



Republic of Ghana

AHAFO ANO SOUTH-WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018 – 2021)

UNDER THE

**MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK:
“AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL
(2018 – 2021)”**



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SUBMISSION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 – 2021

We submit, herewith, the First Draft of the District Medium-Term Development Plan 2018-2021 of the Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly for your necessary action and consideration.



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

1C1M	:	One Constituency, One Million Dollars
1D1F	:	One District, One Factory
AAP	:	Annual Action Plan
AASWD/A	:	Ahafo Ano South-West District/Assembly
AASD/A	:	Ahafo-Ano South District/Assembly
AfDB	:	African Development Bank
APPT	:	Aqua Privy Public Toilets
ARCC	:	Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council
AUA	:	African Union Agenda
BAC	:	Business Advisory Centre
BTL	:	Biomass To Liquids
CAAP	:	Composite Annual Action Plan
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
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
NMTDPF	:	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
ZDF	:	Zongo Development Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **General Background**

The Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly with its capital, Mankranso, is located in the north-western part of the Ashanti Region. The population of the District is estimated at 67,487 as at 2017 and is dispersed in 135 settlements, which are divided into five Area Councils and further sub-divided into 29 Electoral Areas. Politically and administratively, the District covers the entire Ahafo Ano South-West Constituency. The District Medium-Term Development Plan is a comprehensive document that provides a guide for all development interventions geared towards growth, jobs, wealth creation and poverty reduction in the District. The plan was prepared under the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission, 2018-2021 and was guided by the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity For All 2018-2021, Sustainable Development Goals, 2016-2030, African Union Agenda, 2013-2063 and the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21). 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 harnessing potentials during the 4-Year Plan Period (2018-2021). Hence, the DMTDP forms the basis for the development investment in the District irrespective of the funding sources.

- **Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values**

The vision of the Assembly is to be “a first class Local Government Institution focused on providing excellent service delivery to meet the socio-economic development of the people”. The vision will be achieved through the Assembly's mission that seeks to improve the living standards of the people through the implementation of pragmatic projects and activities targeted at addressing the infrastructural, socio-economic and other developmental gaps in the District. The functions of the District Assembly, are derived from its Legislative Instrument 2323, 2017 as mandated by the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936. These functions aim at attaining its vision and fulfilling its mission of the overall development of improving the quality of life of its people as stipulated in Section 12 to 16 of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936. In performing these functions, the Assembly abides by the core values of Anonymity and Permanence, Client-orientation, Loyalty and Commitment, Transparency and Accountability, Diligence, Discipline and Timeliness, Creativity and Innovativeness, Equity and Impartiality, and Integrity.

- **Processes of Preparing the DMTDP**

In developing this DMTDP 2018-2021, a training workshop was organised for the core DPCU members by NDPC to orient members on the Planning Guidelines. Following this, DPCU and Assembly Members were also oriented on the guidelines. Assembly Members, for each Electoral Area, were tasked to conduct Community Public Hearings for the community needs and aspirations. This was followed by Area Council Public Hearings, where Assembly Members presented the community needs and aspirations from their Electoral Areas. This gave the opportunity for all the needs and aspirations of all the communities in the District to be captured in the plan. The plan was not completed without the Departmental Sectoral Plans,

which were prepared by the Decentralised Departments and the Non-Decentralised Departments of the Assembly. After collating the data from both primary and secondary sources, DPCU meeting was held to validate and confirm the data and the development issues. Mandatorily, the First Public Hearing was organised on Thursday, 20th July, 2017 which enabled the DPCU to prepare Chapter One, Two, Three and Four of the DMTDP. After thorough review of the first four chapters by the DPCU, the Second Public Hearing was organised on Monday, 7th August, 2017 which identified the locations of the community needs and aspirations and their spatial implications. Based on this, Chapters Five and Six of the plan was prepared. The First Draft DMTDP 2018-2021 was presented to DPCU, Development Communication Committee, Development Planning Sub-committee and Executive Committee of the Assembly. After the presentations and reviews of the plan, members unanimously adopted the plan. On Wednesday, 30th August, 2017 and Monday, 18th June, 2017, the Draft DMTDP 2018-2021 was thoroughly discussed and adopted by the Assembly Members at the Third Public Hearing and the General Assembly meeting respectively.

The arrangement of the Plan is based on the format and the guidelines issued by the NDPC and is prearranged under six chapters. Chapter One deals principally with the performance review and the District profile detailing out the vision, mission, functions, core values and processes of preparing the DMTDP. Chapter Two files and examines the 29 key development issues and priorities for the Area Councils and the Communities in the District for 2018-2021. Some of the key problems facing the District include Education, Energy, Sanitation and Water, Road, Markets, Factories, Health, Security, Employment and Agricultural. Chapter Three presents the Development Projections for 2018 to 2021 and beyond, the Adopted Development Issues, Development Dimensions, Adopted Goals, Focus Areas, Policy Objectives and Strategies from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. The District 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 Annual Action Plans for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021, and the adoption report of the DMTDP by Assembly Members. The final Chapter Six concentrates on the implementation, monitoring, 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, 2018-2021.

- **Participation of Key Stakeholders**

All the public hearings conducted at the Community, Area Council and District Levels were witnessed by all the key stakeholders including Chiefs and Queen Mothers, District Chief Executive, Member of Parliament, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Opinion Leaders, Religious Bodies, Women Groups, PWDs, Artisans, CSOs, Media, DPCU members and the General Public in the District. Representatives from the Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council also participated actively in all the public hearings. The participation of these stakeholders, their inputs and suggestions, went a long way in arriving at the true picture of the development needs and aspirations of the District. The DPCU wish to express their sincere gratitude to all stakeholders whose contributions in diverse ways have developed the DMTDP for 2018-2021 especially the District Chief Executives, Hon. Joseph Agyeman

Dapaah and Hon. Patrick Adusei, the Presiding Members, Hon. Abdul-Razak Nuhu and Hon. Charles Nicholas, the Hon. Assembly Members and the District Co-ordinating Directors, Mr. Mohammed Y. Abudu, Mr. Simon Asare and the late Mr. Ernest Yaw Kwarteng.

- **Scope and Direction of the Programmes, Sub-programmes and Activities**

The assessment of the community needs and aspirations identified 29 development problems facing the District. The District development focus for 2018 to 2021 in terms of development programmes, sub-programmes, projects and activities are targeted at infrastructural development, job creation and income generation. By the end of 2021, the District is aimed to achieve rapid and sustainable growth through addressing the infrastructural, socio-economic and other developmental gaps in the District.

- **Indicative Budget, Financial Plan and Expected Outcomes**

The total estimated cost of the DMTDP for 2018 to 2021 is **Forty-Seven Million, Three Hundred and Ninety-Eight Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢47,398,000.00)** detailed out in the Programmes of Action, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Dissemination and Communication Plan. Out of this amount, GH¢1,837,000.00 representing 3.9 percent is expected be financed from the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) whilst the GH¢37,481,000.00 representing 79.1 percent will be financed from Central Government Transfers (DACF, DDF/DPAT, 1D1F, 1C1M, ZDF and all other sources from GOG). The remaining GH¢8,080,000.00 representing 17.0 percent as a resource gap is expected to be mobilised and financed with Donor Supports from Development Partners, Philanthropists, Private Sectors, Donors as well as other agencies and organisations. However, the IGF estimated sources over the years have fall-short making it unexpectedly to finance the Plan adequately, hence, enabling environment has been created for Donors, Development Partners and Other Philanthropists to support in achieving the overall development of the District.

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 Business and Property Database System, revaluation of properties, training and motivating revenue collectors, 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 successfully 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. Charles Nicolas
Presiding Member


Mr. Simon Asare
Ag. District Co-ord. Director

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1 Introduction

The implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2014-2017 under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) 2014-2017 was elapsed in December, 2017. A successor, DMTDP 2018-2021 under the ‘Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All’ for the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, 2018-2021 based on the Presidential Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies under Article 36 Clause 5 of the Directive Principles of State Policy of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana.

Sections 1 and 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994, Act 480, Regulations 1 to 13 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016, LI 2232, Section 83 and 86 of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 mandate the NDPC to issue guidelines to facilitate the preparation of Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDP) by Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana. Financially, in accordance with Section 21 (5(a)ii) of the Public Financial Management (PFM), Act 2016, Act 921, the approval of MMDAs’ Annual Budgets will be contingent upon the completion of their MTDPs and approval of such plans by NDPC. These plans are prepared to provide direction on MMDAs priorities and improve the complementation and justification of development programmes, projects and activities to be implemented within the medium-term of four years. It is based on this that MMDAs are required to prepare MTDP based on the Presidential Coordinated Programme to facilitate the development agenda of MMDAs.

The 2018-2021 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) is the sixth in the series of the NDPC policies (1996-2001, 2002-2005, 2006-2009, 2010-2013 and 2014-2017) to provide focus and direction in the overall development of MMDAs and the country as a whole. It is worth mentioning that this DMTDP 2018-2021 will constitute the first step of series of eight years 4-Year medium-term development plans for implementing the Agenda for Jobs Development Policy Framework 2017-2024.

The mandate of the Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly (AASWDA) is to see to the improvement of the quality of life of every inhabitant that stays within its area of jurisdiction. This can only be achieved through the formulation and adoption of realistic policies,

programmes, projects and activities outlined in the MTNDPF, An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. The promulgation of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 enjoined all MMDAs as the Planning Authority to prepare Development Plans to guide their development activities. The preparation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 of AASWDA followed the guidelines issued by the NDPC and is tailored to meet the broad development agenda set out in the MTNDPF. This chapter therefore details out the processes of developing the plan and the District's historical background, vision, mission, functions and core values, performance review and analysis of existing situation of the District.

1.1.1 Process of Developing the DMTDP 2018-2021

As part of developing this DMTDP 2018-2021, series of processes and activities were carried-out. At the preliminary stages, training was organised for the Core DPCU Members (Co-ordinating Directors, Planning Officers and Budget Analysts) by the NDPC. These members were oriented on the NDPC Guidelines for the preparation of DMTDP 2018-2021. This was transient to the other members of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit, Executive Committee, Statutory Planning Committee (SPC), Development Communication Committee and Assembly Members by the Core DPCU Members. The occasion was used to introduce guidelines for the preparation of Community Development Plans (CDP) and other relevant details for the data collection and analysis.

Secondly, map drawing, data collection and analysis were conducted whereas the Assembly Members, for each Electoral Area, were tasked to conduct Public Hearings at the Community Level to fill and complete the CDPs for the community needs and aspirations. This exercise was successfully carried-out and all the 29 Assembly Members provided the required information for all the 107 communities in the District. In addition, Public Hearings were conducted at all the Five Area Councils and the Assembly Members presented the needs and aspirations of their communities using the CDP Template. This gave the opportunity for all the needs and aspirations of all the communities in the 29 Electoral Areas to be captured in the DMTDP 2018-2021. Moreover, the plan captured the Departmental Sectoral Plans prepared by the 11 Decentralised Departments and the other Non-Decentralised Departments of the Assembly. After collating the data from both primary and secondary sources, DPCU meeting was held to validate and confirm the data and the District development issues.

Mandatorily, the First Public Hearing was organised on Thursday, 20th July, 2017 at the District Assembly Hall. This hearing was used to validate, identify and confirm the District's Profile, Problems and Potentials. This was witnessed by all the key stakeholders in the District (Nananom, Member of Parliament, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Women Groups, Persons With Disability, Artisans, DPCU members etc.) including the Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council. The DPCU through these processes were able to prepare Chapter One, Two, Three and Four of the DMTDP.

After thorough discussion of the first four chapters by the DPCU, the Second Public Hearing was on organised on Monday, 7th August, 2017. This hearing was used to discuss on the development option on the locations of the community needs and aspirations and their spatial implications. This meeting was successfully carried-out by the SPC with support from the Core DPCU Members and all the invited technical stakeholders. This served as the basis for the finalisation of Chapter Five and Six of the DMTDP 2018-2021 by the DPCU. The regularity of the Report Writing Conference facilitated the harmonisation of all the Six Chapters for the DMTDP.

The First Draft DMTDP 2018-2021 was first presented to the DPCU and the Development Communication Committee for discussions and deliberations. The outcome of the meeting was positively used to convene the Development Planning Sub-committee Meeting. The meeting of the Development Planning Sub-committee was used to adopt the Draft DMTDP and members recommended for it to be adopted at the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee meeting was, henceforth, organised to discuss and adopt the Draft DMTDP. After the presentation and discussion of the plan, members unanimously adopted the plan and further recommended for it to be adopted at the General Assembly sitting.

On Wednesday, 30th August, 2017 and Monday, 18th June, 2018, the Third Public Hearing and General Assembly Meeting were respectively organised for the adoption of the Draft DMTDP. This was massively attended by key stakeholders including Nananom, Member of Parliament, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Women Groups, Persons With Disability, Artisans, DPCU members, CSOs, NGOs, FBOs, Media and all Other Invited Guests. After collating all the views and contributions of the public, the First Draft DMTDP 2018-2021 was unanimously adopted by the Assembly Members. The Presiding Member of the Assembly facilitated all the discussions and deliberations for the adoption of the plan at the hearings and the general meeting.

1.1.2 Historical Background of the District

The Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly (AASWDA) with a Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2323, 2017 is located in the north-western part of the Ashanti Region covering an area of approximately 645.54km² representing 2.6 percent of the entire region (24,370.5km²). The District was previously created out of the old Ahafo Ano District Council under the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) in 1988 and now from the defunct Ahafo Ano South District Assembly in 2018 under the New Patriotic Party (NPP) in pursuance to the decentralisation programme in Ghana. This was to bring governance to the doorstep of the people to enhance the decentralisation process started in 1988. It is worth mentioning that the defunct Ahafo Ano South District Assembly gave birth to Ahafo Ano South-West and Ahafo Ano South-East District Assemblies. However, the old District was part of the first beneficiaries of the 1988 Decentralisation Policy in Ghana. The AASWDA was re-inaugurated on Thursday, 15th March, 2018. Its capital is sited at Mankranso, about 35 kilometres north-west of Kumasi and lies on the main Kumasi-Tepa highway. The District has 135 settlements (107 communities), which are divided into five Area Councils and further sub-divided into 29 Electoral Areas. Politically and administratively, the District covers the entire Ahafo Ano South-West Consistency.

1.2.0 VISION, MISSION, FUNCTIONS AND CORE VALUES

1.2 Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values

1.2.1 Vision of the District

The Assembly is envisioned “To be a first class Local Government Institution focused on providing excellent service delivery to meet the socio-economic development of the people”.

1.2.2 Mission of the District

The mission of the Assembly is “To improve the living standards of the people through the implementation of pragmatic Projects and Activities targeted at addressing the infrastructural, socio-economic and other developmental gaps to meet the aspirations of the people in the District”.

1.2.3 Functions of the District

The functions of the District Assembly, like all other MMDAs, basically derived from its Legislative Instrument 2323, 2018 as mandated by the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 and the Legislative Instrument 1961, 2009. The Assembly exercises political and administrative authority, provides guidance, gives direction to, and supervises 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 the vision and fulfilling the mission of improving the quality of life of the people in the District as stipulated in Section 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.
- 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.
- 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 assess 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.

1.2.4 Core Values of the District

The core values of the Assembly include Anonymity and Permanence, Client-orientation, Loyalty and Commitment, Transparency and Accountability, Diligence, Discipline and Timeliness, Creativity and Innovativeness, Equity and Impartiality, and Integrity as specified in the Code of Conduct (Canons) for Local Government Service (LGS). These values seek to promote public trust, transparency, accountability, integrity and innovativeness while maintaining the anonymity and permanence of the Assembly in the provision of services to the people toward achieving the District's vision and mission.

1.3.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

1.3 Performance Review

1.3.1 Performance of the District from 2014 to 2017

The defunct Ahafo Ano South District Assembly (AASDA) prepared its maiden DMTDP under the Guidelines of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017 and other policy documents including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), 2000-2015 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2016-2030. The main focus of the 2014-2017 GSGDA II for the AASDA was to make sure that the people have access to infrastructural development, quality education, better health care delivery system, good drinking water, improved fiscal resource mobilisation, strengthened sub-district structures, proper security, marginalised and vulnerable empowerment to ultimately take part in the decision-making.

The review process covers all the programmes, projects and activities captured in the various thematic areas in the Composite Annual Action Plans during the plan implementation period. It also included the performance under the various cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender, environment, climate change, population, social protection programmes and among others. The review process involved the collection of disaggregated primary and secondary data from all identified stakeholders including the District Assembly, Area Councils, Departments, Organisations and communities to assess the implementation of the identified programmes, projects and activities outlined under the six prioritized Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II as well as other interventions implemented during the period. The sources of information for the performance review included the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports, Mid-term, Terminal and Participatory Evaluation Reports, and Baseline Study Reports. Maps were used to provide visual explanations to the locations of all the physical projects in the District. The review process took into consideration the extent or level of implementation of the proposed programmes, project and activities; whether they were fully or partially implemented or not implemented at all and whether the adopted policy objectives in relation to the indicators were achieved and reasons for any deviations in terms of implementation and set targets.

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 in all 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 1.1.

Table 1.1: Performance of the District from 2014 to 2017

Period	Thematic Area	1. ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY					
	Policy Objectives	1. Improve fiscal revenue mobilisation and management 2. Improve public expenditure management					
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014							
2014	• Management and Administration	• Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Prepare and implement 4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			2. Organise 8 sensitization programmes for Rate Payers in the District	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			3. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			4. Provide logistics (Raincoats, Wellington boots, Torchlight and other incentives) for revenue collectors annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			5. Procure Value Book for revenue mobilisation annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			6. Organise 8 training workshops for Revenue Collectors and Commissioner	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			7. Compile and update District Revenue Database annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			8. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure annually	48	48	48	Fully Implemented
			9. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post annually	48	48	48	Fully Implemented
2015							
2015	• Management and Administration	• Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Prepare and implement 4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			2. Organise 8 sensitization programmes for Rate Payers	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			3. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			4. Provide logistics (Raincoats, Wellington boots, Torchlight and other incentives) for revenue collectors annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			5. Procure Value Book for revenue mobilisation annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			6. Organise 8 training workshops for Revenue Collectors and Commissioner	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			7. Compile and update District Revenue Database annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			8. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure annually	48	48	48	Fully Implemented
			9. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post annually	48	48	48	Fully Implemented

2016							
2016	• Management and Administration	• Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Prepare and implement 4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			2. Organise 8 sensitization programmes for Rate Payers in the District	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			3. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			4. Provide logistics (Raincoats, Wellington boots, Torchlight and other incentives) for revenue collectors annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			5. Procure Value Book for revenue mobilisation annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			6. Gazette 2 Fee-Fixing Resolutions	0	2	0	Not Implemented
			7. Organise 8 training workshops for Revenue Collectors and Commissioner	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			8. Compile and update District Revenue Database annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			9. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure annually	48	48	48	Fully Implemented
			10. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post annually	48	48	48	Fully Implemented
2017							
2017	• Management and Administration	• Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Prepare and implement 4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			2. Organise 8 sensitization programmes for Rate Payers	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			3. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			4. Provide logistics (Raincoats, Wellington boots, Torchlight and other incentives) for revenue collectors annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			5. Procure Value Book for revenue mobilisation annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			6. Gazette 2 Fee-Fixing Resolutions	0	2	0	Not Implemented
			7. Organise 8 training workshops for Revenue Collectors and Commissioner	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			8. Compile and update District Revenue Database annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			9. Procure Revenue Mobilisation Van for the Revenue Unit	0	1	0	Not Implemented
			10. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure annually	48	48	48	Fully Implemented
			11. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post annually	48	48	48	Fully Implemented

Period	2. ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR								
	Thematic Area	3. Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs 4. Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage					Indicators		Remarks
	Policy Objectives	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project/Activity	Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014									
2014	• Economic Development	• Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Organise 8 Training Programmes for women and other Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) under Local Economic Development (LED) (Palm oil Processing, Soap Making and Gari Processing)	4	8	8	Fully Implemented		
			2. Support 16 Training Programmes for SMEs organised by Business Advisory Centre (BAC) under Rural Enterprise Project (REP) (Mushroom Production, Grasscutter rearing, Cassava Processing, Oil Palm processing, Fish Farming and Soap Making)	4	16	16	Fully Implemented		
			3. Organise 8 training workshops for Co-operative/Producer/Farmer Based Organisations	4	8	8	Fully Implemented		
			4. Develop 2 tourist sites in the District (Sabronum and Mpasaso)	0	2	0	Not Implemented		
2015									
2015	• Economic Development	• Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Organise 8 Training Programmes for women and other Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) under Local Economic Development (LED) (Palm oil Processing, Soap Making and Gari Processing)	4	8	8	Fully Implemented		
			2. Support 16 Training Programmes for SMEs organised by Business Advisory Centre (BAC) under Rural Enterprise Project (REP) (Mushroom Production, Grasscutter rearing, Cassava Processing, Oil Palm processing, Fish Farming and Soap Making)	4	16	16	Fully Implemented		
			3. Organise 8 training workshops for Co-operative/Producer/Farmer Based Organisations	4	8	8	Fully Implemented		
			4. Develop 2 tourist sites in the District (Sabronum and Mpasaso)	0	2	0	Not Implemented		
2016									
2016	• Economic Development	• Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Organise 8 Training Programmes for women and other Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) under Local Economic Development (LED) (Palm oil Processing, Soap Making and Gari Processing)	4	8	8	Fully Implemented		
			2. Support 16 Training Programmes for SMEs organised by Business Advisory Centre (BAC) under Rural Enterprise Project (REP) (Mushroom Production, Grasscutter rearing, Cassava Processing, Oil Palm processing, Fish Farming and Soap Making)	4	16	16	Fully Implemented		
			3. Facilitate the provision of credit to 100 SMEs under LED	0	100	0	Not Implemented		
			4. Establish 1 Palm Oil Processing and Extraction Industry in the District	0	1	0	Not Implemented		
			5. Establish 1 Rice Milling Industry in the District	0	1	0	Not Implemented		
			6. Organise 8 training workshops for Co-operative/Producer/Farmer Based Organisations	4	8	8	Fully Implemented		
			7. Develop 2 tourist sites in the District (Sabronum and Mpasaso)	0	2	0	Not Implemented		

2017							
2017	• Economic Development	• Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Organise 8 Training Programmes for women and other Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) under Local Economic Development (LED) (Palm oil Processing, Soap Making and Gari Processing)	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			2. Support 16 Training Programmes for SMEs organised by BAC under Rural Enterprise Project (REP) (Mushroom Production, Grasscutter rearing, Cassava Processing, Oil Palm processing, Fish Farming and Soap Making)	4	16	16	Fully Implemented
			3. Facilitate the provision of credit to 100 SMEs under LED	0	100	0	Not Implemented
			4. Establish 1 Palm Oil Processing and Extraction Industry in the District	0	1	0	Not Implemented
			5. Establish 1 Rice Milling Industry in the District	0	1	0	Not Implemented
			6. Organise 8 training workshops for Co-operative/Producer/Farmer Based Organisations	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			7. Develop 2 tourist sites in the District (Sabronum and Mpasaso)	0	2	0	Not Implemented
Period	Thematic Area	3. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT					
	Policy Objectives	5. Develop an effective domestic market 6. Improve Agriculture Financing 7. Promote irrigation development 8. Promote the development of selected cash crops 9. Promote efficient land use and management systems 10. Reverse forest and land degradation					
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014							
2014	• Economic Development	• Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Construct 4No. Market Facilities at Mpasaso No.1, Mankranso, Bonakrom and Kwamekyemkrom	0	4	4	Fully Implemented
			2. Facilitate the provision of 20 Litre Bins at Market Centres (Kunsu, Pokukrom, Sabronum, Mankranso, Mpasaso No. 1, Domeabra etc.)	10	20	20	Fully Implemented
			3. Organise 12 market fora for market users	4	12	12	Fully Implemented
		• Agricultural Development	4. Organise Farmers' Day annually (Nsuta, Pokukrom, Barniekrom and Mankranso)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			5. Provide support to Agriculture Extension (AEOs) to undertake farm visits to train farmers in Climate Change and Green Economy annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			6. Conduct 8 capacity building exercises for farmers on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			7. Organise 8 training programmes to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			8. Provide farm inputs and seedlings as incentives to support farmers annually	NA	4	4	Fully Implemented
			9. Spray cocoa farms against pests and diseases annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			10. Construct 4No. Irrigation Systems for Rice Plantation at Dunyan Nkwanta, Potrikrom, Biemso No. 1 and Adugyama	0	4	4	Fully Implemented

2014							
2014	• Economic Development	• Agricultural Development	11. Educate livestock farmers on improve breeding methods under LED annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			12. Organise 4 workshops to train farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			13. Acquire Doses of Thermo Stable Newcastle disease vaccines and Doses of PPR vaccine for routine vaccination annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			14. Organise 4 public education on consumption of locally produced foods under LED	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			15. Undertake 52 weekly market data collection under LED annually	208	208	208	Fully Implemented
	• Environmental and Sanitation Management	• Disaster Prevention and Management	16. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora for mining communities and Small Scale Mining Companies	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			17. Monitor and evaluate the operations of Small Scale Mining Companies annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
		• Natural Resource Conservation	18. Facilitate the planting of 100 trees degraded areas and along river banks in the District	20	100	100	Fully Implemented
			19. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
2015							
2015	• Economic Development	• Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Construct 4No. Market Facilities at Mpasaso No.1, Mankranso, Bonakrom and Kwamekyemkrom	0	4	4	Fully Implemented
			2. Facilitate the provision of 20 Litre Bins at Market Centres (Kunsu, Pokukrom, Sabronum, Mankranso, Mpasaso No. 1, Domeabra etc.)	10	20	20	Fully Implemented
			3. Organise 12 market fora for market users	4	12	12	Fully Implemented
		• Agricultural Development	4. Organise Farmers' Day annually (Nsuta, Pokukrom, Barniekrom and Mankranso)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			5. Provide support to Agriculture Extension (AEOs) to undertake farm visits to train farmers in Climate Change and Green Economy annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			6. Conduct 8 capacity building exercises for farmers on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			7. Organise 8 training programmes to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			8. Provide farm inputs and seedlings as incentives to support farmers annually	NA	4	4	Fully Implemented
			9. Spray cocoa farms against pests and diseases annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			10. Construct 4No. Irrigation Systems for Rice Plantation at Dunyan Nkwanta, Potrikrom, Biemso No. 1 and Adugyama	0	4	4	Fully Implemented
			11. Facilitate the provision of Credit/Loan Facilities to 100 Farmers	0	100	0	Not Implemented
			12. Educate livestock farmers on improve breeding methods under LED annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			13. Organise 4 workshops to train farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology	2	4	4	Fully Implemented

2015							
2015	• Economic Development	• Agricultural Development	14. Acquire Doses of Thermo Stable Newcastle disease vaccines and Doses of PPR vaccine for routine vaccination annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			15. Organise 4 public education on consumption of locally produced foods under LED	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			16. Undertake 52 weekly market data collection under LED annually	208	208	208	Fully Implemented
	• Environmental and Sanitation Management	• Disaster Prevention and Management	17. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora for mining communities and Small Scale Mining Companies	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			18. Monitor and evaluate the operations of Small Scale Mining Companies annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
		• Natural Resource Conservation	19. Facilitate the planting of 100 trees degraded areas and along river banks in the District	20	100	100	Fully Implemented
		20. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators	2	4	4	Fully Implemented	
2016							
2016	• Economic Development	• Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Construct 4No. Market Facilities at Mpasaso No.1, Mankranso, Bonakrom and Kwamekyemkrom	0	4	4	Fully Implemented
			2. Construct 1 Lorry Park at Mankranso	0	1	0.8	On-going (Sanitary)
			3. Facilitate the provision of 20 Litre Bins at Market Centres (Kunsu, Pokukrom, Sabronum, Mankranso, Mpasaso No. 1, Domeabra etc.)	10	20	20	Fully Implemented
			4. Organise 12 market fora for market users	4	12	12	Fully Implemented
	• Economic Development	• Agricultural Development	5. Organise Farmers' Day annually (Nsuta, Pokukrom, Barniekrom and Mankranso)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			6. Provide support to Agriculture Extension AEOs to undertake farm visits to train farmers in Climate Change and Green Economy annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			7. Conduct 8 capacity building exercises for farmers on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			8. Organise 8 training programmes to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			9. Provide farm inputs and seedlings as incentives to support farmers	NA	4	4	Fully Implemented
			10. Spray cocoa farms against pests and diseases annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			11. Construct 4No. Irrigation Systems for Rice Plantation at Dunyan Nkwanta, Potrikrom, Biemso No. 1 and Adugyama	0	4	4	Fully Implemented
			12. Facilitate the provision of Credit/Loan Facilities to 100 Farmers	0	100	0	Not Implemented
			13. Educate livestock farmers on improve breeding methods under LED	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			14. Organise 4 workshops to train farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			15. Acquire Doses of Thermo Stable Newcastle disease vaccines and Doses of PPR vaccine for routine vaccination annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			16. Organise 4 public education on consumption of locally produced foods under LED	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			17. Undertake 52 weekly market data collection under LED annually	208	208	208	Fully Implemented

2016							
2016	• Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	18. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora for mining communities and Small Scale Mining Companies	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			19. Monitor and evaluate the operations of Small Scale Mining Companies annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
	• Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	20. Facilitate the planting of 100 trees degraded areas and along river banks in the District	20	100	100	Fully Implemented
			21. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
2017							
2017	• Economic Development	• Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Construct 4No. Market Facilities at Mpasaso No.1, Mankranso, Bonakrom and Kwamekyemkrom	0	4	4	Fully Implemented
			2. Construct 1 Lorry Park at Mankranso	0	1	0.8	On-going (Sanitary)
			3. Facilitate the provision of 20 Litre Bins at Market Centres (Kunsu, Pokukrom, Sabronum, Mankranso, Mpasaso No. 1, Domeabra etc.)	10	20	20	Fully Implemented
			4. Organise 12 market fora for market users	4	12	12	Fully Implemented
	• Economic Development	• Agricultural Development	5. Organise Farmers' Day annually (Nsuta, Pokukrom, Barniekrom and Mankranso)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			6. Provide support to Agriculture Extension Officers (AEOs) to undertake farm visits to train farmers in Climate Change and Green Economy annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			7. Conduct 8 capacity building exercises for farmers on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			8. Organise 8 training programmes to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			9. Provide farm inputs and seedlings as incentives to support farmers annually	NA	4	4	Fully Implemented
			10. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs in the District	NA	1	1	Fully Implemented
			11. Spray cocoa farms against pests and diseases annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			12. Construct 4No. Irrigation Systems for Rice Plantation at Dunyan Nkwanta, Potrikrom, Biemso No. 1 and Adugyama	0	4	4	Fully Implemented
			13. Facilitate the provision of Credit/Loan Facilities to 100 Farmers	0	100	0	Not Implemented
			14. Educate livestock farmers on improve breeding methods under LED annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			15. Organise 4 workshops to train farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			16. Acquire Doses of Thermo Stable Newcastle disease vaccines and Doses of PPR vaccine for routine vaccination annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			17. Organise 4 public education on consumption of locally produced foods under LED	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			18. Undertake 52 weekly market data collection under LED annually	208	208	208	Fully Implemented

2017							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental and Sanitation Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Prevention and Management Natural Resource Conservation 	19. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora for mining communities and Small Scale Mining Companies 20. Monitor and evaluate the operations of Small Scale Mining Companies annually 21. Facilitate the planting of 100 trees degraded areas and along river banks in the District 22. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
				2	4	4	Fully Implemented
				20	100	100	Fully Implemented
				2	4	4	Fully Implemented
Period	Thematic Area	4. INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT					
	Policy Objectives	11. Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs 12. Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure 13. Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export 14. Increase the proportion of renewable energy (solar, bio-mass, wind, small and mini-hydro and waste-to-energy) in the national energy supply mix 15. Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water 16. Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities 17. Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas					
2014							
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure Delivery and Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure Development 	1. Reshape/Rehabilitate 200km, and Construct 4No. culverts on feeder roads in the District 2. Provide support to Feeder Roads operation and maintenance activities annually 3. Facilitate the regularisation of 10 Information Centres in the District 4. Procure 45No. Electricity Poles for Rural Electrification Project under Electricity Expansion Project 5. Provide 200 street light bulbs in the District 6. Facilitate the supply of 800 solar lamps in the District 7. Construct 40No. Boreholes in the District (Barniekrom, Dunyan Nkwanta, Ahwerewam, Pokuase, AdanseYawboadi, Bonkrom, Mmehame, Oseikrom, Asuokor, Aponaponso etc.) 8. Rehabilitate 20No. Boreholes in the District (Aponaponoso, Datro, Kabinko, Bonkrom, Datro, Kofinsiahkrom, Nyamebekyere, Beposo, Abodease, Apenimadi, Ohiapae, Aponaponso, Duyefokrom, Agyeibi, Mwuawano etc.) 9. Mechanise 12No. Boreholes in the District (Sabronum, Fawoman, Kunsu Camp, Asukese, Hwibaa, Ahwerewam, Abesewa, Fawoman, Pokukrom, Mankranso, Potrikrom, Kunsu and Biemso No. 1) 10. Organise regular routine monitoring of WATSAN Committees quarterly in the District 11. Construct 7No. Public Toilets in the District (Sabronum, Mankranso, Sikafrebogya, Aburaso, Pokukrom, Asuodei and Bonkwaso) 12. Rehabilitate 20No. Public Toilets in the District (Biemso No. 1, Domeabra, Kunsu, Beposo, Dwenewoho, Fawoman, Mpasaso, Dotiem, Nsuta, Adugyama, Amokom, Dunyan Nkwanta etc.)	100km	200km	200km	Fully Implemented
				4	4	4	Fully Implemented
				0	10	10	Fully Implemented
				30	45	45	Fully Implemented
				100	200	200	Fully Implemented
				200	800	800	Fully Implemented
				10	40	40	Fully Implemented
				10	20	20	Fully Implemented
				0	12	12	Fully Implemented
				16	16	16	Fully Implemented
				5	7	7	Fully Implemented
				5	20	20	Fully Implemented

