme	10 communities supported under School Feeding Programme					-	1,000	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Education Department</b>												
3.1 Education and Youth Development	81. Organise My First Day at Schools	District wide	1 My First Day at Schools organised	My First Day at Schools organised					10,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept
	82. Conduct 2 District Mock Examinations for JHS Candidates	District wide	NA	2 District Mock Examinations conducted for JHS					4,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept

				Candidates									
	83. Organise school Performance and Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in schools	District wide	1educational performance programmes organised	2 educational performance programmes organised					2,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	84. Provide bursary and support to 20 tertiary needy Students to promote girl child education	District wide	NA	20 Needy Students provide with bursary					15,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	85. Provide quarterly support to District Education Office	District wide	Educational administrative activities support quarterly	Educational administrative activities support quarterly					60,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	86. Support to DEOC activities	District wide	NA	Quarterly meetings supported					-	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	87. Facilitate the employment of youths under YEA and Others	District wide	70 Youth employed under YEA	100 Youth employed under YEA and others					-	2,500	-	YEA	Central Adm. Dept
	88. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities	District wide	NA	2 Sports and Culture activities organised					8,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	89. Support to STMIE	District Wide							15,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Health Department</b>												
3.2 Health Delivery	90. Complete the construction of 4No. Health Facilities with ancillary facilities at Abesewa, Fawoman, Bokuruwa and Aponaponso	Selected Communities	NA	4No. Health Facilities constructed					95,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
	91. Complete the construction of 1No. Nurses' Quarters at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. Nurses' Quarters constructed					30,000	1,000	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
	92. Construct 1No CHP compound at Biemso II	Biemso II	NA	1No. CHPS constructed							286,000	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
	93. Rehabilitate 1No. CHPS Compound	Selected Communities	1No. CHPS Compound rehabilitated	1No. CHPS Compound rehabilitated					10,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Health Department</b>												
3.2 Health Delivery	94. Procure Equipment and Tools for Pokuase CHPS	Pokuase	NA	Health Equipment and Tools procured					25,000	-	100,000	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
	95. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and	District wide	NA	Maternal and child health programme					5,000	-	22,500	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept

	child health programmes annually			supported									
	96. Provide support for roll back malaria and immunisation (NID)	District wide	NA	Roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) programme supported					30,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	97. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District	District wide	Co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly	Co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	98. Organise 2 Educational Campaigns on HIV Testing, causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs	District wide	8 Educational Campaigns on HIV/AIDS organised	2 Educational Campaigns on HIV/AIDS organised					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	99. Provide all year round support for PLWHIV	District wide	Support for PLWHIV provided monthly	Support for PLWHIV provided monthly					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Health Department (Environmental Health)</b>												
3.2 Health Delivery	100. Organise medical screening for food sellers and safe handling of food	District wide	1,046 food sellers medically screened	1,200 food sellers medically screened					-	2,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
	101. Evacuate 2No. Refuse Dump Sites	District wide	NA	2No. Refuse Dump Sites evacuated					150,000	2,500	-	EHU	Central Adm., Works Dept
	102. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents	Adugyama	Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents procured quarterly	Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents procured quarterly					-	4,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
	103. Organise monthly sanitation activities	District wide	8 monthly sanitation activities organised	12 monthly sanitation activities organised					-	6,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
	104. Organise two educational campaigns on safe sanitation	Adugyama and Sabronum	NA	2 educational campaigns organised						1,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
	105. Fumigate the District against diseases (Zoonlion)	District wide	NA	5 Communities Fumigated					212,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Health Department (Environmental Health)</b>												
3.2 Health Delivery	106. Facilitate the development and implementation of ODF plans for selected communities	Selected communities	NA	10 communities supported					150,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept

	107. Supervise the Construction of toilets in all new houses	District Wide	NA	20 Household toilets under construction supervised					100,000			EHU	Works Dept. Central Adm. Dept
	108. Payment of refuse attendants	Adugyama	NA	Refuse attendants paid monthly						4,000		EHU	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Social Welfare &amp; Community Devt Dept</b>												
3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	109. Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund)	District wide	NA	25 PWDs sponsored under Disability Common Fund					67,0000	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	110. Provide support and monitor progress of vulnerable and marginalised persons under LEAP	District wide	Implementation of LEAP monitored quarterly	Implementation of LEAP monitored quarterly					500	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	111. Provide support services for CSOs/NGOs and other Donor Funded programmes and projects	District wide	NA	5 CSOs/NGOs activities supported					500	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	112. Register 50 people with disability with NHIS	District Wide	NA	50 PWDs registered with NHIS					2,000	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	113. Sensitise 2 Communities on the dangers and effects of Child Labour especially in cocoa growing areas	District Wide	NA	2 Communities sensitised on the Child Labour					1,400	-	15,000	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	114. Educate the populace on child abuse, child neglect, child marriages, sexual abuse and exploitation and gender based violence	District Wide	NA	District sensitised on child protection issues					2,000	1,000	5,000	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	115. Sensitise public and private schools on teenage pregnancy and violence and abuse in schools	District Wide	NA	8 public and private schools sensitised					3,000	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	116. Conduct quarterly inspection of day care centres	District Wide	NA	Quarterly inspection of day care conducted					500	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	117. Organise 2 Stakeholders' Meeting to discuss Community Participation in development programmes and projects	District wide	2 Stakeholder meetings held	2 Stakeholders' Meeting for Community Participation in self-help projects organised					600	-	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget (GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	<b>Social Welfare &amp; Community Devt Dept</b>												
3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	118. Sensitise 10 Communities to undertake Self-Initiated Projects	District wide	40 Communities sensitised to undertake Self-Initiated Projects	10 Communities sensitised to undertake Self-Initiated Projects					2,000	-	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept

	119. Provide training for 150 community leaders quarterly	District Wide		150 leaders trained					1,500			Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Adopted Goals</b>	Goal 1: Build an Inclusive Industrialised and Resilient Economy Goal 3: Build Safe and Well-Planned Communities While Protecting the Natural Environment												
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget (GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
	<b>Trade, Industry &amp; Tourism Department</b>												
4. Economic Development	120. Construct 1 No. Modern Market Facility at Adugyama	Adugyama	NA	1 No. Ultra Modern Market Facility constructed					250,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	121. Renovation of 4 No. Markets at Sabronum, Pokukrom, Abesewa and Ahwerewam	Sabronum Pokukrom Abesewa Ahwerewam	NA	4 No. Market renovated					26,000	-	5,000	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	122. Organise Training Programmes beads making, soap making, bee keeping, pomade, palm oil processing, etc for women and other SMEs under LED	District wide	10 Training Programmes organised for women and other SMEs under LED	5 Training Programmes organised for women and other SMEs under LED					6,000	2,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Finance Dept
	123. Provide start up kits to 20 graduate apprentices	District wide	NA	Start up kits to 20 graduate apprentices provided					5,000	-	3,000	Trade and Industry Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	124. Facilitate the provision of 10 Litre Bins at Market Centres	District wide	NA	10 Litre Bins provided					2,500	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
	125. Organise market fora for market users	District wide	4 market fora organised for market users	1 market fora organised for market users					-	1,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
	126. Facilitate the construction of 1 No. Starch processing Factory in the District under "One District, One Factory Policy"	Adugyama	NA	1 No. Starch processing factory constructed					1,250,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	127. Attend 1 Trade Show and Exhibition	District wide	NA	1 Trade Shows and Exhibitions attended					4,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Agriculture Dept</b>												
4.2 Agricultural Development	128. Identify and register farmers into cassava production	District Wide		Cassava farmers registered					2,000	2,000	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget (GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Agriculture Dept</b>												
4.2 Agricultural Development	129. Conduct Annual Farmer's Day in the District	District wide	4 Farmer's Day conducted	1 Farmer's Day conducted					35,000	-	25,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
	130. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment (Cocoa and palm fruit nursery)	District wide	4 Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment activities	Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment activities supported quarterly					100,000	-	12,500	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept

	131. Organise training programmes for farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology	District wide	supported NA farmers	2 training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	132. Provide support to Agriculture Extension Officers to undertake farm visits to train farmers on Climate Change and Green Economy	District wide	Support to AEOs provided quarterly	Support to Agriculture Extension Officers provided quarterly					5,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	133. Training in quality improvement in cassava processing under LED	District wide	NA	4 Training Programmes organised for farmers under LED					30,000	1,000	-	Agriculture Dept	Finance Dept
	134. Provide special training and extension services to farmers who cultivate cassava	District Wide		Training conducted for Cassava farmers					5,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	135. Conduct 1 capacity building exercise for farmers and staff on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices	District wide	NA	1 Capacity Building programmes organised on Climate Change					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	136. Organise 1 training programme to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs	District wide	NA	1 training programmes organised on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept

**Goals**

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

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

PBB Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicator	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	<b>Disaster Prevention Dept</b>												
5. Environment And Sanitation Management	137. Facilitate the construction of 2 No. Police Post at Adugyama and Sabronum	Adugyama	NA	2 No. Police Posts constructed					50,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Police Service
	138. Rehabilitate 1 No. Police post at Pokukrom	Adugyama	NA	1 No. Police post rehabilitated					-	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Fire Service/ NADMO
5.1 Disaster Prevention and Management	139. Provide support to Security Services	District wide	Support to Security Services provided quarterly	Support to Security Services provided quarterly					17,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Security Service
	140. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities	District wide	NA	Data on disaster prone communities collated					12,500	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept
	141. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims in the District	District wide	NA	Relief Items for Disaster Victims					50,000	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept

				procured annually									
	142. Organise 2 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management (flooding & bush fires) and safety measures	District wide	NA	2 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management organised					2,500	1,500	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Forestry Department</b>												
5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	143. Facilitate the planting of trees on degraded areas at forest reserves and along river banks in the District	District wide	100 trees planted on degraded areas	Report on tree planting exercise					6,500	-	-	Forestry Dept	NADMO, Agricultural Dept
	144. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators	District wide	NA	1 stakeholders' fora organised for sawmills and chainsaw operators					4,000	-	-	Forestry Dept	NADMO, Agricultural Dept

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

**Table 5.4: District Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2021**

<b>Goals – Pillars</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development												
	Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements												
	Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability												
<b>Programmes and Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities (Operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget (GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Central Admin.</b>												



1. Management And Administration  1.1 General Administration	1. Renovate Cocoa Shed for office buildings at Adugyama (Phase 11)	Adugyama	NA	1 Cocoa shed renovated					120,000	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	2. Facilitate the construction of District Assembly office complex	Adugyama	NA	Office complex constructed					-	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	3. Construct 2No. Staff bungalows at Adugyama	Adugyama	NA	3No. Staff Quarters constructed					120,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	4. Purchase 1No. Vehicle for Office	Adugyama	NA	1No. Vehicle procured					250,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	5. Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of equipment, machinery and vehicles	Adugyama	NA	Office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced quarterly					15,250	5,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	6. Provide for minor maintenance of offices, office buildings, official bungalows, office equipment, furniture and fittings	Adugyama	NA	Minor maintenance on assets done quarterly					46,000	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	7. Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges	Adugyama	NA	Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid quarterly					-	4,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	8. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District	Adugyama	NA	Transfer and haulage grants paid to 3 Staff					-	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	9. Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments	Adugyama	NA	5 Official Guests and programmes hosted					-	8,200	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	10. Provide allowance for Travel and Transport	Adugyama	NA	Travel and Transport allowances paid						5,000		Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	11. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round	Adugyama	NA	Stationeries and office consumables procured quarterly					25,000	6,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Procurement
	12. Procure office executive table and chairs for staff	Adugyama	Stationeries and office consumables procured quarterly	Office furniture procured					40,000	8,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Procurement
	13. Provide support to National Celebrations (6 <sup>th</sup> March & 1 <sup>st</sup> July, etc)	District wide	2 National Celebrations observed	3 National Celebrations observed					80,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	14. Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions	Adugyama	NA	NALAG expenses paid					10,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	
<b>Programmes and Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities (Operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Central Admin.</b>												
1.1 General Administration	15. Provide support to Other Units of the Central Admin.	District Wide	NA	Support to Other Units and Agencies provided quarterly					21,000	4,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	16. Provide for Administrative Expenses paid	Adugyama	NA	Administrative Expenses paid					25,000	4,000	-	Central	Finance Dept

	and recurrent Expenses			quarterly								Adm. Dept	
	17. Provide support for the activities of Internal Audit, External Audit and Audit Committee	Adugyama	Auditing activities supported quarterly	Auditing activities supported quarterly					7,500	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Internal Audit, External Audit
	18. Organise General Assembly and other statutory meetings	Adugyama		Meetings organised					40,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
	19. Implement Constituency Infrastructure Projects under One Million, One Constituency Project	District wide	NA	7 Projects implemented under One Constituency, One Million Dollars Policy					1,050,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	20. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions	District wide	NA	GHC200,000 Counterpart Funding paid					335,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
	21. Implement constituency programmes and projects for bursaries, building materials, LED empowerment, relief items and other interventions	District wide	MPs Constituencies programmes and projects implemented quarterly	MPs Constituencies programmes and projects implemented quarterly					150,000	-	55,000	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
	22. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects	District wide	NA	20 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported					156,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
	23. Facilitate the drawing and designing of Self-help Building Projects	District wide	NA	10 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects provided with drawings and designs					1,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Physical Plg Dept
1.2 Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	24. Conduct M&E of all programmes, projects and activities quarterly	District wide	2 Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted	4 Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted					40,000	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
	25. Prepare DMTDP, CAAP, Composite Budgets and Other Plans and Reports	District wide	3 reports prepared for plans and budgets	4 reports prepared for plans and budgets					17,000	2,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
	26. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	NA	11 Meetings of DPCU, Budget Committee and Others organised					-	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
	27. Organise Social Accountability and Other Town Hall meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	NA	2 Social Accountability Programmes organised					5,000	2,500	25,000	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Programmes and Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities (Operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Central Admin.</b>												
1.2 Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	28. Disseminate the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 (M&E Plan activities)	District wide	NA	8 Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication activities undertaken					25,000	5,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept

1.3 Human Resource Management	29. Provide support to Capacity Building Programmes of the Assembly under DACF and IGF	District wide	Capacity Building Programmes supported quarterly under DACF and IGF	Capacity Building Programmes supported quarterly under DACF and IGF					40,000	10,000	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
	30. Organise 4 Capacity Building Programmes and procure Office Equipment	District wide	Capacity Building Programmes under DDF organised quarterly	Capacity Building Programmes under DDF organised quarterly					-	-	50,000	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
	31. Prepare Capacity Building Development Plans, Annual Action Plans and Reports	District wide	Reports prepared for Capacity Building Programmes	4 reports prepared for Capacity Building Programmes					1,250	1,250	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
	32. Organise women empowerment programmes	District Wide		2 women empowerment programmes organised					10,000	-	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
1.4 Legislative Oversight	33. Construct and furnish 1No. Area Council Offices at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. Area Council Offices constructed and furnished					60,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	34. Rehabilitate 2No. Area Council Offices at Abesewa and Pokukrom	Abesewa and Pokukrom	NA	1No. Area Council Offices constructed and furnished					60,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	35. Provide support to strengthen the 5 Area Councils	Selected Communities	NA	5 Area Councils provided with support					10,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	36. Organise 1No. training programmes for Area Council Members, Assembly and Unit Committee Members	District wide	NA	1No. training programme for sub-structure members organised					2,500	1,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Human Resource
	37. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings of the Assembly	District wide	NA	30 Statutory Meetings held					-	40,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
	38. Organise 2No. Public Education on 2019 Assembly Elections and 2020 General Elections	District wide	4No. Public Education on Elections organised	2No. Public Education on Elections organised					-	3,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	NCCE
	39. Facilitate the creation of New Electoral Areas in the District	District wide	NA	3No. New Electoral Areas created					-	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Electoral Commission
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
1.5 Finance and Revenue Mobilization	<b>Finance Dept.</b>												
	40. Prepare and implement 1 Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Adugyama	NA	1 Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and implemented					-	1,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
	41. Gazette 1 Fee-Fixing Resolution	Adugyama	NA	1 Fee-Fixing Resolution gazetted					-	5,000	-	Finance Dept/	Central Adm. Dept

	42. Compile District Revenue Database	District wide	NA	1 District Revenue Database compiled					5,000	-	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	43. Provide Value Books and logistics for revenue mobilization	Adugyama	60 Packs of Value Books procured	20 Packs of Value Books procured					-	10,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	44. Organise training programmes for Revenue Staff	Adugyama	NA	1 training programme organised for Revenue Staff					-	4,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	45. Provide incentive packages to revenue staff who meet their target	District wide	NA	Incentive packages provided					-	2,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	46. Organise 2 sensitization programmes for Rate Payers in the District	District wide	NA	2 sensitization programmes organised for Rate Payers					-	3,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	47. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolution	Adugyama	1 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised	1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised					-	2,500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	48. Review Assembly by-laws	Adugyama	1 by-law prepared	1 by-law reviewed					-	500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	49. Support revenue taskforce for effective and efficient revenue collection	Adugyama	NA	Activities of Revenue Improvement Taskforce supported quarterly					-	2,500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
	50. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure	Adugyama	6 Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held	12 Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held					-	6,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
	51. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post	District wide	40 Established post and non-established post compensation paid	80 Established post and non-established post compensation paid					739,710.36	8,000	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	52. Pay compensation to farmers (1D1F)	Adugyama	NA	20 farmers compensated					100,000		-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept/Agric Dept
	53. Payment of PMs Allowance	Adugyama	NA	PMs allowance paid						4,800	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	54. Payment of Commission Collectors Allowance	District Wide	Paid	Commission collectors allowance paid						10,000		Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Goals – Pillars</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements												
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Physical Planning Dept</b>												
2.0 Infrastructure Delivery and	55. Provide street names and property addressing system	Selected communities	NA	Street names and property address system provided					10,000	-	-	Physical Planning (TCP)	Central Adm. Dept

Management 2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning	56. Organise 1 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land in the District	District wide	NA	1 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land organised					2,500	-	-	Physical Planning (TCP)	Central Adm. Dept
	57. Provide support for the Physical Planning Department and Works Department to promote housing standards, design and construction	District wide	NA	Physical Planning Department and Works Department supported quarterly					2,000	1,250	-	Physical Planning (TCP)/ Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Works Department</b>												
2.2 Infrastructure Development	58. Reshape/ Rehabilitate 50km feeder roads	District wide	NA	50km feeder roads reshaped					54,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	59. Construct bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps in selected communities	District wide	NA	2 bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps constructed					20,000	500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	60. Provide support to Feeder Road Unit and maintenance of street lights	Adugyama	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly					30,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	61. Construct 2No. Boreholes in the District	District wide	3No. Boreholes constructed	2No. Boreholes constructed					20,000	-	50,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
	62. Rehabilitate 5No. Boreholes	District wide	NA	5No. Boreholes rehabilitated					12,500	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
	63. Construct 1No. Hand-dug Well in the District	Selected Communities	NA	1No. Hand-dug Well constructed					3,750	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
	64. Organise regular routine monitoring of WATSAN quarterly	District wide	NA	Monitoring of WATSAN Committees organised quarterly					-	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
	65. Complete the construction of 1No. Mechanised Borehole at Biemso No.2	Biemso No. 2	50% Achieved	1No. Mechanised Borehole completed					12,249.74			Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	66. Facilitate the construction of 5No. Public Toilets in the District	Sabronum Ahwerwam Asuodei Biemso 2 Amangoase Adugyama	NA	5No. Public Toilets and constructed					75,000	-	200,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
	67. Rehabilitate 3No. Public Toilets in the District	District wide	21No. Public Toilets rehabilitated	3No. Public Toilets rehabilitated					70,000	5,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
68. Construct 1No. Slaughter Slab at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. Slaughter Slab constructed					10,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU	
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Works Department</b>												
2.2 Infrastructure Development	69. Procure 20No. Electricity Poles for Rural Electrification Project under Electricity Expansion	District wide	NA	20No. Electricity Poles procured					25,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG
	70. Provide 50 street light bulbs in the District	District wide	NA	50 street light bulbs provided					25,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG

	71. Facilitate the supply of 100 solar lamps in the District	District wide	NA	100 solar lamps supplied						-	1,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept. ECG
	72. Construct and furnish 1No. Community Information Centre (CIC)	Adugyama	1No. Community Information Centre (CIC) constructed and furnished	1No. Community Information Centre (CIC) constructed and furnished					20,000	-	100,000		Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Goals – Pillars</b>	Goal: Create opportunities for all – Social Development													
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>		
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>	
	<b>Education Department</b>													
3. Social Service Delivery	73. Complete the construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with 8-Seater KVIP at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block completed					51,314.58	-	-		Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
3.1 Education and Youth Development	74. Complete the construction of 1No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities at Pokuase	Pokuase	NA	1No. Teachers' Quarters completed					35,062.34	-	-		Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	75. Complete the construction of 2No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities at Aponaponoso and Bonsukrom	Aponaponoso and Bonsukrom	NA	2No. Teachers' Quarters completed					82,547.58	-	-		Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	76. Complete the construction of 1No. 2-unit Teachers Quarters with ancillary facilities at Adugyama	Adugyama	NA	1No. 2-unit Teachers' Quarters completed					-	-	300,000		Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	77.													
	78. Rehabilitate 2No. Classroom Blocks for schools in the District	District wide	NA	2No. Classroom Blocks rehabilitated					25,000	6,000	-		Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	79. Provide 600 pieces of dual and 400 mono desk furniture to schools	District wide	NA	1,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture provided					175,000	-	-		Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	80. Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme	District wide	8 communities supported under School Feeding Programme	10 communities supported under School Feeding Programme					-	1,000	-		Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>		
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>	
	<b>Education Department</b>													
3.1 Education and Youth Development	81. Organise My First Day at Schools	District wide	1 My First Day at Schools organised	My First Day at Schools organised					10,000	-	-		Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept
	82. Conduct 2 District Mock Examinations for JHS Candidates	District wide	NA	2 District Mock Examinations conducted for JHS					4,000	-	-		Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept

				Candidates									
	83. Organise school Performance and Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in schools	District wide	1educational performance programmes organised	2 educational performance programmes organised					2,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	84. Provide bursary and support to 20 tertiary needy Students to promote girl child education	District wide	NA	20 Needy Students provide with bursary					15,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	85. Provide quarterly support to District Education Office	District wide	Educational administrative activities support quarterly	Educational administrative activities support quarterly					60,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	86. Support to DEOC activities	District wide	NA	Quarterly meetings supported					-	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	87. Facilitate the employment of youths under YEA and Others	District wide	70 Youth employed under YEA	100 Youth employed under YEA and others					-	2,500	-	YEA	Central Adm. Dept
	88. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities	District wide	NA	2 Sports and Culture activities organised					8,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	89. Support to STMIE	District Wide							15,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Health Department</b>												
3.2 Health Delivery	90. Complete the construction of 4No. Health Facilities with ancillary facilities at Abesewa, Fawoman, Bokuruwa and Aponaponso	Selected Communities	NA	4No. Health Facilities constructed					95,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
	91. Complete the construction of 1No. Nurses' Quarters at Sabronum	Sabronum	NA	1No. Nurses' Quarters constructed					30,000	1,000	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
	92. Construct 1No CHP compound at Biemso II	Biemso II	NA	1No. CHPS constructed							286,000	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
	93. Rehabilitate 1No. CHPS Compound	Selected Communities	1No. CHPS Compound rehabilitated	1No. CHPS Compound rehabilitated					10,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget(GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Health Department</b>												
3.2 Health Delivery	94. Procure Equipment and Tools for Pokuase CHPS	Pokuase	NA	Health Equipment and Tools procured					25,000	-	100,000	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
	95. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and	District wide	NA	Maternal and child health programme					5,000	-	22,500	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept

	child health programmes annually			supported									
	96. Provide support for roll back malaria and immunisation (NID)	District wide	NA	Roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) programme supported					30,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	97. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District	District wide	Co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly	Co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	98. Organise 2 Educational Campaigns on HIV Testing, causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs	District wide	8 Educational Campaigns on HIV/AIDS organised	2 Educational Campaigns on HIV/AIDS organised					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	99. Provide all year round support for PLWHIV	District wide	Support for PLWHIV provided monthly	Support for PLWHIV provided monthly					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Health Department (Environmental Health)</b>												
3.2 Health Delivery	100. Organise medical screening for food sellers and safe handling of food	District wide	1,046 food sellers medically screened	1,200 food sellers medically screened					-	2,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
	101. Evacuate 2No. Refuse Dump Sites	District wide	NA	2No. Refuse Dump Sites evacuated					150,000	2,500	-	EHU	Central Adm., Works Dept
	102. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents	Adugyama	Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents procured quarterly	Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents procured quarterly					-	4,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
	103. Organise monthly sanitation activities	District wide	8 monthly sanitation activities organised	12 monthly sanitation activities organised					-	6,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
	104. Organise two educational campaigns on safe sanitation	Adugyama and Sabronum	NA	2 educational campaigns organised						1,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
	105. Fumigate the District against diseases (Zoomlion)	District wide	NA	5 Communities Fumigated					212,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget (GHe)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Health Department (Environmental Health)</b>												
3.2 Health Delivery	106. Facilitate the development and implementation of ODF plans for selected communities	Selected communities	NA	10 communities supported					150,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept



	107. Supervise the Construction of toilets in all new houses	District Wide	NA	20 Household toilets under construction supervised					100,000			EHU	Works Dept. Central Adm. Dept
	108. Payment of refuse attendants	Adugyama	NA	Refuse attendants paid monthly						4,000		EHU	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Social Welfare &amp; Community Devt Dept</b>												
3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	109. Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund)	District wide	NA	25 PWDs sponsored under Disability Common Fund					67,0000	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	110. Provide support and monitor progress of vulnerable and marginalised persons under LEAP	District wide	Implementation of LEAP monitored quarterly	Implementation of LEAP monitored quarterly					500	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	111. Provide support services for CSOs/NGOs and other Donor Funded programmes and projects	District wide	NA	5 CSOs/NGOs activities supported					500	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	112. Register 50 people with disability with NHIS	District Wide	NA	50 PWDs registered with NHIS					2,000	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	113. Sensitise 2 Communities on the dangers and effects of Child Labour especially in cocoa growing areas	District Wide	NA	2 Communities sensitised on the Child Labour					1,400	-	15,000	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	114. Educate the populace on child abuse, child neglect, child marriages, sexual abuse and exploitation and gender based violence	District Wide	NA	District sensitised on child protection issues					2,000	1,000	5,000	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	115. Sensitise public and private schools on teenage pregnancy and violence and abuse in schools	District Wide	NA	8 public and private schools sensitised					3,000	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	116. Conduct quarterly inspection of day care centres	District Wide	NA	Quarterly inspection of day care conducted					500	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	117. Organise 2 Stakeholders' Meeting to discuss Community Participation in development programmes and projects	District wide	2 Stakeholder meetings held	2 Stakeholders' Meeting for Community Participation in self-help projects organised					600	-	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget (GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	<b>Social Welfare &amp; Community Devt Dept</b>												
3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	118. Sensitise 10 Communities to undertake Self-Initiated Projects	District wide	40 Communities sensitised to undertake Self-Initiated Projects	10 Communities sensitised to undertake Self-Initiated Projects					2,000	-	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept

	119. Provide training for 150 community leaders quarterly	District Wide		150 leaders trained					1,500			Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
<b>Adopted Goals</b>	Goal 1: Build an Inclusive Industrialised and Resilient Economy Goal 3: Build Safe and Well-Planned Communities While Protecting the Natural Environment												
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget (GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
	<b>Trade, Industry &amp; Tourism Department</b>												
4. Economic Development	120. Construct 1 No. Modern Market Facility at Adugyama	Adugyama	NA	1 No. Ultra Modern Market Facility constructed					250,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	121. Renovation of 4 No. Markets at Sabronum, Pokukrom, Abesewa and Ahwerewam	Sabronum Pokukrom Abesewa Ahwerewam	NA	4 No. Market renovated					26,000	-	5,000	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	122. Organise Training Programmes beads making, soap making, bee keeping, pomade, palm oil processing, etc for women and other SMEs under LED	District wide	10 Training Programmes organised for women and other SMEs under LED	5 Training Programmes organised for women and other SMEs under LED					6,000	2,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Finance Dept
	123. Provide start up kits to 20 graduate apprentices	District wide	NA	Start up kits to 20 graduate apprentices provided					5,000	-	3,000	Trade and Industry Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	124. Facilitate the provision of 10 Litre Bins at Market Centres	District wide	NA	10 Litre Bins provided					2,500	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
	125. Organise market fora for market users	District wide	4 market fora organised for market users	1 market fora organised for market users					-	1,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
	126. Facilitate the construction of 1 No. Starch processing Factory in the District under "One District, One Factory Policy"	Adugyama	NA	1 No. Starch processing factory constructed					1,250,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
	127. Attend 1 Trade Show and Exhibition	District wide	NA	1 Trade Shows and Exhibitions attended					4,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Agriculture Dept</b>												
4.2 Agricultural Development	128. Identify and register farmers into cassava production	District Wide		Cassava farmers registered					2,000	2,000	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
<b>PBB Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarters)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget (GH¢)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
	<b>Agriculture Dept</b>												
4.2 Agricultural Development	129. Conduct Annual Farmer's Day in the District	District wide	4 Farmer's Day conducted	1 Farmer's Day conducted					35,000	-	25,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
	130. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment (Cocoa and palm fruit nursery)	District wide	4 Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment activities	Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment activities supported quarterly					100,000	-	12,500	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept

	131. Organise training programmes for farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology	District wide	supported NA farmers	2 training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	132. Provide support to Agriculture Extension Officers to undertake farm visits to train farmers on Climate Change and Green Economy	District wide	Support to AEOs provided quarterly	Support to Agriculture Extension Officers provided quarterly					5,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	133. Training in quality improvement in cassava processing under LED	District wide	NA	4 Training Programmes organised for farmers under LED					30,000	1,000	-	Agriculture Dept	Finance Dept
	134. Provide special training and extension services to farmers who cultivate cassava	District Wide		Training conducted for Cassava farmers					5,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	135. Conduct 1 capacity building exercise for farmers and staff on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices	District wide	NA	1 Capacity Building programmes organised on Climate Change					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	136. Organise 1 training programme to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs	District wide	NA	1 training programmes organised on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept

**Goals**

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

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

PBB Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicator	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	<b>Disaster Prevention Dept</b>												
5. Environment And Sanitation Management	137. Facilitate the construction of 2 No. Police Post at Adugyama and Sabronum	Adugyama	NA	2 No. Police Posts constructed					50,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Police Service
	138. Rehabilitate 1 No. Police post at Pokukrom	Adugyama	NA	1 No. Police post rehabilitated					-	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Fire Service/ NADMO
5.1 Disaster Prevention and Management	139. Provide support to Security Services	District wide	Support to Security Services provided quarterly	Support to Security Services provided quarterly					17,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Security Service
	140. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities	District wide	NA	Data on disaster prone communities collated					12,500	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept
	141. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims in the District	District wide	NA	Relief Items for Disaster Victims					50,000	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept

				procured annually									
	142. Organise 2 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management (flooding & bush fires) and safety measures	District wide	NA	2 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management organised					2,500	1,500	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept
	<b>Forestry Department</b>												
5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	143. Facilitate the planting of trees on degraded areas at forest reserves and along river banks in the District	District wide	100 trees planted on degraded areas	Report on tree planting exercise					6,500	-	-	Forestry Dept	NADMO, Agricultural Dept
	144. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators	District wide	NA	1 stakeholders' fora organised for sawmills and chainsaw operators					4,000	-	-	Forestry Dept	NADMO, Agricultural Dept

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## **5.6 Adoption of the Draft Ahafo Ano South-East DMTDP 2018-2021**

In accordance with Regulation 5 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation 2016 (LI 2232) and Section 88 (1) of the Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936) enjoin the District Assembly to adopt the Draft DMTDP by Members of the General Assembly. On Friday, 9<sup>th</sup> November 2018, the Draft DMTDP 2018-2021 was finally adopted by the General Assembly at a special meeting.

## CHAPTER SIX

### MONITORING, EVALUATION AND COMMUNICATION

#### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter involves monitoring, evaluation and communication arrangements for the DMTDP 2018-2021. The DMTDP should be monitored and evaluated in order to be able to assess the extent of progress made towards the achievement of objectives and other interventions being implemented. Such periodic assessment will aid in improved programme delivery. These achievements must then be communicated to relevant stakeholders through effective communication strategy developed by the District Assembly.