2014							
2014	• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery	13. Evacuate 10No. Refuse Dump Sites in the District (Abesewa, Adugyama, Wioso, Mankranso, Dwenewoho etc.)	5	10	10	Fully Implemented
			14. Acquire 2No. Final Disposal Sites at Kunsu	1	2	2	Fully Implemented
			15. Fumigate the District against diseases annually (Mankranso etc.)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			16. Implement Community Led Total Sanitation activities in the District – (Sanitation Improvement Package/Final Disposal Site Management)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			17. Organise 8 educational campaigns on safe sanitation and spread of diseases (Typhoid Fever, Cholera etc.)	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			18. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents for the Environmental Health Unit to improve environmental sanitation	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			19. Organise medical screening for food sellers and educational campaigns on safe handling of food annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Physical and Spatial Planning	20. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents for the Environmental Health Unit to improve environmental sanitation	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			21. Organise medical screening for food sellers and educational campaigns on safe handling of food annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			22. Provide street names at Mankranso, Kunsu and Adugyama	NA	3	3	Fully Implemented
			23. Organise 4 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			24. Prepare settlement layout for Mankranso-Dwenewoho	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
			25. Provide support for the Physical Planning Department and Works Department annually to promote housing standards, design and construction	1	4	4	Fully Implemented
	2015						
2015	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Infrastructure Development	1. Reshape/Rehabilitate 200km, and Construct 4No. culverts on feeder roads in the District	100km	200km	200km	Fully Implemented
			2. Provide support to Feeder Roads operation and maintenance activities	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			3. Construct and furnish 2No. Community Information Centres at Abesewa and Abasua	0	2	2	Fully Implemented
			4. Facilitate the regularisation of 10 Information Centres in the District	0	10	10	Fully Implemented
			5. Procure 45No. Electricity Poles for Rural Electrification Project under Electricity Expansion Project	30	45	45	Fully Implemented
			6. Provide 200 street light bulbs in the District	100	200	200	Fully Implemented
			7. Facilitate the supply of 800 solar lamps in the District	200	800	800	Fully Implemented
			8. Facilitate the construction of 1No. LPG station at Mankranso	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
			9. Construct 40No. Boreholes in the District (Barniekrom, Dunyan Nkwanta, Ahwerewam, Pokuase, AdanseYawboadi, Bonkrom, Mmehame, Oseikrom, Asuokor, Aponaponso etc.)	10	40	40	Fully Implemented
			10. Rehabilitate 20No. Boreholes in the District (Aponaponoso, Datro, Kabinko, Bonkrom, Datro, Kofinsiahkrom, Nyamebkyere, Beposo, Abodease, Apenimadi, Ohiapae, Aponaponso, Duyefokrom, Agyeibi, Mwuawano etc.)	10	20	20	Fully Implemented

2015							
2015	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Infrastructure Development	11. Mechanise 12No. Boreholes in the District (Sabronum, Fawoman, Kunsu Camp, Asukese, Hwibaa, Ahwerewam, Abesewa, Fawoman, Pokukrom, Mankranso, Potrikrom, Kunsu and Biemso No. 1)	0	12	12	Fully Implemented
			12. Construct 1No. Community Water System at Biemso No. 1	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
			13. Organise regular routine monitoring of WATSAN Committees quarterly in the District	16	16	16	Fully Implemented
			14. Construct 7No. Public Toilets in the District (Sabronum, Mankranso, Sikafrebogya, Aburaso, Pokukrom, Asuodei and Bonkwaso)	5	7	7	Fully Implemented
			15. Rehabilitate 20No. Public Toilets in the District (Biemso No. 1, Domeabra, Kunsu, Beposo, Dwenewoho, Fawoman, Mpasaaso, Dotiem, Nsuta, Adugyama, Amokom, Dunyan Nkwanta etc.)	5	20	20	Fully Implemented
	• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery	16. Evacuate 10No. Refuse Dump Sites in the District (Abesewa, Adugyama, Wioso, Mankranso, Dwenewoho etc.)	5	10	10	Fully Implemented
			17. Acquire 2No. Final Disposal Sites at Kunsu	1	2	2	Fully Implemented
			18. Fumigate the District against diseases annually (Mankranso etc.)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			19. Implement Community Led Total Sanitation activities in the District – (Sanitation Improvement Package/Final Disposal Site Management)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			20. Organise 8 educational campaigns on safe sanitation and spread of diseases (Typhoid Fever, Cholera etc.)	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			21. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents for the Environmental Health Unit to improve environmental sanitation	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			22. Organise medical screening for food sellers and educational campaigns on safe handling of food annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			23. Organise monthly National Sanitation Day in the District	NA	36	36	Fully Implemented
	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Physical and Spatial Planning	24. Provide street names at Mankranso, Kunsu and Adugyama	NA	3	3	Fully Implemented
25. Organise 4 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land			2	4	4	Fully Implemented	
26. Prepare settlement layout for Mankranso-Dwenewoho			0	1	1	Fully Implemented	
27. Provide support for the PPD and Works Department annually to promote housing standards, design and construction			1	4	4	Fully Implemented	
2016							
2016	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Infrastructure Development	1. Reshape/Rehabilitate 200km, and Construct 4No. culverts on feeder roads in the District	100km	200km	200km	Fully Implemented
			2. Tar 20km roads from Pokukrom to Ahwerewam	0	20km	20km	Fully Implemented
			3. Provide support to Feeder Roads operation and maintenance activities	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			4. Construct and furnish 2No. Community Information Centres at Abesewa and Abasua	0	2	2	Fully Implemented
			5. Facilitate the regularisation of 10 Information Centres in the District	0	10	10	Fully Implemented
			6. Procure 45No. Electricity Poles for Rural Electrification Project under Electricity Expansion Project	30	45	45	Fully Implemented
			7. Provide 200 street light bulbs in the District	100	200	200	Fully Implemented
			8. Facilitate the supply of 800 solar lamps in the District	200	800	800	Fully Implemented

2016							
2016	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Infrastructure Development	9. Construct 40No. Boreholes in the District (Barniekrom, Dunyan Nkwanta, Ahwerewam, Pokuase, AdanseYawboadi, Bonkrom, Mmehame, Osekrom, Asuokor, Aponaponso etc.)	10	40	40	Fully Implemented
			10. Rehabilitate 20No. Boreholes in the District (Aponaponoso, Datro, Kabinko, Bonkrom, Datro, Kofinsiahkrom, Nyamebkyere, Beposo, Abodease, Apenimadi, Ohiapae, Aponaponso, Duyefokrom, Agyeibi, Mwuawano etc.)	10	20	20	Fully Implemented
			11. Mechanise 12No. Boreholes in the District (Sabronum, Fawoman, Kunsu Camp, Asukese, Hwibaa, Ahwerewam, Abesewa, Fawoman, Pokukrom, Mankranso, Potrikrom, Kunsu and Biemso No. 1)	0	12	12	Fully Implemented
			12. Construct 1No. Community Water System at Biemso No. 1	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
			13. Construct 3No. Hand-dug Wells at Duofourkrom, Yeboahkrom and Mensahkrom	0	3	3	Fully Implemented
			14. Organise regular routine monitoring of WATSAN Committees quarterly in the District	16	16	16	Fully Implemented
			15. Construct 7No. Public Toilets in the District (Sabronum, Mankranso, Sikafrebogya, Aburaso, Pokukrom, Asuodei and Bonkwaso)	5	7	7	Fully Implemented
			16. Rehabilitate 20No. Public Toilets in the District (Biemso No. 1, Domeabra, Kunsu, Beposo, Dwenewoho, Fawoman, Mpasaso, Dotiem, Nsuta, Adugyama, Amokom, Dunyan Nkwanta etc.)	5	20	20	Fully Implemented
			• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery	17. Evacuate 10No. Refuse Dump Sites in the District (Abesewa, Adugyama, Wioso, Mankranso, Dwenewoho etc.)	5	10
	18. Acquire 2No. Final Disposal Sites at Kunsu	1			2	2	Fully Implemented
	19. Fumigate the District against diseases annually (Mankranso etc.)	4			4	4	Fully Implemented
	20. Implement Community Led Total Sanitation activities in the District – (Sanitation Improvement Package/Final Disposal Site Management)	4			4	4	Fully Implemented
	21. Organise 8 educational campaigns on safe sanitation and spread of diseases (Typhoid Fever, Cholera etc.)	4			8	8	Fully Implemented
	22. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents for the Environmental Health Unit to improve environmental sanitation	4			4	4	Fully Implemented
	23. Organise medical screening for food sellers and educational campaigns on safe handling of food annually	2			4	4	Fully Implemented
	24. Organise monthly National Sanitation Day in the District	NA			36	36	Fully Implemented
	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Physical and Spatial Planning	25. Provide street names at Mankranso, Kunsu and Adugyama	NA	3	3	Fully Implemented
			26. Organise 4 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land in the District	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			27. Provide support for the Physical Planning Department and Works Department annually to promote housing standards, design and construction	1	4	4	Fully Implemented

2017							
2017	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Infrastructure Development	1. Reshape/Rehabilitate 200km, and Construct 4No. culverts on feeder roads in the District	100km	200km	200km	Fully Implemented
			2. Tar 20km roads from Pokukrom to Ahwerewam	0	20km	20km	Fully Implemented
			3. Provide support to Feeder Roads operation and maintenance activities	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			4. Construct and furnish 2No. Community Information Centres at Abesewa and Abasua	0	2	2	Fully Implemented
			5. Facilitate the regularisation of 10 Information Centres in the District	0	10	10	Fully Implemented
	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Infrastructure Development	6. Procure 45No. Electricity Poles for Rural Electrification Project under Electricity Expansion Project	30	45	45	Fully Implemented
			7. Provide 200 street light bulbs in the District	100	200	200	Fully Implemented
			8. Facilitate the supply of 800 solar lamps in the District	200	800	800	Fully Implemented
			9. Construct 40No. Boreholes in the District (Barniekrom, Dunyan Nkwanta, Ahwerewam, Pokuase, AdanseYawboadi, Bonkrom, Mmehame, Oseikrom, Asuokor, Aponaponso etc.)	10	40	40	Fully Implemented
			10. Rehabilitate 20No. Boreholes in the District (Aponaponso, Datro, Kabinko, Bonkrom, Datro, Kofinsiahkrom, Nyamebkyere, Beposo, Abodease, Apenimadi, Ohiapae, Aponaponso, Duyefokrom, Agyeibi, Mwuawano etc.)	10	20	20	Fully Implemented
			11. Mechanise 12No. Boreholes in the District (Sabronum, Fawoman, Kunsu Camp, Asukese, Hwibaa, Ahwerewam, Abesewa, Fawoman, Pokukrom, Mankranso, Potrikrom, Kunsu and Biemso No. 1)	0	12	12	Fully Implemented
			12. Construct 1No. Community Water System at Biemso No. 1	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
			13. Organise regular routine monitoring of WATSAN Committees quarterly in the District	16	16	16	Fully Implemented
			14. Construct 7No. Public Toilets in the District (Sabronum, Mankranso, Sikafrebogya, Aburaso, Pokukrom, Asuodei and Bonkwaso)	5	7	7	Fully Implemented
			15. Rehabilitate 20No. Public Toilets in the District (Biemso No. 1, Domeabra, Kunsu, Beposo, Dwenewoho, Fawoman, Mpasaaso, Dotiem, Nsuta, Adugyama, Amokom, Dunyan Nkwanta etc.)	5	20	20	Fully Implemented
	• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery	16. Evacuate 10No. Refuse Dump Sites in the District (Abesewa, Adugyama, Wioso, Mankranso, Dwenewoho etc.)	5	10	10	Fully Implemented
			17. Acquire 2No. Final Disposal Sites at Kunsu	1	2	2	Fully Implemented
			18. Fumigate the District against diseases annually (Mankranso etc.)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			19. Implement Community Led Total Sanitation activities in the District – (Sanitation Improvement Package/Final Disposal Site Management)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			20. Organise 8 educational campaigns on safe sanitation and spread of diseases (Typhoid Fever, Cholera etc.)	4	8	8	Fully Implemented

2017							
2017	• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery	21. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents for the Environmental Health Unit to improve environmental sanitation	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			22. Organise medical screening for food sellers and educational campaigns on safe handling of food annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			23. Organise monthly National Sanitation Day in the District	NA	36	36	Fully Implemented
	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Physical and Spatial Planning	24. Provide street names at Mankranso, Kunsu and Adugyama	NA	3	3	Fully Implemented
			25. Organise 4 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land in the District	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			26. Provide support for the Physical Planning Department and Works Department annually to promote housing standards, design and construction	1	4	4	Fully Implemented
Period	Thematic Area	5. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT					
	Policy Objectives	18. Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels 19. Improve quality of teaching and learning 20. Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors 21. Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools 22. Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care 23. Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) 24. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups 25. Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups					
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014							
2014	• Social Services Delivery	• Education and Youth Development	1. Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks for schools with ancillary facilities and green the environment at Asempanaye	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
			2. Construct 3No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks for schools with ancillary facilities and green the environment at Sabronum-2 and Kunsu Dotiem	2	3	1.5	On-going (Completion Stage)
			3. Construct 11No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks for schools with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District (Nsuta Nyamebkyere, Mpasaaso Nyamebkyere, Amoakokrom, Amokrom, Ango, Asiakantia, Nkynehedho, Nyameyedom, Aboadease, Bannorkrom and Adugyama)	4	11	11	Fully Implemented
			4. Rehabilitate 4No. Classroom Blocks for schools in the District (Potrikrom, Wioso, Domeabra and Biemso No. 1)	1	4	4	Fully Implemented
			5. Construct 2No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities for schools at Sabronum Camp and Barniekrom	2	2	2	Fully Implemented
			6. Construct 7No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities for schools at Asukese, Aponaponoso, Pokuase, Bonsukrom, AdanseYawboadi, Abaasua and Kunsu-Dotiem	NA	7	5	On-going (Completion Stage)
			7. Provide 3,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District	1,000	3,000	3,000	Fully Implemented

2014									
2014	• Social Services Delivery	• Education and Youth Development	8. Facilitate the construction of New Senior High Schools (SHSs) in the District (Wioso, Adugyama and Sabronum)	1	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			9. Conduct 8 District Mock Examinations for JHS Candidates	4	8	8	Fully Implemented		
			10. Organise My First Day at Schools annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			11. Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme annually to promote Girl Child Education	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			12. Provide bursary and support to 400 Needy Students to promote Girl Child Education	100	400	400	Fully Implemented		
			13. Facilitate the organisation of academic performance programmes (Quizzes, Reading Competition, Girl Child Education Week etc.) for schools annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			14. Provide quarterly support to District Education Fund / District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)/SPAM/STMIE Clinic	16	16	16	Fully Implemented		
			15. Provide support for teachers at remote areas and poor and vulnerable students under GPEG and Other Interventions annually (solar lamps, uniforms, textbooks, sanitary pads, pens & pencils, maths set etc.)	2	3	3	Fully Implemented		
			16. Organise training workshops for Non-Formal Education Unit (NFEU) Facilitators, National Service Personnel (NSP) and Trainees annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			17. Facilitate the employment of youths under Youth Employment Agency (YEA)	100	200	200	Fully Implemented		
			18. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities annually in the District	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery	19. Construct 1No. Paediatric Ward at Mankranso District Hospital	NA	1	0.6	On-going (Roofing)
					20. Construct 4No. CHPS compounds/clinics/ maternity blocks with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District (Kunsu, Ahwerewam, Barniekrom and Pokuase)	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
					21. Construct 5No. CHPS compounds/clinics/ maternity blocks with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District (Kunsu Camp, Fawoman, Bokuruwa, Aponaponso and Abesewa)	NA	5	3	On-going (Lentil Stage)
					22. Provide support for roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) annually in the District	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
					23. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and child health programmes annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
					24. Facilitate the promotion of Family Planning Services and Facilities (Contraceptives etc.) annually	3	4	4	Fully Implemented
					25. Expand the coverage of active membership of NHIS annually	20,000	30,000	30,000	Fully Implemented
	26. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes	48			48	48	Fully Implemented		
	27. Conduct 8 District HIV/AIDS Committee meetings	4			8	8	Fully Implemented		

2014							
2014	• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery	28. Organise quarterly monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District	16	16	16	Fully Implemented
			29. Organise Educational Campaigns on HIV Testing and Counselling (HTC) annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			30. Organise Annual Stakeholders' Workshop on HIV/AIDS and other STIs under Community System Strengthening	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			31. Organise 8 Educational Campaigns on causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs under Behaviour Change Communication in the District	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			32. Provide all year round support for PLWHIV	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
	• Social Services Delivery	• Social Welfare and Community Development	33. Sensitise 4 Communities on the dangers and effects of Child Labour especially in cocoa growing areas (Mmehame, Bonkrom, AdanseYawboadi and Afresene Camp)	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			34. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			35. Provide support and monitor progress of vulnerable and marginalised persons under LEAP annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			36. Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund) annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			37. Provide support services for CSOs/NGOs and other Donor Funded programmes and projects annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			38. Train 100 females in income generating activities (soap making, gari processing, palm oil processing and fish farming)	50	100	100	Fully Implemented
			39. Sensitise 50 Communities to undertake Self-Initiated Projects in the District	20	50	50	Fully Implemented
			40. Organise 8 Stakeholders' Meeting to discuss Community Participation in development programmes and projects	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			2015				
2015	• Social Services Delivery	• Education and Youth Development	1. Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks for schools with ancillary facilities and green the environment at Asempanaye	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
			2. Construct 3No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks for schools with ancillary facilities and green the environment at Sabronum-2 and Kunsu Dotiem	2	3	1.5	On-going (Completion Stage)
			3. Construct 11No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks for schools with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District (Nsuta Nyamebekyere, Mpasaso Nyamebekyere, Amoakokrom, Amokrom, Ango, Asiakantia, Nkyenhedho, Nyameyedom, Aboadease, Bannorkrom and Adugyama)	4	11	11	Fully Implemented
			4. Rehabilitate 4No. Classroom Blocks for schools in the District (Potrikrom, Wioso, Domeabra and Biemso No. 1)	1	4	4	Fully Implemented
			5. Construct 2No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities for schools at Sabronum Camp and Barniekrom	2	2	2	Fully Implemented
			6. Construct 7No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities for schools at Asukese, Aponaponoso, Pokuase, Bonsukrom, AdanseYawboadi, Abasua and Kunsu-Dotiem	NA	7	5	On-going (Completion Stage)
			7. Provide 3,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District	1,000	3,000	3,000	Fully Implemented

2015									
2015	• Social Services Delivery	• Education and Youth Development	8. Facilitate the construction of New Senior High Schools (SHSs) in the District (Wioso, Adugyama and Sabronum)	1	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			9. Conduct 8 District Mock Examinations for JHS Candidates	4	8	8	Fully Implemented		
			10. Organise My First Day at Schools annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			11. Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme annually to promote Girl Child Education	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			12. Provide bursary and support to 400 Needy Students to promote Girl Child Education	100	400	400	Fully Implemented		
			13. Facilitate the organisation of academic performance programmes (Quizzes, Reading Competition, Girl Child Education Week etc.) for schools annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			14. Provide quarterly support to District Education Fund / District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)/SPAM/STMIE Clinic	16	16	16	Fully Implemented		
			15. Provide support for teachers at remote areas and poor and vulnerable students under GPEG and Other Interventions annually (solar lamps, uniforms, textbooks, sanitary pads, pens & pencils, maths set etc.)	2	3	3	Fully Implemented		
			16. Organise training workshops for Non-Formal Education Unit (NFEU) Facilitators, National Service Personnel (NSP) and Trainees annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			17. Facilitate the employment of youths under Youth Employment Agency	100	200	200	Fully Implemented		
			18. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery	19. Construct 1No. Paediatric Ward at Mankranso District Hospital	NA	1	0.6	On-going (Roofing)
					20. Construct 4No. CHPS compounds/clinics/ maternity blocks with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District (Kunsu, Ahwerewam, Barniekrom and Pokuase)	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
					21. Construct 5No. CHPS compounds/clinics/ maternity blocks with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District (Kunsu Camp, Fawoman, Bokuruwa, Aponaponso and Abesewa)	NA	5	3	On-going (Lentil Stage)
					22. Rehabilitate 1No. CHPS Compounds at Adukrom	NA	1	1	Fully Implemented
					23. Construct 1No. Nurses' Quarters at Sabronum	NA	1	0.6	On-going (Lentil)
					24. Provide support for roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) annually in the District	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
					25. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and child health programmes annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
	26. Facilitate the promotion of Family Planning Services and Facilities (Contraceptives etc.) annually	3			4	4	Fully Implemented		
	27. Expand the coverage of active membership of NHIS annually	20,000			30,000	30,000	Fully Implemented		
	28. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes	48			48	48	Fully Implemented		
	29. Conduct 8 District HIV/AIDS Committee meetings	4			8	8	Fully Implemented		

2015							
2015	• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery	30. Organise quarterly monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District	16	16	16	Fully Implemented
			31. Organise Educational Campaigns on HIV Testing and Counselling (HTC) annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			32. Organise Annual Stakeholders' Workshop on HIV/AIDS and other STIs under Community System Strengthening	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			33. Organise 8 Educational Campaigns on causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs under Behaviour Change Communication	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			34. Provide all year round support for PLWHIV	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
	• Social Services Delivery	• Social Welfare and Community Development	35. Sensitise 4 Communities on the dangers and effects of Child Labour especially in cocoa growing areas (Mmehame, Bonkrom, AdanseYawboadi and Afresene Camp)	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			36. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			37. Provide support and monitor progress of vulnerable and marginalised persons under LEAP annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			38. Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund) annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			39. Provide support services for CSOs/NGOs and other Donor Funded programmes and projects annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			40. Train 100 females in income generating activities (soap making, gari processing, palm oil processing and fish farming)	50	100	100	Fully Implemented
			41. Sensitise 50 Communities to undertake Self-Initiated Projects	20	50	50	Fully Implemented
			42. Organise 8 Stakeholders' Meeting to discuss Community Participation in development programmes and projects	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
2016							
2016	• Social Services Delivery	• Education and Youth Development	1. Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks for schools with ancillary facilities and green the environment at Asempanaye	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
			2. Construct 3No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks for schools with ancillary facilities and green the environment at Sabronum-2 and Kunsu Dotiem	2	3	1.5	On-going (Completion Stage)
			3. Construct 11No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks for schools with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District (Nsuta Nyamebekyere, Mpasaaso Nyamebekyere, Amoakokrom, Amokrom, Ango, Asiakantia, Nkyenhedho, Nyameyedom, Aboadease, Bannorkrom and Adugyama)	4	11	11	Fully Implemented
			4. Rehabilitate 4No. Classroom Blocks for schools in the District (Potrikrom, Wioso, Domeabra and Biemso No. 1)	1	4	4	Fully Implemented
			5. Construct 2No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities for schools at Sabronum Camp and Barniekrom	2	2	2	Fully Implemented
			6. Construct 7No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities for schools at Asukese, Aponaponoso, Pokuase, Bonsukrom, AdanseYawboadi, Abaasua and Kunsu-Dotiem	NA	7	5	On-going (Completion Stage)
			7. Provide 3,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools	1,000	3,000	3,000	Fully Implemented

2016									
2016	• Social Services Delivery	• Education and Youth Development	8. Facilitate the construction of New Senior High Schools (SHSs) in the District (Wioso, Adugyama and Sabronum)	1	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			9. Conduct 8 District Mock Examinations for JHS Candidates	4	8	8	Fully Implemented		
			10. Organise My First Day at Schools annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			11. Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme annually to promote Girl Child Education	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			12. Provide bursary and support to 400 Needy Students to promote Girl Child Education	100	400	400	Fully Implemented		
			13. Facilitate the organisation of academic performance programmes (Quizzes, Reading Competition, Girl Child Education Week etc.) for schools annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			14. Provide quarterly support to District Education Fund / District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)/SPAM/STMIE Clinic	16	16	16	Fully Implemented		
			15. Provide support for teachers at remote areas and poor and vulnerable students under GPEG and Other Interventions annually (solar lamps, uniforms, textbooks, sanitary pads, pens & pencils, maths set etc.)	2	3	3	Fully Implemented		
			16. Organise training workshops for Non-Formal Education Unit (NFEU) Facilitators, National Service Personnel (NSP) and Trainees annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			17. Facilitate the employment of youths under Youth Employment Agency	100	200	200	Fully Implemented		
			18. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery	19. Construct 1No. Paediatric Ward at Mankranso District Hospital	NA	1	0.6	On-going (Roofing)
					20. Construct 4No. CHPS compounds/clinics/ maternity blocks with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District (Kunsu, Ahwerewam, Barniekrom and Pokuase)	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
					21. Construct 5No. CHPS compounds/clinics/ maternity blocks with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District (Kunsu Camp, Fawoman, Bokuruwa, Aponaponso and Abesewa)	NA	5	3	On-going (Lentil Stage)
					22. Construct 1No. Nurses' Quarters at Sabronum	NA	1	0.6	On-going (Lentil)
					23. Construct 1No. Mortuary Block at Mankranso	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
					24. Facilitate the recruitment of 1 Doctor in the District	Na	1	1	Fully Implemented
					25. Provide support for roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
	26. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and child health programmes annually	4			4	4	Fully Implemented		
	27. Facilitate the promotion of Family Planning Services and Facilities (Contraceptives etc.) annually	3			4	4	Fully Implemented		
	28. Expand the coverage of active membership of NHIS annually	20,000			30,000	30,000	Fully Implemented		
	29. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes	48			48	48	Fully Implemented		
	30. Conduct 8 District HIV/AIDS Committee meetings	4			8	8	Fully Implemented		

2016							
2016	• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery	31. Organise quarterly monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District	16	16	16	Fully Implemented
			32. Organise Educational Campaigns on HIV Testing and Counselling (HTC) annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			33. Organise Annual Stakeholders' Workshop on HIV/AIDS and other STIs under Community System Strengthening	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			34. Organise 8 Educational Campaigns on causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs under Behaviour Change Communication	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			35. Provide all year round support for PLWHIV	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
	• Social Services Delivery	• Social Welfare and Community Development	36. Sensitise 4 Communities on the dangers and effects of Child Labour especially in cocoa growing areas (Mmehame, Bonkrom, AdanseYawboadi and Afresene Camp)	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			37. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			38. Provide support and monitor progress of vulnerable and marginalised persons under LEAP annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			39. Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund) annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			40. Provide support services for CSOs/NGOs and other Donor Funded programmes and projects annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			41. Train 100 females in income generating activities (soap making, gari processing, palm oil processing and fish farming)	50	100	100	Fully Implemented
			42. Sensitise 50 Communities to undertake Self-Initiated Projects in the District	20	50	50	Fully Implemented
			43. Organise 8 Stakeholders' Meeting to discuss Community Participation in development programmes and projects	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
2017							
2017	• Social Services Delivery	• Education and Youth Development	1. Construct 3No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks for schools with ancillary facilities and green the environment at Sabronum-2 and Kunsu Dotiem	2	3	1.5	On-going (Completion Stage)
			2. Construct 11No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks for schools with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District (Nsuta Nyamebekyere, Mpasaaso Nyamebekyere, Amoakokrom, Amokrom, Ango, Asiakantia, Nkyenhedho, Nyameyedom, Aboadease, Bannorkrom and Adugyama)	4	11	11	Fully Implemented
			3. Rehabilitate 4No. Classroom Blocks for schools in the District (Potrikrom, Wioso, Domeabra and Biemso No. 1)	1	4	4	Fully Implemented
			4. Construct 2No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities for schools at Sabronum Camp and Barniekrom	2	2	2	Fully Implemented
			5. Construct 7No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities for schools at Asukese, Aponaponoso, Pokuase, Bonsukrom, AdanseYawboadi, Abaasua and Kunsu-Dotiem	NA	7	5	On-going (Completion Stage)
			6. Provide 3,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District	1,000	3,000	3,000	Fully Implemented

2017									
2017	• Social Services Delivery	• Education and Youth Development	7. Facilitate the construction of New Senior High Schools (SHSs) in the District (Wioso, Adugyama and Sabronum)	1	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			8. Conduct 8 District Mock Examinations for JHS Candidates	4	8	8	Fully Implemented		
			9. Organise My First Day at Schools annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			10. Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme annually to promote Girl Child Education	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			11. Provide bursary and support to 400 Needy Students to promote Girl Child Education	100	400	400	Fully Implemented		
			12. Facilitate the organisation of academic performance programmes (Quizzes, Reading Competition, Girl Child Education Week etc.) for schools annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			13. Provide quarterly support to District Education Fund / District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)/SPAM/STMIE Clinic	16	16	16	Fully Implemented		
			14. Organise training workshops for Non-Formal Education Unit (NFEU) Facilitators, National Service Personnel (NSP) and Trainees annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			15. Facilitate the employment of youths under Youth Employment Agency (YEA)	100	200	200	Fully Implemented		
			16. Construct 1No. Sports Field at Kunsu	NA	1	1	Fully Implemented		
			17. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities annually in the District	4	4	4	Fully Implemented		
			• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery	18. Construct 1No. Paediatric Ward at Mankranso District Hospital	NA	1	0.6	On-going (Roofing)
					19. Construct 4No. CHPS compounds/clinics/ maternity blocks with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District (Kunsu, Ahwerewam, Barniekrom and Pokuase)	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
	20. Construct 5No. CHPS compounds/clinics/ maternity blocks with ancillary facilities and green the environment in the District (Kunsu Camp, Fawoman, Bokuruwa, Aponaponso and Abesewa)	NA			5	3	On-going (Lentil Stage)		
	21. Construct 1No. Nurses' Quarters at Sabronum	NA			1	0.6	On-going (Lentil Stage)		
	22. Provide support for roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) annually in the District	4			4	4	Fully Implemented		
	23. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and child health programmes annually	4			4	4	Fully Implemented		
	24. Facilitate the promotion of Family Planning Services and Facilities (Contraceptives etc.) annually	3			4	4	Fully Implemented		
	25. Expand the coverage of active membership of NHIS annually	20,000			30,000	30,000	Fully Implemented		
	26. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes	48			48	48	Fully Implemented		
	27. Conduct 8 District HIV/AIDS Committee meetings	4			8	8	Fully Implemented		

2017							
2017	• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery	28. Organise quarterly monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District	16	16	16	Fully Implemented
			29. Organise Educational Campaigns on HIV Testing and Counselling (HTC) annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			30. Organise Annual Stakeholders' Workshop on HIV/AIDS and other STIs under Community System Strengthening	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			31. Organise 8 Educational Campaigns on causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs under Behaviour Change Communication in the District	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			32. Provide all year round support for PLWHIV	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
	• Social Services Delivery	• Social Welfare and Community Development	33. Sensitise 4 Communities on the dangers and effects of Child Labour especially in cocoa growing areas (Mmehame, Bonkrom, AdanseYawboadi and Afresene Camp)	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			34. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			35. Provide support and monitor progress of vulnerable and marginalised persons under LEAP annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			36. Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund) annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			37. Provide support services for CSOs/NGOs and other Donor Funded programmes and projects annually	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
			38. Train 100 females in income generating activities (soap making, gari processing, palm oil processing and fish farming)	50	100	100	Fully Implemented
			39. Sensitise 50 Communities to undertake Self-Initiated Projects in the District	20	50	50	Fully Implemented
			40. Organise 8 Stakeholders' Meeting to discuss Community Participation in development programmes and projects	4	8	8	Fully Implemented
			Period	Thematic Area	6. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE		
	Policy Objectives	26. Promote and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of performance in the public and civil services 27. Reduce spatial development disparities among different ecological zones across the country 28. Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes 29. Improve internal security for protection of life and property					
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014							
2014	• Management and Administration	• General Administration	1. Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of equipment, machinery and vehicles annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			2. Provide for maintenance of offices, office buildings, official bungalows, office equipment, furniture and fittings annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			3. Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			4. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District	4	4	4	Fully Implemented