#### 6.2 Monitoring

##### 6.2.1 Indicators

Indicators are needed for measuring progress of an activity. These measurements lead to the stated goal and objectives indicated in the PoA and AAP. The core and district indicators were categorised into input, output, outcomes and impact indicators respectively in relation to the adopted policy objectives. These indicators (148) have been disaggregated into age, gender, location etc, where possible. Table 6.1 presents the monitoring/results matrix indicating baseline and targets expected to be achieved within a time frame.

**Table 6.1: Monitoring/Results Matrix**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY										
Adopted Policy Objective 1: Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline, 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	1	1	1	1	District wide	Quarterly	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit/ Central Admin.
No. of Fee-Fixing Resolution gazetted	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	1	1	1	1	District wide	Quarterly	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit/ Central Admin.
No. of District Revenue Database compiled and updated	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	1	1	1	1	District wide	Quarterly	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit/ Central Admin.
Packs of Value Books procured	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	1	1	1	1	District wide	Quarterly	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit/ Central Admin.
No. of training programme organised for Revenue Staff	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	1	1	1	1	District wide	Quarterly	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit/ Central Admin.
No. of sensitization programmes organised for Rate Payers	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	2	2	2	2	District wide	Quarterly	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit/ Central Admin.

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline, 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	1	1	1	1	District wide	Quarterly	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit/ Central Admin.
Activities of Revenue Improvement Taskforce supported quarterly	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	1	1	1	1	District wide	Quarterly	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit/ Central Admin.
No. of Established post and non-established post compensation paid	Primary & Secondary	Input	-	58	70	80	90	Males, Females	Quarterly	Finance Dept, Central Adm. Dept
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 2: Support Entrepreneurs and SME Development</b>										
No. of graduate apprentices provided with start up kits	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	5	5	5	5	Males, Females	Quarterly	Trade and Industry Dept, Finance Dept
No. of Training Programmes organised for SMEs under LED	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	5	5	5	5	Males, Females	Quarterly	Trade and Industry Dept, Finance Dept
No. of trade of shows and exhibition attended	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Trade and Industry, Central Adm. Dept
<b>Adopted Objective 3: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</b>										
No. of tourist sites developed	Primary & Secondary	Outcome	0	-	-	-	1	Sabronum	Quarterly	Cultural Unit, Central Adm., Works Dept
<b>Adopted Objective 4: Enhance Domestic Trade</b>										
No. of Modern Market Facilities constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	1	1	-	-	Males, Females	Quarterly	Trade and Industry, Works, Central Adm.
No. of Market Facilities/Sheds renovated	Primary & Secondary	Output	3	4	4	-	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Trade and Industry, Works, Central Adm.
No. of Kente Weaving Sheds constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	-	1	1	-	Males, Females	Quarterly	Trade & Industry, Works, Central
No. of Lorry Parks constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	-	1	-	-	Males, Females	Quarterly	Trade & Industry, Works, Central
No. of Litre Bins provided	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	5	10	15	10	District wide	Quarterly	Trade & Industry, EHU, Central
No. of market fora organised for market users	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Trade & Industry, EHU, Central
<b>Adopted Objective 5: Ensure improved Public Investment</b>										
No. of Factories constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Trade and Industry, Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
<b>Adopted Objective 6: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</b>										
No. of Farmer's Day conducted	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Agriculture Dept, Central, Works
No. Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment activities supported	Primary & Secondary	Outcome	4	4	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Agriculture Dept, Central, Works
No. of training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	2	2	2	2	Males, Females	Quarterly	Agriculture Dept, Central Adm. Dept
No. of Cocoa Seedlings supplied to farmers	Primary & Secondary	Input	2,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	Males, Females	Quarterly	Agriculture Dept, Central Adm., COCOBOD
No. of training conducted for cassava farmers	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	2	2	2	2	Males, Females	Quarterly	Agriculture Dept, Central Adm.
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>										
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline, 2017	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
<b>Adopted Objective 7: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</b>										
No. of Boreholes constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	10	6	2	5	5	Males, Females	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central, DWST
No. of Boreholes rehabilitated	Primary & Secondary	Output	20	5	5	5	5	Males, Females	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central, DWST
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline, 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			

No. of Boreholes mechanized	Primary & Secondary	Output	4	2	2	2	2	Males, Females	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central, DWST
No. of Small Town Water Systems constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central, DWST
No. of Hand-dug Wells constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	3	1	1	1	2	Males, Females	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central, DWST
No. of Monitoring of WATSAN Committees organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	16	4	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept, DWST
<b>Adopted Objective 8: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</b>										
No. of District Mock Examinations conducted for JHS Candidates	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	2	2	2	2	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth, Central
No. of educational performance programmes organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	12	4	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth, Central
No. of Needy Students provided with bursary	Primary & Secondary	Outcome	350	20	30	40	50	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth, Central
No. of Educational administrative activities supported	Primary & Secondary	Input	16	4	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth, Central
No. of DEOC activities supported	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	4	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth, Central
No. of STMIE activities supported	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	4	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth, Central
<b>Adopted Objective 9: Strengthen school management systems</b>										
No. of Classroom Blocks constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	12	0	1	3	3	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth Works, Central
No. of Classroom Blocks rehabilitated	Primary & Secondary	Output	4	0	2	2	3	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth Works, Central
No. of Teachers' Quarters constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	2	1	2	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth Works, Central
No. of dual and mono desk furniture provided	Primary & Secondary	Output	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth Works, Central
No. of Infrastructure Projects provided for SHS	Primary & Secondary	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth Works, Central
No. of communities supported under School Feeding Programme	Primary & Secondary	Output	8	8	8	10	15	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth, Central
No. of My First Day at Schools organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	1	1	1	1	Males and Females aged 3-4 years	Quarterly	Education, Youth, Central
Amount of Money used in supporting free SHS	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	1,000.	1,500	2,000	2,000	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth, Central
<b>Adopted Objective 10: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</b>										
No. of Youth employed under YEA, NABCO and others	Primary & Secondary	Outcome	170	150	150	150	150	Males, Females	Quarterly	YEA, Central Adm. Dept
No. of Youth supported under YES and Others	Primary & Secondary	Outcome	0	50	50	50	50	Males, Females	Quarterly	YEA, Central Adm. Dept
No. of training workshops organized for NFEU, NSP and other Trainees	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth and Sports, NSS, Central Adm.
<b>Adopted Objective 11: Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</b>										
No. of Sports and Culture activities organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	8	2	2	2	2	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth Central Adm.
No. of Community Centres constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	-	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Education, Youth Central, Works
<b>Adopted Objective 12: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</b>										
No. of Maternity ward constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	-	1	-	-	Males, Females	Quarterly	Health Dept, Works, Central
No. of Health Facilities constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	4	-	6	-	-	Males, Females	Quarterly	Health Dept, Works, Central
No. of CHPS Compound rehabilitated	Primary & Secondary	Output	1	-	1	1	2	Males, Females	Quarterly	Health Dept, Works, Central
No. of Nurses' Quarters constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	1	1	-	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Health Dept, Works, Central
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Indicator Type</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Targets</b>				<b>Disaggregation</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
				<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>			
Amount used to procure Health Equipment	Primary & Secondary	Input	GH¢20,000	GH¢25,000	GH¢25,000	GH¢15,000	GH¢15,000	Males, Females	Quarterly	Health Dept, Works, Central
<b>Adopted Objective 13: Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</b>										



No. of Maternal and child health programmes supported	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Health Dept, Central Adm. Dept
No. of Health Nutritional Programmes supported	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Health Dept, Central Adm.
No. of food sellers medically screened	Primary & Secondary	Input	1,500	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,400	Males, Females	Quarterly	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
No. of Roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) programmes supported	Primary & Secondary	Outcome	4	1	1	1	1	Males and Females aged below 5 years	Quarterly	Health Dept, Central Adm. Dept
<b>Adopted Objective 14: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</b>										
No. of HIV/AIDS programmes supported	Primary & Secondary	Input	48	4	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Health Dept, Central Adm. Dept
No. of Educational Campaigns on HIV/AIDS organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	8	2	2	2	2	Males, Females	Quarterly	Health Dept, Central Adm. Dept
No. of PLWHIV supported	Primary & Secondary	Outcome	10	10	10	10	10	Males, Females	Quarterly	Health Dept, Central Adm.
<b>Adopted Objective 15: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</b>										
No. of PWDs sponsored under Disability Common Fund	Primary & Secondary	Outcome	50	15	15	15	15	Males, Females	Quarterly	Social Welfare Unit, Central Adm. Dept
No. of LEAP activities monitored	Primary & Secondary	Input	16	4	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Social Welfare Unit, Central
No. of CSOs/NGOs activities supported	Primary & Secondary	Input	10	2	2	2	2	Males, Females	Quarterly	Social Welfare Unit, Central
No. of PWDs registered with NHIS	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	-	50	50	50	Males, Females with Disability	Quarterly	Social Welfare Unit, Central Adm
No. of education done on child abuse, child neglect, child marriages, sexual abuse and gender based violence	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	2	3	3	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Social Welfare Unit, Central Adm
No. of sensitization programmes in schools on teenage pregnancy and abuse	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	4	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Social Welfare Unit, Central Adm
No. of Stakeholders' Meeting for Community Participation in self-help projects organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	8	10	10	10	10	District wide	Quarterly	Comm. Devt Unit, Central Adm. Dept
No. of Women Empowerment Programmes organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	1	1	1	1	Females	Quarterly	Comm. Devt Unit, Central Adm. Dept
No. of training organised for community leaders	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	2	2	2	2	Females	Quarterly	Comm. Devt Unit, Central Adm. Dept
<b>Adopted Objective 16: Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</b>										
No. of communities sensitized on dangers and effects of child labour	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	2	2	2	2	Females, Females	Quarterly	Social Welfare Unit, Central Adm
No. of quarterly inspection at day care centres	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	4	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Social Welfare Unit, Central Adm
<b>Adopted Objective 17: Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</b>										
No. of Projects implemented under One Constituency, One Million Dollars Policy	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	0	6	8	7	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works Dept
Amount of Counterpart Funding paid	Primary & Secondary	Input	GH¢250,000	GH¢20,000	GH¢20,000	GH¢20,000	GH¢20,000	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central Adm. Works, Finance
No. of MPs Constituencies programmes and projects implemented	Primary & Secondary	Output	16	4	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works Dept, Finance Dept
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Indicator Type</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Targets</b>				<b>Disaggregation</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
				<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>			
No. of Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported	Primary & Secondary	Input	40	10	10	10	10	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works Dept, Finance
No. of Community	Primary &	Input	0	10	10	10	10	District wide	Quarterly	Central Adm.

Initiated (Self-Help) Projects provided with drawings and designs	Secondary										Dept, Works Dept, Physical Plg Dept
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>											
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>											
<b>Adopted Objective 18: Enhance climate change resilience</b>											
No. of Capacity Building programmes organised on Climate Change and green economy	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Agriculture Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
No. of training programmes organised on Agro-chemical Inputs	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Agriculture Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
No. of Agriculture Extension Officers supported quarterly to train farmers on climate change and good farming practices	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	7	7	10	15	Males, Females	Quarterly	Agriculture Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
<b>Adopted Objective 19: Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources</b>											
No. of trees planted on degraded areas	Primary & Secondary	Outcome	100	130	1,000	1,000	1,000	District wide	Quarterly	Forestry Dept, NADMO, Agricultural Dept	
No. of stakeholders' fora organised for sawmills and chainsaw operators	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Forestry Dept, NADMO, Agricultural Dept	
<b>Adopted Objective 20: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy</b>											
No. of Electricity Poles procured	Primary & Secondary	Output	45	0	20	20	30	Males, Females	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central, ECG	
No. of communities connected to the national grid	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	0	20	15	15	Males, Females	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept, ECG	
No. of street light bulbs provided	Primary & Secondary	Output	200	50	50	50	50	Males, Females	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central, ECG	
No. of solar lamps supplied	Primary & Secondary	Output	900	100	100	100	100	Males, Females	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central, ECG	
<b>Adopted Objective 21: Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing</b>											
No. of Communities provided with street names	Primary & Secondary	Output	3	2	2	2	1	Selected Communities	Quarterly	Physical Planning (TCP), Central Adm.	
No. of Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Physical Planning (TCP), Central Adm.	
No. of Settlement layouts prepared	Primary & Secondary	Input	1	2	3	2	3	Selected Communities	Quarterly	Physical Planning (TCP), Central Adm.	
No. of Physical Planning Department and Works Department activities supported	Primary & Secondary	Input	16	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Physical Planning (TCP), Works Dept, Central Adm.	
<b>Adopted Objective 22: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</b>											
Length of feeder roads reshaped	Primary & Secondary	Output	200km	50km	50km	50km	50km	District Wide	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central Adm.	
Length of feeder roads tarred	Primary & Secondary	Output	10km	10km	10km	10km	10km	District wide	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central Adm.	
No. of bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	10	0	2	2	2	District wide	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept	
No. of Feeder Road Unit activities supported	Primary & Secondary	Input	16	4	4	4	4	Adugyama	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central Adm.	
<b>Adopted Objective 23: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</b>											
No. of Public Toilets and Household Toilets constructed and supervised	Primary & Secondary	Output	7	5	6	7	8	District wide	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept, EHU	
No. of Public Toilets rehabilitated	Primary & Secondary	Output	21	3	2	3	2	District wide	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central, EHU	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Indicator Type</b>	<b>Baseline, 2017</b>	<b>Targets</b>				<b>Disaggregation</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	
				<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>				
No. of Slaughter Slabs constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	0	1	1	-	District wide	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central, EHU	

No. of Final Disposal Sites Acquired	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	0	1	1	-	District wide	Quarterly	EHU, Works Dept, Central
No. of Refuse Dump Sites evacuated	Primary & Secondary	Input	10	0	2	2	2	District wide	Quarterly	EHU, Central Adm., Works
No. of EHU activities supported	Primary & Secondary	Input	16	4	4	4	4	Adugyama	Quarterly	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
No. of educational campaigns on safe sanitation organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	8	2	2	2	2	Males, Females	Quarterly	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
No. of Communities Fumigated	Primary & Secondary	Input	10	5	5	5	5	Males, Females	Quarterly	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
Amount of money used to procure chemical detergents	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Males, Females	Quarterly	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
No. of National Sanitation Days organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	36	8	12	12	12	Males, Females	Quarterly	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
No. of communities supported in the implementation of OFD	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	0	2	2	2	Males, Females	Quarterly	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
<b>Adopted Objective 24: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy</b>										
No. of LPG stations constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	1	-	-	-	2	District wide	Quarterly	Central Adm. Works, Forestry
<b>Adopted Objective 25: Enhance application of ICT in national development</b>										
No. of Community Information Centre (CIC) constructed and furnished	Primary & Secondary	Output	2	-	1	1	-	Males, Females	Quarterly	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENTION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>										
<b>ADOPTED GOAL : MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline, 2017	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
<b>Adopted Objective 26: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</b>										
No. of Staff Quarters and Office Buildings rehabilitated	Primary & Secondary	Output	12	0	2	3	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works Dept
No. of Staff Quarters constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	1	0	3	2	2	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works
No. of Office Administration Block constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	-	1	-	-	Adugyama	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works Dept
No. of Vehicle procured	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	-	1	1	-	Adugyama	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works
No. of office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced	Primary & Secondary	Output	16	2	3	3	3	Adugyama	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works Dept
No. of minor maintenance on assets done	Primary & Secondary	Output	16	4	4	4	4	Adugyama	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works Dept
Amount of Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid	Primary & Secondary	Input	GHC1,000	GHC1,000	GHC1,000	GHC1,000	GHC1,000	Adugyama	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works
No. of Staff paid transfer and haulage grants	Primary & Secondary	Input	12	0	10	5	5	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Finance
No. of Official Guests and programmes hosted	Primary & Secondary	Input	14	5	5	5	5	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Finance
No. of Stationeries and office consumables procured	Primary & Secondary	Input	16	4	4	4	4	Adugyama	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Procurement
No. of National Celebrations observed	Primary & Secondary	Input	12	3	3	3	3	District wide	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works
No. of Annual Senior Citizens' Day organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works
Amount of Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions paid	Primary & Secondary	Input	GHC200,000	GHC70,000	GHC70,000	GHC70,000	GHC70,000	Adugyama	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Finance Dept
Support to Other Units and Agencies provided	Primary & Secondary	Input	GHC200,000	GHC57,500	GHC57,500	GHC57,500	GHC57,500	District wide	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Finance
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline, 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of Auditing activities supported	Primary & Secondary	Input	16	4	4	4	4	Adugyama	Quarterly	Central Adm. Internal, External
No. of Monitoring and	Primary &	Input	16	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Plg & Bgt.

Evaluation activities conducted	Secondary									Central Adm. Dept
No. of Reports prepared for plans and budgets	Primary & Secondary	Input	12	3	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Plg & Bgt, Central Adm.
No. of Meetings of DPCU, Budget Committee and Others organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	40	6	8	8	8	Males and Females HOD	Quarterly	Plg & Bgt, Central Adm. Dept
No. of Social Accountability Programmes organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	16	3	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Plg & Bgt, Central Adm. Dept
No. of M&E, and Communication activities undertaken	Primary & Secondary	Input	32	3	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Plg & Bgt, Central Adm. Dept
No. of Capacity Building Programmes supported under DACF and IGF	Primary & Secondary	Input	16	4	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Human Resource, Central Adm.
No. of Capacity Building Programmes under DDF organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	16	4	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Human Resource, Central Adm.
No. of reports prepared for Capacity Building Programmes	Primary & Secondary	Input	21	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Human Resource, Central Adm.
No. of Women Empowerment Programmes organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	1	1	1	1	Females	Quarterly	Human Resource, Central Adm.
<b>ADOPTED GOAL : MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY - GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline, 2017	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
<b>Adopted Objective 27: Deepen political and administrative decentralization</b>										
No. of Area Council Offices constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	0	1	1	1	Area Council Headquarters	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works
No. of Area Council Offices rehabilitated	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	-	2	2	2	Area Council Headquarters	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works
No. of Area Councils provided with support	Primary & Secondary	Input	5	5	5	5	5	Selected Communities	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works
No. of training programmes for sub-structure members organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	2	1	1	1	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central Adm. Human Resource
No. of Statutory Meetings held	Primary & Secondary	Input	110	24	24	24	24	District wide	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Works
No. of Public Education on Elections organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	4	-	2	2	-	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, NCCE
No. of retainer engaged	Primary & Secondary	Input	0	0	1	1	1	Adugyama	Quarterly	Central Adm. Dept, Finance
<b>Adopted Objective 28: Enhance security service delivery</b>										
No. of Police Posts constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	0	1	1	2	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central, Works, Fire Service
No. of Police Posts rehabilitated	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	-	1	1	-	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central, Works, Fire Service
No. of Fire Station constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	0	-	-	-	1	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central, Works, Fire Service
No. of Security Services activities supported	Primary & Secondary	Input	16	4	4	4	4	Males, Females	Quarterly	Central Adm. Security Services
No. of communities collated under disaster prevention	Primary & Secondary	Input	40	20	20	20	20	District wide	Quarterly	NADMO, Central Adm. Dept
No. of people supported with relief items	Primary & Secondary	Output	100	30	30	30	30	Males, Females	Quarterly	NADMO, Central Adm.
No. of Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management organised	Primary & Secondary	Input	16	4	2	2	2	Males, Females	Quarterly	NADMO, Central Adm. Dept

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

### 6.2.3 Arrangements for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and Use of Results

As part of the monitoring process, the DPCU will develop strategies for the data collection, collation and analysis. Table 6.2 presents the data collection matrix using indicators from the monitoring matrix in Table 6.1.

**Table 6.2: Data Collection Matrix**

Indicators	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 1: Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability</b>				
No. of Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared	August	Sample Survey	Males, Females	50% of Revenue improvement action plan prepared and implemented
No. of Fee-Fixing Resolution gazetted	September	Stakeholder meetings	Males, Females	4 Fee-Fixing Resolutions gazette – 100% increase from 2017
No. of District Revenue Database compiled and updated	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	4No. District Revenue Database update-75% increase from 2017
Packs of Value Books procured	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Adugyama	20Packs of Value Books procure annually-25% increase from 2017
No. of training programme organised for Revenue Staff	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% training programmes organise for Revenue Staff annually
No. of sensitization programmes organised for Rate Payers	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	12.5% sensitization programmes organise for Rate Payers annually-50% increase from 2017
No. of stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organise annually
Activities of Revenue Improvement Taskforce supported quarterly	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Adugyama	25.0% Activities of Revenue Improvement Taskforce support annually
No. of Established post and non-established post compensation paid	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Adugyama	80 No. of Established post and non-established post compensation pay-37.9% increase from 2017
<b>Adopted Policy Objective 2: Support Entrepreneurs and SME Development</b>				
No. of graduate apprentices provided with start up kits	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	5% of graduates provided with startup kits
No. of Training Programmes organised for SMEs under LED	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	12.5% Training Programmes organise annually-50% increase from 2017
No. of trade of shows and exhibition attended	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	12.5% Trade Shows and Exhibitions organise annually-50% increase from 2017
<b>Adopted Objective 3: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</b>				
No. of tourist sites developed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Sabronum	1No. tourist sites develop-100% increase from 2017
<b>Adopted Objective 4: Enhance Domestic Trade</b>				
No. of Modern Market Facilities constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	1No. Ultra Modern Market Facilities construct-100% increase from 2017
No. of Market Facilities/Sheds renovated	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	4No. Market Facilities/Sheds constructed-25% increase from 2017
No. of Kente Weaving Sheds constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	2No. Kente Weaving Sheds construct-100% increase from 2017
No. of Lorry Parks constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	1No. Lorry Parks constructed -100% increase from 2017
No. of Litre Bins provided	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	12.5% Litre Bins supplied annually-50% increase from 2017
No. of market fora organised for market users	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% market fora organise annually
<b>Adopted Objective 5: Ensure improved Public Investment</b>				
No. of Factories constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	3No. Factories (Starch, Tomatoes, Oil Palm) 100% increase from 2017
<b>Adopted Objective 6: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</b>				
No. of Famer's Day conducted	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Famer's Day organised annually
No. Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment activities supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	18.8% Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment support annually-75% increase from 2017
No. of training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	12.5% training programmes organise annually-50% increase from 2017
No. of Cocoa Seedlings supplied to farmers	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Selected Communities	25.0% Cocoa Seedlings supply to farmers annually
No. of training conducted for cassava farmers	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	GH¢100, 000 Farmers' Funds establish-100% increase from 2017

Indicators	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
<b>Adopted Objective 7: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</b>				
No. of Boreholes constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Boreholes construct annually
No. of Boreholes rehabilitated	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Boreholes rehabilitate annually
No. of Boreholes mechanized	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	12.5% Boreholes mechanize annually-50% increase from 2017
No. of Small Town Water Systems constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	4No. Small Town Water Systems construct-100% increase from 2017
No. of Hand-dug Wells constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	10.0% Hand-dug Wells construct annually-40% increase from 2017
No. of Monitoring of WATSAN Committees organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Monitoring of WATSAN Committees organise annually
<b>Adopted Objective 8: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</b>				
No. of District Mock Examinations conducted for JHS Candidates	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	12.5% District Mock Examinations conduct for JHS Candidates annually-50% increase from 2017
No. of educational performance programmes organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	10.0% educational performance programmes organise annually-40% increase from 2017
No. of Needy Students provided with bursary	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	3.1% Needy Students provide with bursary annually-12.5% increase from 2017
No. of Educational administrative activities supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Educational administrative activities support annually
No. of DEOC activities supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% DEOC activities supported annually
No. of STMIE activities supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25% of STMIE activities supported annually
<b>Adopted Objective 9: Strengthen school management systems</b>				
No. of Classroom Blocks constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	5.0% Classroom Blocks construct annually-20% increase from 2017
No. of Classroom Blocks rehabilitated	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	15.0% Classroom Blocks rehabilitate annually-60% increase from 2017
No. of Teachers' Quarters constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	20.5% Teachers' Quarters construct annually-81.8% increase from 2017
No. of dual and mono desk furniture provided	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	6.3% dual and mono desk furniture supply annually-25% increase from 2017
No. of Infrastructure Projects provided for SHS	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	8No. Infrastructure Projects construct for SHS-87.5% increase from 2017
No. of communities supported under School Feeding Programme	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males & Females aged 3-4 years	11.7% communities support under School Feeding Programme annually-46.7% increase from 2017
No. of My First Day at Schools organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% My First Day at Schools organise annually
Amount of Money used in supporting free SHS	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	2,000ghc used to monitor free SHS
<b>Adopted Objective 10: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</b>				
No. of Youth employed under YEA, NABCO7 and others	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	10.8% Youth employ under YEA and others annually-43.3% increase from 2017
No. of Youth supported under YES and Others	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	50No. Youth supported under YES and Others annually-100% increase from 2017
No. of training workshops organised NFEU, NSP and Trainees	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% training workshops organise NFEU, NSP and Trainees annually
<b>Adopted Objective 11: Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</b>				
No. of Sports and Culture activities organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Sports and Culture activities organise annually
No. of Community Centres constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	3No. Community Centres construct-100% increase from 2017
<b>Adopted Objective 12: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</b>				
No. of Maternity Wards constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	2No. Maternity wards constructed-100% increase from 2017
No. of Health Facilities constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Health Facilities construct annually
No. of CHPS Compound rehabilitated	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	5No. CHPS Compound rehabilitate-50% increase from 2017
No. of Nurses' Quarters constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	3No. Nurses' Quarters construct-100% increase from 2017
Amount used to procure Health Equipment	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	GH¢300,000 use to procure Health Equipment-96% increase from 2017
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data Collection Period</b>	<b>Data Collection Method</b>	<b>Data Disaggregation</b>	<b>Results</b>

<b>Adopted Objective 13: Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</b>				
No. of Maternal and child health programmes supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Maternal and child health programmes support annually
No. of Health Nutritional Programmes supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Health Nutritional Programmes support annually
No. of food sellers medically screened	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	1,200No. of food sellers medically screen annually-25% increase from 2017
No. of Roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) programmes supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males and Females aged below 5 years	25.0% Roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) programmes support annually
<b>Adopted Objective 14: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</b>				
No. of HIV/AIDS programmes supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% HIV/AIDS programmes support annually
No. of Educational Campaigns on HIV/AIDS organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Educational Campaigns on HIV/AIDS organise annually
No. of PLWHIV supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	20.8% PLWHIV support annually-83.3% increase from 2017
<b>Adopted Objective 15: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</b>				
No. of PWDs sponsored under Disability Common Fund	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	12.5% PWDs sponsor under Disability Common Fund annually-50% increase from 2017
No. of LEAP activities monitored	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% LEAP activities monitor annually
No. of CSOs/NGOs activities supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	12.5% CSOs/NGOs activities support annually-50% increase from 2017
No. of PWDs registered with NHIS	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	5.0% active membership of NHIS register-10% increase from 2017
No. of education done on child abuse, child neglect, child marriages, sexual abuse and gender based violence	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% n child abuse, child neglect, child marriages, etc 100% increase from 2017
No. of sensitization programmes in schools on teenage pregnancy and abuse	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% communities' sensitized on teenage pregnancy. 100% increase from 2017
No. of Stakeholders' Meeting for Community Participation in self-help projects organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	25.0% Stakeholders' Meeting for Community Participation in self-help projects organise annually
No. of Communities sensitized to undertake Self-Initiated Projects	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	25.0% Communities sensitized to undertake Self-Initiated Projects annually
No. of Women Empowerment Programmes organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Females	25.0% Women Empowerment Programmes organise annually
<b>Adopted Objective 16: Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</b>				
No. of Communities sensitized on the Child Labour	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males and Females aged below 18 years	18.8% Communities sensitize on the Child Labour annually-75% increase from 2017
No. of quarterly inspection at day care centres	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males and Females aged below 5 years	25.0% Activities of Day Care Centres monitor annually
<b>Adopted Objective 17: Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</b>				
No. of Projects implemented under One Constituency, One Million Dollars Policy	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	6No. Projects under One Constituency, One Million Dollars Policy construct-100% increase from 2017
Amount of Counterpart Funding paid	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	17.2% pay of Counterpart Funding annually-68.8% increase from 2017
No. of MPs Constituencies programmes and projects implemented	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% MPs Constituencies programmes and projects implement annually
No. of Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	12.5% Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects support annually-50% increase from 2017
No. of Community Initiated Projects provided with drawings and designs	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	25.0% drawings for Self-Help Projects design annually-100% increase from 2017
<b>Adopted Objective 18: Enhance climate change resilience</b>				
No. of Capacity Building programmes organised on Climate Change	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Capacity Building programmes organise on Climate Change annually
No. of training programmes organised on Agro-chemical Inputs	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% training programmes organise on Agro-chemical Inputs annually
No. of Agriculture Extension Officers supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Agriculture Extension Officers support annually
Indicators	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
<b>Adopted Objective 19: Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources</b>				
No. of trees planted on degraded areas	April, July, September	Survey, District	District wide	20.0% trees plant on degraded areas annually-

	and December	Records Review		80% increase from 2017
No. of stakeholders' fora organised for sawmills and chainsaw operators	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% stakeholders' fora organise for sawmills and chainsaw operators annually
<b>Adopted Objective 20: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy</b>				
No. of Electricity Poles procured	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	19.3% Electricity Poles supply annually-77.5% increase from 2017
No. of communities connected to the national grid	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	104No. communities connect to the national grid-100% increase from 2017
No. of street light bulbs provided	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	12.5% street light bulbs supply annually-50% increase from 2017
No. of solar lamps supplied	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	2.8% solar lamps supply annually-11.1% increase from 2017
<b>Adopted Objective 21: Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing</b>				
No. of Communities provided with street names	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Selected Communities	14.3% Communities provide with street names annually-57.1% increase from 2017
No. of Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land organise annually
No. of Settlement layouts prepared	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Selected Communities	22.5% Settlement layouts prepare annually-90% increase from 2017
No. of Physical Planning Department and Works Department activities supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	25.0% Physical Planning Department and Works Department activities support annually
<b>Adopted Objective 22: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</b>				
Length of feeder roads reshaped	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Length of feeder roads reshape annually
Length of feeder roads tarred	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	18.8% Length of feeder roads tar annually-75% increase from 2017
No. of bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	12.5% bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps construct annually-50% increase from 2017
No. of Feeder Road Unit activities supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Adugyama	25.0% Feeder Road Unit activities support annually
<b>Adopted Objective 23: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</b>				
No. of Public Toilets and Household Toilets constructed and supervised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	19.2% Public Toilets and Household Toilets construct annually-76.7% increase from 2017
No. of Public Toilets rehabilitated	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	13.1% reduction in Public Toilets rehabilitate annually-52.3% decrease from 2017
No. of Slaughter Slabs constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	2No. Slaughter Slabs construct-100% increase from 2017
No. of Final Disposal Sites acquired	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Selected Communities	50% No. of Final Disposal Sites acquired – 100% increase from 2017
No. of Refuse Dump Sites evacuated	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	25.0% Refuse Dump Sites evacuate annually
No. of EHU activities supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Adugyama	25.0% EHU activities supported annually
No. of educational campaigns on safe sanitation organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% educational campaigns on safe sanitation organise annually
No. of Communities Fumigated	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	20No. Communities Fumigate-50% increase from 2017
Amount of money used to procure chemical detergents	January to December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	3,000 used to procure detergents – 25% increase from 2017
No. of National Sanitation Days organised	January to December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	48No. National Sanitation Days organise-25% increase from 2017
No. of communities supported in the implementation of OFD	January to December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	6 communities certified with OFD. 100% increase from 2017
<b>Adopted Objective 24: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy</b>				
No. of LPG stations constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	2No. LPG stations construct-50% increase from 2017
<b>Adopted Objective 25: Enhance application of ICT in national development</b>				
No. of Community Information Centre (CIC) constructed and furnished	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	2No. Community Information Centre (CIC) construct and furnish
<b>Adopted Objective 26: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</b>				
No. of Staff Quarters and Office Buildings rehabilitated	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Staff Quarters and Office Buildings rehabilitate annually
No. of Staff Quarters constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	4No. Staff Quarters construct-75% increase from 2017
No. of Office Administration Block constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Adugyama	1No. Office Administration Block construct-100% increase from 2017
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data Collection Period</b>	<b>Data Collection Method</b>	<b>Data Disaggregation</b>	<b>Results</b>
<b>Adopted Objective 26: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</b>				