2014								
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management and Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Administration 	5. Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			6. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			7. Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			8. Provide support to National Celebrations annually (6 th March, Religious Festivities etc.)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			9. Organise Annual Senior Citizens' Day for the Aged annually (1 st July)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			10. Provide support to Security Services annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			11. Provide funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects in the District annually (contingency and other unseen expenses)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			12. Implement constituency programmes and projects for bursaries, building materials, LED empowerment, relief items and other interventions in the District annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			13. Rehabilitate/Renovate Staff Quarters and Office Buildings in the District annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			14. Construct 1No. 3-Bedroom Semi-detached Residential Accommodation for Medical Doctor and Police Commander at Mankranso	NA	1	1	Fully Implemented	
			15. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects, Local Economic Development, Relief Items and other interventions annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			16. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions annually	NA	1	0.3	On-going (Part Payment)	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, Budgeting and Coordination 	17. Organise Monitoring and Evaluation of all programmes, projects and activities quarterly	16	16	16	Fully Implemented
				18. Prepare DMTDP, Composite Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets and Other Plans and Reports	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
				19. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly	16	16	16	Fully Implemented
				20. Organise Social Accountability, Public Financial Management and Other Town Hall meetings quarterly	0	16	16	Fully Implemented
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative Oversight 	21. Provide support to strengthen the 10 Area Councils annually	3	10	6	On-going	
			22. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings of the Assembly annually	16	16	16	Fully Implemented	
			23. Provide support for the activities of Internal Audit, External Audit and Audit Committee annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	

2014							
2014	• Management and Administration	• Human Resource Management	24. Provide support to Capacity Building Programmes of the Assembly under DACF and IGF annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			25. Organise 4 Capacity Building Programmes and procure Office Equipment under DDF and other interventions annually	16	16	16	Fully Implemented
			26. Organise economic and political empowerment programmes for women annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
	• Environmental and Sanitation Management	• Disaster Prevention and Management	27. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities in the District annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			28. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims in the District annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			29. Organise 16 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management	8	16	16	Fully Implemented
			30. Provide support to the District Fire Service and National Ambulance Service to response to disasters in the District annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
	2015						
2015	• Management and Administration	• General Administration	1. Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of equipment, machinery and vehicles annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			2. Provide for maintenance of offices, office buildings, official bungalows, office equipment, furniture and fittings annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			3. Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			4. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			5. Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			6. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			7. Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			8. Provide support to National Celebrations annually (6 th March, Religious Festivities etc.)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			9. Organise Annual Senior Citizens' Day for the Aged annually (1 st July)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			10. Provide support to Security Services annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			11. Provide funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects in the District annually (contingency and other unseen expenses)	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			12. Implement constituency programmes and projects for bursaries, building materials, LED empowerment, relief items and other interventions in the District annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			13. Rehabilitate/Renovate Staff Quarters and Office Buildings in the District annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
			14. Construct 1No. 3-Bedroom Semi-detached Residential Accommodation for Medical Doctor and Police Commander at Mankranso	NA	1	1	Fully Implemented
			15. Rehabilitate 1No. Court Building at Mankranso	NA	1	1	Fully Implemented

2015								
2015	• Management and Administration	• General Administration	16. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects, Local Economic Development, Relief Items and other interventions annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			17. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions annually	NA	1	0.3	On-going (Part Payment)	
		• Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	18. Organise Monitoring and Evaluation of all programmes, projects and activities quarterly	16	16	16	Fully Implemented	
			19. Prepare DMTDP, Composite Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets and Other Plans and Reports	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			20. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly	16	16	16	Fully Implemented	
			21. Organise Social Accountability, Public Financial Management and Other Town Hall meetings quarterly	0	16	16	Fully Implemented	
		• Legislative Oversight	22. Provide support to strengthen the 10 Area Councils annually	3	10	6	On-going	
			23. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings of the Assembly annually	16	16	16	Fully Implemented	
			24. Provide support for the activities of Internal Audit, External Audit and Audit Committee annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
		• Human Resource Management	25. Provide support to Capacity Building Programmes of the Assembly under DACF and IGF annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			26. Organise 4 Capacity Building Programmes and procure Office Equipment under DDF and other interventions annually	16	16	16	Fully Implemented	
			27. Organise economic and political empowerment programmes for women annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			28. Organise 8 Public Education on 2015 Assembly Election and 2016 General Election	4	8	8	Fully Implemented	
		• Environmental and Sanitation Management	• Disaster Prevention and Management	29. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities in the District annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
				30. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims in the District annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
				31. Organise 16 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management	8	16	16	Fully Implemented
32. Provide support to the District Fire Service and National Ambulance Service to response to disasters in the District annually	4			4	4	Fully Implemented		
2016								
2016	• Management and Administration	• General Administration	1. Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of equipment, machinery and vehicles annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			2. Provide for maintenance of offices, office buildings, official bungalows, office equipment, furniture and fittings annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			3. Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			4. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	

2016							
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management and Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Administration 	5. Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
6. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round			4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
7. Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions annually			4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
8. Provide support to National Celebrations annually (6 th March, Religious Festivities etc.)			4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
9. Organise Annual Senior Citizens' Day for the Aged annually (1 st July)			4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
10. Provide support to Security Services annually			4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
11. Provide funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects in the District annually (contingency and other unseen expenses)			4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
12. Implement constituency programmes and projects for bursaries, building materials, LED empowerment, relief items and other interventions in the District annually			4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
13. Rehabilitate/Renovate Staff Quarters and Office Buildings in the District annually			4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
14. Construct 1No. 3-Bedroom Semi-detached Residential Accommodation for Medical Doctor and Police Commander at Mankranso			NA	1	1	Fully Implemented	
15. Construct 2No. Police Posts with auxiliary facilities at Adugyama and Kunsu			1	2	0.5	On-going (Sub-structure Stage)	
16. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects, Local Economic Development, Relief Items and other interventions annually			4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
17. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions annually			NA	1	0.3	On-going (Part Payment)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, Budgeting and Coordination 			18. Organise Monitoring and Evaluation of all programmes, projects and activities quarterly	16	16	16	Fully Implemented
		19. Prepare DMTDP, Composite Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets and Other Plans and Reports	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
		20. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly	16	16	16	Fully Implemented	
		21. Organise Social Accountability, Public Financial Management and Other Town Hall meetings quarterly	0	16	16	Fully Implemented	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative Oversight 		22. Provide support to strengthen the 10 Area Councils annually	3	10	6	On-going	
		23. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings of the Assembly	16	16	16	Fully Implemented	
		24. Procure 72No. motor bikes for all Assembly Members	72	74	0	Not Implemented	
		25. Provide support for the activities of Internal Audit, External Audit and Audit Committee annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	

2016								
2016	• Management and Administration	• Human Resource Management	26. Provide support to Capacity Building Programmes of the Assembly under DACF and IGF annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			27. Organise 4 Capacity Building Programmes and procure Office Equipment under DDF and other interventions annually	16	16	16	Fully Implemented	
			28. Organise economic and political empowerment programmes for women	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			29. Organise 8 Public Education on 2015 Assembly Election and 2016 General Election	4	8	8	Fully Implemented	
	• Environmental and Sanitation Management	• Disaster Prevention and Management	30. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities in the District	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			31. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims in the District annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			32. Organise 16 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management	8	16	16	Fully Implemented	
			33. Provide support to the District Fire Service and National Ambulance Service to response to disasters in the District annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
	2017							
	2017	• Management and Administration	• General Administration	1. Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of equipment, machinery and vehicles annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
2. Provide for maintenance of offices, office buildings, official bungalows, office equipment, furniture and fittings annually				4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
3. Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges annually				4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
4. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District				4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
5. Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments				4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
6. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round				4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
7. Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions				4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
8. Provide support to National Celebrations annually (6 th March, Religious Festivities etc.)				4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
9. Organise Annual Senior Citizens' Day for the Aged annually (1 st July)				4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
10. Provide support to Security Services annually				4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
11. Provide funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects in the District annually (contingency and other unseen expenses)				4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
12. Implement constituency programmes and projects for bursaries, building materials, LED empowerment, relief items and other interventions in the District annually				4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
13. Rehabilitate/Renovate Staff Quarters and Office Buildings				4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
14. Construct 1No. 4-Bedrooms Staff Quarters at Mankranso				NA	1	1	Fully Implemented	
15. Construct 2No. Police Posts with auxiliary facilities at Adugyama and Kunsu				1	2	0.5	On-going (Sub-structure Stage)	
16. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects, Local Economic Development, Relief Items and other interventions annually				4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
17. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions annually				NA	1	0.3	On-going (Part Payment)	

2017								
2017	• Management and Administration	• Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	18. Organise Monitoring and Evaluation of all programmes, projects and activities quarterly	16	16	16	Fully Implemented	
			19. Prepare DMTDP, Composite Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets and Other Plans and Reports	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			20. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly	16	16	16	Fully Implemented	
			21. Organise Social Accountability, Public Financial Management and Other Town Hall meetings quarterly	0	16	16	Fully Implemented	
		• Legislative Oversights	22. Provide support to strengthen the 10 Area Councils annually	3	10	6	On-going	
			23. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings of the Assembly annually	16	16	16	Fully Implemented	
			24. Procure 72No. motor bikes for all Assembly Members	72	74	0	Not Implemented	
			25. Provide support for the activities of Internal Audit, External Audit and Audit Committee annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
		• Human Resource Management	26. Provide support to Capacity Building Programmes of the Assembly under DACF and IGF annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
			27. Organise 4 Capacity Building Programmes and procure Office Equipment under DDF and other interventions annually	16	16	16	Fully Implemented	
			28. Organise economic and political empowerment programmes for women annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
		• Environmental and Sanitation Management	• Disaster Prevention and Management	29. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities in the District annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
				30. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims in the District annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
				31. Organise 16 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management	8	16	16	Fully Implemented
	32. Provide support to the District Fire Service and National Ambulance Service to response to disasters in the District annually			4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
33. Construct 1No. Fire Station with mechanised borehole at Mankranso	0			1	0	Not Implemented		

Source: DPCU/AASWDA-Annual Progress Reports, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Table 1), 2018

1.3.2 Performance of Other Interventions including Cross-Cutting Issues from 2014 to 2017

Out of the 150 programmes, projects and activities, 134 representing 89.3 percent were proposed to address cross-cutting issues and other interventions ranging from HIV/AIDS, gender, environment, climate change, population and social protection programmes. The review shows that 120 representing 89.7 percent were fully implemented, 6.6 percent on-going and 3.7 percent were not implemented as indicated in Table 1.2. These programmes were used to green the environment and improve the livelihood of the vulnerable and excluded in the District. However, all the 61 activities earmarked for 2010 to 2013 were fully implemented. The shortfall was as a result of lack of funds to implement the provision of credit facilities, construction of fire service station and establishment of other industrial facilities in the District.

Table 1.2: Performance of Other Interventions including Cross-Cutting Issues from 2014-17

Other Interventions/ Cross-Cutting Issues	Number of Broad Project/Activity		Rate of Implementation					
			Fully Implemented		On-Going		Not Implemented	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Status of Implementation of Other Interventions including Cross-Cutting Issues from DMTDP 2014 to 2017								
HIV/AIDS	18	13.0	15	11.2	3	2.2	-	-
Gender	40	30.4	35	26.2	3	2.2	2	-
Environment	17	12.3	17	12.7	-	-	-	-
Climate Change	21	15.2	20	14.9	-	-	1	0.7
Population	17	12.3	17	12.7	-	-	-	-
Social Protection Programmes	21	16.7	16	11.9	3	2.2	2	1.5
Total	134	100	120	89.7	9	6.6	5	3.7
Status of Implementation of Other Interventions including Cross-Cutting Issues from DMTDP 2010 to 2013								
HIV/AIDS	3	4.9	3	4.9	-	-	-	-
Gender	10	16.4	10	16.4	-	-	-	-
Environment	12	19.7	12	19.7	-	-	-	-
Climate Change	8	13.1	8	13.1	-	-	-	-
Population	5	8.2	5	8.2	-	-	-	-
Social Protection Programmes	23	37.7	23	37.7	-	-	-	-
Total	61	100	61	100	-	-	-	-

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-Annual Progress Reports, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017

1.3.3 Performance Review Summaries of DMTDP 2014-2017 and DMTDP 2010-2013

The then AASDA made efforts to execute the programmes/projects/activities towards the realisation of the set objectives within the plan period. Out of the 150 programmes, projects and activities proposed to be implemented within the plan period of 2014 to 2017, 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 DMTDP 2014-2017. The outcome of the review is summarized in Table 1.3. Table 1.3 also shows the performance review of DMTDP 2010-2013 from the GSGDA I.

Table 1.3: Performance Review Summaries of DMTDP 2014-2017 and DMTDP 2010-2013

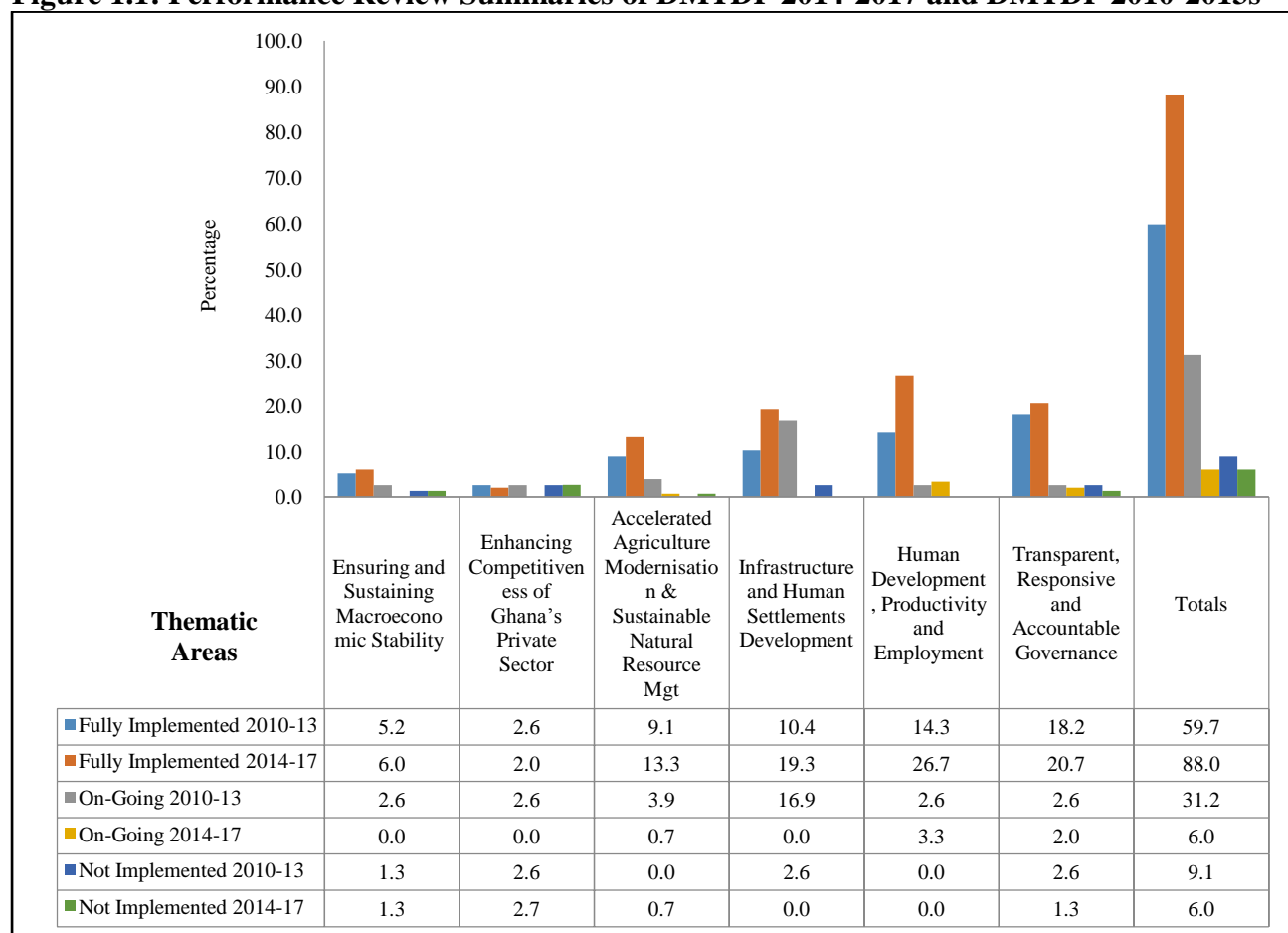
Thematic Areas	Number of Broad Project/Activity		Rate of Implementation					
			Fully Implemented		On-Going		Not Implemented	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Status of Implementation of All Programmes/Projects/Activities from DMTDP 2014 to 2017								
Ensuring and Sustaining 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
Total	150	100	132	88.0	9	6.0	9	6.0
Status of Implementation of All Programmes/Projects/Activities from DMTDP 2010 to 2013								
Ensured and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	7	9.1	4	5.2	2	2.6	1	1.3
Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	6	7.8	2	2.6	2	2.6	2	2.6
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	10	13.0	7	9.0	3	3.9	-	-
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development	23	29.9	8	10.4	13	17	2	2.6
Human Development, Employment and Productivity	13	16.9	11	14.3	2	2.6	-	-
Transparent and Accountable Governance	18	23.4	14	18.1	2	2.6	2	2.6
Total	77	100	46	59.6	24	31.3	7	9.1

Source: DPCU/AASWDA-Annual Progress Reports, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017

From Figure 1.1, comparatively, the District proposed to implemented 77 programmes, projects and activities in the DMTDP 2010-2013, out of which 46 representing 59.6 percent were fully implemented, 24 representing 31.3 percent were on-going and seven representing 9.1 percent were not implemented. However, with the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017, out of the 150 programmes, projects and activities, 132 representing 88.0 percent were fully completed, nine representing 6.0 percent still on-going with nine not implemented. This suggests that the District performed creditably well with the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017 compared to the DMTDP 2010-2013. Moreover, it is a great success for the District to reduce drastically the on-going projects from 24 to nine projects within the plan period.

Hence, from Table 1.3 and Figure 1.1, among the thematic areas of the DMTDP 2014-2017, the Human Development, Productivity and Employment (30.0%) recorded the highest level of implementation followed by Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance (22.7%), Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development (19.3%) and the least was Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector (2.0%). This suggests that as a broad base youthful population, it is not surprising that most of the activities (three out of every 10 activities-30%) were focused on Human Development, Productivity and Employment thematic area compared to the other thematic areas.

Figure 1.1: Performance Review Summaries of DMTDP 2014-2017 and DMTDP 2010-2013s



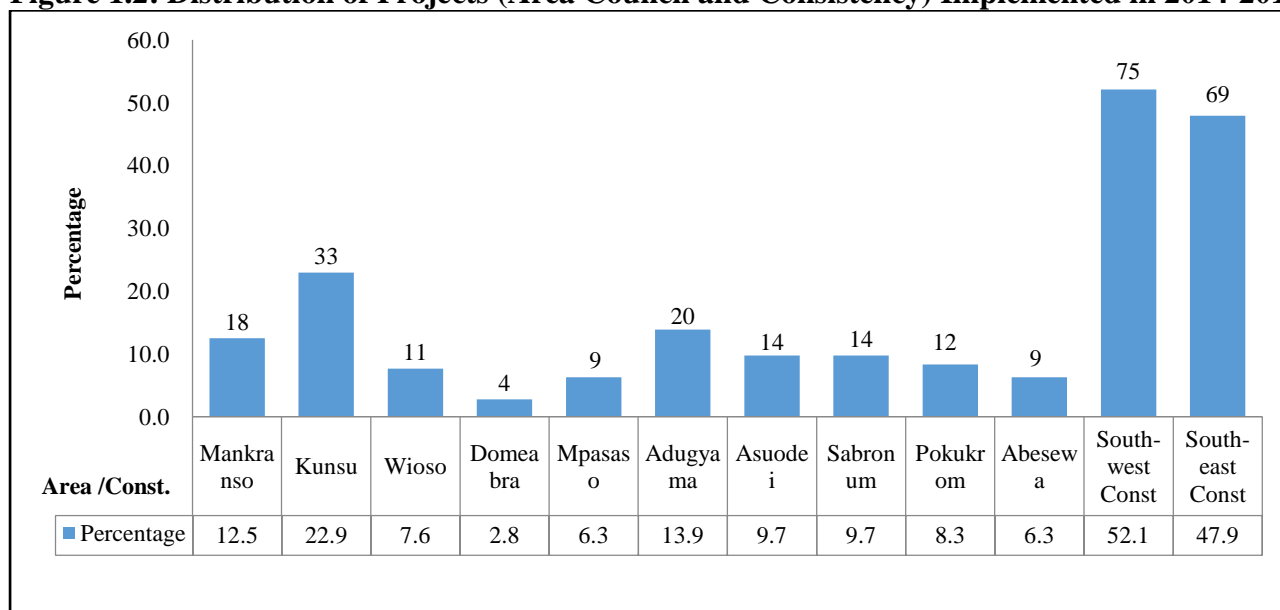
Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-Derived from 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 Annual Progress Reports

1.3.4 Spatial Distribution of Project Implementation in the DMTDP 2014-2017

Figure 1.2 shows the distribution of projects in the District (defunct Ahafo Ano South District Assembly) with respect to Area Councils and Constituencies from the implementation of DMTDP 2014-2017. From Figure 1.2, Kunsu Area Council recorded the highest projects of 33 representing 22.9 percent followed by Adugyama Area Council (20 projects, representing 13.9%) and Mankranso Area Council (18 projects, representing 12.5%). Using the ascending order of magnitude, Domeabra Area Council recoded the least projects with four representing 2.8 percent, followed by Mpasaso Area Council (6.3%) and Abesewa Area Council (6.3%), and Pokukrom Area Council (8.3%). It is worth noting that even though Kunsu Area Council recorded the highest, but considering the number of communities, Kunsu Area Council outnumbered the remaining nine Area Councils.

Per the Constituencies, Ahafo-Ano South-west recorded 75 projects representing 52.1 percent compared to Ahafo-Ano South-east (69 projects, representing 47.9%). With the level of margin, one could conclude that the distribution of projects over the plan period from 2014 to 2017 have been fairly distributed in the District.

Figure 1.2: Distribution of Projects (Area Council and Consistency) Implemented in 2014-2017



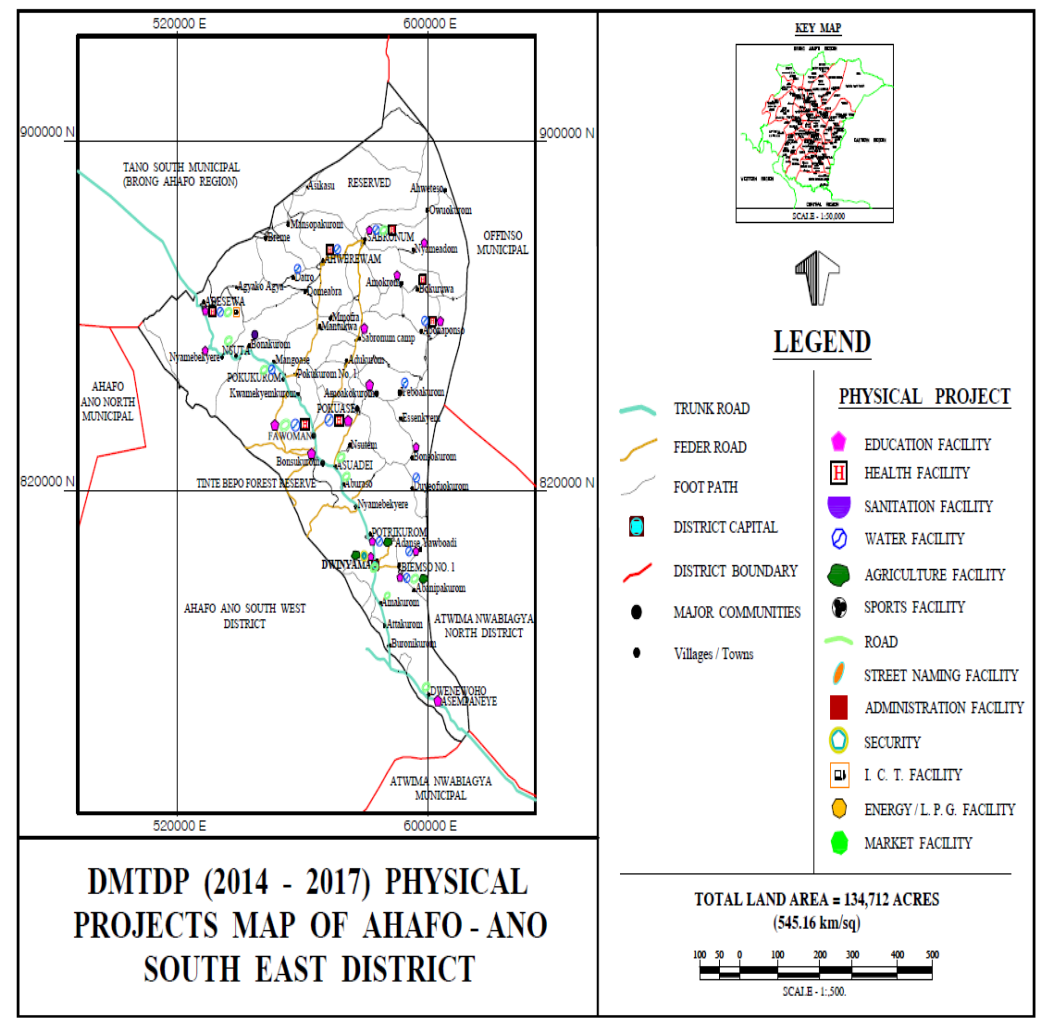
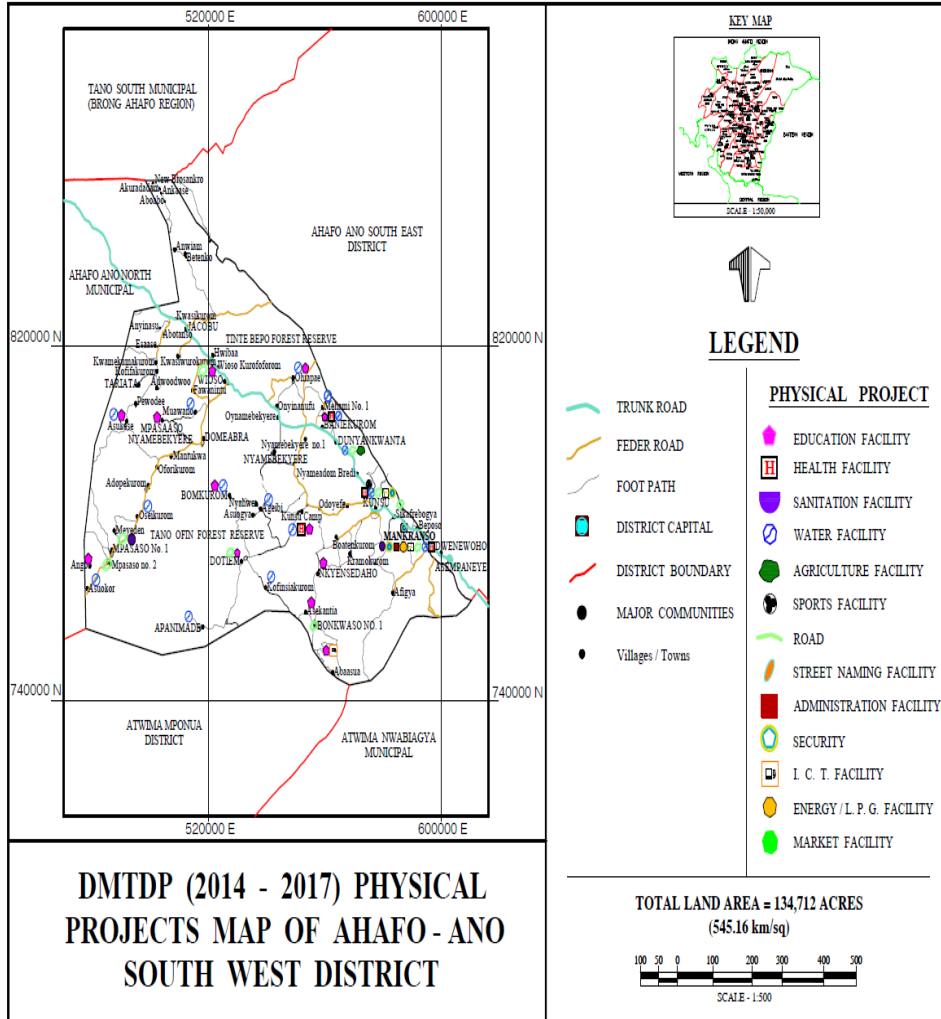
Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-Derived from 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 Annual Progress Reports

Again, Figure 1.3 shows the spatial location of the projects implemented on a map from 2014 to 2017. From the performance review, over 144 physical projects have been implemented throughout the District. Zooming into Figure 1.3, it confirms to Figure 1.2 that the implementations of the projects in the District were fairly distributed in space. This has helped to address the spatial problems identified from the performance review and profiling of the DMTDP 2010-2013.

Figure 1.3: Map Showing Spatial Distribution of Projects implemented from DMTDP 2014-2017

Ahafo Ano South-West District

Ahafo Ano South-East District



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.3.5 Statement on Income and Expenditure of the District

1.3.5.1 Total Releases from Government of Ghana

Table 1.4 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 under Government of Ghana releases. From 2014 to 2017, the District estimated to receive GH¢8,087,555.10, out of which GH¢5,904,809.37 representing 73.0 percent was realized representing a percentage shortfall of 27.0 percent. In totality, a little more than 95.0 percent (GH¢7,698,968.30 – 95.2%) of the approved budget was allocated to personal emoluments compared with goods and services (GH¢241,726.36 – 3.0%) and capital (GH¢146,860.44 – 1.8%).

With respect to personnel emoluments, the District received 98.5 percent of the approved budgetary allocation in 2017 (GH¢2,104,564.10 out of GH¢2,136,136.00) followed by 92.4 percent in 2016 (GH¢1,827,070.40 out of GH¢1,976,795.00), 56.9 percent in 2014 and 2015 recorded the least (51.3%). Again, the District received 39.3 percent of the goods and services for 2017 (GH¢15,236.33 out of GH¢38,745.96) and 22.6 percent for 2014 (GH¢19,355.00 out of GH¢85,607.00) while 2015 and 2016 recorded nil amount of the budgetary allocation from GoG. Conversely, no amount was received for capital expenditure budgetary allocation from GoG throughout the four years (2014-2017).

It is worth noting that the budgetary provision compared to the actual releases from GoG deviated by 27.0 percent. For instance, the percentage shortfall coupled with untimely release of the GoG transfer for goods and services, and capital expenditures made it impossible for the Assembly to initiate and complete 12.0 percent of its 150 programmes, projects and activities. It is therefore not surprising that almost all the programmes, projects and activities funded under GoG especially assets, goods and services were not implemented. Hence, it is mandated on the Government of Ghana to ensure that the budgetary ceilings allocated to MMDAs are released timely for effective implementation of the programmes, projects and activities budgeted from GoG sources.