No. of Vehicle procured	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Adugyama	1No. Vehicle procure-100% increase from 2017
No. of office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Adugyama	25.0% office equipment, machinery and vehicle service annually
No. of minor maintenance on assets done	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Adugyama	25.0% assets maintain annually
Amount of Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Adugyama	GH¢50 ,000 Utilities Bills and Bank Charges pay-20% increase from 2017
No. of Staff paid transfer and haulage grants	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	20No. Staff pay transfer and haulage grants-100% increase from 2017
No. of Official Guests and programmes hosted	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	20No. Official Guests and programmes host-30% increase from 2017
No. of Stationeries and office consumables procured	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Adugyama	25.0% Stationeries and office consumables supply annually
No. of National Celebrations observed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	25.0% National Celebrations observe annually
No. of Annual Senior Citizens' Day organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Annual Senior Citizens' Day organise annually
Amount of Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions paid	January to December	Survey, District Records Review	Adugyama	GH¢70,000 Amount of Administrative Expenses pay annually-28.6% increase from 2017
Support to Other Units and Agencies provided	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	GH¢57,500 support to Other Units and Agencies provide annually-13% increase from 2017
No. of Auditing activities supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Adugyama	25.0% Auditing activities support annually
No. of Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	25.0% Monitoring and Evaluation activities conduct annually
No. of Reports prepared for plans and budgets	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	15No. Reports prepare for plans and budgets-20% increase from 2017
No. of Meetings of DPCU, Budget Committee and Others organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Selected Communities	45No. Meetings of DPCU, Budget Committee and Others organise-11.1% increase from 2017
No. of Social Accountability Programmes organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	20No. Social Accountability Programmes organise-20% increase from 2017
No. of M&E, and Communication activities undertaken	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	25.0% M&E, and Communication activities perform annually
No. of Capacity Building Programmes supported under DACF and IGF	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Capacity Building Programmes support under DACF and IGF annually
No. of Capacity Building Programmes under DDF organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Capacity Building Programmes under DDF organise annually
No. of reports prepared for Capacity Building Programmes	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	25.0% reports prepare for Capacity Building Programmes annually
No. of Women Empowerment Programmes organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Females	25.0% Women Empowerment Programmes organise annually
<b>Adopted Objective 27: Deepen political and administrative decentralization</b>				
No. of Area Council Offices constructed and furnished	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Area Council Headquarters	3No. Area Council Offices construct and furnish-100% increase from 2017
No. of Area Council Offices rehabilitated and furnished	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Area Council Headquarters	2No. Area Council Offices rehabilitate and furnish-100% increase from 2017
No. of Area Councils provided with support	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Selected Communities	12.5% Area Councils provide with support annually-50% increase from 2017
No. of training programmes for sub-structure members organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	12.5% training programmes for sub-structure members organise annually-50% increase from 2017
No. of Statutory Meetings held	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	120No. Statutory Meetings organise-8.3% increase from 2017
No. of Public Education on Elections organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	4No. Public Education on Elections organise
No. of retainer engaged	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Adugyama	1No. retainer engage annually-100% increase from 2017
<b>Adopted Objective 28: Enhance security service delivery</b>				
No. of Police Posts constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	2No. Police Posts construct-100% increase from 2017
No. of Police Posts rehabilitated	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	2No. Police Posts rehabilitate-100% increase from 2017
No. of Fire Station constructed	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	1No. Fire Station constructe-100% increase from 2017
No. of Security Services activities supported	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Security Services activities support annually
No. of communities collated under disaster prevention	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	District wide	12.5% communities collate under disaster prevention-50% increase from 2017

No. of people supported with relief items	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	4.2% people support with relief items annually- 16.7% increase from 2017
No. of Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management organised	April, July, September and December	Survey, District Records Review	Males, Females	25.0% Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management organised annually

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 6.2.4 Reporting Arrangement

Periodic reporting and information dissemination is critical in monitoring and evaluation process. M&E report is relevant for decision-makers, partners, public and other actors. The report serves to inform management and other stakeholders about the efficiency and efficacy of the District to achieve its goals and objectives. The information from the M&E report will enable the departments and other stakeholders to plan and design new actions, to make decisions based on the previous evaluation in order to improve the performance of the District and to strengthen the openness, transparency and accountability of the District's development.

The DPCU will prepare quarterly and Annual Progress Report (APR). Copies of the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports will be sent through the RCC to the NDPC, the relevant MDAs and other stakeholders on quarterly basis. The M&E reports will follow the format issued by the NDPC guiding M&E activities in Ghana. Table 6.3 shows the reporting format for the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports.

**Table 6.3: Format for Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports**

Items	Details	Reporting Timelines
Title Page	i. Name of the District ii. Time Period for the M&E report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Quarter Progress Report, by 30<sup>th</sup> April, every year</li> <li>• Second Quarter Progress Report, by 30<sup>th</sup> July, every year</li> <li>• Third Quarter Progress Report, by 30<sup>th</sup> October, every year</li> <li>• Annual Progress Report, by 30<sup>th</sup> January, every ensuing year</li> </ul>
Introduction	i. Summary of Achievements and Challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP ii. Purpose of the M&E for the Stated Period iii. Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered	
M&E Activities Report	i. Programme/Project Status for the Quarter or Year ii. Update on Funding Sources and Disbursements iii. Update on Indicators and Targets iv. Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues v. Evaluations Conducted; their Findings and Recommendations vi. Participatory M&E Undertaken and their Results	
The Way Forward	i. Key Issues Addressed and those yet to be Addressed ii. Recommendations	

Source: NDPC Guidelines 2018-2021, 2018

## 6.3 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

It is necessary to plan how the M&E information will be shared and discussed. The District Development Communication Committee (DDCC) will spearhead the dissemination of the progress of implementation of programmes, projects and activities to all stakeholders. In

formulating strategies for communication, the DDCC will use written Reports, Presentations, Press releases, Assembly Meetings, Social Accountability Programmes, Town Hall Meetings and Public Financial Management Tools to inform various stakeholders identified in the District. In addition, newsletters, print media, flyers/brochures, websites, e-mail and other social media will be used to broadcast M&E results to the stakeholders and implementing agencies. Table 6.4 presents the District Dissemination and Communication Strategy for the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

**Table 6.4: Communication Activity Matrix**

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
1. Community sensitisation	To create awareness on the DMTDP 2018-2021	Traditional Authorities, Unit Committee, Assembly & Community Members	Community Durbars and Tours	Quarterly	DPCU, DDCC and Other Stakeholders
2. Visitation of Communities and Area Councils	To collate data from the Communities and Area Councils	Traditional Authorities, Unit Committee, Assembly & Community Members	Community Durbars and Meetings	January to March, Annually	DPCU, DDCC and Other Stakeholders
3. Meeting with Political Leadership	To get Political Leadership to appreciate the DMTDP	DCE, Presiding Member, MPs and Chairpersons of the sub-committees	Conference Meetings, DMTDP and CAAP Presentation	Annually	DPCU, DDCC and Other Stakeholders
	To update Political Leadership on the status of implementation	DCE, Presiding Member, MPs and Chairpersons of the sub-committees	Conference Meetings and PFM Template Presentation	Annually	DPCU, DDCC and Other Stakeholders
4. Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting	To report quarterly and annually the implementation of the DMTDP	Traditional Authorities, Unit Committee, Assembly & Community Members	Community and Area Council Durbars	Quarterly	DPCU, DDCC and Other Stakeholders
5. DCE's Sessional Address	To inform the General Assembly concerning projects and the progress made within the year	Traditional Authorities, Unit Committee, Assembly & Community Members	General Assembly Meetings	At Least Thrice a Year	DCE/DCD, DPCU and Other Stakeholders
6. Report to Heads of Department	To report to Heads of Department by DCE on progress made on the DMTDP and up-coming events	Department and Unit Heads	Management Meetings, Memos, Notice Boards	Quarterly	Management
7. Department Reports	To bring on board Department and Unit quarterly reports	Heads and Staff of Departments and Units	Report Submission and Presentations	Quarterly	Heads of Department and Unit
8. Weekly, monthly meetings	To engage religious bodies, youth groups, women groups, farmers groups, NGOs, CBOs, CSOs and other community groups	Group Members	Group Meetings, Worship Meetings and NGOs Meetings	Meeting Days	DDCC and Other Stakeholders
9. E-government	To post the District goals, programmes and projects reports on the District website	General Public, Development Partners	District Website and other social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter	Weekly events	DDCC and Other Stakeholders
10. Yearly Posting	To issue the DMTDP 2018-2021 to Embassies, High Commissions and International Organisations for collaboration in projects implementation	Embassies, High Commissions and International Organisations	E-mails, District Website and other social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter	Annually	DDCC and Other Stakeholders

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 6.4 Evaluation

### 6.4.1 Evaluation Arrangement of DMTDP 2018-2021

Evaluation is key in project implementation as it determines the success or failure of a project. Therefore, the evaluation of the DMTDP will be carried out periodically by the DPCU with support from the collaborating Agencies and Stakeholders.

The procedure for the evaluation will involve scrutinizing the status-quo reports and the analysed data from both primary and secondary sources and comparing them with appraisal reports during and after programmes/projects implementation under the DMTDP 2018-2021. In order to ensure the DMTDP achieve its goals, ex-ante, mid-term and terminal evaluations of the DMTDP will be conducted by DPCU. Where necessary, a consultant will be recruited with a Terms of Reference to undertake the evaluation in accordance with the Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663). The results of the evaluation will be disseminated as part of the dissemination and communication strategy. Table 6.5 depicts the evaluation matrix for the DMTDP 2018-2021. It shows components that help to develop the most appropriate workplan for conducting an evaluation.

**Table 6.5: Evaluation Matrix**

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What are the primary activities of the programme/project?</li> <li>Where is the programme/project implemented?</li> <li>Who are the beneficiaries?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What were the benefits of the programme/ Project?</li> </ul>	Qualitative & Quantitative	Primary & Secondary	Questionnaire
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Were resources efficiently used?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Did the programme/ project end earlier than expected?</li> <li>Was less resources used to achieve the aims?</li> <li>How can service delivery be improved next time?</li> </ul>	Qualitative & Quantitative	Primary & Secondary	Survey
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Did the programme/project achieve its objectives?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In what way can we improve upon the allocation of resources in the District</li> </ul>	Qualitative & Quantitative	Primary & Secondary	Focus Group Discussions
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What were the effects of the programme/project?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Did the programme/project contribute to reducing poverty in the community?</li> <li>How has the programme/project improved the quality of life of community members?</li> </ul>	Qualitative & Quantitative	Primary & Secondary	Survey, Observation, Focus Group Discussion
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To what extent did the programme reflect lessons learned from the past similar programmes?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are community members able to manage the project after it has been phased off?</li> </ul>	Qualitative & Quantitative	Primary & Secondary	Survey, Observation, Focus Group Discussion

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 6.5 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. This practice is a valuable tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in the society.

The DPCU involve the relevant sector departments and agencies, the private sector, beneficiary communities as well as the sub-structures in tracking the progress of programmes/projects implementation and evaluation. This is likely to intensify community participation and ownership of facilities provided in each of the community. In order to achieve PM&E, the DPCU will adopt the following PM&E arrangement as presented in Table 6.6.

**Table 6.6: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement for Implementation of the Plan**

PM&E Approaches to be Used	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)	This will consist of a range of largely qualitative and flexible techniques employed by key stakeholders to monitor and/or evaluate programme performance. The DPCU techniques will comprise a range of visualization, interviewing and group work methods. These techniques will have proven valuable in enabling people to express their views and share information in the District. This will involve the use of Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to present the performance of the District using Public Financial Management (PFM) Template.
Citizen Report Card (CRC)	This approach will be used to obtain summative feedback from citizens on the performance of government, service providers or programmes or projects to form the basis for joint reflection and correction among key stakeholders. This will seeks to discover weak processes in service delivery, poor services and areas of dissatisfaction to form the basis for community mobilisation for demand for improvement and ultimately the adoption of administrative reform for improved performance. This will involve the use of Evaluation Forms at Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to collate citizens' feedback from the services rendered by the District to the public.
Community Score Card (CSC)	This approach will be used for Focus Group Discussions to collect data from community members and analyse it with the main objective of influencing the quality, efficiency and accountability with which programmes and projects are provided at the community level. This will help to ensure immediate feedback mechanism for successfully implementation of programmes and projects in the District. This will be carried out through site meetings, site possessions, commissioning of projects and launching of programmes. This will make Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Opinion Leaders, Contractors and other key stakeholders to partake fully in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes/projects to be executed in various communities in the District.
Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	This approach will use quantitative exercises to trace the flow of resources from the origin to the destination and determine the location and scale of anomaly. This will help to highlight not only the use and abuse of resources, but also give insights into the concepts of cost efficiency and accountability. This will enable the DPCU and other stakeholders to track the use of resources to finance programmes, projects and activities in the DMTDP in order to ensure value for money in project financing and management in the District. This will involve the use of Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to present the performance of the District using Public Financial Management (PFM) Template.

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018

## 6.6 Awareness Creation of Expected Roles of Stakeholders

Table 6.7 shows all identifiable stakeholders and their roles as well as their interest in the implementation of the District programmes, projects and activities outlined in the DMTDP 2018-2021.

**Table 6.7: Awareness Creation of Expected Roles of Stakeholders**

Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/Responsibility	Involvement in DMTDP Activities
1. NDPC	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides DMTDP and M&amp;E guidelines</li> <li>Support in DMTDP and M&amp;E capacity buildings</li> <li>Provides feedback on DMTDP and M&amp;E results</li> <li>Conduct Evaluations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of DMTDP and M&amp;E Guidelines</li> <li>Inspection of Projects</li> <li>Dissemination of DMTDP and M&amp;E results</li> <li>Organizations of DMTDP and M&amp;E training</li> </ul>
2. OHLGS	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides Technical assistance</li> <li>Undertake job analysis</li> <li>Management of services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducts DMTDP and M&amp;E seminars</li> <li>Disseminate DMTDP and M&amp;E</li> <li>Conducts Evaluation</li> </ul>
3. MLGRD	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides Policy direction</li> <li>Support in Capacity Building in DMTDP and M&amp;E</li> <li>Provides guidelines and offer advisory services</li> <li>Generates performance targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducts DMTDP and M&amp;E seminars</li> <li>Conducts supervision and project inspection</li> <li>Conducts and participates in evaluations</li> <li>Disseminate DMTDP and M&amp;E results</li> </ul>
4. DACF Secretariat	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides Financial Resources</li> <li>Offer Advisory services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports in DMTDP and M&amp;E seminars</li> <li>Participates in Supervision, Project Inspection and Evaluations</li> <li>Disseminates DMTDP and M&amp;E results</li> </ul>
Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/Responsibility	Involvement in DMTDP Activities
5. RCC	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides Technical assistance</li> <li>Conducts capacity building on DMTDP and M&amp;E</li> <li>Receive District DMTDP and M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Provide Feedback on DMTDP and M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Disseminate DMTDP and M&amp;E results</li> <li>Generates performance targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports in DMTDP and M&amp;E preparation</li> <li>Conducts Monitoring and Evaluations</li> <li>Harmonises DMTDP and M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Organises DMTDP and M&amp;E workshops</li> <li>Inspection of projects</li> <li>Participates in data collection</li> </ul>
6. District Assembly	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of DMTDP and M&amp;E Plans</li> <li>Monitor and Evaluate DMTDP</li> <li>Produce DMTDP and M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Disseminate DMTDP and M&amp;E results</li> <li>Support in DMTDP and M&amp;E Capacity Building for members of DPCU</li> <li>Use DMTDP and M&amp;E to enhance ownership and partnership in local development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DMTDP and M&amp;E Plan preparation</li> <li>Participate in DMTDP and M&amp;E seminars, meetings and training workshops</li> <li>Undertake periodic monitoring and evaluations</li> <li>Project inspection</li> <li>Disseminate DMTDP and M&amp;E results</li> </ul>
7. DPCU	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs Assessment</li> <li>Data collection, Collation and Analysis</li> <li>Preparation and Co-ordination of DMTDP and M&amp;E Plan</li> <li>Information Dissemination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assesses the needs of the people in the District</li> <li>Collect, collate and analyse data for M&amp;E</li> <li>Prepare and co-ordinate of DMTDP and M&amp;E</li> <li>Implement DMTDP and M&amp;E Plan</li> <li>Disseminate DMTDP and M&amp;E</li> </ul>
8. Decentralised Departments and other Agencies	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy for intervention</li> <li>Capacity building</li> <li>Implementation of Programmes/Projects</li> <li>Decision making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection</li> <li>Monitoring of on-going Programmes/Projects</li> <li>Evaluation of implemented Projects</li> <li>Disseminate Information</li> </ul>
9. District Sub-structures (ACs, UC, AM)	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data Collection</li> <li>Monitoring</li> <li>Information dissemination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection of Data</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate of Programmes/Projects</li> <li>Disseminate results (information)</li> </ul>
10. Member of Parliament	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support in Decision making</li> <li>Support in programmes and projects with MPs common fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake project inspection and supervision</li> <li>Support in disseminating DMTDP and M&amp;E</li> <li>Provide financial resources</li> </ul>
11. Local Communities and Traditional Authorities	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offer Advisory services</li> <li>Ensure transparency and accountability</li> <li>Provision of lands and sites for projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participates in project inspection</li> <li>Participate in evaluations</li> <li>Participates in M&amp;E workshops and meetings</li> <li>Disseminate DMTDP and M&amp;E results.</li> </ul>