Table 1.4: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

Year	Requested as Planned (GH¢)	Approved as Per Ceiling (GH¢)	Released (GH¢)	Deviations (GH¢)		Actual Expenditure (GH¢)	Variance (GH¢)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A-B)	(B-C)	(D)	(C-D)
PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (Wages and Salaries)							
2014	1,733,190.33	1,733,190.33	986,595.12	0.00	746,595.21	986,595.12	0.00
2015	1,852,846.97	1,852,846.97	951,988.42	0.00	900,858.55	951,988.42	0.00
2016	1,976,795.00	1,976,795.00	1,827,070.40	0.00	149,724.60	1,827,070.40	0.00
2017	2,136,136.00	2,136,136.00	2,104,564.10	0.00	31,571.90	2,104,564.10	0.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
2014	36,417.00	36,417.00	0.00	0.00	36,417.00	0.00	0.00
2015	36,417.00	36,417.00	0.00	0.00	36,417.00	0.00	0.00
2016	74,026.44	74,026.44	0.00	0.00	74,026.44	0.00	0.00
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	85,607.00	85,607.00	19,355.00	0.00	66,252.00	19,355.00	0.00
2015	58,686.70	58,686.70	0.00	0.00	58,686.70	0.00	0.00
2016	58,686.70	58,686.70	0.00	0.00	58,686.70	0.00	0.00
2017	38,745.96	38,745.96	15,236.33	0.00	23,509.63	15,236.33	0.00

Source: DPCU/AASWDA-Annual Financial Statements, 2014, 2015, 2016 & 2017, and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Table 2), 2018

1.3.5.2 All Sources of Financial Resources for the District

The funding for the programmes, projects and activities in the District (the defunct AASDA) has been from Government of Ghana (GoG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF) and Others (Social Investment Fund-MP, Donor Supports and Philanthropists, etc.). From 2014 to 2017, the District estimated to receive GH¢29,002,963.07, out of which GH¢15,915,865.51 representing 54.9 percent was realized representing a percentage shortfall of 45.1 percent as shown in Table 1.5. 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 99.6 percent of the estimated IGF (GH¢1,817,757.21) 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 1.5). All these achievements were chalked from the implementation of the Revenue Improvement

Action Plans from 2014 to 2017. From 2014 to 2017, the District recorded Annual Growth Rate of 4.5 percent, which is closer to 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 51.8 percent of the estimated budget of GH¢27,185,205.86 from 2014 to 2017 as indicated in Table 1.5. Even though, the target sets were not meet but progressively year-on-year have seen increment in the release of funds from the Central Government. The District recorded 16.6 percent Annual Growth Rate from all the Transfers and Other External Sources received from 2014 to 2017. However, the DMTDP 2014-2017 was estimated to cost GH¢29,002,963.07 out of which 54.9 percent was realised and this limited the Assembly from implementing most of its priority projects.

Table 1.5: All Sources of Financial Resources for the District

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned (GH¢)	Actual Received (GH¢)	Variance (GH¢)	Planned (GH¢)	Actual Received (GH¢)	Variance (GH¢)	Planned (GH¢)	Actual Received (GH¢)	Variance (GH¢)	Planned (GH¢)	Actual Received (GH¢)	Variance (GH¢)
	(A)	(B)	(B-A)	(A)	(B)	(B-A)	(A)	(B)	(B-A)	(A)	(B)	(B-A)
GoG	1,855,214.33	1,005,950.12	(849,264.21)	1,947,950.67	951,988.42	(995,962.25)	2,109,508.14	1,827,070.40	(282,437.74)	2,174,881.96	2,119,800.43	(55,081.53)
IGF	420,477.96	423,611.10	3,133.14	433,542.16	640,715.90	207,173.74	470,018.76	365,320.96	(104,697.80)	493,718.33	380,589.22	(113,129.11)
DACF	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)	3,572,545.73	1,887,886.40	(1,684,659.33)
DDF	1,218,290.66	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)	758,273.00	192,113.68	(566,159.32)
Other (SF, MP, SIF)	1,028,481.00	124,621.22	(903,859.78)	951,752.56	163,226.95	(788,525.61)	444,020.94	139,673.15	(304,347.79)	493,824.64	145,614.45	(348,210.19)
Total	6,699,639.19	3,260,549.07	(3,439,090.12)	7,457,786.60	3,504,328.12	(3,953,458.48)	7,352,293.62	4,424,984.14	(2,927,309.48)	7,493,243.66	4,726,004.18	(2,767,239.48)

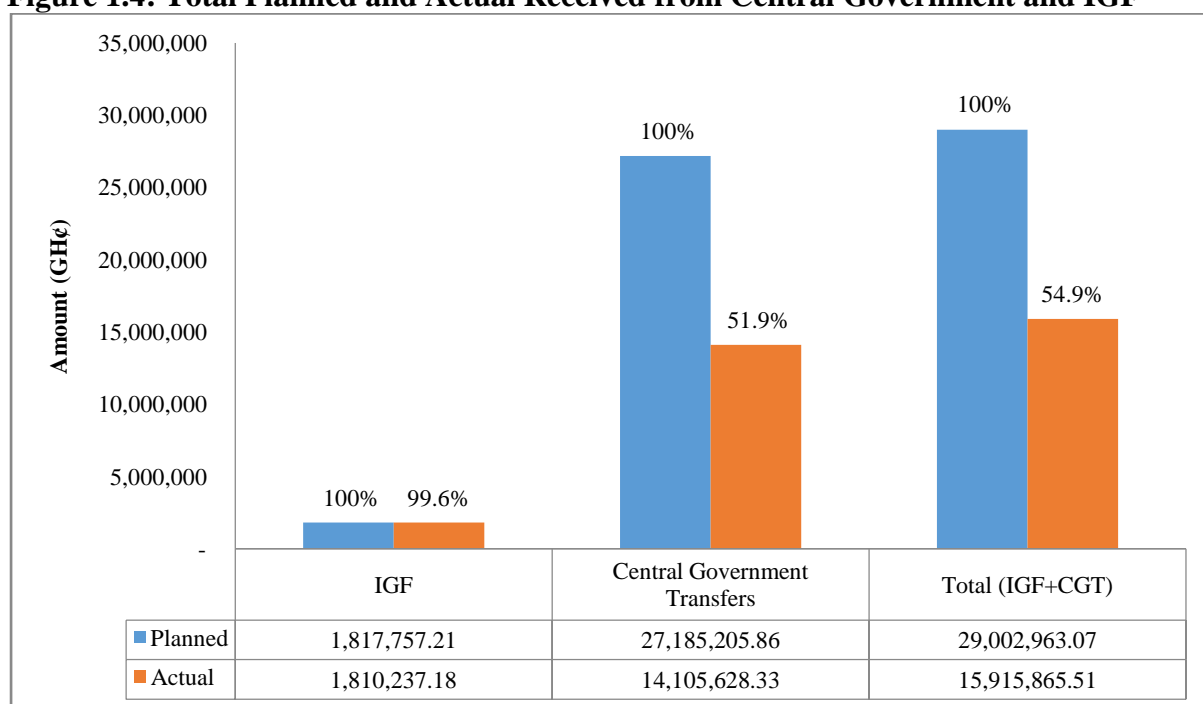
Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-Annual Financial Statements, 2014, 2015, 2016 & 2017, and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Table 3), 2018

NB: Total Gov't Transfers and IGF Targets from 2014 to 2017 = GH¢29,002,963.07
 Total IGF Target from 2014 to 2017 = GH¢1,817,757.21
 Total Gov't Transfers Target from 2014 to 2017 = GH¢27,185,205.86
 IGF Average Annual Growth Rate (2014-2017) = 4.5%

Total Gov't Transfers and IGF Actuals from 2014 to 2017 = GH¢15,915,865.51 (54.9%)
 Total IGF Actual from 2014 to 2017 = GH¢1,810,237.18 (99.6%)
 Total Gov't Transfers Actual from 2014 to 2017 = GH¢14,105,628.33 (51.8%)
 Gov't Transfers Average Annual Growth Rate (2014-2017) = 16.6%

From Figure 1.4, the District received 56.3 percent of the estimated budget allocation of GH¢27,185,205.86 from 2014 to 2017 from Government Transfers (GoG, DACF, DDF and Others). This was evidenced from the arrears for GoG transfers to Decentralised Departments, DACF and DDF. This suggests that most of the District’s budget ceilings from the Ministry of Finance (MoF) need to be reviewed in order to ensure the provision of realistic and reliable data for planning and budgeting. On the other hand, the District was able to collect 99.6 percent of the estimated IGF (GH¢1,817,757.21) within the plan period. This implies that the District received close to 100.0 percent of the estimated revenue for the period. From 2014 to 2017, the District projected to receive GH¢29,002,963.07 from Government Transfers and IGF, out of which 54.9 percent that is close to 55.0 percent was realised as illustrated in Figure 1.4.

Figure 1.4: Total Planned and Actual Received from Central Government and IGF

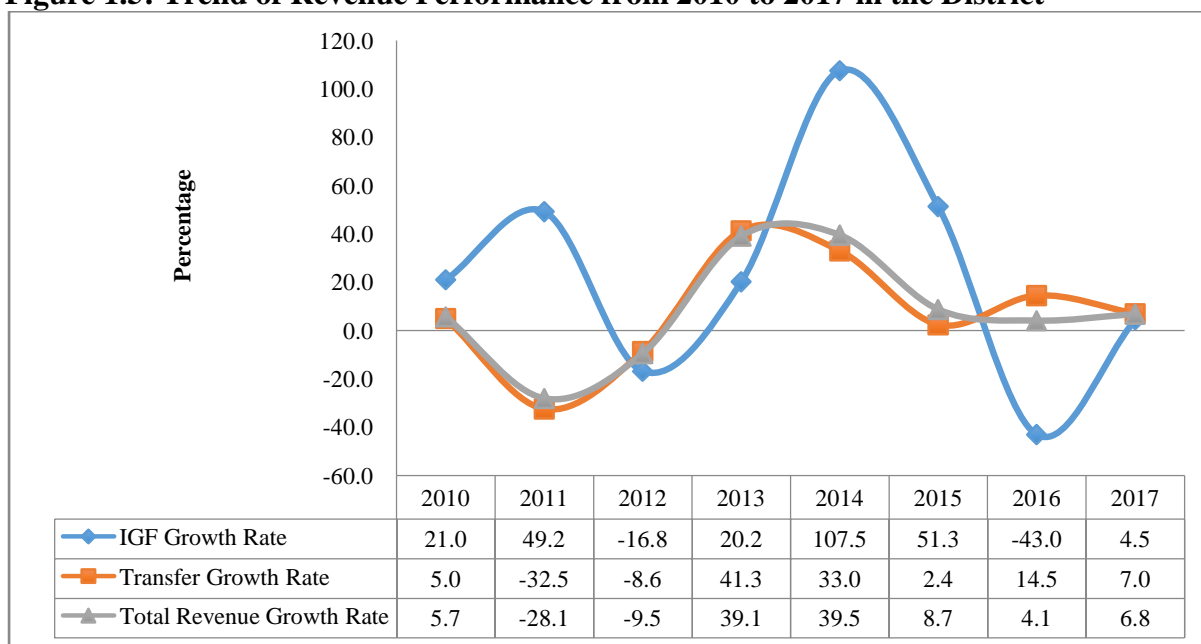


Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-Derived from 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 Annual Financial Statements

Figure 1.5 depicts the actual revenue performance from IGF, Transfers and Other Sources of the District from 2010 to 2017. 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%) and 2017 (4.5%) 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 1.5, 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 1.5: Trend of Revenue Performance from 2010 to 2017 in the District



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-Derived from 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 Annual Financial Statements

1.3.6 Key Challenges Encountered During the Implementation Stage 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 48.1 percent deviation totally GH¢13,079,577.53 and myriad 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 revenue mobilisation, monitoring and evaluation of activities in the District over the plan period.
3. The functionality of all the five 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 the pressure of certain issues from the Assembly. It is therefore expected that the District as a matter of urgency to procure the needed logistics and offices for all the five 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.
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.

1.3.7 Lessons Learnt which have Implications for DMTDP 2018 – 2021

1. From the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017, it was learnt that 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. This implies that the tempo of political and administrative structures for the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017, as a lesson learnt, 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, it was a learnt lesson that 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 coupled with relatively low internal

revenue generation in the District. This implies that for successful implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 there is the need for a concerted effort towards revenue mobilisation to finance the plan with high commitment of central government and citizens to release and pay timely the Transfers (DACF and DDF) and IGF respectively. Moreover, source deductions which create artificial inadequacy of DACF should be reduced drastically if not ceased to increase funding for the DMTDP 2018-2021, which is the main funding source to the District.

3. From the lessons learnt for the implementation of DMTDP 2014-2017, it was realised that lack of permanent vehicle for revenue mobilisation, monitoring and evaluation activities in the District affected revenue generation and regularity of the monitoring exercise. This is because there is only one utility vehicle for the whole Assembly to compete with its usage. The implication for the successful implementation of DMTDP 2018-2021, the Assembly should make conscious effort in procuring vehicles for revenue mobilisation and monitoring and evaluation activities in the District.
4. Another lesson learnt from the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017 was that, 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. Therefore, for effective implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021, the implication is that there is the need for the establishment of effective coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the implementation of agreed core indicators for the plan.
5. Finally, with the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017, it was learnt that some of the unconcern attitudes, apathy and low communal spirits on the part of some of the people in the communities affected early completion of some the projects and programmes. Therefore, the implication for DMTDP 2018-2021, the DPCU should 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 platforms and other 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.

1.4.0 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF THE DISTRICT PROFILE

1.4 Institutional Capacity Needs

1.4.1 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, Staff Compliment, Leadership and Management indicators have the highest scores of 10.0 each followed by M&E Skills and Knowledge (9.6), Utilisation of Funds (9.6), Qualification of Personnel (9.2), and Motivation (5.0) and Availability of Funds (3.6) recorded the least indicators. This indicates that the District scored high performance in staff compliment, leadership and management qualities and lacks availability of funds for programmes, projects and activities upon which staff is expected to perform. The low performing indicators are motivation/incentives, equipment/facilities and availability of funds. In totality, the average individual score (management and capacity index) for the District is 8.3 indicating high performance. This means that the DPCU members have the high capacity index to develop and implement the DMTDP for Ahafo Ano South-West District despite funding difficulties.

Table 1.6: DPCU Capacity and Management Index

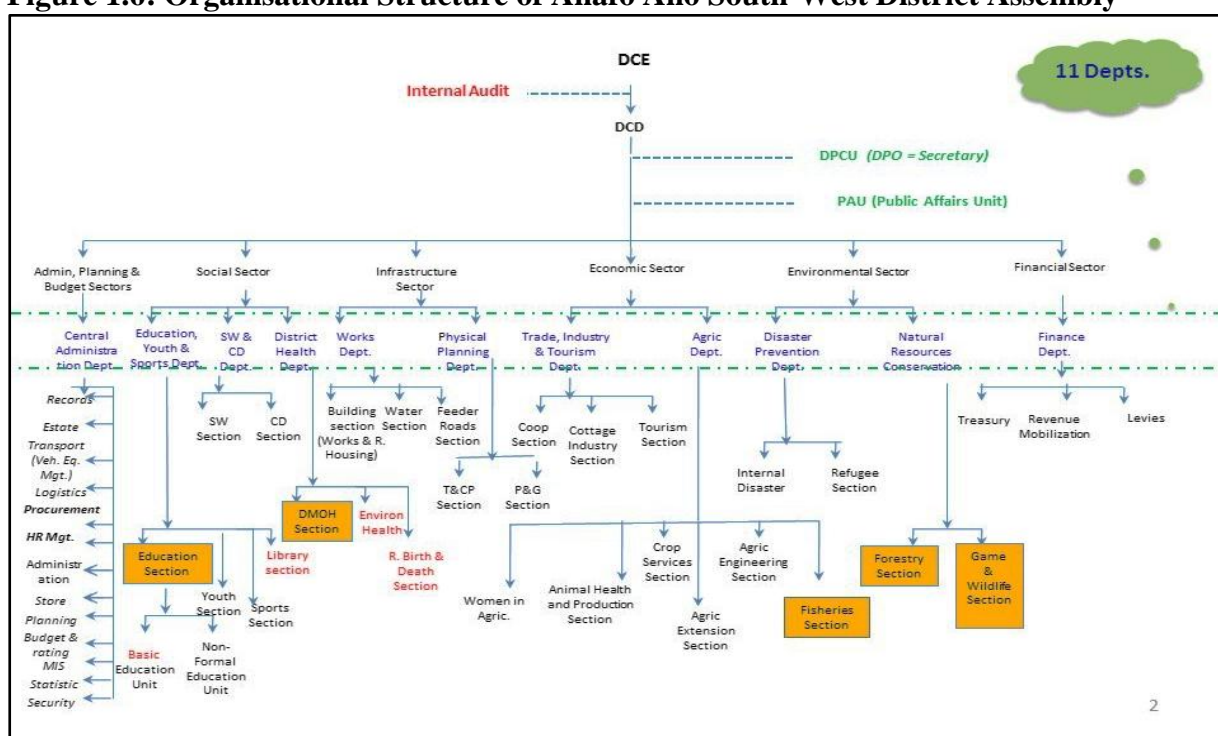
Indicators	DPCU Membership																		Total Indicators Score	Average Score for each Indicator	Remarks
	Management Members													Other Selected Members							
	Central Administration/ Co-ordinating Director	Finance	Planning	Budgeting	Physical Planning	Works	Education, Youth & Sports	Health	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	9.5	9.0	8.8	9.0	10.0	9.6	8.9	7.5	8.1	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	9.8	166.4	9.2	6 th
2. Staff Compliment	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	180.0	10.0	1 st
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.2	9.8	10.0	9.5	9.3	9.0	10.0	9.1	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.5	172.4	9.6	4 th
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	11 th
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	4 th
6. Timely Access to Funds	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.6	8.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	150.4	8.4	8 th
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	180.0	10.0	1 st
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	180.0	10.0	1 st
9. Workload	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.0	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	9.8	8.5	9.5	9.7	8.0	8.5	9.0	161.7	9.0	7 th
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	10 th
11. Equipment/Facilities	9.5	9.0	9.5	9.5	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	4.0	9.5	4.5	9.0	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.5	5.0	132.3	7.4	9 th
Average Total Indicator Scores	96.8	95.4	95.9	96.5	94.6	94.5	91.4	93.6	93.3	87.6	91.2	85.4	90.2	90.4	90.7	87.1	86.5	89.8	1650.9	91.7	
Average Individual Score (Index)	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.3	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.2	150.1	8.3	
Remarks	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	Ave	High	High	High	Ave	Ave	High		High	

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 4 & 4a), 2018

1.4.2 Organisational Structure of the Assembly

With the enactment of LI 1961, 2009, the District has 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 Sectors, Disaster Prevention and Natural Resources Conservation. Administratively, the functions of these departments are clearly spell-outs in the LI 1961, 2009 and the LGS Scheme of Service. These functions are performed in relation to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and communication of the DMTDP. The relationship between the Assembly and these departments is consultative as shown in the organisational structure (organogram) of the Assembly in Figure 1.6. Per the relationship and functions of the Departments as exhibited in the organisational structure, the District Assembly has adequate potential to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate, and communicate the DMTDP.

Figure 1.6: Organisational Structure of Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly



Source: Local Government Service and DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.4.3 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, all the 11 Departments have been established with a staff strength of 259 made up

of 85 females (24.7%) and 174 males (75.3%). Table 1.7 presents the details of established Departments and Units in the District. Per the assessment, there is fully complement of the DPCU members to deliver the planning functions as outlined in the Part Three of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936. This capacity will help to ensure adequate support in the preparation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and communication of the DMTDP 2018-2021. This is because all the 23 DPCU Memberships exist in the District, even though, out of the 48 mandatory units, 39 units have been established. However, 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 (Sex)			Staffing Norms				
				M	F	T	Min	Max	Surplus	Deficits	Needed
1. Administration, Planning and Budget Sectors	1. Central Administration Department	1. DCE	Yes	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
		2. Internal Audit	Yes	2	-	2	5	6	-	3	3
		3. DCD	Yes	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
		4. DPCU	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5. Public Affairs Unit	Yes	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
		6. Administration	Yes	7	4	11	11	14	-	-	-
		7. Records	Yes	2	2	4	6	7	-	2	2
		8. Estate Unit	Yes	10	8	18	20	30	-	2	2
		9. Transport Units	Yes	6	-	6	9	17	-	3	3
		10. Logistics	No	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
		11. Procurement	Yes	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
		12. HR Management	Yes	1	-	1	3	3	-	2	2
		13. Store	Yes	1	-	1	3	3	-	2	2
		14. Planning	Yes	1	1	2	3	4	-	1	1
		15. Budget & Rating	Yes	1	1	2	5	6	-	3	3
		16. MIS	No	-	-	-	9	9	-	9	9
		17. Statistics	No	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3
		18. Security	Yes	3	-	3	20	27	-	17	17
		19. Radio Operation	Yes	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	-
		Total (Central Admin)		35	18	53	96	128		43	44
2. Financial Sector	2. Finance Department	20. Treasury	Yes	4	-	4	10	17	-	12	12
		21. Revenue Mobilisation	Yes	7	11	18	10	13	8	-	-
		22. Levies	Yes	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	-
		Total (Finance)		12	11	23	21	33			
3. Social Sector	3. Education, Youth and Sports Department	23. Basic Education Unit	Yes	48	14	62	15	21	47	-	-
		24. Non-Formal Educ Unit	Yes	13	5	18	14	18	-	-	-
		25. Youth Section	Yes	2	1	3	2	2	2	-	-
		26. Sports Section	Yes	1	-	1	3	6	-	2	2
		Total (Education Dept)		64	20	84	34	47	49		
	4. SW & Comm Devt Dept	27. SW Section	Yes	1	2	3	5	6	-	2	2
		28. CD Section	Yes	6	7	13	5	5	7	-	-
		Total (SW & CD Dept)		7	9	16	10	11			
	5. District Health Department	29. DMOH Section	Yes	12	7	19	35	54	-	16	16
		30. Environmental Health	Yes	4	6	10	27	46	-	17	17
31. Registry Birth & Death		Yes	-	1	1	9	13	-	8	8	
		Total (Health Dept)		16	14	30	71	113		41	41
4. Infrastructure Sector	6. Works Department	32. Building Section- Works & Rural Housing	Yes	5	1	6	26	38	-	20	20
		33. Water Section	Yes	1	-	1	13	22	-	12	12
		34. Feeder Roads Section	Yes	1	-	1	10	12	-	9	9
		Total (Works)		7	1	8	49	70		41	41
	7. Physical Planning Department	35. T&CP Section	Yes	4	-	4	7	9	-	3	3
		36. P&G Section	No	-	-	-	8	12	-	8	8
		Total (Physical Plg)		4	-	4	15	21		11	6

Sector	Department	Units	Establish	No. of Staff (Sex)			Staffing Norms				
				M	F	T	Min	Max	Surplus	Deficits	Needed
5. Economic Sector	8. Trade, Industry & Tourism	37. Cooperation Section	Yes	1	-	1	5	6	-	4	4
		38. Cottage Industry Sec	Yes	3	-	3	4	6	-	1	1
		39. Tourism Section	Yes	1	-	1	2	3	-	1	1
		Total (Trade & Industry)		5	-	5	11	17	-	6	6
	9. Agriculture Department	40. Women in Agriculture	Yes	2	-	2	2	3	-	-	-
		41. Animal Health & Prod	Yes	2	-	2	9	16	-	7	7
		42. Crop Services Section	Yes	16	2	18	26	45	-	8	8
		43. Agric Engineering Sec	No	-	-	-	3	4	-	3	3
		44. Fisheries Section	No	-	-	-	3	4	-	3	3
	Total (Agriculture Dept)		20	2	22	43	72	-	21	21	
6. Environmental Sector	10. Disaster Prevention Department	45. Internal Disaster	Yes	18	7	25	-	-	-	-	-
		46. Refuse Section	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total (Disaster Prevent)		18	7	25	-	-	-	-	-
	11. Natural Resource Conserv.	47. Forestry Section	Yes	11	3	15	-	-	-	-	-
		48. Game & Wildlife	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (Forestry Dept)		11	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	
Grand Total (All Departments)				174	85	259	396	519	-	111	111

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

1.4.4 Institutional Infrastructure of the Assembly

Even though in terms of human resource capacity, the District has full complement of staff and DPCU members to fulfil the implementation of the DMTDP. However, the efforts of these officers are restricted by lack of office and residential accommodation in the District as shown in Table 1.8. Out of the 259 staff in the District, less than one-fifth (19.7%) have residential accommodation for staff and other essential services. In addition, nine out of 11 Departments have 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.

Table 1.8: Infrastructure and Facilities of Departments of the Assembly

Sector	Department	Units	Office Accommodation			Residential Accommodation		
			Stock	Condition	Needed	Stock	Condition	Needed
1. Administration, Planning and Budget Sectors	1. Central Administration Department	1. DCE	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		2. Internal Audit	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		3. DCD	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		4. DPCU	Adequate	Good	-	-	-	-
		5. Public Affairs Unit	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		6. Administration	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		7. Records	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		8. Estate Unit	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		9. Transport Units	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		10. Logistics	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11. Procurement	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		12. HR Management	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Poor	-
		13. Store	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		14. Planning	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		15. Budget & Rating	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		16. MIS	-	-	-	-	-	-
		17. Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-
		18. Security	None	-	-	Adequate	Fair	-
		2. Financial Sector	2. Finance Department	19. Radio Operation	Adequate	Good	-	None
20. Treasury	Adequate			Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
21. Revenue Mobilisation	Adequate			Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
22. Levies	-			-	-	-	-	-

Sector	Department	Units	Office Accommodation			Residential Accommodation		
			Stock	Condition	Needed	Stock	Condition	Needed
3. Social Sector	3. Education, Youth and Sports	23. Basic Education Unit	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		24. Non-Formal Educ Unit	Not Permanent	Fair	-	None	-	-
		25. Youth Section	Adequate	Good	-	None	-	-
	4. SW & Comm Devt	26. Sports Section	Adequate	Good	-	None	-	-
		27. SW Section	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		28. CD Section	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
5. District Health Department	29. DMOH Section	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-	
	30. Environmental Health	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-	
	31. Registry Birth & Death	Adequate	Good	-	None	-	-	
4. Infrastructure Sector	6. Works Department	32. Building Section- Works & Housing	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
		33. Water Section	Adequate	Good	-	None	-	-
		34. Feeder Roads Section	Adequate	Good	-	Adequate	Good	-
	7. Physical Planning	35. T&CP Section	Adequate	Good	-	None	-	-
5. Economic Sector	8. Trade, Industry & Tourism	36. P&G Section	-	-	-	-	-	-
		37. Cooperation Section	Adequate	Good	-	None	-	-
		38. Cottage Industry Sec	Not Permanent	Good	-	None	-	-
	9. Agriculture Department	39. Tourism Section	-	-	-	-	-	-
		40. Women in Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
		41. Animal Health & Prod	Adequate	Good	-	None	-	-
6. Environmental Sector	10. Disaster Prevention	42. Crop Services Section	Adequate	Good	-	None	-	-
		43. Agric Engineering Sec	Adequate	Good	-	None	-	-
	11. Natural Resource	44. Fisheries Section	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Internal Disaster		Not Permanent	Good	-	None	-	-	
		46. Refuse Section	-	-	-	-	-	-
		47. Forestry Section	Adequate	Good	-	None	-	-
		48. Game & Wildlife	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

1.4.5 Summary of Key Findings under Institutional Capacity Needs

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Capacity Needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the 23 Memberships of DPCU exist All the 11 Mandatory Departments exist with HODs Out of 48 Mandatory Units, 39 Units (80.9%) exist with HOU Per the Staffing Norm, 259 out of 396 staff exist accounting for 65.4%. Nine out of 11 Departments (81.8%) have Permanent Office Accommodation (NADMO & BAC) 51 out of 259 Staff (19.7%) have Residential Accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate DPCU Capacity to develop and implement Plan Inadequate Office Equipment, Office and Residential Accommodation Inadequate Capacity Building Training programmes

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.5 Physical and Natural Environment

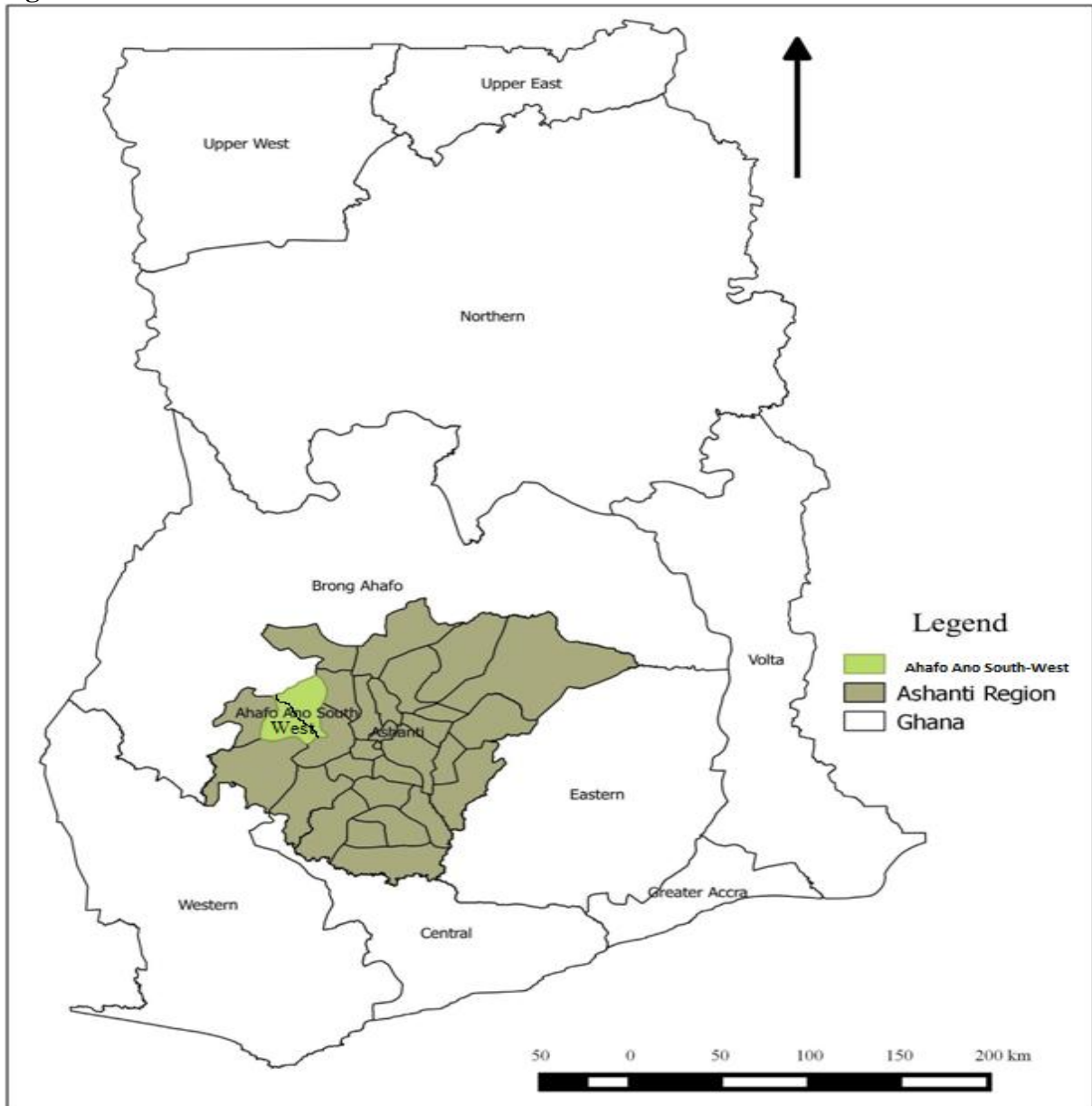
1.5.1 Location, Size and Boundaries of the District

The District is located on the North-western part of the Ashanti Region and covers a total surface area of approximately 645.54km² representing 2.6 percent of the region's total surface area (24,370.5km²). It lies between longitude 1°45'W and 2°20'W and latitude 6°42'N and 7°10'N. The District shares boundaries with four districts, in the North with Ahafo Ano South-East District, Atwima Mponua District to the South, Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal to the East and Ahafo Ano North Municipal to the West all in the Ashanti Region. 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. Mankranso, the capital is more in the North-west of the District, about 35km from Kumasi. Figure 1.7, Figure 1.8 and Figure 1.9 shows the Ahafo Ano South-West District Maps in the National, Regional and District context respectively.

- **Implication for Development**

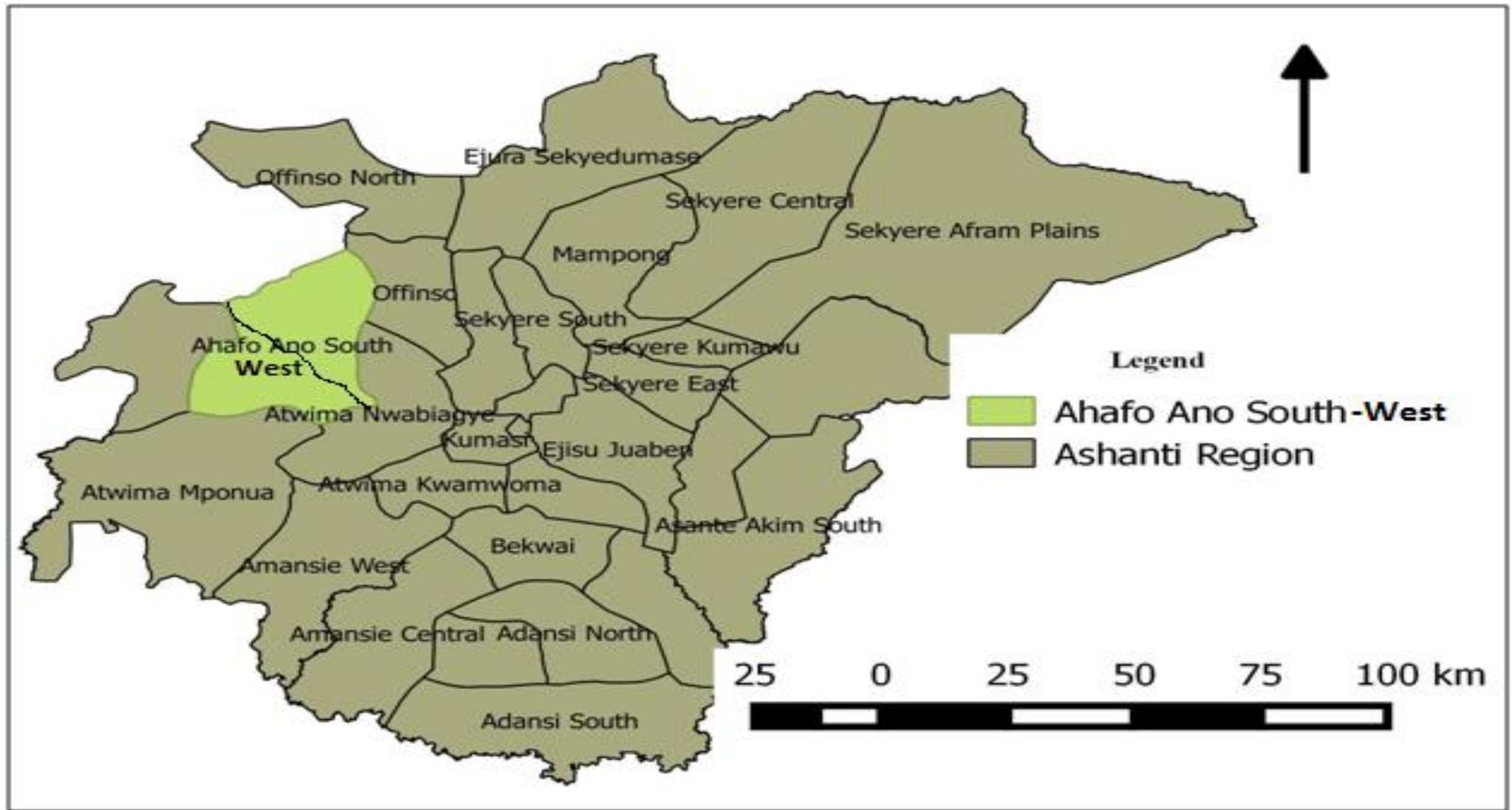
This has implication for development as the proximity of the District to Kumasi; the regional capital has both advantages and disadvantages. In the case of the latter, the youth turn to drift to Kumasi in search of jobs giving marked deficit of males in the age classes of 20 to 35 years of the District population pyramid (see Figure 1.15) 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 1.7: Ahafo Ano South-West District in the National Context



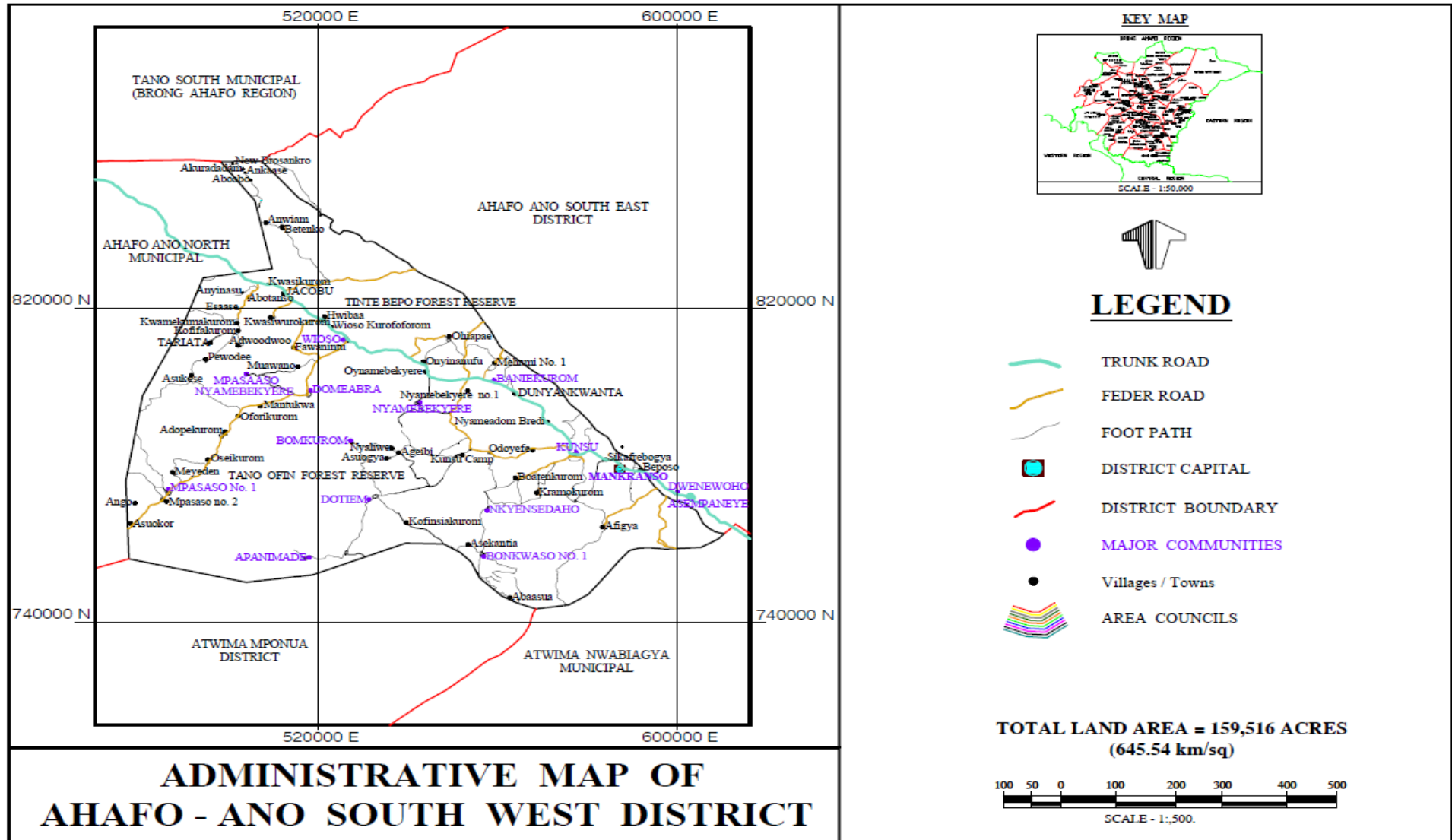
Source: DPCU–AASWDA, 2018

Figure 1.8: Ahafo Ano South-West District in the Regional Context



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

Figure 1.9: Ahafo Ano South-West District Map



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 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 1,200 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 27°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.

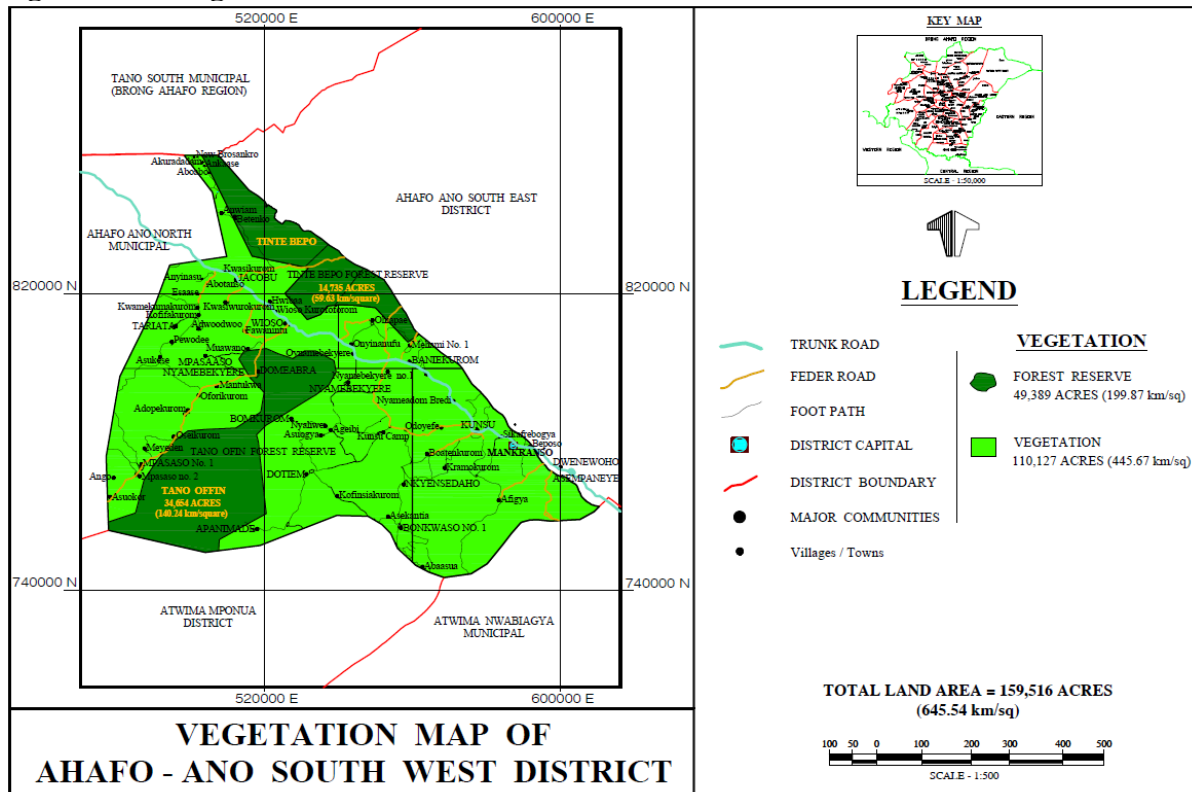
- **Implication for Development**

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. This suggests that the implementation of One Village, One Dam Programme of government in the District, has a potential of addressing the erratic and unpredictable rainfall pattern in the District.

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. Rainfall and ground water supplies determine the typical vegetation. The forest reserves are rich in tropical hardwoods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofram, Fununtum, Kokrodua and among others. The total land area of the two forest reserves is about 199.87km² representing 31.0 percent of the total land area of the District. The reserves include Tinte Bepo Forest Reserve and Tano-Offin North Forest Reserve as shown in Figure 1.10.

Figure 1.10: Vegetation and Forest Resources of the District



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 5), 2018

- **Implication for Development**

As far as human settlements are concerned, these forest reserves are seen as a huge 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 in such areas 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 Aya, Kwamisa and Tinte Hills. The Mankran, Offin, Abu and Aboabo and their tributaries are the main rivers which drain the District. Some areas fall within the Offin basin. 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. The 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 several 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 washed away 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 Kumasi-Offin Dwinyama-Bechemso natural resources that are rich in rocks and minerals such as granites, clay, sand, 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 Mankranso, Kunsu, Okroase, Nyameadom, Boatengkrom, Afresene Camp and other parts of the District. Gold prospecting is going on in a number of communities in the District. Bauxite deposit is found at Mpasaso Aya Hills. There are also clay deposits at Hwibaa, Wioso and Mankranso, 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 earn 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. However, illegal mining activities are very rampant in the District. These illegal miners usually use excavating machines to create large pits that are left uncovered leading to the creation of artificial dams. These dams pose a great danger to the lives of people living in these communities. Their illegal activities have negatively affected the forest vegetation in the District especially communities like Kunsu, Afresene Camp, Okroase, Nyameadom and Mankranso thereby rendering their agricultural lands unproductive.

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 1.9 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 1.9. 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 Citrus, 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 1.9: Soil Classifications, Types and Characteristics in the District

Soil Classifications	Soil Types	Soil Characteristics
Moderately Suitable Soils (Soils Developed Over Briminian Rocks)	Bekwai-Oda Compound Association	They occur on gently undulating slopes (3 to 8 degree slopes) susceptible to from slight to moderate erosion when under cultivation. The problem can be overcome with soil management practices. Good for cocoa, coffee, cassava, cocoyam and plantain.
	Bekwai-Akumadan/Oda Compound Associations	These range from yellowish-red to reddish-yellow, deep well drained clayey loams occurring in undulating terrains where susceptibility to erosion is moderate to severe in the District. The moisture holding of these soils is fairly high though the surface layers experience moderate seasonal drought. Cash crop such as cocoa, coffee, citrus, oil palm, cola and avocado do well on this soil type. While maize, cassava and plantain equally thrive well, rice and sugarcane have been recommended for the poorly drained valley bottoms.
	Mim-Oda Compound Association	They are mostly shallow, dark-brown, 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 gravelly 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/AASWDA, 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"> Physical and Natural Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity of District Capital (Mankranso) to Kumasi (35.0km) 645.54km² (2.6% of Ashanti Region) Soils are deep and support wide range of Cash and Food Crops Major Rainfall recording is about 1,200 mm – 1,850 mm per year and Mean Monthly Temperature of about 22°C - 32°C throughout the year There are Two (2) Forest Reserves totally 198.01km² – 30.6% of Land Size Mineral such as Gold (District wide) and Bauxite (Aya Hills at Mpasaso) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertile Land for Agricultural Production Potential for Large Scale Mining Illegal Chainsaw Operations Illegal Farming Activities (Farming in the Forest) High usage of wood as fuel Rampant Illegal Mining Activities

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 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 and 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 definition of 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 AASWD, natural capital is being exploited traditionally from the activities of agricultural, mining, construction, fuel (firewood), lumbering, hunting, vehicle washing and sand winning. These activities been organised in space on the natural capital have adversely affected environment as shown in Figure 1.11. 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. The forest reserves stocked with tropical hardwoods are however, in recent times 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 also add impetus to the depletion of 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 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 huge asset for the future generation. Nevertheless, bush fires and other illegal human activities are degrading the ecosystem at an alarming proportion. There is therefore the need to critically rekindle the National Afforestation Programme and other environmental restoration interventions so as to save the depleting natural capital and biodiversity for the betterment of present and future generations.

Figure 1.11: Major Activities on Natural Capital and Biodiversity in the District



Illegal Activities at River Mankran through Car Washing and Construction



District View of Illegal Mining Activities



Tano-Offin Forest Reserve and Degraded Portion of the Forest

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

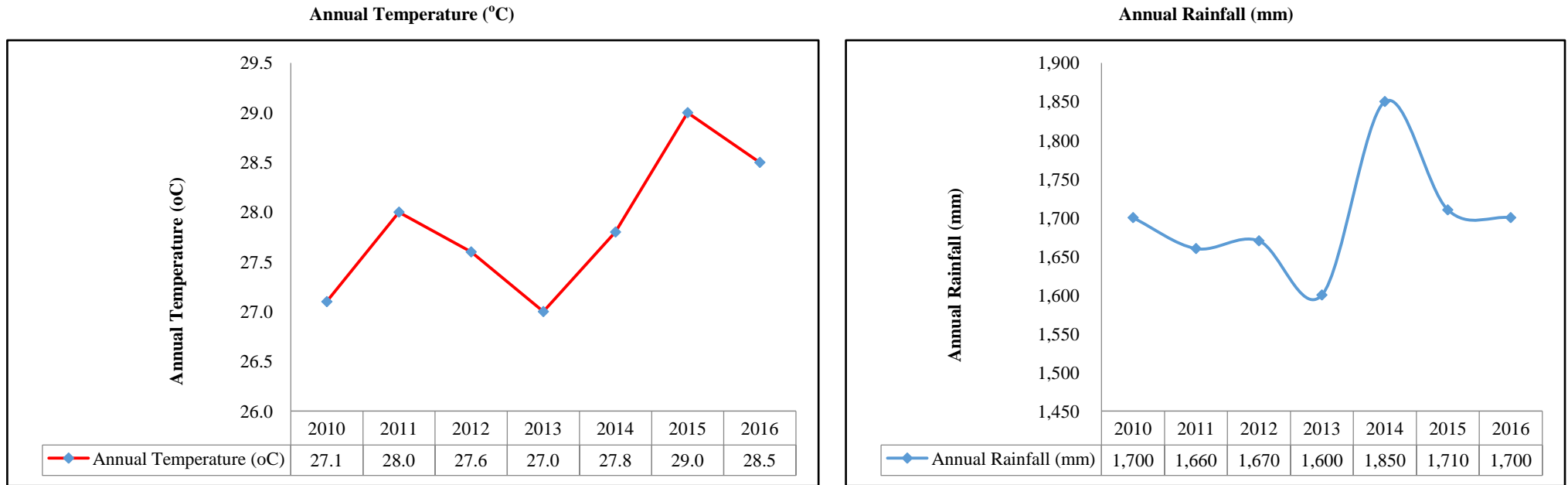
1.6.2 Climate Change

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (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 as a result 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 1.12, 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. However, there exist opportunities in terms of human resource to reduce the negative impact of Climate Change in the District but lack 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 1.12: Climate Change Conditions (Temperature and Rainfall) in the District



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-Derived from Ghana Metrological Service, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016

From Figure 1.12, 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 on the other hand, 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 development of Ahafo Ano South-West 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 and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) certified them all. 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 1.10 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 1.10: 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 siting 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: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (**Guidelines-Annex 6**), 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, out of the 11,670 dwelling units, 67.3 percent of the houses are built with either mud brick or earth and also 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 Wioso, Mpasaso, Mankranso, Domeabra 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. Most water bodies in the District are contaminated by mining, farming and household waste.

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, lumbering and District wide mining. Efforts have to be made to intensify re-afforestation and encourage good agricultural practices. Lumbering activities by large timber firms in the District have impacted negatively on the environment.

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. The Environmental Conservation Bye-laws of the Assembly must be enforced without fear or favour to the letter to help reduce the pressure on the environment, climate change and green economy.

1.6.5 Summary of Key Findings under Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in General

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in General 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11,670 Dwelling Units exist within the Built Environment occupying a total of 447.53km² – 69.3% of Land Size Total land degraded by mining activities – 482.66 acres (1.93km².i.e-0.3%) Natural Resource Annual Depletion Rate is 2.0% of Forest Cover 92.3% of Household use wood as Fuel 98.6% of farmers are engaged in Crop Farming Decline of soil fertility and low crop yield resulting from Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rampant illegal small scale mining activities Rampant illegal chain saw operations High usage of wood as fuel Poor farming methods

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

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) conducted a study on the water resource potentials in the District using the Water Resources Assessment Tool. The outcome of the study was verified and approved by the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). Table 1.11 presents the outcome of the water resources assessment of the District per each Area Council. From the assessment, the District has 135 settlements with about 177 potable water facilities indicating that the water-table level in the District is quality 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 very successful. This attests to the fact that the District is secured in terms of water resources for the medium to the long-term development of the District.

There is therefore enough evidence to prove that water security situation in the District for the future is safe and sustainable. 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 64.2 percent. This will help to improve the quality of water security in the District.

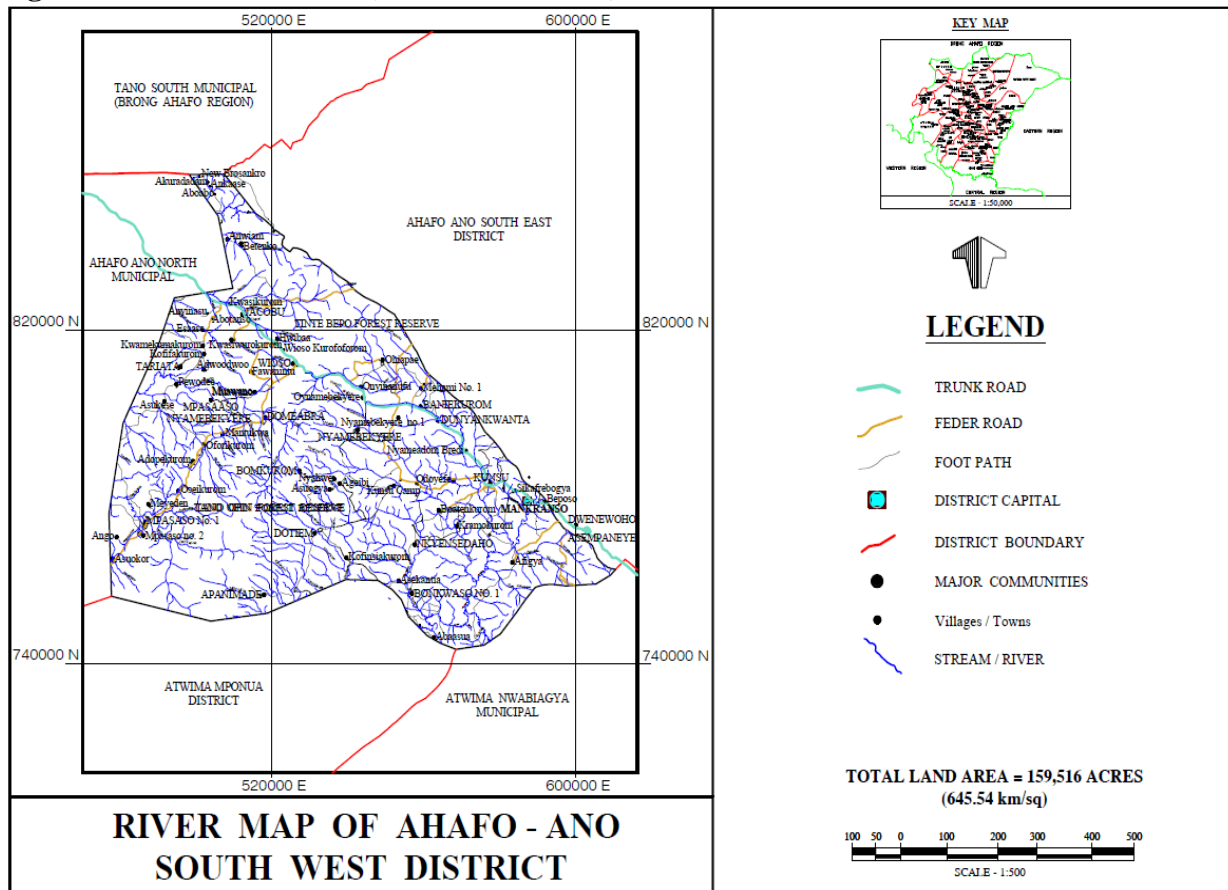
Table 1.11: Water Resources Assessment in the District

Area Council	Number of Communities	Demand for Water			Social and Vulnerability Impact			Economic Impact			Environmental Impact			Risks Impact			General Assessment			Remarks
		Positive	Neutral	Negative	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Good	Fair	Poor	
1. Mankranso	14	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	Approved
2. Kunsu	47	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	Approved
3. Wioso	34	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	Approved
4. Domeabra	18	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	Approved
5. Mpasaso	22	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	Approved
Total	135	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	Approved

Source: DPCU-DWST/AASWDA and CWSA, 2018-Water Resource Assessment Tool and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 7), 2018

Moreover, Figure 1.13 shows the water bodies (rivers, streams, ponds, and springs) in the District. This implies that almost all the communities in the District have water bodies passing through them indicating a potential sustainability of water security. However, these water bodies at Okroase, Nyameadam, Kunsu, Afresene Camp and among others are faced with illegal mining activities, poor farming methods and host of others affecting the quality of these water bodies in the District.

Figure 1.13: Water Bodies (Water Resources) in the District



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.7.2 Status of Water Supply Systems and Water Coverage in the District

Table 1.12 represents the type of water facilities in the District. The type of water facilities numbered 248 in the District. Borehole constitutes the largest type of water facility in the District accounting for 67.3 percent with Ponds, Streams, River and Spring representing 23.4 percent. The Small Town Water System is the lowest recorded type of water facility with 0.8 percent.

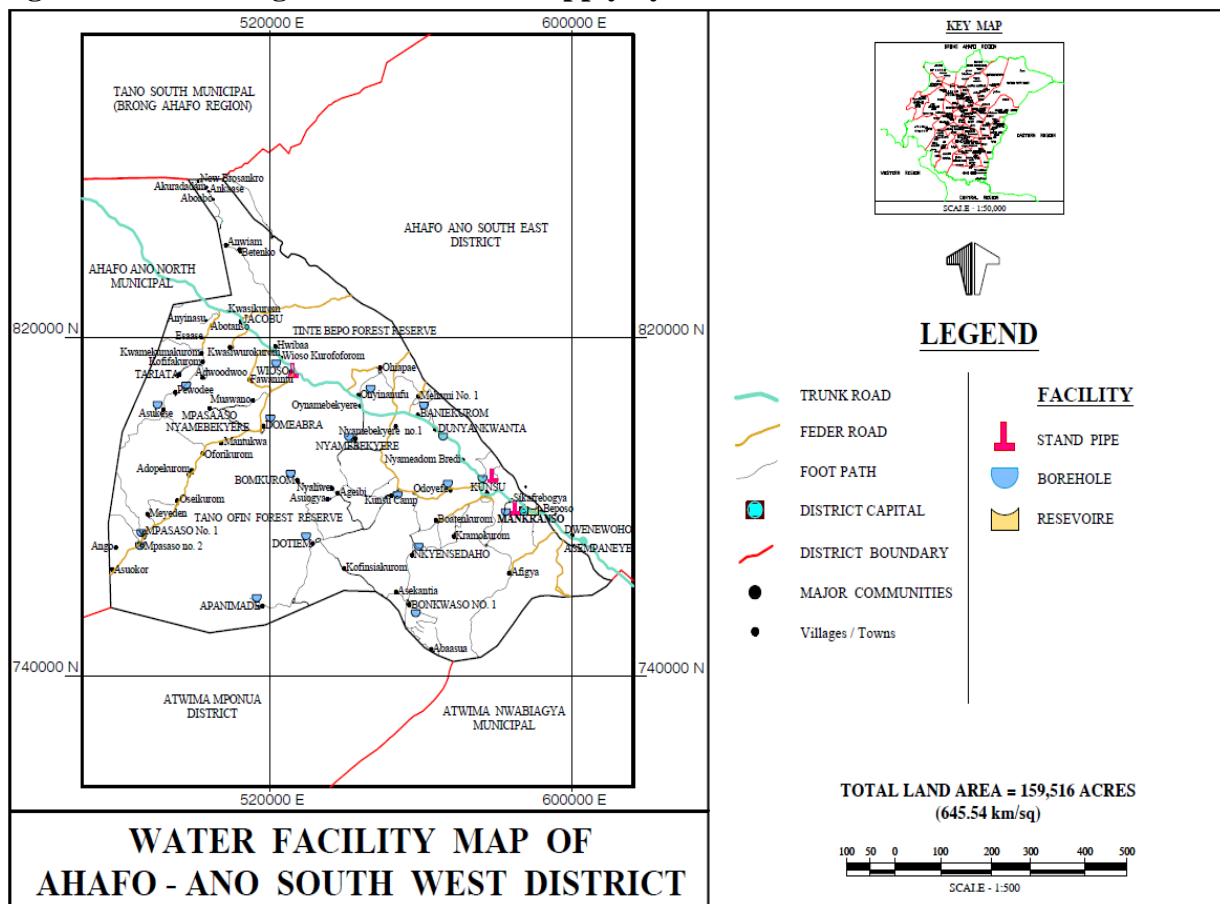
Table 1.12: Type of Water Supply Systems in the District

Water Facility	Frequency	Percent
Borehole	167	67.3
Mechanised Borehole	8	3.2
Small Town Water System	2	0.8
Hand Dug-Well	13	5.2
Ponds, Streams, River & Spring	58	23.4
Total	248	100

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

Moreover, from Figure 1.14, all these water supply systems accounted for 64.2 percent potable water coverage with an average distance of 284.0m in the District. Base on this background, however, there is much pressure on the existing ones and more people sometimes have to depend on other sources; such as streams for their water supply. It therefore suggests that additional boreholes should be constructed to minimise the effect of water-borne diseases and ensuring adequate access to water security in the District. To address the problem associated with the inadequate water supply, and its attendant health problems, there is the need for huge investment in the water supply systems in the District.

Figure 1.14: Coverage Areas of Water Supply Systems in the District



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.7.3 Water Service Providers, Management, Safety Planning and Monitoring

The proper management and operation of water systems bring about sustainability and security of water supply throughout the life span of the systems. Hence, this section details out the water service providers, management, safety planning and monitoring of water supply systems in the District. From Table 1.13, majority of water facilities in the District (86.5%) are owned by the District Assembly while 12.2 percent are owned by private organisations with only 1.3 percent jointly owned by the District Assembly and private organisations under the Public-Private Partnership. This suggests that the AASWDA is the main service provider of water supply systems in the District followed by private individuals, businesses and churches.

Since, the Assembly owns majority of these water supply systems, Community Water and Sanitation Management Teams/Water and Sanitation Board (87.1%) and Unit Committee (9.4%) managed these systems. The Water and Sanitation Board is in charge of the Mankranso Small Town Water System. The members of these committees are either appointed or elected by the communities to serve for a period of four years. However, the proportion of members who have never been trained accounted for 46.5 percent, 24.1 percent have received some training whilst 29.4 percent of some members have been trained before. This means that most of the Community Water and Sanitation Management Teams are in place but lack adequate training to function effectively.

In terms of safety planning and monitoring, the management committees ensure the regularity of the maintenance of water supply systems in the communities. From the analysis of Table 1.13, the committees and the Area Mechanics regularly maintain more than four-fifth (81.1%) of the water supply systems whereas 13.0 percent are not maintained. In addition, all the broken down water supply systems are repaired by highly trained Area Mechanics (71.7%), the District Water and Sanitation Team (14.7%), the private persons (12.5%) and the Ghana Water Company Limited (1.1%). In order to ensure routine implementation of the maintenance plan on these systems, more than 80.0 percent (84.1%) pay for the maintenance cost followed by individual contributions (8.9%) and the District Assembly (4.3%). This indicates that the communities have solely taken up the ownership of these facilities provided the Assembly and the government. This has adequately ensured water safety planning and monitoring thereby securing the District against any future water insecurity.

Table 1.13: Data for Water Service Providers, Management and Safety Planning in the District

A. Type of Water and Sanitation Management	Percent
Water and Sanitation Management Committee	85.3
Water and Sanitation Board	1.8
Unit Committee	9.4
Households	1.8
None	1.8
B. Training of Water and Sanitation Management Members	
All Members Trained	24.1
Not All Members Trained	29.4
No Member Trained	46.5
C. Ownership of Water Facilities	
Public	86.5
Private	12.2
Public-Private Partnership	1.3
D. Periodic Maintenance of Water Facilities	
Periodic Area Mechanic Visits	25.9
Regular Caretaker Maintenance	55.2
Only Maintenance when Breakdown	6.0
None	13.0
E. Repair of Breakdown Water Facilities	
By Area Mechanics	71.7
DWST Member	14.7
GWCL	1.1
Private Person	12.5
F. Payment of Water Facilities Maintenance	
Community	84.1
District Assembly	4.3
Individual	8.9
NGOs/Organisations	1.3
Personal Contributions	1.3

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.7.4 Summary of Key Findings under Water Security

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potable Water coverage is 64.2% Average Distance to Potable Water Facility is 284.0m One Community has Small Town Water System, Mankranso 58.9% of Communities (135) have Boreholes (175 Boreholes) 12.2% of Water Facilities belong to the Private 40.0% of Communities (54) still depend on Ponds, Streams & Rivers Some of the rivers include Mankran, Abu, Aboabo and Offin Total land degraded by mining activities along rivers – 482.66 acres (1.93km² i.e – 0.3%) a threat water security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively Low Coverage of Potable Water Low involvement of Private Participation in the provision of Water Facilities Rampant illegal small scale mining activities

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.8 Natural and Man-Made Disasters

1.8.1 Natural and Man-Made Disasters in the District

From Table 1.14, the reported natural and man-made disasters that occurred from 2014 to 2017 in the District include, rainstorm, flooding, bushfire and domestic fire. On average, 26 disasters are reported annually in the District, with 2016 recording the highest cases of 31 followed by 2014 (29 cases), 2015 (18 cases) and 2017 (10 cases) with most of them occurring in-between January to June. The affected people in the District totalled 1,910, out of which 53.9 percent are females and 46.1 percent are males. The total cost of properties damaged through the disasters worth GH¢238,270.00.