12. Consultants/ Resource Persons	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer Technical assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in monitoring</li> <li>• Participate in DMTDP and M&amp;E meetings.</li> <li>• Supports in preparation and revision of M&amp;E</li> <li>• Participates in evaluations</li> </ul>
13. Political Parties	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparency &amp; Accountability</li> <li>• Advocacy</li> <li>• Needs assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy role</li> <li>• Monitor and Evaluate of development projects</li> <li>• Disseminate Information</li> </ul>
14. Civil Society Organisations (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Youth Associations, CSOs)	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer Advisory Services</li> <li>• Ensure transparency and accountability</li> <li>• Use DMTDP and M&amp;E data and results</li> <li>• Disseminate DMTDP and M&amp;E results</li> <li>• Share development information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participates in DMTDP and M&amp;E meetings</li> <li>• Supports in data collection</li> <li>• Dissemination of DMTDP and M&amp;E results</li> </ul>
15. Religious Bodies	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate Information</li> <li>• Advocacy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate Information</li> </ul>
16. Financial Institutions	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals and Groups identification</li> <li>• Growth of SMEs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor and Evaluate credit facilities given to individuals and groups in the District</li> </ul>
17. Development Partners	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure Transparency and accountability</li> <li>• Provides Financial and material resources</li> <li>• Disseminate M&amp;E results</li> <li>• Share development information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participates in DMTDP and M&amp;E meetings</li> <li>• Supports in data collection</li> <li>• Dissemination of DMTDP and M&amp;E results</li> <li>• Project Supervision and Inspection</li> </ul>
18. Media	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure Transparency and accountability</li> <li>• Demand and use DMTDP and M&amp;E results</li> <li>• Demand quality and affordable services</li> <li>• Monitor and report on projects and programmes</li> <li>• Disseminate DMTDP and M&amp;E results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participates in DMTDP and M&amp;E meetings</li> <li>• Project inspection</li> <li>• Dissemination and Communication of DMTDP and M&amp;E results</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU/AASEDA, 2018



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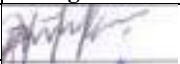




## APPENDICES

### AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

#### APPENDIX 1: THIRD PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

<b>Name of District</b>	Ahafo-Ano South District Assembly	
<b>Region</b>	Ashanti Region	
<b>Name of Area Council(s)</b>	Mankranso, Kunsu, Wioso, Domeabra, Mpasaso, <b>Adugyama, Asuodei, Sabronum, Pokukrom and Abesewa</b>	
<b>Venue</b>	Mankranso	
<b>Date</b>	Wednesday, 30 <sup>th</sup> August, 2017	Time: 10:37am

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
A	Medium of Invitation	Letters were used to invite the participants. 130 letters were printed and dispatched.	Target achieved
B	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited	The names of the participants were recorded and attached.	Target achieved
C	Identifiable Representations at Hearing	The identifiable personalities at the hearing were Regional Co-ordinating Council, District Chief Executive, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Religious Groups, Women Groups, Area Council Members, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Authorities, Political Parties, PWDs, Market Women, Youth Groups, Media, DPCU Members, SPC Members, DDCC Members and Community Members.	Target achieved
D	Total Number of Persons	135 persons attended with 111 males and 24 females.	Target achieved
E	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage was 17.8% for females and 82.2% for males.	Target achieved
F	Language Used at Hearing	Asante (Twi) was used as the medium of presentation and discussions.	Target achieved
G	Major Issues Discussed	The Third Public Forum was held on Wednesday, 30 <sup>th</sup> August, 2017. The objective of the forum was to discuss and adopt the Draft DMTDP 2018-2021. The major issues discussed during the forum include the highlights of the plan with respect to the development issues, and the major programmes, projects and activities to be undertaken. The indicative financial strategy, monitoring, communication and evaluation were also highlighted. All the 72 Members of the General Assembly were present and after discussion unanimously adopted the Draft DMTDP 2018-2021. During the interaction segment, members made a number of recommendations, which were used to conclude on the drafting of the plan. However, the Draft Plan was first adopted by the Development Planning Sub-committee and subsequently adopted by the Executive Committee of the Assembly. The plan was finally adopted at the General Assembly meeting held on Tuesday, 19 <sup>th</sup> September, 2017.	Target achieved
H	Main Controversies	None	-
I	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	None	-
J	Unresolved Questions or Queries	None	-
K	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	None	-
L	Comment on General Level of Participation	The hearing was successfully organised with all the 72 Assembly Members present together with the other invited stakeholders. Out of the 130 letters despatched, 135 participants registered for the programme. This means that generally the participation of the stakeholders was above average.	Target achieved

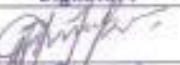





S/N	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Hon. Joseph Agyeman Dapaah	District Chief Executive (DCE)	
2	Mr. Ernest Yaw Kwarteng (Jnr)	District Co-ordinating Director (DCD)	
3	Hon. Abdul-Razak Nuhu	Presiding Member (PM)	
4	Hon. Evans Antwi Sarpong	Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee	
5	Mr. Akowuah Ababio	District Planning Officer	

## AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

### APPENDIX 2: SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

<b>Name of District</b>	Ahafo-Ano South District Assembly	
<b>Region</b>	Ashanti Region	
<b>Name of Area Councils</b>	Mankranso, Kunsu, Wioso, Domeabra, Mpasaso, <b>Adugyama, Asuodei, Sabronum, Pokukrom and Abesewa</b>	
<b>Venue</b>	Mankranso	
<b>Date</b>	Monday, 7 <sup>th</sup> August, 2017	Time: 10:31am

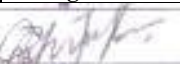




S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
A	Medium of Invitation	Letters were used to invite the participants. 50 letters were printed and dispatched.	Target achieved
B	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited	The names of the participants were recorded and attached.	Target achieved
C	Identifiable Representations at Hearing	The identifiable personalities at the hearing were Regional Co-ordinating Council, District Chief Executive, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Religious Groups, Women Groups, Area Council Members, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Authorities, Political Parties, PWDs, Market Women, Youth Groups, Media, DPCU Members, SPC Members, DDCC Members and Community Members.	Target achieved
D	Total Number of Persons	48 persons attended with 42 males and 6 females	Target achieved
E	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage was 12.5% for females and 87.5% for males	Target achieved
F	Language Used at Hearing	Asante (Twi) was used as the medium of presentation and discussions	Target achieved
G	Major Issues Discussed	The second public forum was organised on Monday, 7 <sup>th</sup> August, 2017 at Mankranso. The purpose of this forum was to analyse the various options for development supported by maps and other sketch diagrams. The issue discussed include the development projections for 2018 to 2021, the adopted goals, objectives, strategies and formulated programmes and sub-programmes. These were subjected to scrutiny by the members of DPCU, SPC, DDCC and other stakeholders present at the meeting. After lengthy discussions, members were able to select preferred development options, which include infrastructural development, job creation and income generation of the District.	Target achieved
H	Main Controversies	None	-
I	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	None	-
J	Unresolved Questions or Queries	None	-
K	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	None	-
L	Comment on General Level of Participation	The hearing was successfully organised with 96.0 percent of the invited stakeholders present. Generally, all the participants shared their views, which were crafted into the selection of the development options for the District.	Target achieved

S/N	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Hon. Joseph Agyeman Dapaah	District Chief Executive (DCE)	
2	Mr. Ernest Yaw Kwarteng (Jnr)	District Co-ordinating Director (DCD)	
3	Hon. Abdul-Razak Nuhu	Presiding Member (PM)	
4	Hon. Evans Antwi Sarpong	Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee	
5	Mr. Akowuah Ababio	District Planning Officer	
6	Mr. Patrick Appiah	Physical Planning Officer	

## AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

### APPENDIX 3: FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

<b>Name of District</b>	Ahafo-Ano South District Assembly	
<b>Region</b>	Ashanti Region	
<b>Name of Area Councils</b>	Mankranso, Kunsu, Wioso, Domeabra, Mpasaso, Adugyama, Asuodei, Sabronum, Pokukrom and Abesewa	
<b>Venue</b>	Mankranso	
<b>Date</b>	Thursday, 20 <sup>th</sup> July, 2017	Time: 10:15am

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
A	Medium of Invitation	Letters were used to invite the participants. 120 letters were printed and dispatched	Target achieved
B	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited	The names of the participants were recorded and attached	Target achieved
C	Identifiable Representations at Hearing	The identifiable personalities at the hearing were Regional Co-ordinating Council, District Chief Executive, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Religious Groups, Women Groups, Area Council Members, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Authorities, Political Parties, PWDs, Market Women, Youth Groups, Media, DPCU Members, SPC Members, DDCC Members and Community Members	Target achieved
D	Total Number of Persons	110 persons attended with 103 males and 7 females	Target achieved
E	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage was 6.3% for females and 93.7% for males	Target achieved
F	Language Used at Hearing	Asante (Twi) was used as the medium of presentation and discussions	Target achieved
G	Major Issues Discussed	The first public hearing was organised on Thursday, 20 <sup>th</sup> July, 2017. The purpose was to lunch the importance of the DMTDP 2018-2021 to the people as well as the stakeholders in the District. The public hearing was held after the completion of the data collection and analysis exercise to assess the current situation and problems of the Councils and was treated as a very important phase of the planning process. This platform was used to present the results of the performance review of the DMTDP 2014-2017 using the Public Financial Management Template and the situational analysis. Discussions were held on the analysis, which highlighted on the conclusions, and implications of the current situation in the District and the Community. In furtherance to the discussions, participants were sensitised about their Area Councils, and solicit their views and proposals on what the plan should include in terms of priority programmes, projects and activities to solve the existing problems during the plan period. The hearing was used to identify 29 development issues facing the District, which was handed to the various Departments and Agencies for redress. The Regional Co-ordinating Council, witnessed the occasion.	Target achieved
H	Main Controversies	None	-
I	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	None	-
J	Unresolved questions or Queries	None	-
K	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	None	-
L	Comment on General Level of Participation	The hearing was successfully organised with all the 72 Assembly Members present together with the other invited stakeholders. Out of the 120 letters despatched, 110 participants registered for the programme representing 91.7 percent.	Target achieved
<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Signature</b>
1	Hon. Joseph Agyeman Dapaah	District Chief Executive (DCE)	
2	Mr. Ernest Yaw Kwarteng (Jnr)	District Co-ordinating Director (DCD)	
3	Hon. Abdul-Razak Nuhu	Presiding Member (PM)	
4	Hon. Evans Antwi Sarpong	Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee	
5	Mr. Akowuah Ababio	District Planning Officer	



**APPENDIX 4: PICTURES OF PUBLIC HEARINGS**

**DCE Address**



**Some Participants**



**DCD Address**



**Performance Review – DPCU**



**Community Needs - Assembly Member**



**Participant's Contribution**



**DPCU Members**



**Stakeholders' Participation**





**Political Party-NDC Rep.**



**Student's Contribution**



**Women Participation**



**Stakeholders' Participation**



**Women Participation**



**Women Participation**



**PWDs and Other Stakeholders**



**Closing Prayer-Participants**





**APPENDIX 5: LIST OF ATTENDANCE FOR THE PUBLIC HEARINGS**

**Third Public Hearing, Wednesday, 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2017**

**AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO  
PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021  
ATTENDANCE LIST**

Location Name: .....		Purpose: .....		
Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1. Hon. Aggrey Dapaah	M	D.C.E		
2. Hon. Andrew Ammah	M	Assembly member	0544251122	[Signature]
3. BOITWE DANIEL	M	"	0516043911	[Signature]
4. Hon. Effour Ady Oling	M	Assembly member	0246121273	[Signature]
5. Adyfour Stephen	M	Opposite	0243744314	[Signature]
6. ELIZABETH FOSU	F	COMMITTEE 1	055324369	[Signature]
7. Kofi Adjei	M	Assembly member	0552136902	[Signature]
8. Prince Owusu Frumpong	M	Assembly member	0206781428	[Signature]
9. OPOKY FOFIE	M	ASSEMBLYMAN	0209170061	[Signature]
10. TAW ADU STEPHEN	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0243744314	[Signature]
11. BASSOUR FDU OTENG	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0245071408	[Signature]
12. Abdul Razak Niihus	M	P.M	0245071408	[Signature]
13. John Osei Poku	M	Assembly member	0541054998	[Signature]
14. Ama Nyarko	F	Committee		[Signature]
15. Nyamtye Daniel	M	Assembly member	0242178162	[Signature]
16. Isaac Ankomah Adjei	M	Assembly member	0204788046	[Signature]
17. Paulina Tetch	F	M.P. South Manya	0947923678	[Signature]
18. Osei Francis	M	Donor	0549263682	[Signature]
19. Sargha Adam Kwagye	M	N.H.S	02445570997	[Signature]
20. Sarfwan Juliana	F	N.H.S	0541126378	[Signature]
21. Prince Opong	M	N.H.S	0242808076	[Signature]
22. Prince Mensah Rolland	M	Ministry	0208766734	[Signature]
23. Anthony Awe	M	Assembly member	0242164885	[Signature]
24. KPAHIL IBRAHIM	M	MEASUREMENT REP.	0201962054	[Signature]
25. JAMES OWUSU	M	Nyimanufu	0246343243	[Signature]
26. Kwabena Thomas	M	N.S.U	0249782176	[Signature]
27. Nana Barbo Simon	M	N.S.U	0243844581	[Signature]
28. Saidu Mamma	M	ASSEMBLY	0245348079	[Signature]
29. Kwehena Bpong	M	ADJUDICATOR	0553137048	[Signature]
30. JAW ANTAI - BOARDFACE	M	AKURADO	0548869688	[Signature]

PG1

**AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO  
PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021  
ATTENDANCE LIST**

Location Name: .....		Purpose: .....		
Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1. Kambert Bismark	M	Assemblyman	0204717355	[Signature]
2. BRANK ANIWI SARKONIS	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0248620935	[Signature]
3. VAN DONICOR	M	ASSEMBLY MAN	0202900128	[Signature]
4. Asiedu Frankford	M	D.F.H.O	0208286683	[Signature]
5. NANA ANTONISAL	F	AFRICI QUEEN MOILER	0245078451	[Signature]
6. EMMANUEL KOBII - TUMFUOR	M	ASSEMBLYMAN	0245838169	[Signature]
7. Bamba Bansa	M	Assembly member	0273601384	[Signature]
8. Gladys Bansa	F	Committee Member	0548402726	[Signature]
9. Nwarko Cecilia	F	Committee member	0847319213	[Signature]
10. Osei Brenyah	M	G.E.S	0200122581	[Signature]
11. ENANG BUAH	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0242529357	[Signature]
12. Saidu Isaac Williams	M	Assembly member	0208079194	[Signature]
13. Assema Kingsley	M	Assembly member	0241081260	[Signature]
14. AKWAF POKU	M	R.O.S	0241053626	[Signature]
15. Osei Benjamin	M	R.O.	0548861788	[Signature]
16. KOFI BAH ALEX	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0546567809	[Signature]
17. ISATE DOTIKOR	M	BAR/KEP	058806218	[Signature]
18. EMMANUEL MANSAH	M	REP (P.R.R)	0245562201	[Signature]
19. YEGAH ALEXANDER	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0511025900	[Signature]
20. OSEI Kwame Collins	M	ASSEMBLYMAN	0248588814	[Signature]
21. Niihus Isaac Gyapong	M	ASSEMBLYMAN/SENIOR	0243137423	[Signature]
22. Charles Merril	M	Assembly Member	0243025291	[Signature]
23. AKPARIBO STEPHEN	M	ASSEMBLY MAN	0240268102	[Signature]
24. Yakubu K. Fordjour	M	G.F.D	020755876	[Signature]
25. KINKU MINKAH	M	R.O	0274993923	[Signature]
26. KOFI OWUSU	M		024276081	[Signature]
27. Gariba J. Mohammed	M	N.D.C	0205454322	[Signature]
28. Keston Twum-Damash	M	FC-FSD	0244548826	[Signature]
29. John Asameh	M	Sub-lead Comm. Dev't	0246036505	[Signature]
30. Swamena Mansah	M	Unit Committee chair	0557264946	[Signature]