Among the reported disasters, rainstorm cases (47.7%) recorded the highest followed by bushfire (30.7%) 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 Nyameadom, Dunyan Nkwanta, Mankranso, Kunsu and among others. This therefore called for mitigation measures of planting trees in these communities to reduce the extent of damage in these communities. Moreover, it is significant to note that individuals and community members cause most of the bushfires, which destroy most of our forests and farmlands especially cocoa and foodstuffs. 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 the 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 in all the five Area Councils with the sole aim of dealing with fire situations in the District. Inasmuch as supporting the vulnerable and excluded, relief items were procured for the disaster victims in the District. In view of finding remedies to the disaster situation in the 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 1.14: Natural and Man-Made Disasters in the District

Type of Disaster	Affected Communities	Affected People			Cost of Damaged Properties	Occurrence					Total	
		Male	Female	Total		Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	No.	Percent
Rainstorm	Nyameadom, Dunyan Nkwanta, Okroase, Mankranso, Kunsu, Abasua, Bonkwaso No.1, Bonkwaso No.2, Bonkrom, Hwibaa, Domeabra, Wioso, Adadekrom, Mpasaso	408	414	822	95,617.50	Mar, Apr, Jun, Jul, Aug, Nov	13	13	11	5	42	47.7
Flooding	Mankranso, Abasua	266	472	738	5,217.50	Jun	2	-	-	-	2	2.3
Bush Fire (Cocoa Farms & Foodstuff Farms)	Kunsu, Kunsu-Dotiem, Mmehame Mmorobem, Nyamebikyere No.3, Bronikrom, Beposo, Odeyefe, Hwibaa	163	97	260	88,217.00	Jan, Feb, Mar	8	3	14	2	27	30.7
Domestic Fire	Kyenkyenase, Kunsu Dotiem, Wioso, Mankranso, Mpasaso, Kunsu, Dunyan Nkwanta	72	80	152	49,218.00	Jan, Feb, Mar, Jul, Nov, Dec	6	2	6	3	17	19.3
Total		909	1,063	1,972	238,270.00		29	18	31	10	88	100

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.8.2 Disaster Prone Areas in the District

As reported in Table 1.15, every year there is anticipation of at least 20 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 2014 to date, since the occurrence of disasters has been persistence, hence, early warning systems have to be in place to alert the communities that are prone to disasters to be on ‘high alert’. From Table 1.15, there are 27 communities that are 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 so as to prevent any catastrophic that may possibly occur in the development of these communities.

Table 1.15: Disaster Prone Communities in the District

Potential Disasters	Prone Communities	Number of Prone Communities
Rainstorm	Nyameadom, Dunyan Nkwanta, Okroase, Mankranso, Kunsu, Abasua, Bonkwaso No.1, Bonkwaso No.2, Bonkrom, Hwibaa, Domeabra, Adadekrom, Mpasaso, Wioso	14
Flooding	Mankranso, Abasua, Mmehame	3
Bushfire	Kunsu, Kunsu-Dotiem, Nyamebekyere No. 3, Bronikrom, Beposo, Hwibaa, Bronikrom, Mmorobem, Mmehame, Odeyefe	10
Total		27

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 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"> Natural and Man-Made Disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 identified potential Disaster Prone Areas Rainstorm, Bushfire, Flooding and Domestic Fire are main Natural and Man-Made Disasters recorded in the District Loss of properties and houses are the main Disaster Potential Threats recorded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate facilities to manage disasters Low education on Natural and Man-Made Disasters

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 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 1.16. The mineral resources are made up of gold and bauxite. The gold deposits are mined through small-scale mining and the rest remained unutilised. Large-scale mining and skilled manpower/labour force are available and can be used to extract these minerals. The arable lands are used mainly for agricultural production through smallholder farming and small-scale irrigation farming. Large-scale, plantation and improved farming methods and all-year round farming can be practiced to ensure the effective utilisation of these 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 1.16: 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"> • Gold - District wide • Bauxite – Mpasaso 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold mined in small scale • Bauxite yet to be utilized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Methods of Mining (Small Scale Mining and Galamsey) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulated underground mining using Large Scale Mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled Manpower/ Labour Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulated underground mining under Large Scale Mining
Arable Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately Suitable Soils (Soils Developed Over Briminian Rocks) • Marginally Suitable Soils (Soils Developed Over Granite Rocks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For agriculture production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small holder farming • Small scale irrigation farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Scale Farming • Plantation Farming • Improved Farming Methods • All Year Round Farming under sustainable irrigation farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled Manpower/ Labour Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Methods of irrigation farming
Forest Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tinte Bepo Forest Reserve • Tano-Offin Forest Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting of forest products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chain Saw-operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulated timber extraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled Manpower/ Labour Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree Planting Exercise
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Mankran • River Aboabo • River Offin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking and other domestic activities • Irrigation farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Irrigation Methods • Traditional Method of Fetching Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Methods of Irrigation Farming • Small Town Water Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled Manpower/ Labour Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved methods of irrigation farming • Small Town Water Systems

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

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

From Table 1.17, 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 riverbanks.

Table 1.17: 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"> Gold - District wide Bauxite – Mpasaso 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment mining task force to ensure proper operations Enforce the full implementation the Mining Act Organize Stakeholder’s meetings on proper usage of land in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education on proper investment of minerals resources Reclamation of mined lands Provision of adequate support to District Security Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operations of Illegal Mining (galamsey) activities Lack of potential investment in large scale mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities especially for the youth Source of revenue in a form Fee charges to the District
Arable Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately Suitable Soils (Soils Developed Over Briminian Rocks) Marginally Suitable Soils (Soils Developed Over Granite Rocks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education on organic and best farming practices Education on afforestation Rewarding of best farming practitioners during Farmers’ Days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education on Best Farming Practices (Mixed Cropping, Crop Rotation etc.) Training of Agriculture Extension Officers, Farmers and Chemical Sellers on Climate Change and Green Economy Afforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access to appropriate financial products for farmers Increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining Inadequate support for Agric Extension Officers Overreliance on seasonal rainfall for farming Bush fires Poor prices for farm produces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of food Employment opportunities Source of revenue to the District
Forest Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tinte Bepo Forest Reserve Tano-Offin Forest Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Newly Forestry Department in the District previously under Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Routine monitoring of Forest Reserve areas by the Forestry Department in the District Establishment of Forest Protection Task Forces in all the Area Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afforestation Training of Farmers and Chemical Sellers on Climate Change and Green Economy Facilitation of the Construction of LPG Station at Mankranso 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal Chainsaw Operations Lack of proper co-ordination of Saw-milling and Carpentry Businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities for wood workers Source of revenue to Local and Central Governments Source of raw materials for the sawmill industries Source of bush meat
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Mankran River Aboabo River Offin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of water bodies from pollution from mining and farming activities Planting of cover trees along rivers in the District De-silting of water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring effective implementation of 100 meters distance at mining zones Campaigning on no farming along the river boundaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution from Illegal Mining Operations (Galamsey) Farming along river banks Indiscriminate dumping of refuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of water for drinking and other domestic activities Source of water for irrigation Source of water for construction activities

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.9.3 Summary of Key Findings under Natural Resource Utilisation

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resource Utilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. These resources form about 69.0% of the Land Area of the District Traditional and Small Scale Methods are the main methods used for Natural Resource Utilisation in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of investment in the utilisation of Natural Resources Rampant usage of Traditional and Small Scale Technologies in the exploitation of the resources

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.10 Population

1.10.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the Ahafo Ano South-West District has a total population of 62,529, which accounts for 1.3 percent and 0.3 percent of the population of Ashanti Region and Ghana respectively (Table 1.19). In comparison, the 2010 PHC (62,529) decreased by 6,154 to that of 2000 PHC (68,683) and increased by 20,464 compared to 1984 (42,065). The result indicates that the District's population decreased by 9.0 percent over the 2000 population figure. The reason for the shortfall may be attributed to a theory that most of the inhabitants in the District are settler farmers from the Upper East, Upper West and Northern Regions (Migration). The timing of the census (September, 2010) was a lean season when farmers especially those from these three regions have moved to their respective regions to start the farming season.

From Table 1.18, the District recorded annual intercensal growth rate of -0.93 percent between 2000 and 2010 and 3.11 percent between 1984 and 2000. Even though, the District recorded -0.93 percent growth rate but the three factors (birth/fertility, migration and death) that determine population growth are all positively correlated. It is therefore significant to compute for the average annual growth rate from 1984 to 2010. Per the figures available from the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), the District recorded 1.09 percent annual average growth rate from 1984 to 2010. Using the growth rate (1.09%), the population of the District is projected at 67,487 in 2017, 68,226 in 2018 and 70,494 in 2021 (using the Exponential Method of Population Projection) as shown in Table 1.19. This suggests that the District has the potential to increase in size and grow to support any development in the District.

Table 1.18: National, Region and District Population Characteristics, 1984-2021

Categories	Year											
	1984		2000		2010		2017*		2018*		2021*	
	Number	Population Density	Number	Population Density	Number	Population Density	Number	Population Density	Number	Population Density	Number	Population Density
Ghana	12,296,081	51	18,912,079	79	24,658,823	103	29,374,730	123	30,118,355	126	32,464,097	136
Ashanti Region	2,090,100	86	3,612,950	148	4,780,380	196	5,774,895	237	5,932,941	243	6,433,509	264
Ahafo Ano South-West District	42,065	65	68,683	106	62,529	97	67,487	105	68,226	106	70,494	109
Intercensal Growth Rate		-		3.11		-0.93		1.09				

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 1984, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

NB: *Projected Population for 2017, 2018 and 2021

Intercensal Growth Rates (Ashanti Region – 2.7% and National – 2.5%)

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) – 5.0 per 1,000 women aged 15-49 (Highest in Ashanti Region - 3.3 per 1,000 women aged 15-49)

General Fertility Rate (GFR) – 149.4 birth per 1,000 women (Second Highest in Ashanti Region – 96.4 birth per 1,000 women)

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) – 33.3 per 1,000 population (Highest in Ashanti Region - 25.7 per 1,000 population)

Death Rate – 5.6 per 1,000 population (Lower to Ashanti Region – 5.8 per 1,000 and 9th in Ashanti Region)

Migration – 57.1% have taken permanent stay in the District

Emigration inside-Ghana and Outside-Ghana – 0.3% of the Population

1.10.2 Population Density

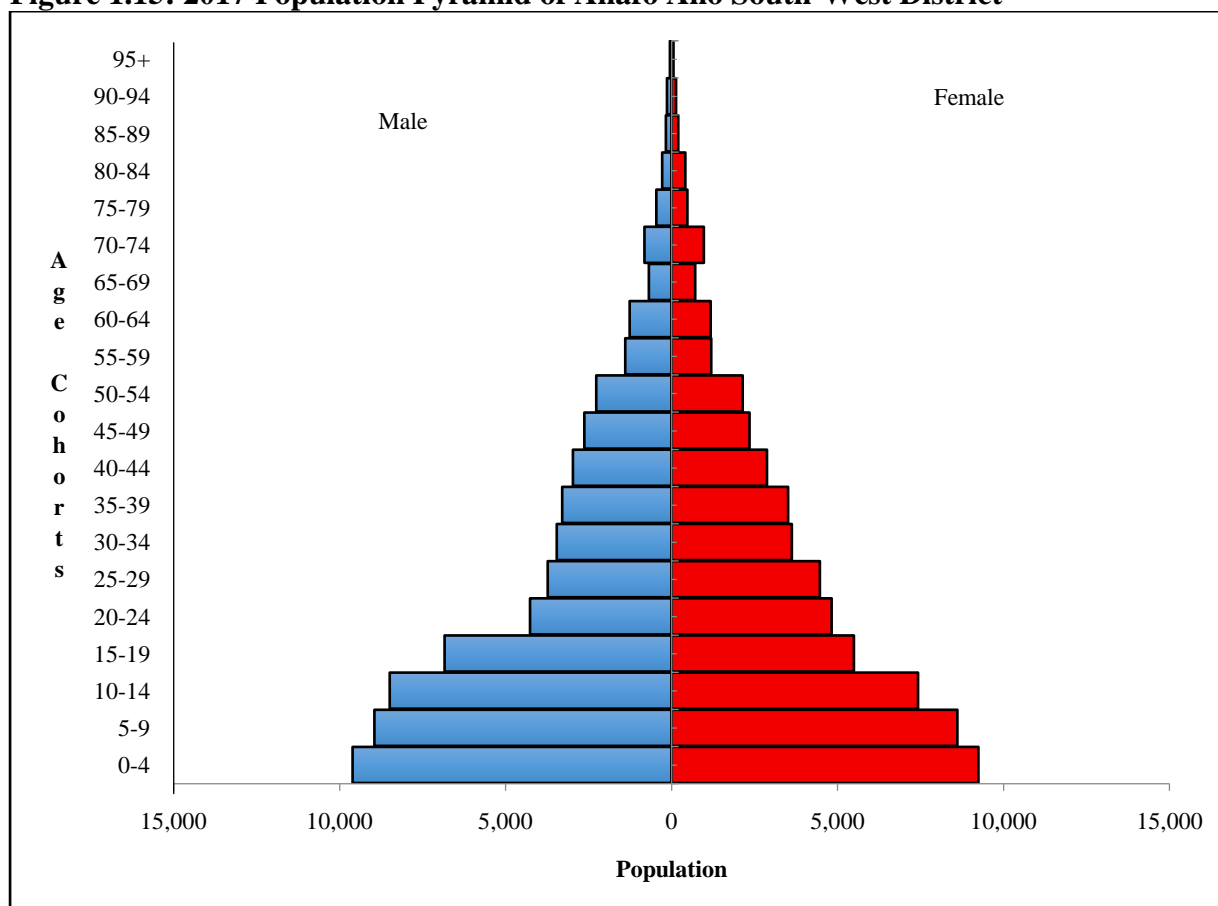
The total land area of the District is approximately 645.54 square kilometres. This gives population density of 97 persons per square kilometre for 2010 and, increases to 105 and 109 persons per square kilometre in 2017 and 2021 respectively as denoted in Table 1.18. This means that there will be an 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.

1.10.3 Age-Sex Structure

1.10.3.1 Age Structure

The age structure of a population determines the number of population that constitutes a particular age group either young or old. Figure 1.15 shows the 2017 Population Pyramid of Ahafo Ano South-West 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 and increasing youthful and growing population, which has implications on development issues such as education, health, recreation, environment, sanitation, security and safety.

Figure 1.15: 2017 Population Pyramid of Ahafo Ano South-West District



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

1.10.3.2 Sex Composition and Sex Ratio

Out of the District's total population of 67,487, the proportion of male population is 50.9 percent (34,359) and that of female population is 49.1 percent (33,131) (Table 1.19). This gives a sex ratio of 103.7 indicating that for every 104 males there are 100 females. The male population (50.9%) 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 predominantly male workers.

Table 1.19: Population by Age, Sex and Type of Locality

Age Group	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-West District					
			Sex			Sex Ratio	Type of Locality	
			Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	29,374,730	5,774,895	67,487	34,356	33,131	103.7	10,854	56,633
0-4	4,056,677	771,291	10,457	5,346	5,112	104.6	1,678	8,777
5-9	3,727,352	710,675	9,741	4,980	4,761	104.6	1,512	8,205
10-14	3,473,722	697,241	8,828	4,723	4,106	115.0	1,394	7,422
15-19	3,109,140	621,903	6,839	3,804	3,038	125.2	1,153	5,710
20-24	2,767,850	572,034	5,039	2,372	2,666	89.0	878	4,192
25-29	2,442,187	499,120	4,548	2,076	2,471	84.0	862	3,744
30-34	1,999,875	405,605	3,928	1,924	2,003	96.0	657	3,282
35-39	1,693,241	343,213	3,775	1,833	1,941	94.4	564	3,192
40-44	1,413,235	279,606	3,243	1,653	1,590	104.0	495	2,736
45-49	1,117,506	216,964	2,760	1,461	1,299	112.5	394	2,344
50-54	992,425	190,124	2,447	1,262	1,185	106.5	395	2,053
55-59	623,850	120,785	1,437	776	661	117.3	204	1,221
60-64	566,853	99,337	1,353	702	651	107.8	189	1,151
65-69	350,073	62,132	775	380	395	96.3	141	641
70-74	418,521	76,944	992	454	538	84.4	137	846
75-79	245,341	42,469	519	255	264	96.3	70	443
80-84	189,508	31,477	387	157	230	68.1	67	323
85-89	98,957	17,535	208	95	112	85.0	34	174
90-94	60,850	11,341	152	77	75	102.0	19	131
95+	27,569	5,100	59	27	32	84.6	14	47
All Ages	29,374,730	5,774,895	67,487	34,356	33,131	103.7	10,854	56,633
0-14	11,257,751	2,179,207	29,026	15,048	13,979	107.7	4,584	24,404
15-64	16,726,161	3,348,691	35,369	17,862	17,506	102.0	5,789	29,624
65+	1,390,818	246,997	3,092	1,445	1,646	87.8	480	2,604
Age-Dependency Ratio	75.6	72.5	90.8	92.3	89.3		87.5	91.2

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

1.10.3.3 Age Dependency Ratio

Age dependency ratio may be used to study the support needed to be given to young and/or older population relative to working age population. Table 1.19 contains the distribution of age dependency ratio of Ahafo Ano South-West District. In totality, the District's proportion that form the dependency age group (less than 15 years and 65+ years) is 47.6 percent compared to the working age group (15-64 years) of 52.4 percent. 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.

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, from the 2010 PHC, the AASWD is therefore predominantly rural as 92.0 percent of the population reside in the rural localities, with less 10.0 percent (8.0%) staying in the urban (see Table 1.19). Per the 2010 PHC, only Mankranso is classified as urban locality, with the rest totalling 106 communities as rural localities.

1.10.5 Population of Twenty Largest Communities in the District

In order to have equity in terms of development needs, the first 20 most populous settlements in the District were analysed in Table 1.20. Using 2017 projected figures, the most populous community is Mankranso (5,800) followed by Kunsu (5,054), Domeabra (4,136) and the least are Kunsu Camp (777) and Adwoodwo (777). This means that there are two expected urban communities (Mankranso and Kunsu) by the end of the plan period, 2021.

Table 1.20: Population of Twenty (20) Largest Communities

No.	Communities	Population			
		2010	2017 Projected	2018 Projected	2021 Projected
1	Mankranso	5,374	5,800	5,864	6,059
2	Kunsu	4,683	5,054	5,110	5,280
3	Domeabra	3,832	4,136	4,181	4,320
4	Wioso	3,581	3,865	3,907	4,037
5	Mpasaso No.2	2,488	2,685	2,715	2,805
6	Hwibaa	2,285	2,466	2,493	2,576
7	Mpasaso No.1	2,277	2,458	2,484	2,567
8	Beposo	1,850	1,997	2,019	2,086
9	Kunsu – Dotiem	1,293	1,396	1,411	1,458
10	Bonkwaso No.1	1,113	1,201	1,214	1,255
11	Dunyan Nkwanta	1,100	1,187	1,200	1,240
12	Barniekrom	1,043	1,126	1,138	1,176
13	Boatengkrom	914	986	997	1,030
14	Adadekrom	908	980	991	1,024
15	Bonkwaso No.2	885	955	966	998
16	Ango	812	876	886	915
17	Adiembra	787	849	859	887
18	Bonkrom	752	812	821	848
19	Kunsu Camp (No.2)	720	777	786	812
20	Adwoodwo	720	777	786	812

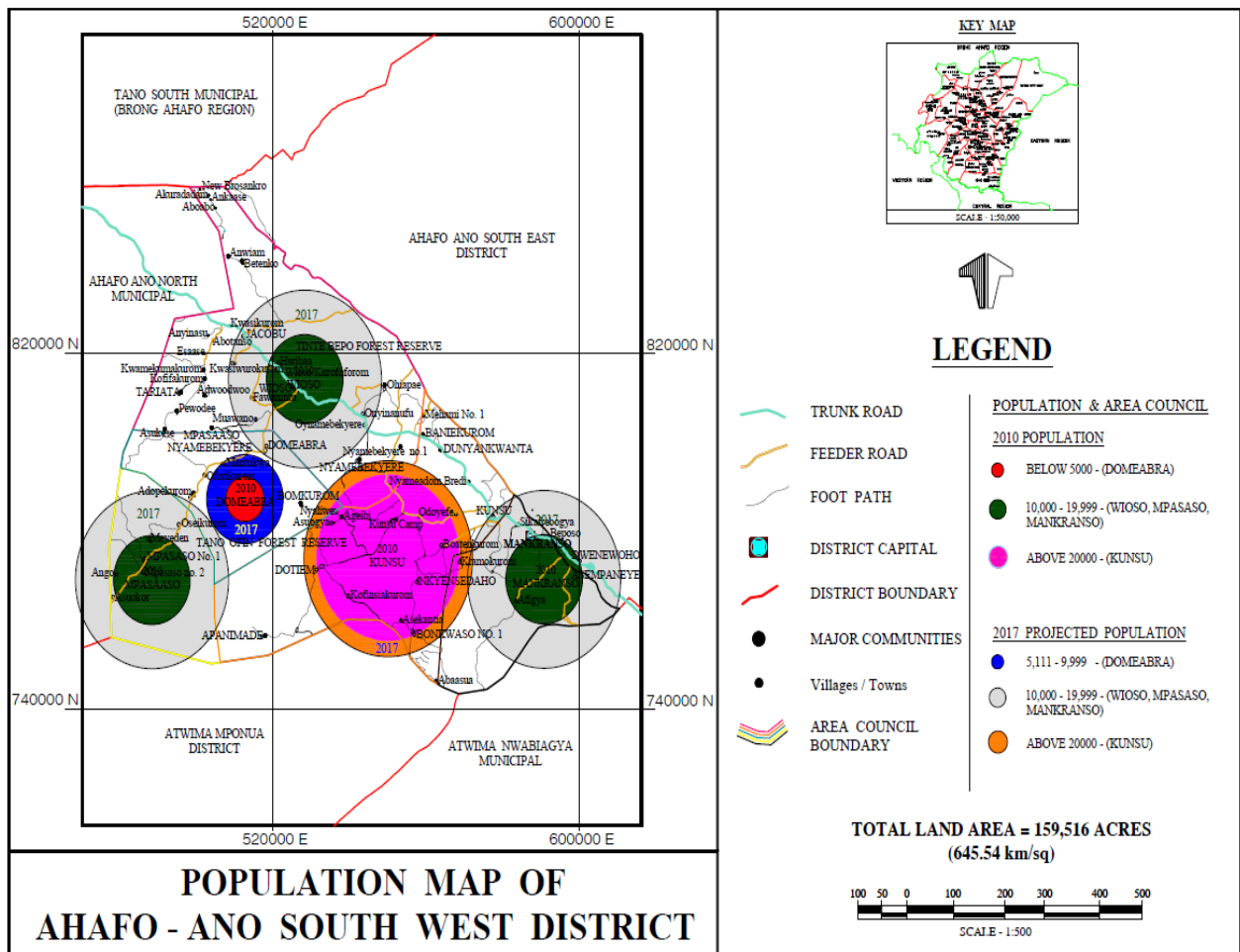
Source: DPCU-AASWDA, 2018-Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.10.6 Population Distribution Map of the District

Figure 1.16 shows the population distribution of the District in a map. It could be deduced from Figure 1.16 that in 2010, all the localities in the Domeabra Area council were below 5,000 population, and Kunsu Area Council recorded the highest between 15,000 and 19,999, whereas the remaining three Area Councils recorded between 10,000 and 14,999. Using the

projected population for 2017, the population of the localities of Kunsu Area Council is expected to increase above 20,000 population, followed by Wioso Area Council (15,000-19,999) and the least will be Domeabra Area Council (5,000-9,999). The major changes that have implications for development is the Kunsu and Domeabra Area Councils that is growing from 19,000 to more than 22,000 and 4,950 to more than 6,000 respectively. 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 1.16: Population Map of Ahafo Ano South-West District



Source: DPUC/AASWDA, 2018

1.10.7 Ageing Population of Farmers in the District

Table 1.21 presents the number of people engaged in farming activities in the District. From the 2010 PHC, 20,668 people were engaged in various forms of farming activities representing 85.3 percent of persons aged five years and above. Since, Agriculture employs almost 75.0 percent (74.9%) of the working population, it is therefore necessary to analyse the age changing trend of farmers in the District. From 2010, the youth (5-34 years) engaged

in farming activities have been reducing from 41.3 percent to 26.6 percent in 2017 and possibly to 18.4 percent in 2021. Conversely, the adult (35-64 years) and the aged (65+ years) engaged in farming activities have been increasing over the same period as shown in Table 1.21. This implies that the youth in the District should be motivated with farming incentives and credit facilities to engage more youth in agricultural activities. This will help to boost agriculture production and provide buffer for food security.

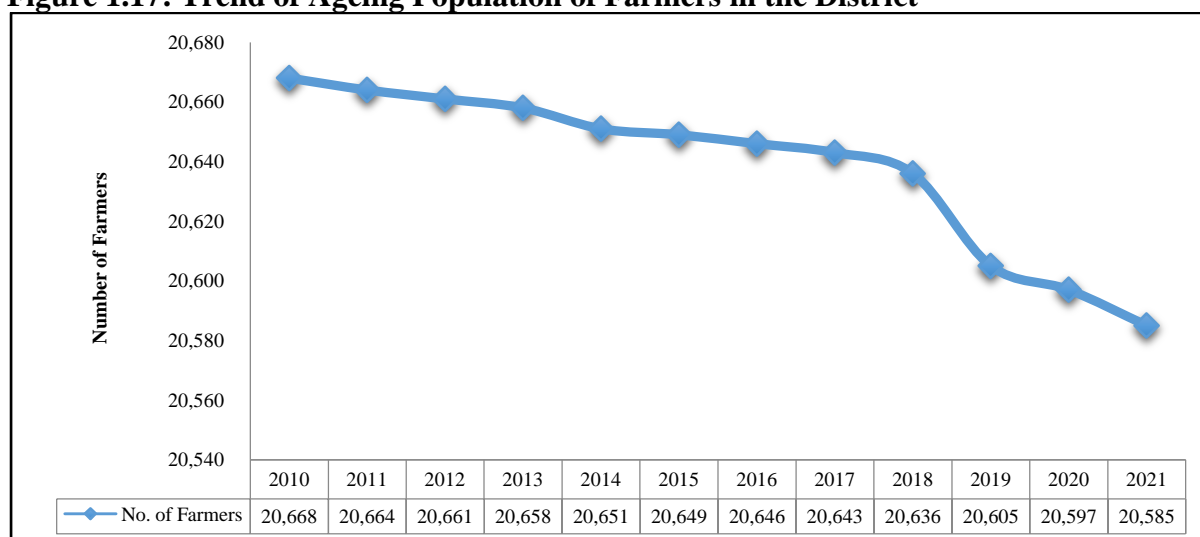
Table 1.21: Ageing Population of Farmers in the District

Age Group	2010		2017		2018		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	20,668	100.0	20,643	100.0	20,636	100.0	20,585	100.0
5-9	400	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	668	3.2	213	1.0	130	0.6	-	-
15-19	1,208	5.8	567	2.7	507	2.5	300	1.5
20-24	1,843	8.9	904	4.4	842	4.1	629	3.1
25-29	2,172	10.5	1,755	8.5	1,580	7.7	1,088	5.3
30-34	2,279	11.0	2,067	10.0	1,963	9.5	1,750	8.5
35-39	2,487	12.0	2,390	11.6	2,398	11.6	2,207	10.7
40-44	2,264	11.0	2,315	11.2	2,415	11.7	2,268	11.0
45-49	1,980	9.6	2,506	12.1	2,378	11.5	2,498	12.1
50-54	1,708	8.3	1,974	9.6	2,167	10.5	2,285	11.1
55-59	1,007	4.9	1,851	9.0	1,856	9.0	2,061	10.0
60-64	963	4.7	1,190	5.8	1,355	6.6	1,717	8.3
65-69	521	2.5	1,025	5.0	1,015	4.9	1,121	5.4
70-74	584	2.8	620	3.0	695	3.4	952	4.6
75-79	280	1.4	594	2.9	592	2.9	586	2.8
80-84	157	0.8	333	1.6	383	1.9	563	2.7
85-89	84	0.4	193	0.9	207	1.0	326	1.6
90-94	46	0.2	87	0.4	89	0.4	161	0.8
95+	17	0.1	58	0.3	63	0.3	71	0.3
All Ages	20,668	100.0	20,643	100.0	20,636	100.0	20,585	100.0
5-34	8,569	41.3	5,506	26.6	5,022	24.4	3,766	18.4
35-64	10,410	50.5	12,227	59.3	12,569	60.8	13,037	63.4
65+	1,688	8.2	2,910	14.1	3,045	14.8	3,782	18.2

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

From Figure 1.17, the trend of ageing population of farmers has been reducing year-on-year that is from 2010 to 2017 and possibly decline in 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 in attractive measures to enrol more youth into the agricultural sector to prevent food insecurity.

Figure 1.17: Trend of Ageing Population of Farmers in the District



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

1.10.8 Household Size, Composition and Headship

1.10.8.1 Household Size and Headship

From Table 1.22, the population in the occupied housing units and homeless households in the District is 66,744 out of which 14,939 were household heads. This gives an average household size of 4.5, which is higher than the regional and national averages of 4.1 and 4.4 respectively. This indicates that one head of household in the District accommodates approximately five persons (4.5). Children constitute the largest proportion of the household accounting for 45.5 percent. Disaggregating the heads into male and female sexes, the male heads (30.7%) dominates the female heads (13.8%). This means that males head most households in the District.

Table 1.22: Household Population by Composition and Sex

Household Composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	66,744	100.0	33,871	100.0	32,873	100.0
Head	14,939	22.4	10,391	30.7	4,548	13.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	7,295	10.9	365	1.1	6,930	21.1
Child (son/daughter)	30,365	45.5	15,885	46.9	14,480	44.1
Parent/Parent in-law	505	0.8	66	0.2	439	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	368	0.6	103	0.3	265	0.8
Grandchild	6,352	9.5	3,237	9.6	3,115	9.5
Brother/Sister	2,100	3.2	1,312	3.9	788	2.4
Step child	428	0.6	228	0.7	199	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	181	0.3	94	0.3	87	0.3
Other relative	3,352	5.0	1,624	4.8	1,728	5.3
Non-relative	860	1.3	566	1.7	293	0.9

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

NB: District Average Household Size - 4.5, Regional Average Household Size – 4.1 and National Average Household Size – 4.4

1.10.8.1 Household Population by Structure and Sex

From these figures in Table 1.23, it can be established that nuclear and extended families are the two major family ties in the District with extended family (51.1%) dominating. This is in line with the region as extended family (53.0%) tie dominates nuclear family. In addition, it is worth mentioning that single parent both nuclear and extended constitutes 25.6 percent of the households, which is of high value especially among females that need to be factored to provide the necessary social protection and intervention policies in the District.

Table 1.23: Household Population by Structure and Sex

Household Structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	66,744	100.0	33,871	100.0	32,873	100.0
Head only	2,766	4.1	2,010	5.9	757	2.3
Head and a spouse only	1,056	1.6	535	1.6	522	1.6
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	22,104	33.1	11,576	34.2	10,527	32.0
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	15,578	23.3	7,978	23.6	7,599	23.1
Extended + non relatives	919	1.4	470	1.4	449	1.4
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,189	3.3	1,183	3.5	1,006	3.1
Single parent Nuclear	6,743	10.1	3,046	9.0	3,697	11.3
Single parent Extended	10,353	15.5	4,351	12.8	6,002	18.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	737	1.1	351	1.0	386	1.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,298	6.4	2,370	7.0	1,928	5.9

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

NB: Nuclear Family=Head Only, Head and a Spouse Only, Nuclear and Single Parent Nuclear

1.10.9 Marital Status in the District

From Table 1.24, approximately 37.0 percent (37.3%) persons aged 12 years and older in the District have never been married while higher proportion is married (42.1%). The proportion in consensual union forms 10.0 percent while those who were formerly in a marital union constitute more than a tenth (10.5%) (Separated (2.2%), divorced (3.9%) and widowed (4.4%)). This means that never married proportion (37.3%) is lower than ever married in the District.

The fact that 6.1 percent of the children aged 12-14 years who are currently married (5.0%) or consensual union (1.1%) demands some policy interventions. These children are supposed to be in JHS. Being in marital union at their tender ages denies them some period of their childhood and preparation towards adulthood in terms of career development, for example. Capturing the marital characteristics of this age group in the plan is strategic for policy consideration on child marriage in the Ahafo Ano South-West District. In terms of consensual unions, females within 15-24 years (26.5%) are more into the practice than their males' counterpart (8.0%) even though other cohorts shown slight differences. This connotes that most females in the District are into informal sexually unions which encourage prostitutions and the likely spread of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) which call for promotion of sex education in the District.

Table 1.24: Persons 12 Years and Older by Sex, Age-Group and Marital Status

Sex/Age-Group	Number			Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	Total	Male	Female							
Total	43,530	22,060	21,469	100.0	37.3	10.0	42.1	2.2	3.9	4.4
12 - 14	5,069	2,752	2,317	100.0	93.9	1.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,839	3,804	3,038	100.0	89.4	3.6	6.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	5,039	2,372	2,666	100.0	57.0	13.7	26.4	1.2	1.2	0.4
25 - 29	4,548	2,076	2,471	100.0	28.6	18.4	47.9	2.2	2.4	0.5
30 - 34	3,928	1,924	2,003	100.0	13.8	16.9	61.9	2.6	4.1	0.8
35 - 39	3,775	1,833	1,941	100.0	6.9	15.6	67.8	3.4	4.7	1.6
40 - 44	3,243	1,653	1,590	100.0	4.2	12.8	70.8	3.3	6.0	3.0
45 - 49	2,760	1,461	1,299	100.0	3.4	11.3	69.5	4.2	7.4	4.1
50 - 54	2,447	1,262	1,185	100.0	2.1	9.5	67.4	3.5	9.0	8.4
55 - 59	1,437	776	661	100.0	1.8	7.6	68.0	3.9	9.3	9.4
60 - 64	1,353	702	651	100.0	1.8	5.9	60.2	4.5	9.7	18.0
65+	3,092	1,445	1,647	100.0	2.5	4.4	47.8	4.2	9.4	31.7

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

NB: 65+ Years Male Widowed – 8.7% and Female Widowed – 51.8%

15-24 Years Male Consensual Union – 8.0% and Female Consensual Union – 26.5%

1.10.10 Summary of Key Findings under Population

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Intercensal Growth Rate is 1.09% between 1984 and 2010 lower to Ashanti Region (2.7%) and National (2.5%) The District has a population of 62,529 [Males – 50.9% and Females – 49.1% giving a Sex Ratio of 103.7] Using the Growth of 1.09%, the Projected Population for 2018 is 68,226 and 2021 is 70,494 Children Population (Less than 18 years) are 35,835 (53.1%) Aged population (65+ years) are 3,104 (4.6%) Youth Population (15-35 years) are 21,596 (32.0%) Population Density 105 persons per km² lower to AR (196) Population living in Urban Communities are 5,374 (8.5%) Age-Dependency Ratio is 90.8 higher to AR (72.5%) Household Size is 4.5 higher to AR (4.1) and National (4.4) Married Population – 42.1% and Never Married - 37.3% Ageing Population of Farmers (20,668) declining by 0.4% annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Children and Youthful Population Low Population Growth Rate Declining age of farmers

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.11 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

1.11.1 Emigration and Immigration in the District

Table 1.25 indicates the birthplace by duration of migrants in the Ahafo Ano South-West District. Out of the District's total population 67,487, migrants form 25,484 representing 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 the enumeration. Out of the 25,484 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 influencing 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 1.25. 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 1.25: 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
Total	25,484	11.5	30.0	20.2	16.8	20.1
Born elsewhere in the region	11,202	11.6	28.1	17.3	18.4	24.5
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,241	11.9	47.2	24.8	10.1	5.9
Central	413	14.0	30.4	20.8	14.4	20.4
Greater Accra	312	11.7	36.7	15.1	15.8	20.6
Volta	908	12.3	21.6	18.4	16.5	31.2
Eastern	1,024	12.0	24.6	17.0	18.9	27.5
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	3,612	12.3	35.4	29.0	13.9	9.5
Northern	2,362	12.1	29.8	17.9	16.2	24.0
Upper East	3,094	10.2	28.9	22.8	20.3	17.9
Upper west	979	12.7	35.5	25.1	13.4	13.3
Outside Ghana	337	20.9	34.2	13.8	13.8	17.3

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

NB: Internal Migration (from Other Districts to the Districts within Ghana) – 9,582 representing 37.6%

External Migration (from the District to Other Districts within Ghana) – 306 representing 1.2%

Emigration (move from the District to Abroad) – 198 representing 0.8%

Immigration (Outside Ghana to the District) – 331 representing 1.3%

1.11.2 Nationality

From Table 1.26, as expected nearly all residents in the District (98.3%) in 2017 are Ghanaians. This consists of 96.0 percent Ghanaians by birth, 1.7 percent Ghanaians dual nationality and 0.6 percent Ghanaians by naturalisation. The proportion of non-Ghanaians in the District is 1.7 percent comprising of ECOWAS nationality (1.0%), Africa other than ECOWAS nationality (0.4%) and others (0.3%) as displayed in Table 1.27.

In addition, among the immigrants, ECOWAS nationality (1.0%) dominates the other immigrants in the District. In respect of gender characteristics, there are similarities in the proportions of male and female even though in terms of absolute figures females outnumber males. It is interesting to note that all the others representing 0.3 percent are Asian nationality which may be attributed to the endowment of minerals more especially gold in the District.

Table 1.26: Population by Nationality and Sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	67,487	100.0	34,356	100.0	33,131	100.0
Ghanaian by Birth	64,755	96.0	32,958	95.9	31,796	96.0
Dual Nationality	1,157	1.7	576	1.7	582	1.8
Ghanaian by Naturalisation	396	0.6	202	0.6	194	0.6
ECOWAS	664	1.0	366	1.1	299	0.9
Africa Other Than ECOWAS	302	0.4	148	0.4	154	0.5
Others	212	0.3	106	0.3	106	0.3

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

1.11.3 Summary of Key Findings under Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration (Emigration and Immigration) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9,582 form Internal Migration (from other Districts) – 37.6% 306 form External Migration (from the District to Other Districts) – 1.2% 331 are Immigrants (Outside Ghana to the District) – 1.3% 198 are Emigrants (move from the District to Abroad) – 0.8% 98.3% of the Population are Ghanaians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent place for most migrants Low Emigration Rate

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.12 Gender Equality

1.12.1 Gender Situation in the District

Gender, according to John Money (1955), is a set of characteristics that distinguish between male and female particularly men and women. In analysing gender, the idea behind is how effective the two are involved in decision making in homes, communities as well as our nation. Currently, the District population stands at 67,487 with 34,356 males representing 50.9 percent and 33,131 females accounting for 49.1 percent. The District has almost half (49.1 percent) of its population to be females. There is, however, high disparity between males and females in almost all sectors of the District. This is more serious in the field of governance as presented in Table 1.27. The District Assembly currently has 44 members composed of one District Chief Executive, one Member of Parliament, 29 Elected Assembly Members and 13 others appointed by the Government. This is made up of 40 males representing 90.9 percent and four females accounting for 9.1 percent. This trend is similar to that of the Unit Committee and Area Council membership. This may make decisions ‘bias’ since they might turn to favour males compared to females in the District.

In the educational institutions, the case is virtually the same. If you consider both Primary and JHS levels, the number of females as against males is far lower. Out of the 16,188 pupils, 7,673 representing 47.4 percent are females with the majority (52.6%) representing males (8,515) for the five academic years since 2012/2013. This notwithstanding, the human resource capacity of the District is also not balanced in terms of gender. Out of the 259

workers at the District Assembly, 85 representing 24.7 percent are females with the remaining totalling males, 174 representing 75.3 percent. With respect to societal roles and responsibilities of gender, males and females exhibited their functions accordingly in terms of marriage and employment. Conversely, in terms of power relations with access to land, technology, information and public institutions as figured in Table 1.27 shows that males outnumber females in the decision-making and power relations.

- **Implication for Development**

The analysis implies that, the level of women participation in decision making as well as carrying out development activities is very low. This, however, tends to hinder development in the District since women are the focal point when it comes to human development especially children. This means that policies emanating from decision-making processes tend to favour males since they are the majority in the District. The District should therefore embark on women empowerment programmes to build their capacities for them to be able to compete effectively with their male counterparts in employment, income generation and governance in the District.

Table 1.27: Gender Situation in the District

Sector	Female (Percent)	Male (Percent)
Public Institutions		
Members of Parliament	0.0	100.0
Assembly Members	9.1	90.9
Area Council Members	13.4	86.7
Unit Committee Members	11.1	88.9
Assembly Staff	24.7	75.3
Demographic Gender Analysis		
Total Population	49.1	50.9
Household Heads	30.4	69.6
Educational Attainment	45.5	54.5
Literacy	44.6	55.4
Access to Public Information		
Public Hearing Meetings	27.7	72.3
General Assembly Meetings	14.3	85.7
All Other Meetings	21.6	78.4
Access to Market		
Market Usage	65.4	34.6
Societal Roles and Responsibilities of Gender		
Societal Role, Age Dependency Ratio	89.3	92.3
Societal Role, Marriage	51.9	48.2
Societal Role, Employment	48.8	51.2
Technology		
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	37.3	62.7
Mobile Phones	37.7	62.3
Land Ownership		
Land & House Ownership	30.5	69.5
Agricultural Lands	46.5	53.3
PWDs	47.4	52.6

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

1.12.2 Demographic Gender Analysis

- ***Sex Composition and Sex Ratio***

Out of the District's total population of 67,487, the proportion of male population is 50.9 percent (34,356) and that of female population is 49.1 percent (33,131). This gives a sex ratio of the District is 103.7 indicating that for every 104 males there are 100 females. The male dominance is within the age brackets of 40 to 64 years. This may be due to selective migration of males to work in the rural cocoa industry in the past years, as men tend to dominate the sector.

- ***Age Dependency Ratio***

In terms of sex, the male's age dependency ratio is 92.3 percent, which is closely higher compared to the female's age dependency ratio of 89.3 percent. This difference may be attributed to the fact that the male population in the District is more than the female population. This may also be explained by the presence of cocoa farm plantations and mining activities, which attract predominantly male workers.

- ***Household Size and Headship***

The average household size is 4.5, which is higher than the regional and national averages of 4.1 and 4.4 respectively. This indicates that one head of household in the District accommodates approximately five persons (4.5). 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. In addition, it is worth mentioning that single parent both nuclear and extended constitutes 26.7 percent of the households, which is of high value especially among females (30.8%) which need to be researched to establish the causes and provide the necessary social protection policies and programmes in the District.

The male household composition accounts for 50.7 percent as against female household composition of 49.3 percent. Female spouses constitute a higher percentage (21.1%) compared with male spouses (1.1%). This denotes that males do not normally reside with a female head in District. However, with respect to other relations to the head of household, apart from spouse, have slight difference in terms of gender characteristics (see Table 1.27).

1.12.3 Gender Analysis of Basic Services in the District

Basic Services	Gender Analysis
Education	<p>The enrolment levels in the District since 2012 has being increasing averagely by 1.2 percent. However, the enrolment level of males outnumber that of the females in the District in a ratio of 51:49, 52:48 and 56:44 respectively in KG, Primary and JHS. The trend of the ratios shows that the number of females decreases along the academic progression. This may be attributed to the fact that some parents still have not understood the essence of sending their girl-child to school as they are seen as helping-hands. This implies that, the enrolment of girls fall short to that of boys to the aggregated ratio of 53:47 indicating the need to intensify girl-child education in the District.</p> <p>The general performance of Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE) candidates has been decreasing since 2013 academic year from overall pass rate of 76.5 percent to 62.5 percent in 2014 and drastically to 42.9 percent in 2015. A trend analysis of the pass rate shows a downward sloping from 2012 to 2015. In term of sexes, the males performed (52.0%) better than the females (42.1%) throughout the years, which demands intensification of girl-child education in the District.</p>
Health	<p>The health delivery in the Ahafo Ano South-West District is through 10 health facilities, with Doctor/Population of 1:33,744, Nurse/Population ratio of 1:846 and Midwife/Expectant Mother Ratio of 1:168. These indicators deficiencies have limited access to health facilities and health personnel most especially in the fight against maternal and infant mortality in the District. However, among the top 10 diseases, Malaria (46.1%) recorded the highest followed by Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (10.5%), Diarrhoea Diseases (4.9%) and Typhoid Fever (1.1%) recorded the least. In terms of sex disaggregation, the number of females (70.0%) suffering from the major diseases outnumbers the males (30.0%) in the District. This indicates that female related health services issues should be taken into consideration in terms planning for health services in the District.</p> <p>The survey indicates that the highest record of registered people under DHIS was 2015 (40.2%) followed by 2014 (30.3%) and 2016 (29.5%) recorded the lowest. In terms of gender disparities, the females (57.6%) have registered more than their male counterpart (42.4%) which may be attributed to the introduction of free registration of maternal health services.</p>
Water and Sanitation	<p>The proportion of males to females in access to water and sanitation facilities is 50.7 percent and 49.3 percent respectively. This means that access to water and sanitation in the District is evenly accessible to both sexes.</p>
Information Communication Technology	<p>With access to ICT in the District, 62.7 percent are males and 37.3 percent are females. This means that access to ICT in the District is skewed to males compared to females. This implies that females in the District should be encouraged to undertake ICT training and empowerment.</p>
Employment	<p>In terms of access to employment, males representing 51.4 percent are employed as compared to females (48.6%) in the District. This suggests that males have more access to employment compared to females. Conversely, females (55.7%) who are unemployed outnumber their male counterpart (44.3%). There is therefore the need to ensure employment and empowerment of women in the District.</p>

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.12.4 Summary of Key Findings under Gender Equality

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Analysis of the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of Parliament, 0 Females (0%) and 1 Male (100%) Assembly Members, 4 Females (9.1%) and 40 Males (90.9%) 72 Area Council Members, Females (13.4%) & Males (86.7%) 145 Unit Committee Members, Females (11.1%) & Males (88.9%) Assembly Staff, 85 Females (24.7%) and 174 Males (75.3%) Household Heads, Females (30.4%) and Males (69.6%) Total Population, Females (49.1%) and Males (50.9%) Educational Attainment, Females (45.5%) and Males (54.5%) Literacy, Females (44.6%) and Males (55.4%) Societal Role, Age Dep. Ratio-Females (89.3) and Males (92.3) Societal Role, Marriage-Females (51.9%) and Males (48.2%) Societal Role, Employment-Females (48.8%) & Males (51.2%) Technology, ICT, Females (37.3%) and Males (62.7%) Land & House Ownership, Females (30.5%) & Males (69.5%) Agricultural Lands, Females (46.5%) and Males (53.5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low participation of women at all levels of decision-making Inadequate support for women empowerment programmes

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 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 four districts, in the North with Ahafo Ano South-East District, Atwima Mponua District to the South, Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal to the East and Ahafo Ano North Municipal to the West all 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 (Table 1.28). Public-Private Partnership (PPP) among the Districts could also be instituted with sister towns in the area of Sanitation, Waste Management and Industrial Development (Factories). A strong linkage when established could earn or improve revenue generation of the Districts.

Table 1.28: Type of Linkages and Interactions between Ahafo Ano South-West and Other MMDAs

District	Type of Linkage	Reasons
Ahafo Ano South-East District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of markets for farm products • Sharing of internally generated funds • Creation of employment opportunities • Sharing of social services under education, health, electricity, water and sanitation • Sharing of information and road networks
Atwima Mponua District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of markets for farm products • Sharing of internally generated funds • Creation of employment opportunities • Sharing of mineral resource deposits • Sharing of social services under education, health, electricity, water and sanitation • Sharing of information and road networks
Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of markets for farm products • Sharing of internally generated funds • Creation of employment opportunities • Sharing of social services under education, health, electricity, water and sanitation • Sharing of information and road networks
Ahafo Ano North Municipal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of markets for farm products • Sharing of internally generated funds • Creation of employment opportunities • Sharing of social services under education, health, electricity, water and sanitation • Sharing of information and road networks
Kumasi Metropolitan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of markets for farm products • Sharing of internally generated funds • Creation of employment opportunities • Sharing of social services under education, health, electricity, water and sanitation • Sharing of information and road networks

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

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

There are 135 known settlements in the District which cover about 69.0 percent (445.67km²) of the total land area with Forest Reserves covering the remaining 31.0 percent (199.87km²). 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 five Area Councils, 29 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 five 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, market, water, sanitation, road, religion, 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 are seemed 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 therefore the need to embark on preparing settlement layouts for all the communities in order to safe guide these land uses.

In Ghana, settlements with a population of 5,000 and above are classified as urban. Based on this criterion, Mankranso and Kunsu can be classified as urban and the remaining 105 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 road 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. By this, settlements can be ranked based on the different types of facilities available in them.

For the Scalogram analysis, population sizes of 50 communities were used to arrange the settlements in descending order of magnitude. Again, '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 1.29 shows the centrality of settlements in terms of the hierarchy based on

the centrality index. It was however realised that, Mankranso and Wioso were found in the First and Second Hierarchy respectively and four communities (Kunsu, Bonkwaso No.1, Abasua No.1 and Domeabra) were found in the Third Hierarchy. In addition, five communities (Mpasaso No.1, Barniekrom, Beposo, Mpasaso No.2 and Dotiem-Mpasaso) were found in the Fourth Hierarchy representing 10.0 percent. Majority of the settlements (39) were found in the Fifth Hierarchy accounting for 78.0 percent. This suggests that at least seven communities in the District lack basic facilities in respect health, education, electricity, security, ICT, water, sanitation and among others. At least, all the five 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 details of the distribution of the selected facilities are shown in Table 1.30.

- **Implication for Development**

In terms of development, the Scalogram analysis reveals that majority of the settlements (78.0%) lacked most basic functions or facilities and rely 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). Moreover, almost all the five Area Councils' headquarters are developed with the selected facilities to provide basic services to the other surrounding communities. 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 1.29: Centrality of Settlements

Hierarchy/ Level	Weight	No. of Settlement	Name of Settlements	Percentage of Settlements
1 st	Above 200	1	Mankranso	2.0
2 nd	150-199	1	Wioso	2.0
3 rd	100-149	4	Kunsu, Bonkwaso 1, Abasua No.1, Domeabra	8.0
4 th	050-099	5	Mpasaso No.1, Barniekrom, Beposo, Mpasaso No.2, Dotiem-Mpasaso	10.0
5 th	Below 50	39	All Others	78.0
Total		50		100

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

Table 1.30: 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	PL								
1	Mankranso	5,374	5,800	6,059	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	343.1	1st
2	Kunsu	4,683	5,054	5,280		X			X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X			146.4	3rd
3	Domeabra	3,832	4,136	4,320		X			X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X				104.7	6th
4	Wioso	3,581	3,865	4,037		X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	179.7	2nd
5	Mpasaso No.2	2,488	2,685	2,805					X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X				77.1	10th
6	Hwibaa	2,285	2,466	2,576					X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X							35.0	13th
7	Mpasaso No.1	2,277	2,458	2,567		X			X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X			96.4	7th
8	Beposo	1,850	1,997	2,086					X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X					84.7	9th
9	Kunsu – Dotiem	1,293	1,396	1,458		X			X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X						49.4	12th
10	Bonkwaso No.1	1,113	1,201	1,255				X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X						137.1	4th
11	Dunyan Nkwanta	1,100	1,187	1,240					X	X	X		X			X	X		X	X						26.4	16th
12	Barniekrom	1,043	1,126	1,176			X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X						87.1	8th
13	Boatengkrom	914	986	1,030					X	X	X		X				X	X		X	X					29.1	15th
14	Adadekrom	908	980	1,024					X	X	X		X			X	X		X	X						34.1	14th
15	Bonkwaso No.2	885	955	998					X	X			X					X	X							20.3	22nd
16	Ango	812	876	915					X	X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X					24.4	17th
17	Adiembra/Nkran	787	849	887					X	X	X			X			X	X		X	X					22.4	18th
18	Bonkrom	752	812	848					X	X	X		X				X	X		X	X					21.4	19th
19	Kunsu Camp No.2	720	777	812					X	X	X		X				X	X		X	X					21.4	19th
20	Adwoodwoo	720	777	812									X					X	X							6.9	48th
21	Akyease	699	754	788					X	X	X		X				X	X		X	X					21.4	19th
22	Nyamebkyere-Mp	684	738	771					X	X	X		X				X	X		X	X					16.2	26th
23	Kogyanso/Dajanso	681	735	768									X					X								4.8	50th
24	Akwasiworokrom	662	714	746					X	X	X		X				X	X		X	X					16.2	26th
25	Asikantia	655	707	738					X	X			X					X	X							12.6	32nd
26	Asuokor New	648	699	731					X	X	X		X				X	X		X	X					16.2	26th
27	Asuokor Oseikrom	644	695	726									X					X	X							6.9	48th
28	Nyameadom	583	629	657					X	X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X					19.2	23rd
29	Oforikrom	581	627	655									X	X				X	X							9.9	36th
30	Onyinanufu	569	614	641					X	X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X					19.2	23rd
31	Nyamebkyere-Dom	567	612	639					X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X					15.6	30th

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								
32	Nyameahyiraso	565	610	637								X	X					X		X						9.9	36th
33	Afresene	553	597	623					X	X	X		X	X				X		X						19.2	23rd
34	Pewodie	537	580	605					X	X			X	X				X		X						15.6	30th
35	Kofi Nsiakhrom	535	577	603									X	X				X		X						9.9	36th
36	Asuokor Old	530	572	598									X	X				X		X						9.9	36th
37	Gyesikuma	523	564	590									X	X				X		X						9.9	36th
38	Aworokrom	521	562	587									X	X				X		X						9.9	36th
39	Dotiem – Mpasaso	504	544	568			X		X	X	X		X	X				X		X						69.2	11th
40	Manhyia	488	527	550									X	X				X		X						9.9	36th
41	Asibekrom	484	522	546									X	X				X		X						9.9	36th
42	Abasua No.1	474	512	534					X	X	X		X	X				X	X	X				X	126.9	5th	
43	Gyaenkontabuo	472	509	532									X	X				X		X						9.9	36th
44	Nyamebkyere-W	471	508	531					X	X	X		X					X		X						16.2	26th
45	Ohia Nhyeda	471	508	531					X	X			X	X				X		X						12.6	32nd
46	Asuoagya (Kwame Nsiakhrom)	470	507	530									X	X				X		X						9.9	36th
47	Okroase	456	492	514									X	X				X		X						9.9	36th
48	Asukese	442	477	498					X	X			X					X		X						12.6	32nd
49	Mmorobem	435	469	490					X	X			X					X		X						12.6	32nd
50	Nyewhwee	434	468	489										X				X		X						7.8	47th
	Total Functions				1	5	2	1	35	35	28	2	48	33	3	2	13	19	37	13	48	7	3	4	1		
	Total Centrality				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
	Weighted Centrality				100.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	2.9	2.9	3.6	50.0	2.1	3.0	33.3	50.0	7.7	5.3	2.7	7.7	2.1	14.3	33.3	25.0	100.0	615.8	

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.13.4 Distribution and Accessibility of Social Services and Amenities

- ***Education Infrastructure***

There are 201 basic schools (75–KG, 75–Primary and 51–JHSs) in the District for the 2016/2017 academic year. These are grouped into seven educational circuits. These schools give a coverage/accessibility rate of 85.2 percent with an average walking distance of 3.5km (see Figure 1.18). There are two Senior High Schools (SHS) in the District with one public and one private at Mankranso and Wioso. The Ghana Education Service (GES) has certified all these institutions.

- ***Health Infrastructure***

Health delivery in the District is through 10 health facilities made up of eight Government and two Non-government facilities. Each facility covers at least nine communities with an average travelling distance of 11.5km (see Figure 1.18). As at 2017, the Doctor-Population Ratio is 1:33,744, Nurse-Population Ratio is 1:846 and Midwife-Expectant Mothers Ratio is 1:168. The District has a Health Insurance Scheme, which has active membership of 19,909 representing 29.5 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 172 boreholes and 13 hand-dug wells in the District. Mankranso and Beposo have small town water systems. The District has potable water coverage of about 64.2 percent as at 2017 with an average distance of 284.0m (see Figure 1.18). There is the need therefore to provide additional water facilities to close the gap and to meet the demand of the growing population.

- ***Sanitation Infrastructure***

There are 108 known household latrines and 37 communal toilets whereas pit latrines are the dominant household method of liquid waste disposal among most of the rural communities. In most of the rural communities, there is usually only one pit latrine for the whole community. The District has 12.1 percent access to improved public toilet facilities and 1.5 percent access to improved household toilet facilities with an average distance of 264.4m (see Figure 1.18). There are no drains and culverts in most communities to manage household liquid waste. These inadequate sanitary facilities for the disposal of solid and liquid waste are the major causes of diseases like malaria, cholera and diarrhoea in the District. However, the District has Byelaws to regulate environmental management activities in the built environment.

- ***Housing Infrastructure***

Within the built environment, most houses in the District are built with either landcrete or swish walls and also roofed with either roofing sheet or thatch. The District has total housing stock of 10,813 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 223.0km. Out of this, 172.6km representing 77.4 percent are engineered and 50.4km (22.6%) are un-engineered (see Figure 1.18). 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. There is a truck road linking the District's Capital to the Kumasi-Tepa road.

- ***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 (see Figure 1.18). The District has over five market centres but all of them have no ultra-modern market facilities constructed. The major market day in the District is Fridays at Kunsu Market. Farmers and traders transport their goods and produces during the market day 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-Tepa trunk road from Mankranso to Kunsu, Barniekrom Wioso and Hwibaa have been connected to the national electricity grid with 84.1 percent of the communities totalling 90 are yet to be connected (see Figure 1.18).

- ***Security Infrastructure***

In term of security, the District has three police posts at Mankranso, Wioso and Mpasaso, one District Police Headquarters and one District Magistrate Court all at Mankranso. In terms of personnel, Mankranso, the District Police Command has 24, Wioso has three and Mpasaso has three (see Figure 1.18).

- ***Postal Services Infrastructure***

The District has one major Post Office situated at Mankranso. There are other postal outlets at Wioso and Mpasaso. These Post Offices serve the entire District (see Figure 1.18).

- ***Banking Infrastructure***

There is no established public or commercial financial institution in the District. The only close public bank such as GCB Limited is located at Tapa or Nkawie or Becham, which are averagely 40.0km apart. However, some private banks have opened agencies in the District. Among these are Ahafo Ano Premier Bank at Mankranso, Kunsu, Wioso and Mpasaso No.1, Atwima Mponua Rural Bank and GN Bank all at Mankranso (see Figure 1.18). There is also emergence of Microfinance institutions in the District.

- ***Agricultural Extension Services***

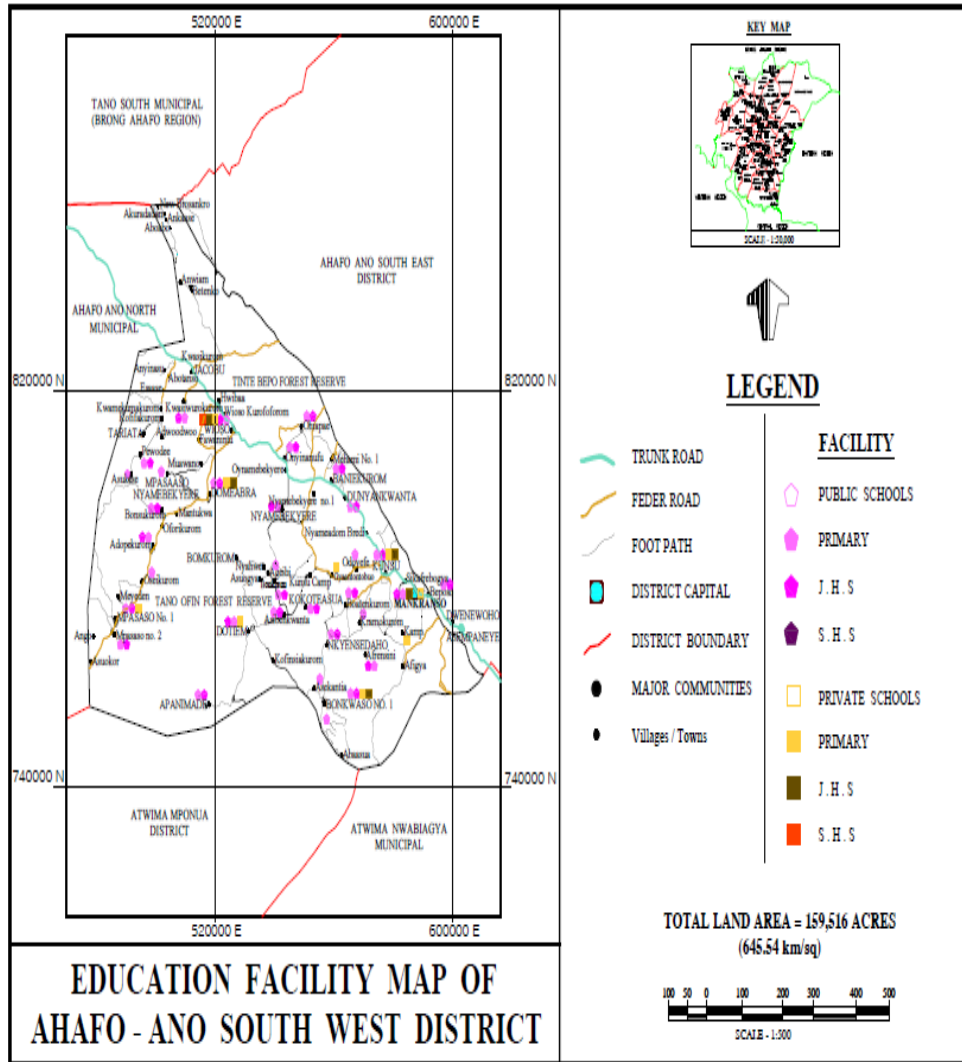
Currently, the Extension-Farmer ratio is 1:2,580, which makes it difficult to offer efficient and effective services compared to the acceptable standard of 1:300 farmers. The Agriculture Department of the District have identified this human resource gap as affecting the agricultural productivity in the District. The few officers also face with the problem of inadequate logistics such as motorbikes for regular field inspection and visits. In order to deliver effective and efficient services to clients, the Agriculture Department has administratively divided the District into 13 operational areas being manned by the eight Agricultural Extension Officers. The services normally rendered to farmers are geared towards sustainable agricultural production.

- ***Commodity Flow***

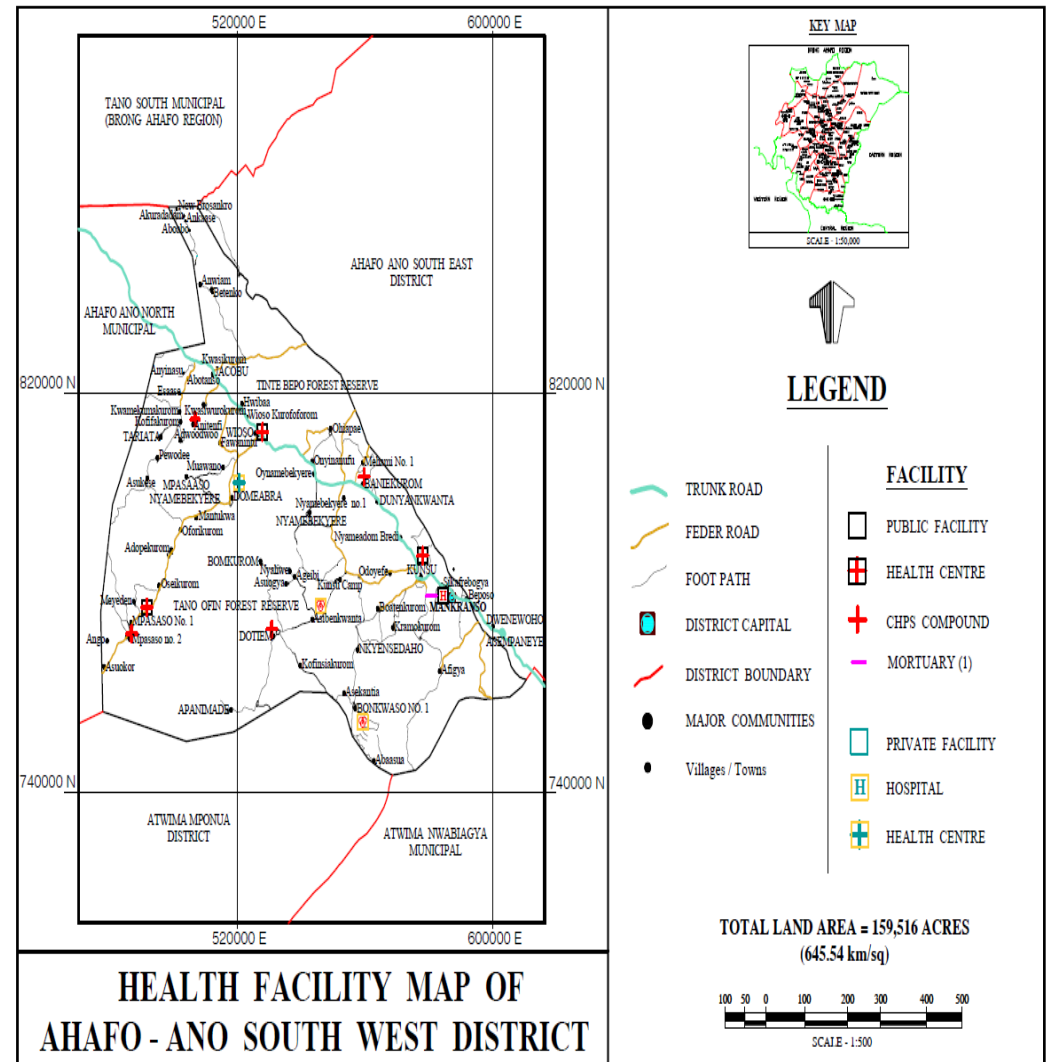
There are two main inflows for the District namely foodstuffs (cassava, plantain, cocoyam, fish, grains, legumes and tuber crops) and manufactured goods. Outflows from the District are foodstuffs, forest products, cocoa, citrus and among others.