PG2



Third Public Hearing, Wednesday, 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2017

AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO  
PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021  
ATTENDANCE LIST

Location Name:	Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
	Ameyofo Tammaci	M	Assembly member	0241306112	[Signature]
	Patrick Ebenezer Ametey	M	Yoceth	0546571026	[Signature]
	Joseph Kpoku	M	Assembly member	0549145202	[Signature]
	B. O. Boateng	M	NCCCE District D.	0244863271	[Signature]
	Juliana Nimoh	F	Unit committee	0245705058	[Signature]
	Pimpang Bright	M	Assembly member	0249158580	[Signature]
	Annie Sereku	F	Unit committee	0544916412	[Signature]
	Maria Amankwa	F	Muslim	0546531950	[Signature]
	Jean Mensah	F	Assembly member	0546790297	[Signature]
	Hana Awaia Gyan Atuah	M	Sakranun	0249147613	[Signature]
	Kwame Bookye Edem	M	Nkoso Assembly man	0543853180	[Signature]
	William Sene	M	Unit committee	0243417395	[Signature]
	Kyeremaa Monics	F	Unit committee	0241-130409	[Signature]
	Armitiyaw Maudu	M	ASS Member	0244-02470	[Signature]
	SAMUEL ADJEI	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0246010842	[Signature]
	ADDAI SARFO KWAKU	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0243225808	[Signature]
	ANNEKWAH COMMANE	M	Assembly member	0246252236	[Signature]
	BRAH-MANAN COLLINS	M	Unit committee	0246533379	[Signature]
	V. REV NICHOLAS AKRIFIT	M	LOCAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES	0244863275	[Signature]
	REV OLIVUS ISAAC	M	Local Council of Church	0248966221	[Signature]
	Kyere K. Francis	M	Unit committee	0203436031	[Signature]
	Joseph James	M	Unit Comm. Chairman	0546375716	[Signature]
	Adomako Collins	M	Assembly member	024344632	[Signature]
	Brian Kwame Joseph	M	Assembly member	0202033822	[Signature]
	Philip Anui	M	Dist. Revenue Head	0202458422	[Signature]
	MUSAH Ibrahima	M	Kursu - capu	0207478355	[Signature]
	Nana Kwaku Ansan	M	Muamano	0500337019	[Signature]
	Amos Danker	M	Mfaweminto	0248747872	[Signature]
	Kofi Afofi	M	Anjinsu	0542848590	[Signature]

PG3

AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO  
PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021  
ATTENDANCE LIST

Location Name:	Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
	Anku Charles	M	Feeder Road	0244792225	[Signature]
	Jacob Appemansi	M	Ayric	0244958279	[Signature]
	Simeon Tsonon	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0543268311	[Signature]
	David Pimpang Tinson	M	COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN	0244203642	[Signature]
	Eppone Adnah	M	Unit Committee	0546143155	[Signature]
	Anu Asamoah Rebecca	F	Unit committee	0542901821	[Signature]
	Emelia Nsira	F	HAN	0546119767	[Signature]
	David Owusu	M	Media	080-7155861	[Signature]
	Ibrahim Tamba Nelson	M	NFED	0244061437	[Signature]
	Anu Kwabara	M	NFED	0241251252	[Signature]
	Prince Nana	M	AGRI member	024407205	[Signature]
	F.K. Adusah	M	Tax PD	0208172319	[Signature]
	Alfred Owusu	M	Assembly member	0246321797	[Signature]
	Esther Anor	F	Assembly member	0246211223	[Signature]
	Richard Ajei	M	Unit Committee	0206258008	[Signature]
	Oti Robert	M	Unit committee	0541-448040	[Signature]
	Abdul Rasheed Musah	M	Assembly member	0201652581	[Signature]
	Kwame Owusu	M	Unit committee	0206207082	[Signature]
	Emmanuel Agyemang	M	Unit committee	0245528172	[Signature]
	Sampson Charles	M	Unit committee member	0208852705	[Signature]
	Janeina Owusu	F	committee member	0249537189	[Signature]
	Darcas Baidoo	F	AD	0243007017	[Signature]
	Alex K. Nyamekye	M	Bipon	0244172583	[Signature]
	Euse Mohammed	M	edoyese	0207128585	[Signature]
	Agyemang Eric	M	Kursu - botiem	0208252396	[Signature]
	Abusua Constance	F	Unit committee	0548787131	[Signature]
	Cynthia Agyemang	F	"	0558718478	[Signature]
	Louvenne Boateng	M	Unit committee	0544807315	[Signature]
	Ameyba Paul	M	Assembly member	0207702661	[Signature]
	Sylvester Owusu	M	Kursu Camp	0206363519	[Signature]

PG4



**Third Public Hearing, Wednesday, 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2017**

**AHAFAO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO  
PREPARATION OF DMTPD 2018-2021  
ATTENDANCE LIST**

Location Name: .....		Purpose: .....		
Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1. Brnky Diana	F	Market	0247189131	[Signature]
2. Assual Bedual Gaminie	M	DIA	0243430787	[Signature]
3. Prince Owusu Justice	M	Dist. out officer (GHS)	0242551824	[Signature]
4. Nana B	M	Assemblyman	0244660969	[Signature]
5. Maria Aledo	F	DIA	0533053740	[Signature]
6. Opoku Gyamp	M	Information	0246220886	[Signature]
7. Eunice Akether	F	NSWD	0209313531	[Signature]
8. Emma Ebo	M	GES	0541480583	[Signature]
9. Justice Kwame	M	BA	0242828088	[Signature]
10. Martins Pany	F	DPCU	0578652458	[Signature]
11. John Oti Epeduo	M	DPCU	024258673	[Signature]
12. Patrick Agyemang	M	Planning	0540688673	[Signature]
13. Truelove Atoni-Beloe	F	PA & PO	024740564	[Signature]
14. Angela Otiene-Boateng	F	HSS	0541690095	[Signature]
15. Angela Kubi	F	HDWD	0248660841	[Signature]
16. Aswe Baffaw Richmond	M		0544837981	[Signature]
17. Akwasi Nana	M	District Planning Office	054374843	[Signature]
18. Charles Agyemang	M	work	0209056389	[Signature]
19. Joseph Donkor	M	REPO	0244844570	[Signature]
20. Asokwa Serpong	M	PDP	0208967926	[Signature]

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**Second Public Hearing, Monday, 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2017**

**AHAFAO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO  
PREPARATION OF DMTPD 2018-2021  
ATTENDANCE LIST**

Location Name: .....		Purpose: .....		
Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1. NANA ANIWA	F	NASRMO DISTRICT DIRECTOR	0243380320	[Signature]
2. George Kwasi Nana	M	Assembly member	024380486	[Signature]
3. Charles Nicholas Afrifa	M	Assembly member	027728278	[Signature]
4. Rev. Nicholas Afrifa	M	Chairman Local Council/Deputy	0244863275	[Signature]
5. Rev. Isaac Owusu	M	Chairman Local Council/Deputy	0244296222	[Signature]
6. Emeliza Nsira	F	M.P.S.A.S.O. N.O.Z	0544611967	[Signature]
7. Emmanuel Emmanuel	M	Biography NIG	0246245326	[Signature]
8. Nana Kwame Ebo	M	KUMBU - BERTHO	0208263396	[Signature]
9. Rompa Bansa	M	Assembly member	0273601364	[Signature]
10. Alex K. Nana	M	Ex-Poso	0244177508	[Signature]
11. BOSS EISEN	M	Global Support Foundation	0544900058	[Signature]
12. Nana Nana Sarpong	M	CONSTITUENT (A.P.C)	0248220985	[Signature]
13. Nana Donkor	M	Const. REP (H.P.P)	0202908108	[Signature]
14. Ampo Nana	M	Executive Chairman	0244730177	[Signature]
15. Nana Nana	M	Director - SRT	024459087	[Signature]
16. Nana Nana	M	HSP	0243200206	[Signature]
17. Nana Nana	M	Head TM	020715581	[Signature]
18. Nana Nana	M	Assoc - PSM	0203814637	[Signature]
19. Prince Opana	M	Head	0243808096	[Signature]
20. Primiaw Awudu	M	Pokukrom	0244-02470	[Signature]
21. Musah Ibrahim	M	Kumasi - Camp	0207478255	[Signature]
22. Abdulrasheed Nana	M	Dunjama	0245071408	[Signature]
23. Nana Nana	M	W.A.A	024538777	[Signature]
24. Prince Otiene Agyemang	M	Banku	020673423	[Signature]
25. Nana Nana	M	Plantation Dept	0244958279	[Signature]
26. Nana Nana	M	Env Health/SPD	0202296683	[Signature]
27. Nana Nana	M	Assemblyman	0207702661	[Signature]
28. Nana Nana	M	Assemblyman	0244660969	[Signature]
29. Nana Nana	M	Const. REP	0244660969	[Signature]
30. Nana Nana	M	SHI	0208638818	[Signature]

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**Second Public Hearing, Monday, 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2017**

**AHAFAO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO  
PREPARATION OF DMTPD 2018-2021  
ATTENDANCE LIST**

Location Name: .....		Purpose: .....		
Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1. Joseph Donkor	M	REPO	0244844570	[Signature]
2. Asokwa Serpong	M	PDP	0208967926	[Signature]
3. Nana Nana	M	Assemblyman	0206609217	[Signature]
4. Nana Nana	M	Comm. Dev.	0273787288	[Signature]
5. Nana Nana	F	Par Day	0246792279	[Signature]
6. Nana Nana	F	Market	0247189131	[Signature]
7. Nana Nana	M	Public Incharge - NCCF	0244660969	[Signature]
8. Nana Nana	M	Assemblyman	0206609217	[Signature]
9. Nana Nana	F	Dist. Dist. HSS	0541690095	[Signature]
10. Nana Nana	M	Const. REP/Comm. Dev	0246220886	[Signature]
11. Nana Nana	M	Birth Reg. Unit	0244200775	[Signature]
12. Nana Nana	F	HDWD	0248660841	[Signature]
13. Nana Nana	M	DIA (GHS) DPIS	0246220886	[Signature]
14. Nana Nana	M	Procurement	0246486031	[Signature]
15. Nana Nana	M	PA & PO	024740564	[Signature]
16. Nana Nana	M	work	0209056389	[Signature]
17. Nana Nana	M	Planning Unit	0246220886	[Signature]
18. Nana Nana	M	NPO	054374843	[Signature]

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**First Public Hearing, Thursday, 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2017**

AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO  
PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021  
ATTENDANCE LIST

Location Name:	Name	Sex	Purpose:	Phone No.	Signature
	Tahiru Seidu	M	Unit Committee Member	0203014154	Tahiru Seidu
	Ishmael Ankomah Adjei	M	Assemblyman	0204785046	Annful
	Afred Owusu	M	Assemblyman	0246321797	Ad
	Anankwah Emmanuel	M	Assembly member	0246252276	Ad
	Kwabena Oppong	M	Assemblyman	05531370748	K.O.P.
	Kwame Ammanuel	M	Assemblyman	0249355172	Ammanuel
	Nana Kwaku Owusu	M	Media	0507155559	Nana Kwaku Owusu
	Adu Law Stephen	M	Assembly member	0243744314	Adu Law
	Bartolomey Adu Oling	M	Assembly member	0246121273	Bartolomey Adu Oling
	Banks Frimpong Joseph	M	Assembly member	0207033824	Banks Frimpong Joseph
	Owusu Mensah Richard	M	Assembly member	0502154065	Owusu Mensah Richard
	Kwame Boateng Tiedan	M	Assembly member	05435537180	Kwame Boateng Tiedan
	Kwame Boateng	M	Assembly member	0273601324	Kwame Boateng
	Nana Antwi Boasicala	M	Assembly member	0548569685	Nana Antwi Boasicala
	Deak K. Nwankye	M	Assembly member	024477585	Deak K. Nwankye
	John Osei Poku	M	Assembly member	0541054778	John Osei Poku
	Asiedu Ammanuel	M	District Gov. Health Officer	0208266823	Asiedu Ammanuel
	James Owusu	M	Assembly member	0246343243	James Owusu
	Yakubu K. Foudjour	M	G.F.D.	0241631109	Yakubu K. Foudjour
	Joseph Amuah	M	Assembly member	02445222	Joseph Amuah
	Oparekodie Fatis	M	Assembly member	0209170061	Oparekodie Fatis
	Osei Wivoko Isaac	M	Dist. Comm. Dev. Officer	0243484283	Osei Wivoko Isaac
	Asiedu Owusu	M	Assembly member	0246321797	Asiedu Owusu
	Dr. Francis	M	Assembly member	054963633	Dr. Francis
	Frimpong Bright	M	Assembly member	0249158580	Frimpong Bright
	Amosya Yoramari	M	Assembly member	02479206712	Amosya Yoramari
	ABASS FUSEINI	M	Global support founder	0545090557	ABASS FUSEINI
	YERDARI ALEXANDER	M	Assembly member	054028900	YERDARI ALEXANDER
	DUMPIEMENA YIENSAN	M	Unit Committee member	0557261946	DUMPIEMENA YIENSAN
	Appiah Francis	M	Teller	027107051	Appiah Francis

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AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO  
PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021  
ATTENDANCE LIST

Location Name:	Name	Sex	Purpose:	Phone No.	Signature
	Nana Antwi	M	HEAD OF DEPARTMENT (NANO)	024338920	Nana Antwi
	ERNEST ROAH	M	Hon. Sub-Parliamentary	0243529357	ERNEST ROAH
	Kofi BAH ALEXANDER	M	Hon. Parliamentarian	0546567509	Kofi BAH ALEXANDER
	NANA BEDRACO	M	CHIEF	0244726784	NANA BEDRACO
	YVONNE ANNI SAMPON	M	COMMISSIONER (DP)	0248620975	YVONNE ANNI SAMPON
	Nana Aduwo Semaad F.	F	Queen Mother	02433933528	Nana Aduwo Semaad F.
	Kwame PREMBA MINKAH	M	Unit Comm.	0274993923	Kwame PREMBA MINKAH
	Seidu Munnah	M	Hon. Apenponky	0545348079	Seidu Munnah
	R. O. Sontag	M	District Director (DCC)	0244863071	R. O. Sontag
	Sedor Isaac Williams	M	Parliamentary Assembly	0208071194	Sedor Isaac Williams
	Kwabena Ampomah	M	Mankranso Assembly	0509294679	Kwabena Ampomah
	Kumbert Bismark	M	Assemblyman	0204717395	Kumbert Bismark
	John K. Poku	M	Assembly Member	0572935271	John K. Poku
	Nana Bi. Dan	M	Assemblyman	0244609890	Nana Bi. Dan
	David Ntobeh Williams	M	Committee Member	0241926880	David Ntobeh Williams
	Zuma Eric	M	EDUCATION	0541480583	Zuma Eric
	Jacob Agyemang	M	Agric	0244958279	Jacob Agyemang
	Nana Adu - Poku	M	Chief Rep - Mankranso	054834113	Nana Adu - Poku
	Nana Appiah Wisdom	M	Nanakyame Mankranso	0209150628	Nana Appiah Wisdom
	Frimpong Anthony	M	Assemblyman	0542473145	Frimpong Anthony
	Emilia Nsira	F	ADON	0546119767	Emilia Nsira
	Amiyah Awudu	M	ASS	0244-021470	Amiyah Awudu
	BOTWE DANIEL	M	BOARDESE	05490911	BOTWE DANIEL
	Isaac Oshon	M	BAC officer	050806218	Isaac Oshon
	James Amang	M	Assemblyman	0541662957	James Amang
	Nwankye Daniel	M	Assemblyman	0242178162	Nwankye Daniel
	Asomah Kingsley	M	Assembly member	0241081125	Asomah Kingsley
	Kofi Adu Sany	M	Assembly member	054284820	Kofi Adu Sany
	Adu Kwabena	M	TRILEMSE	027125784	Adu Kwabena

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First Public Hearing, Thursday, 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2017

AHAFO AND SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO  
PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021  
ATTENDANCE LIST

Location Name: .....

Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
Okasha Mubarak	Male	Social Welfare Dept.	0500 282542	[Signature]
Adu Adjei E	M	Headteacher	0246672124	[Signature]
L.K. Adusai	M	Tax CPD	02440248766	[Signature]
Ank Charles	m	freelance Roads	0244197725	[Signature]
Emmanuel Ejorah	m	IBX	0245328127	[Signature]
Ronal Amgboge	m	Assembly member	0207702661	[Signature]
Adomako Collins	M	assembly member	0246244632	[Signature]
Opoku Kwame	m	I.S.P.D	0244220888	[Signature]
Osei Kwame - Eric	m	T.C.P.D	024284287	[Signature]
Emmanuel Kobi - Iuntwar	M	Assembly Member	0245883169	[Signature]
AKPARIBO STEPHEN	M	Assembly member	0240258102	[Signature]
Charles Nicholas	m	Assembly member	0244782295	[Signature]
Osei ROMSO	M	chairman	0503762115	[Signature]
Douglas Adam	M	NHIS	0244530983	[Signature]
Acheampong Joseph	M	NPP Constituency sec	0242574714	[Signature]
MUSAH Ibrahim	M	Assembly member	0207478355	[Signature]
Benjamin Osei	M	Dominion Chairman	054017764	[Signature]
Kyeremeh Monica	F	Unit committee	0241-130409	[Signature]
Baffour Danu	m	Unit Comm. Sec.	0546143155	[Signature]
Prince Opono	M	Assembly member	0243808096	[Signature]
Ajyekum Eric	M	Assembly Member	0208233396	[Signature]
Abdul Aziz	M	Unit Committee	0243921554	[Signature]
Osei Kwame	M	GES - PRO	0200122581	[Signature]
Adi Teboah Clifford	M	Assembly Member	0248737648	[Signature]
Muhammed Tahaq Maida	M	B.C.D.	0243616735	[Signature]
Bruce Diana	F	Market	0247189131	[Signature]
V. Rev NICHOLAS AFIFA	M	CHAIRMAN LOCAL COUNCIL OF CHURCH	0244863275	[Signature]
SIMON BOHENE	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0545568311	[Signature]
PATRICK BROT	M	JUDICIAL SERVICE	02461657322	[Signature]
Malam Abdul Razak	M	MOSELEM REP	0507594841	[Signature]

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AHAFO AND SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO  
PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021  
ATTENDANCE LIST

Location Name: .....

Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
Alhaji Alhassan				
A Sual Bedaico Bounice	M	DIA	02622401807	[Signature]
Judice Zica	M	ABA	0243450789	[Signature]
Konlan Jo Sool	M	HAF	024025555	[Signature]
Artan Tieriore		Hospital Administrator	0244245552	[Signature]
James Oxyere	M	Unit Comm. Chairman	0244722309	[Signature]
Abdul Razak Nuhu	M	P.M	0545375715	[Signature]
Abdul Rasak MUSAH	M	Assembly man	0245291408	[Signature]
Acheampong Osei Kwame Collins	M	Assembly Man	020653561	[Signature]
James Osei	M	Unit Committee	0248508814	[Signature]
Akwasi Poku	M	ADP	0248910221	[Signature]
Godwin Mensah	M	ADP	0240536726	[Signature]
Hana Saifu-Adia Amankwa	M	Mankransohene	0208947115	[Signature]
Angela Kusi	F	HBRID	0244445161	[Signature]
Ivelove Arthur Beko	F	ADPO	0248860841	[Signature]
Charles Afraye	M	united	0244740824	[Signature]
George Dankwa	M	transport	023705289	[Signature]
Mariam Binyi	F	PPCU	0201734594	[Signature]
Patrick Appiah	M	Planning Unit	0548650458	[Signature]
Fiati Senyo	M	ABSOX	0540688645	[Signature]
Hon. Joseph Agyemang Dampah	M	DCE	0248068379	[Signature]
Alketa Akumash	F		0244029063	[Signature]
Lantey Isaac	M	PSM	0245023974	[Signature]
Joseph Donkor	M	REPO	0208874437	[Signature]
Asokwa Carpong	M	PDPO	0244844570	[Signature]
Akwash Alabio	M	DPG	0208967526	[Signature]
Manica Tsungang	F	Hairstresser	0243374843	[Signature]
Akosua Xaba	F	hairer	024870615	[Signature]
			0572113420	[Signature]

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## APPENDIX 6: LIST OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

Adugyama Area Council					
1 <sup>st</sup> Rank – Road 2 <sup>nd</sup> Rank – Electricity 3 <sup>rd</sup> Rank – School 4 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Sanitation 5 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Water 6 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Youth Employment 7 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Health			8 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Market 9 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Agriculture 10 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Community Center 11 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Security 12 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Governance 13 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Recreational Center 14 <sup>th</sup> Rank – ICT		
Biemso No.1 EA	Biemso No. 2 EA	Potrikrom EA	Yawboadikrom EA	Adugyama South-west EA	Adugyama North EA
1. Road 2. School 3. Market 4. Health 5. Com. Centre 6. Sanitation 7. Electricity 8. Water	1. Road 2. Sanitation 3. Health 4. Water 5. Market 6. School 7. Electricity 8. ICT	1. Road 2. Water 3. Health 4. Electricity 5. School 6. Com. Centre 7. sanitation	1. School 2. Water 3. Road 4. Electricity 5. Agriculture 6. Youth employ 7. Sanitation	1. Electricity 2. Road 3. Agriculture 4. Youth Employ 5. Governance 6. Sanitation 7. School 8. Water	1. Security (PQ) 2. School 3. Market 4. Road (Drains) 5. Electricity Ext 6. Recreational 7. Youth Employ 8. Sanitation 9. Agriculture
<b>Biemso No.1</b> (Road, School Block (furniture), Market, Health, Community Centre, Sanitation, Electricity Ext.)	<b>Biemso No.2</b> (Road, Sanitation (Toilet), Health, Water, Market, School Block) Mankranagya (Water, Road)	<b>Potrikrom</b> (Community Centre, Toilet, weighing center, Electricity ext., Water) Biemtetrete (Electricity, School, Road (Bridge), Toilet	<b>Adanse</b> (Road, Water, Sanitation, Electricity, School Block (TQ)) Yawboadi (Health, Water, Sanitation (Toilet), Road, Agric(Farm inputs)	<b>Adugyama</b> (Zongo) (Sanitation (Toilet &Refuse/households, Road (drain), Water, School Block (Feeding)	<b>Adugyama</b> Security (PQ), School Block, Market, Road (drains), Electricity ext, Recreational cen., Employment, Sanitation, Agric (Agro-forestry)
<b>Achieso</b> (Water, Road, Sanitation, School Block, Electricity Ext.)	<b>Fedeaya</b> (Road (FB), School Block (TQ), Electricity Ext, Water, Sanitation, ICT)	<b>Nimfourkrom</b> (Electricity, Toilet, Water, School, Health) Kwanyiem (Road, Water, Health, Solar, School block (new))	<b>Banahene</b> (TQ&JHS, Electricity, Toilet, Road) Yawkobikrom (KG, Water, Road, Electric, Spraying, Employ)	<b>Akwatiakrom/Kwaadokrom</b> (Electricity, Sanitation, Agric,Water, KG) Kwamekanikrom, Amakom, Attakrom, Ntiamoahkrom	

<b>Asuodei Area Council</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup> Rank – Electricity 2 <sup>nd</sup> Rank – School 3 <sup>rd</sup> Rank – Water 4 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Sanitation 5 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Road		6 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Agriculture 7 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Kente Weaving Shed 8 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Health 8 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Youth Employment 10 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Governance	
<b>Aburaso EA</b>	<b>Asuodei EA</b>	<b>Pokuase EA</b>	<b>Essienkyem EA</b>
1. School 2. Electricity 3. Water 4. Sanitation	1. School 2. Sanitation 3. Health 4. Water 5. Agriculture (Mass Spraying) 6. Governance (Area Council) 7. Electricity 8. Kente Weaving Shed	1. Electricity 2. Kente Weaving Shed 3. Road 4. School 5. Water 6. Sanitation	1. Electricity 2. Road 3. Youth Employment 4. Agriculture 5. Water 6. School 7. Sanitation
<b>Aburaso</b> (School Block (TQ, Furniture), Electricity ext., Water, Sanitation (School))	<b>Asuodei</b> (School (ICT, Furniture), Sanitation (School), Health, Water, Agric (Mass spraying), Governance (Area council), Electricity ext., Market (Kente weaving))	<b>Pokuase</b> (Electricity, Market (Kente weaving), Road (culverts), School Block (Furniture, TQ, School feeding), Water, Sanitation (Toilet))	<b>Essienkyem</b> (Electricity, School Block (KG, Furniture, School feeding), Road) Akotokrom (Water, Electricity, Agric (Farm inputs))
	Nsutem (Electricity, Water, School Block (water, TQ, furniture), Sanitation (Toilet))	<b>Amoakokrom</b> (Electricity, School Block (TQ, classroom/self, furniture), Sanitation (Toilet), Water, Road)	<b>Amokrom</b> (Electricity, Water, Agric (Farm inputs)) Bannorkrom (Electricity, Road, School Block (TQ))
	<b>Asuodei-Bonsukrom</b> (Electricity, Sanitation)	<b>Apenimadi</b> (Road, Toilet, Water, TQ, furniture), Electricity	<b>Mankranho</b> (Water, Road, Electricity, Agric Bonsukrom (School Block (furniture), Road, Toilet))
	<b>Yeaboahkrom</b> (Water, Electricity, Sanitation, Agric (Farm inputs)) Tabirikrom (Water, Road)	<b>Ampomahkrom</b> (Road, Electricity) Kwame-Nantwi, Bogyaaagu, Akwasi Addaikrom	<b>Duefourkrom</b> (Electricity, Road, Youth employment, Agric (Farm inputs, Water))

<b>Sabronum Area Council</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup> Rank – Sanitation 2 <sup>nd</sup> Rank – School 3 <sup>rd</sup> Rank – Electricity 4 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Water 5 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Road 6 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Youth employment 7 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Health		8 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Sports 9 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Agriculture 10 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Factory 11 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Police Post 12 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Market 13 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Community Center 14 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Public Financial Institution	
<b>Aponaponoso EA</b>	<b>Sabronum EA</b>	<b>Abofokwanso EA</b>	<b>Adukrom EA</b>
1. School 2. Sanitation 3. Electricity 4. Water 5. Road 6. Youth Employment 7. Agriculture 8. Sports Field	9. Factory (Tomatoes, Cassava) 10. School 11. Electricity 12. Sanitation 13. Youth Employment 14. Agriculture 15. Road 16. Health (Mortuary) 17. Community Center 18. Sports Field 19. Water 20. Public Financial institution	21. Electricity 22. Sanitation 23. Road 24. School 25. Health Facility 26. Youth Employment 27. Police Post 28. Market 29. Water	30. Sanitation 31. Water 32. School 33. Sports Field 34. Health
<b>Amokrom</b> (School Block (TQ), Toilet) Electricity, Water Bokuruwa (Toilet, Electricity, KG, Furniture, TQ & sanitation), Road , Water Gyaukrom – Asusu Sabronum Nyameadom Aponaponoso	<b>Sabronum</b> (Factory (tomatoes, cassava), School financial support), Electricity Extension, Sanitation (toilet), Youth employment, Agriculture , Drains, street, Health (Mortuary), Community centre, SHS (Home econs. block, dormitory), Sports field, Financial	<b>Abofokwanso</b> (Electricity extension, Sanitation (toilet), Road (footbridge), School block (Library), Health facility (upgrading), Youth & Women employment (trading), Police post, Market (extension))	<b>Adukrom</b> (Sanitation (toilet & Refuse), Water, School Block (kg), Sports field, Health (NQ) <b>Sabronum – Camp</b> (Sanitation (toilet), School Block (kg & JHS) <b>Nyamebekyere</b> (School Block (KG), Sanitation (toilet) Brepro
<b>Gyaukrom</b> (School Block, Sanitation (toilet), Electricity, Road, Mass spraying	<b>Kyenkyenase – Akwatiakrom</b> (Water, School Block (kg), Agriculture (Mass Spraying))	<b>Akyerakrom &amp; Owuokrom</b> (Water, School, Trading, Road)	

<b>Pokukrom Area Council</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup> Rank – Electricity 2 <sup>nd</sup> Rank – Water 3 <sup>rd</sup> Rank – Sanitation 4 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Education 5 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Road 6 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Health		7 <sup>th</sup> Rank – ICT 8 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Agriculture 9 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Market 9 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Youth Employment 11 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Community Center	
<b>Fawoman EA</b>	<b>Ahwerewam EA</b>	<b>Mmoframfadwen EA</b>	<b>Pokukrom EA</b>
1. Sanitation 2. ICT & Library 3. Electricity 4. Market 5. School 6. Water 7. Health 8. Road	9. Electricity 10. Water 11. Sanitation 12. Electricity 13. School 14. Community Center 15. Youth Employment 16. Road	17. Water 18. Sanitation 19. Road 20. Electricity 21. Agriculture 22. School 23. Health Facility 24. Youth Employment	25. Health Facility (Ext.) 26. School 27. ICT & Library 28. Road 29. Electricity 30. Sanitation 31. Water 32. Agriculture
<b>Fawoman</b> (Sanitation (toilet & Refuse), CT & Library, Electricity Ext., Market, School (TQ), Road (Speed rump))	<b>Ahwerewam</b> (Electricity (Health facility), Water (health facility), Sanitation (toilet), Electricity Ext., Water (BH), School (6-unit Classroom & JHS), Community Centre, Youth employment)	<b>Mmoframfadwen</b> (Water, Sanitation (toilet), Road, Electricity, Agric. (Mass spraying), School block (KG))	<b>Pokukrom</b> (Health facility (Ext.), School block (Classroom, JHS, furniture & TQ), ICT & Library, Road (Speed rump & drains), Electricity Ext., Refuse dump, Water (Mechanised BH))
<b>Kwamekyemkrom</b> (ICT & Library, Health (Weighing Cen.), Electricity Ext., Water (Mechanised BH), Road (Speed rump))	<b>Datro</b> (Water (BH), Electricity, Road (FB), School block (Classroom))	<b>Mantukwa</b> (School block (JHS & Furniture), Health facility, Sanitation (toilet), Electricity, Agric. (Mass spraying), Water)	<b>Amangoase</b> (Sanitation (toilet), Electricity Ext., School block (Classroom, JHS, Furniture, Water, ICT & Science Lab, Sanitation (Urinal) & Feeding))
<b>Betinko</b> (Sanitation (toilet), Electricity Ext., School (TQ), Water)		<b>Domeabra</b> (School block (Classroom, JHS & furniture), Health facility, Toilet, Water)	<b>Akwatiakrom</b> (School block (KG), Water, Agric.(mass spraying))

<b>Abesewa Area Council</b>	
1 <sup>st</sup> Rank – Health 2 <sup>nd</sup> Rank – Sanitation 3 <sup>rd</sup> Rank – Education 3 <sup>rd</sup> Rank – Road 5 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Water	6 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Market 7 <sup>th</sup> Rank – ICT 8 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Electricity 9 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Governance 9 <sup>th</sup> Rank – Sports
<b>Abesewa EA</b>	<b>Nsuta EA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Health Facility</li> <li>2. Sanitation</li> <li>3. Water</li> <li>4. Road</li> <li>5. Market</li> <li>6. Electricity</li> <li>7. School</li> <li>8. Governance</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. School</li> <li>10. ICT Centre</li> <li>11. Health Facility</li> <li>12. Road</li> <li>13. Sanitation</li> <li>14. Water</li> <li>15. Market</li> <li>16. Sports</li> <li>17. Electricity</li> </ol>
<b>Abesewa</b> (Health facility, Sanitation (toilet & refuse dump), Water (BH), Road (drains), Market, Electricity Ext., School block (JHS, Furniture & TQ))	<b>Nsuta</b> (School block (Furniture & TQ), ICT cen., Health facility (CHPs), Road, Sanitation (School), Water (School), Market)
<b>Datibi</b> (School block (Classroom, water & TQ), Road, Health (weighing cen.), Electricity (solar), Governance (Polling Station))	<b>Ogyam</b> (School block (KG), Water, Road)
<b>Ogyabedibi</b> (Road, Water (BH), Electricity (Solar), Sanitation (toilet))	<b>Nsuta Nyamebekyere</b> (School (KG, TQ, JHS, School Feeding), Water, Sports (Sch. Pitch), Road, Electricity)
	<b>Bonakrom</b> (Road, Sanitation (Toilet), Electricity (No))
	<b>Abugya</b> (Water (10No.), Road, School (KG))