Figure 1.18: Maps Showing Infrastructural Facilities in the District

Education Facility Map



Health Facility Map

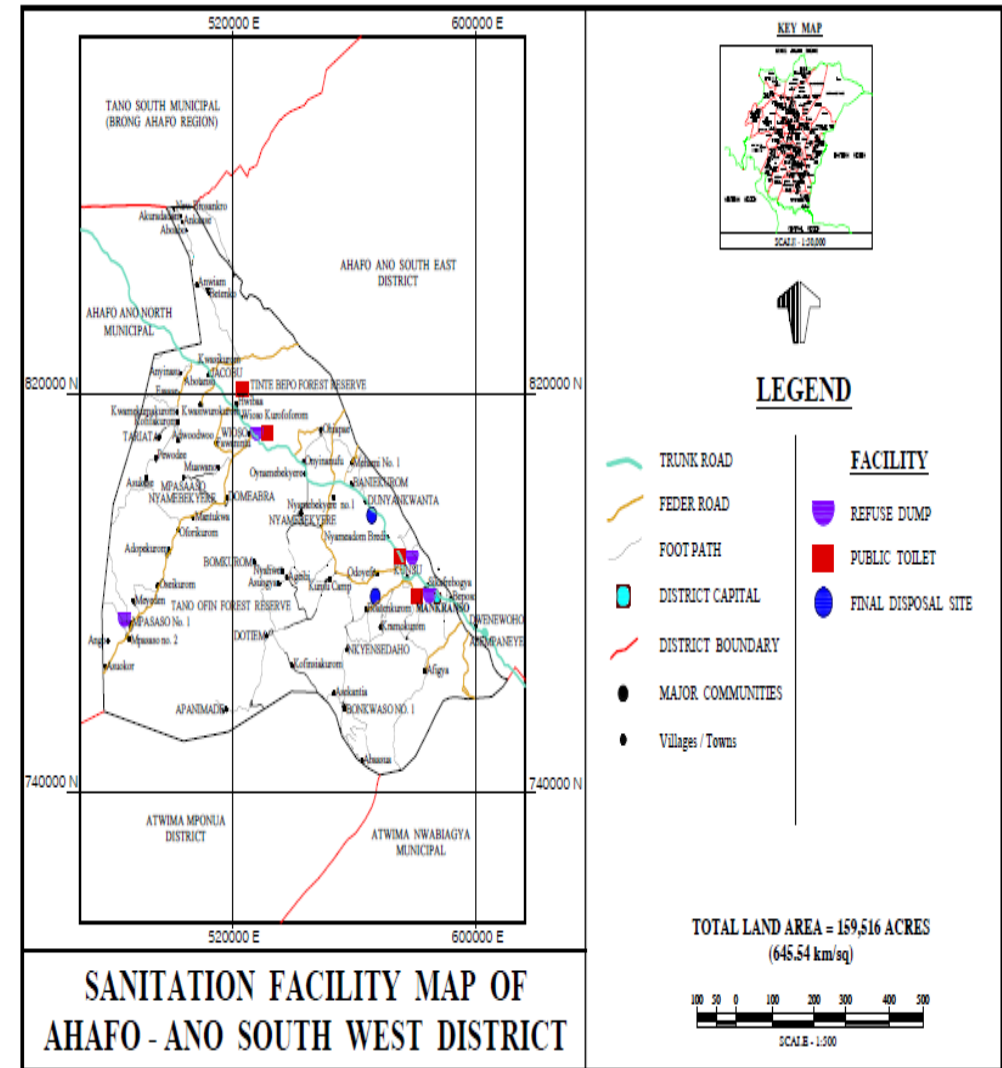
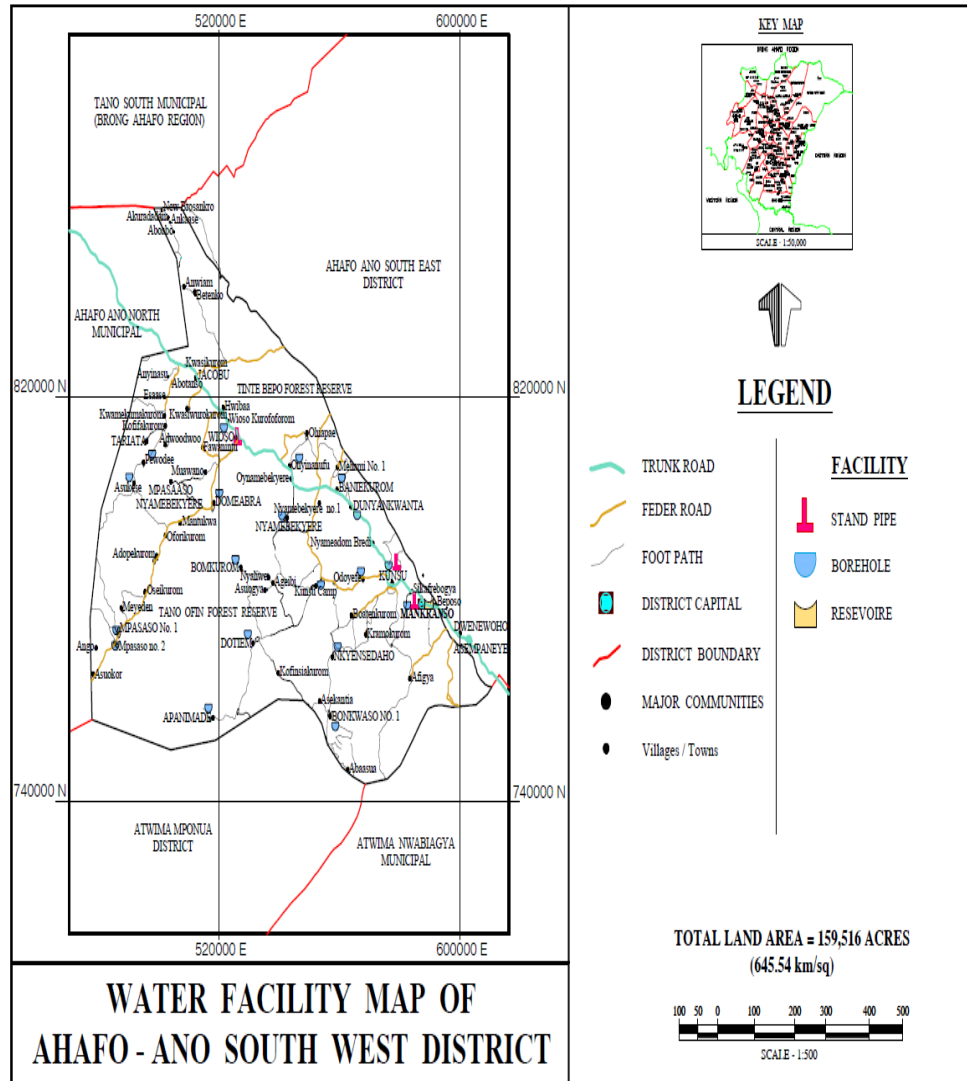


Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

Figure 1.18: Maps Showing Infrastructural Facilities in the District

Water Facility Map

Sanitation Facility Map

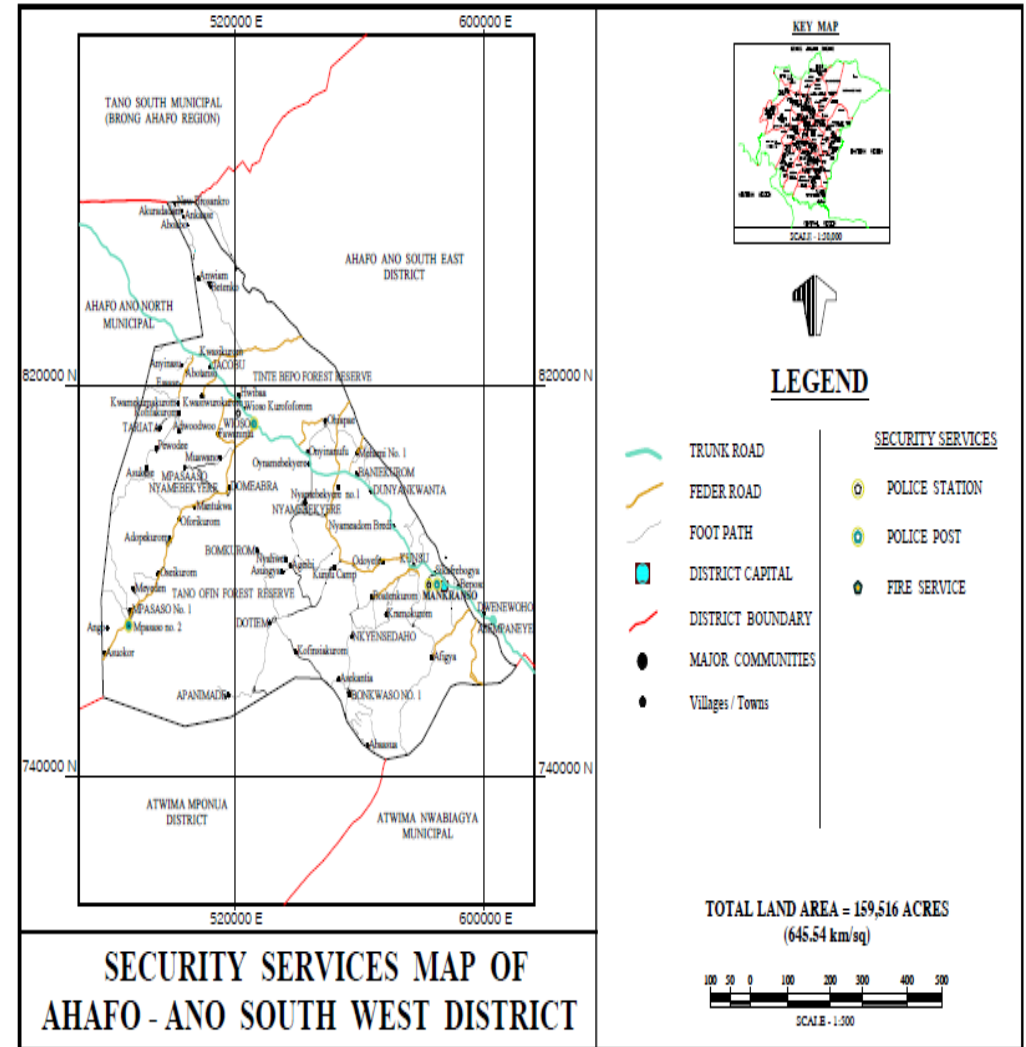
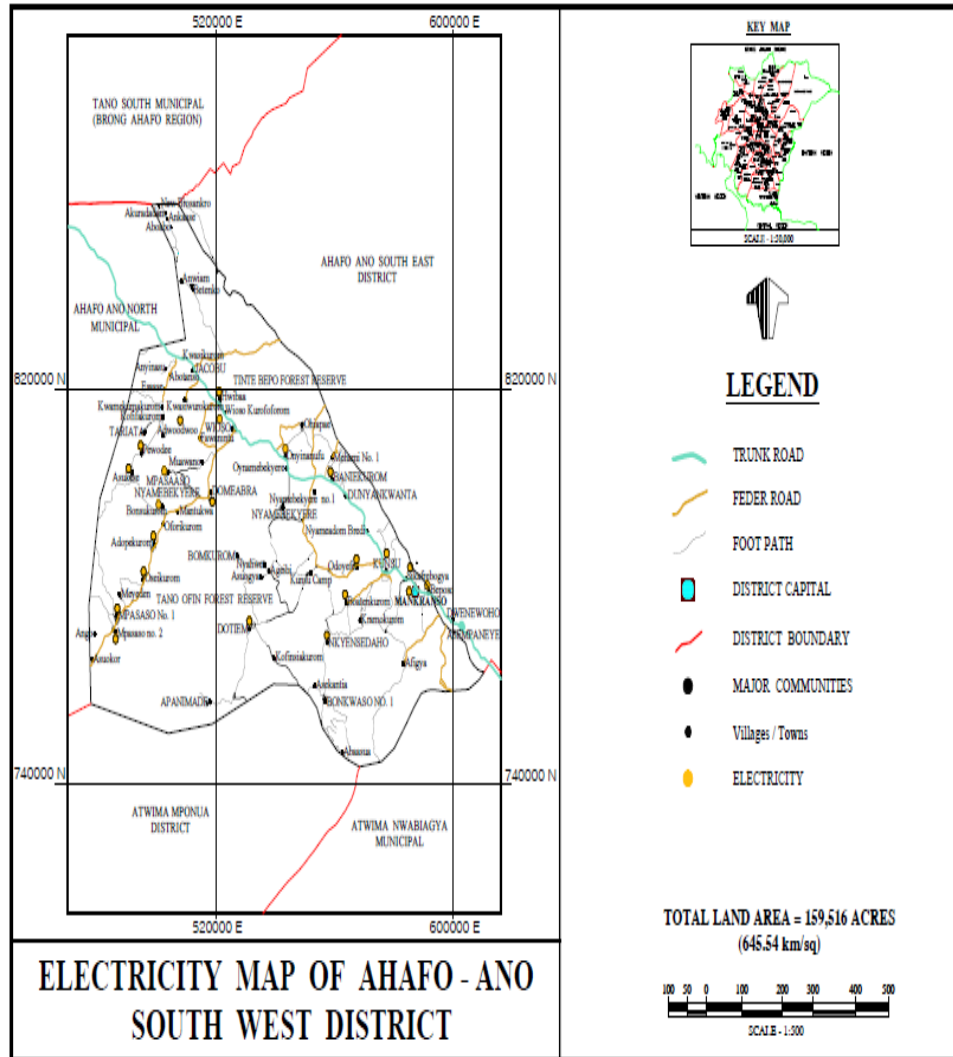


Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

Figure 1.18: Maps Showing Infrastructural Facilities in the District

Electricity Facility Map

Security Facility Map

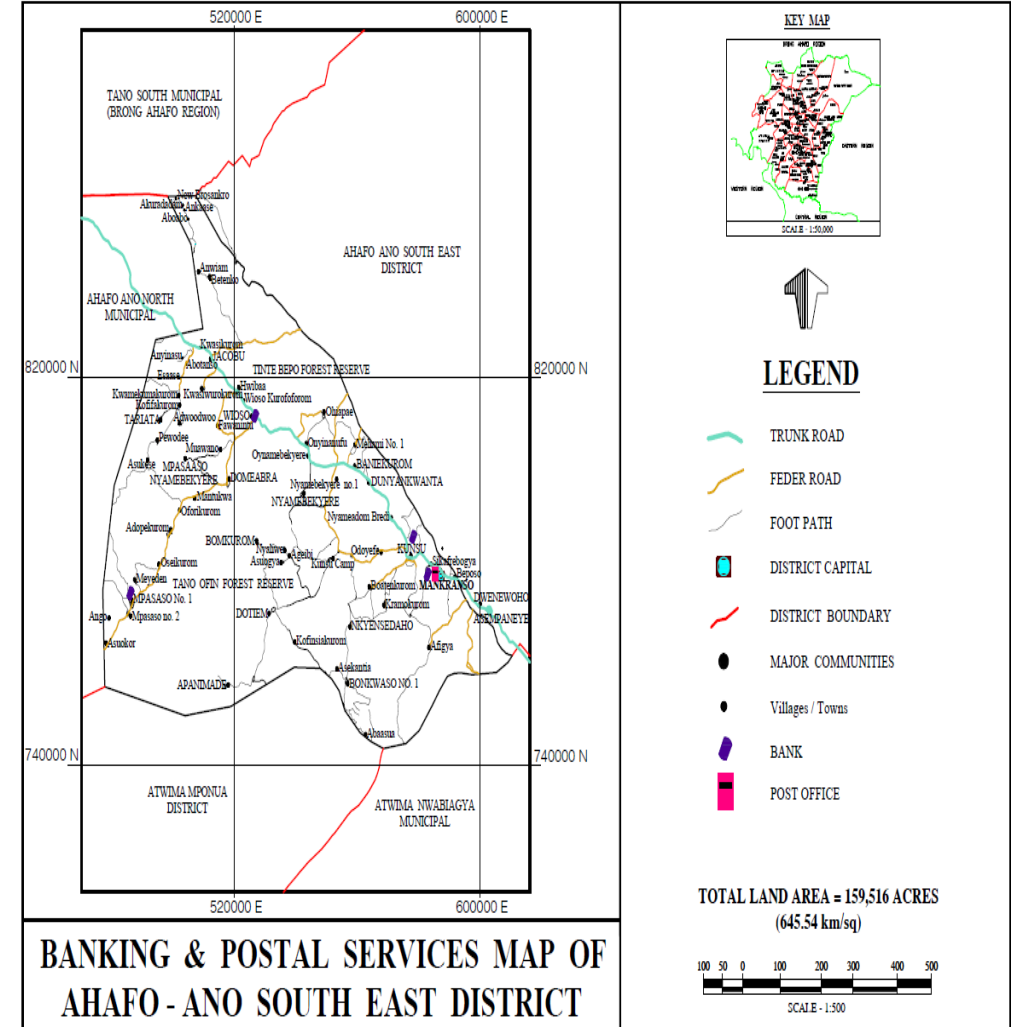
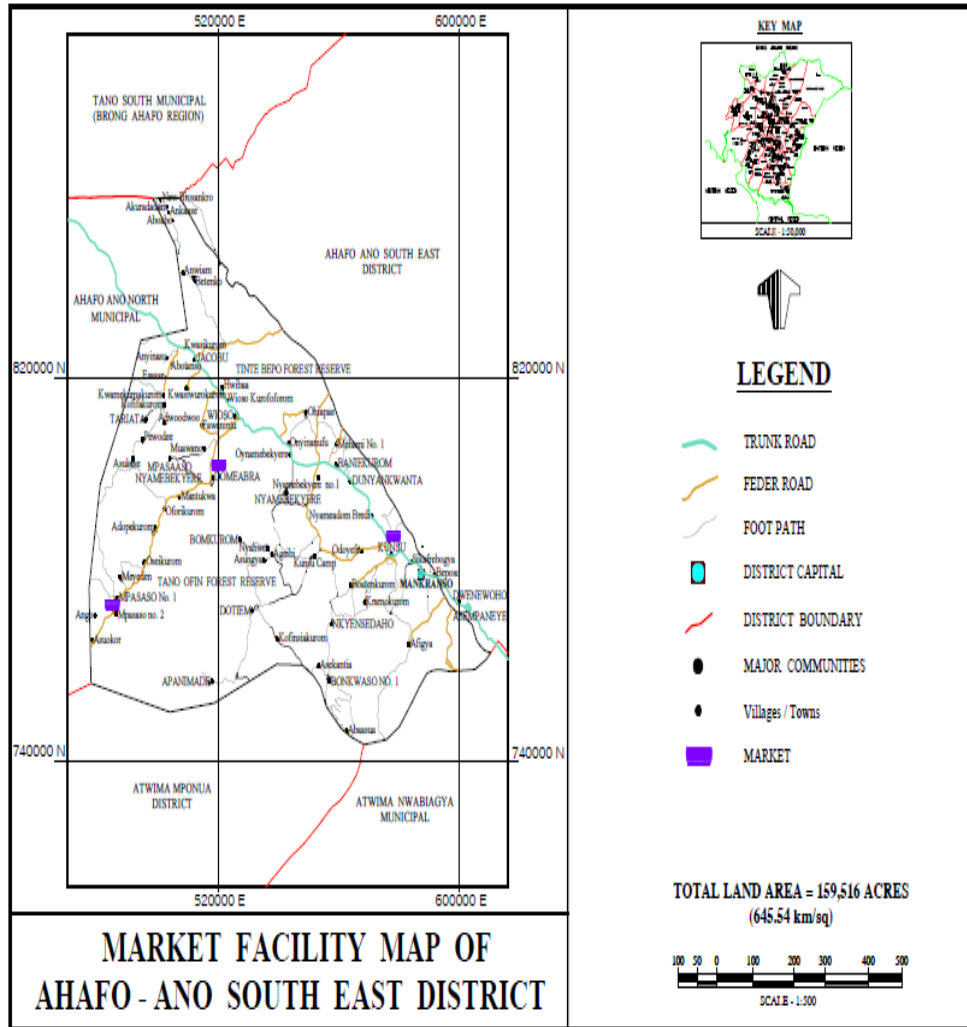


Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

Figure 1.18: Maps Showing Infrastructural Facilities in the District

Market Facility Map

Banking and Postal Services Map

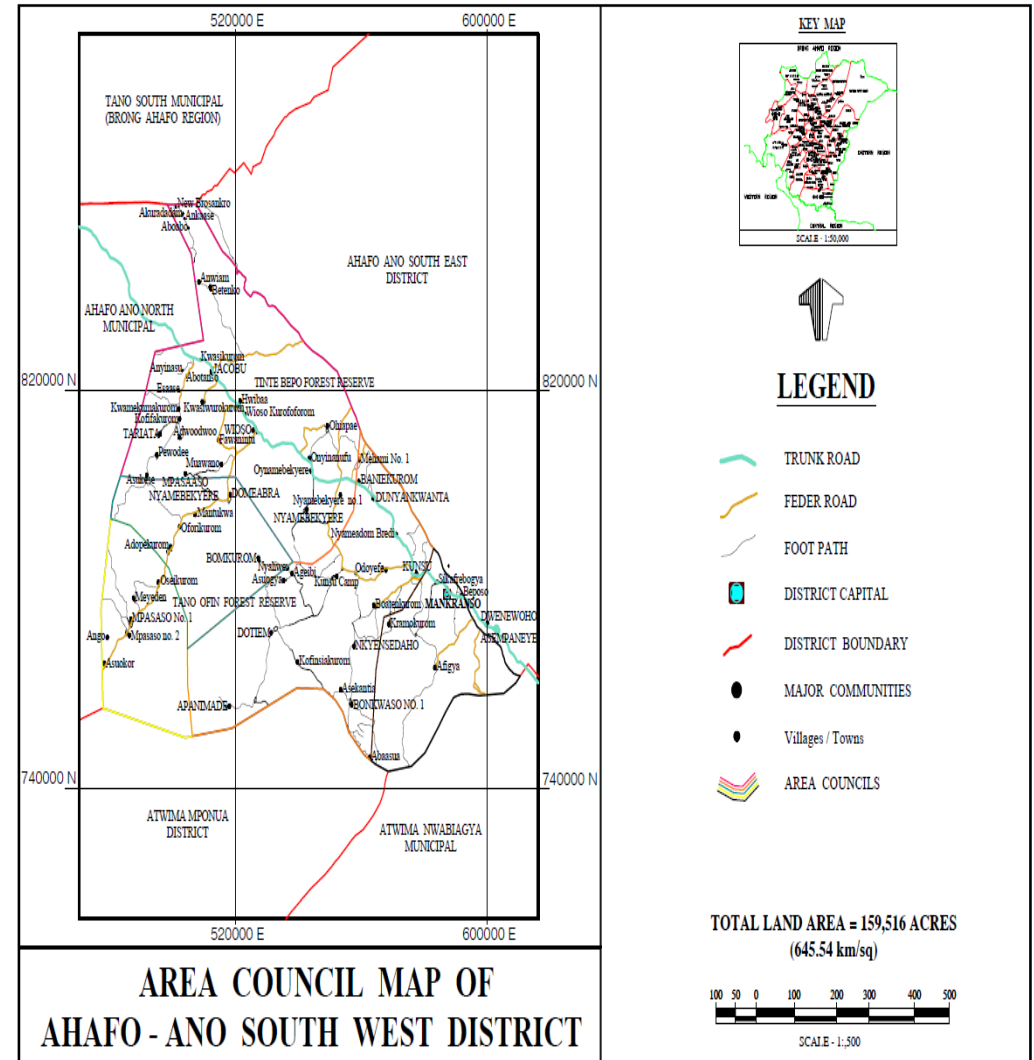
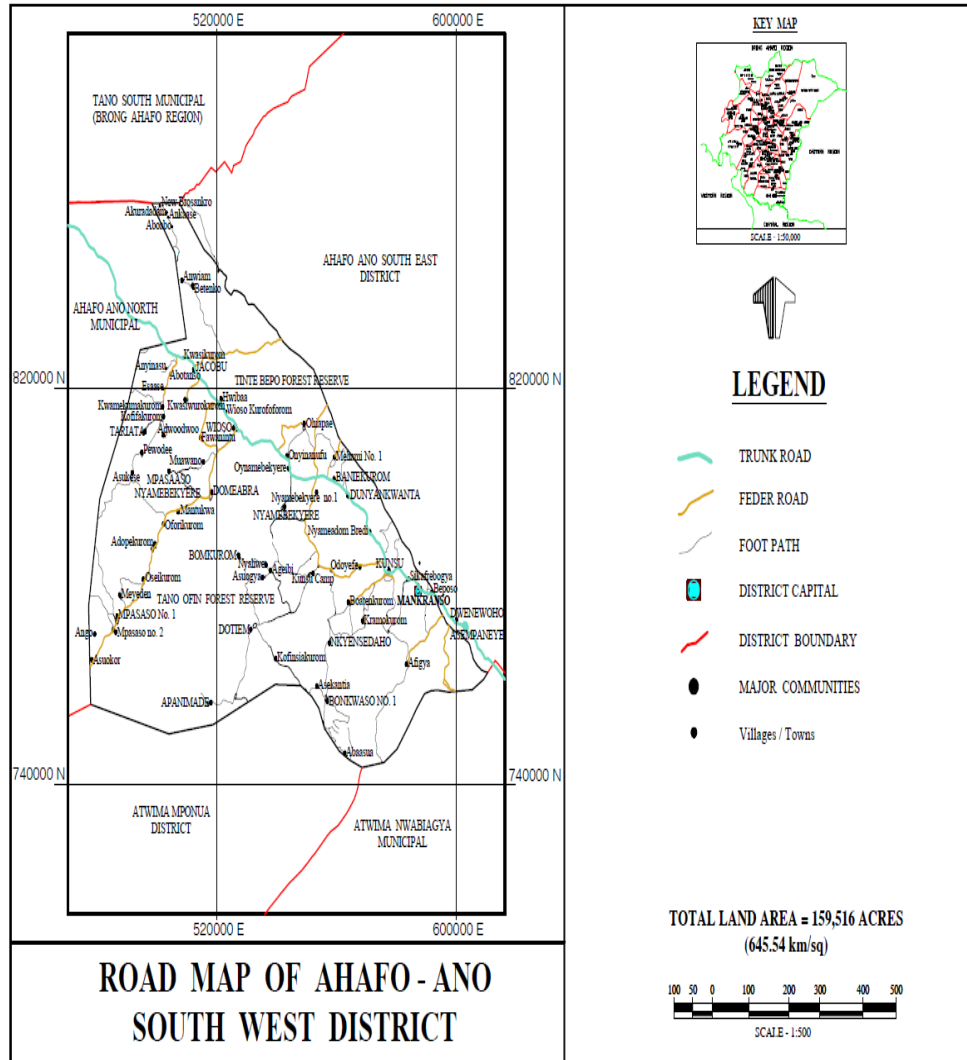


Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

Figure 1.18: Maps Showing Infrastructural Facilities in the District

Road Map

Area Council Map



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

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. The District is estimated to have total road network coverage of 223.0km out of which only 172.6km representing 77.4 percent of the total land area have been constructed with a percentage gap of 22.6 percent. The main trunk road is the Kumasi-Tepa trunk road and passes through the south-western part of the District.

There are about 223.0km of feeder roads linking up agricultural production centres and major settlements. Out of this, 172.6km are engineered (77.4%) and 50.4km are un-engineered (22.6%). In view of the District's total land area of approximately 645.54km², 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 1.31 presents the list of major feeder roads in the District. With the condition of the roads, 80.2 percent are in poor and fair conditions with 19.8 percent motorable. These unfriendly conditions on the roads have resulted into high transportation cost, high cost of vehicle maintenance, road 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 1.31: 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 235	Hiamankwa Junction – Hiamankwa	2.40	2.40	-	-	2.40	-	-
ASK 265	Wioso – Domeabra – Achiase – Wansambri	40.70	40.70	-	-	15.00	25.70	-
ASK 275	Akwapim Junction – Akwapim	1.20	1.20	-	-	1.20	-	-
ASK 280	Kunsu – Penewotrim	10.30	10.30	-	-	-	10.30	-
ASK 295	Nyamebkyere Junction – Nyamebkyere	4.30	4.30	-	-	4.30	-	-
ASK 300	Dotiem Junction – Dotiem	0.40	0.40	-	-	0.40	-	-
ASK 305	Awisasu Junction – Awisasu	2.70	2.70	-	-	2.70	-	-
ASK 310	Saakrom Junction – Apenimadi	3.90	3.90	-	-	3.90	-	-
ASK 315	Kunsu-Dotiem – Saakrom	20.70	20.70	-	-	-	12.50	8.20
ASK 325	Jacobi – Dormaa	3.20	-	3.20	-	-	3.20	-
ASK 330	Bonkwaso Junction – Abasua	9.60	9.60	-	-	-	9.60	-
ASK 335	Sikafrebogya – Kramokrom	10.50	10.50	-	-	10.50	-	-
ASK 340	Kramokrom Junction – Kokoteasua	8.00	-	8.00	-	-	-	8.00
ASK 355	Mankranso – Asuobene	5.00	3.20	1.80	-	3.20	-	1.80
ASK 360	Bonkwaso Junction – Bonkwaso	6.70	-	6.70	-	-	-	6.70
ASK 365	Kunsu - Boadukrom	9.80	9.80	-	-	-	-	9.80
ASK 370	Barniekrom – Ohiapae	3.60	-	3.60	-	-	-	3.60
ASK 375	Gyaesukuma Junction – Gyaesukuma	1.20	-	1.20	-	-	-	1.20
ASK 380	Kawasufie Junction – Kawasufie	3.00	-	3.00	-	-	-	3.00

Road Code	Name of Road	Length (Km)	Surface Type (Km)			Condition Type (Km)		
			Gravel	Earth	Bitumen	Good	Fair	Poor
ASK 385	Abodease Junction – Abodease	2.20	-	2.20	-	-	-	2.20
ASK 390	Barnokrom – Adaikrom	3.20	3.20	-	-	-	-	3.20
ASK 395	Mayeden Junction – Mayeden	0.60	0.60	-	-	0.60	-	-
ASK 400	Dotiem – Kofi Nsiakrom	3.20	-	3.20	-	-	2.20	1.00
ASK 405	Kunsu Camp – Bonkrom	4.80	-	4.80	-	-	1.80	3.00
AS3K 420	Anitemfe – Hiamankwa	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	2.00
ASK 425	Pewodee – Nyamebekyere	9.00	-	9.00	-	-	-	9.00
ASK 430	Onyinanufu – Nyamebekyere No.3	5.00	-	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
ASK 440	Bonkwaso Junction – Dajamso	4.00	-	4.00	-	-	-	4.00
ASK 445	Barniekrom – Mmehame	3.00	-	3.00	-	-	-	3.00
ASK 450	Anitemfe – Kaabinko	5.50	-	5.50	-	-	-	5.50
ASK 460	Kwadwanso – Besense	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	2.00
ASK 465	Osei Tutu – Kramokrom	5.50	-	5.50	-	-	-	5.50
ASK 470	Ajojoo – Manhyia	3.00	-	3.00	-	-	-	3.00
ASK 475	Mfawininto – Muawano	5.00	-	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
ASK 480	Awaduwa – Mmobrobem	5.00	-	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
ASK 485	Akwasiworo – Abodenso	4.00	-	4.00	-	-	-	4.00
ASK 500	Bonkwaso – Asikantia	4.00	-	4.00	-	-	-	4.00
ASK 505	Mpasaso No. 1 – Nyamebekyere	4.80	-	4.80	-	-	-	4.80
	Total	223.0	123.5	99.5	-	44.2	65.3	113.5

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.13.6 Poverty Profiling Mapping of the District

A poverty map is a spatial representation and analysis of welfare indicators. Poverty maps have become more useful in the context of social safety-net programmes. They are best suited to guide spatial targeting, for instance, identifying areas associated with high poverty rates. They are useful to rank geographical areas for phased roll-out programmes. However, they are not a substitute for the identification of beneficiaries, which requires household or individual-level targeting.

The District Poverty Profiling Mapping provides poverty estimates for all the 107 communities grouped under the five 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 1.32 and Figure 1.19 present the variations in poverty incidence, depth of poverty, severity of poverty, inequality and number of poor persons in the District. Wioso Area Council (14.4%) recorded the highest poverty incidence, followed by Mpasaso Area Council (14.3%) and Domeabra Area Council (14.3%). Mankranso Area Council (13.3%) has relatively low poverty incidence in the District.

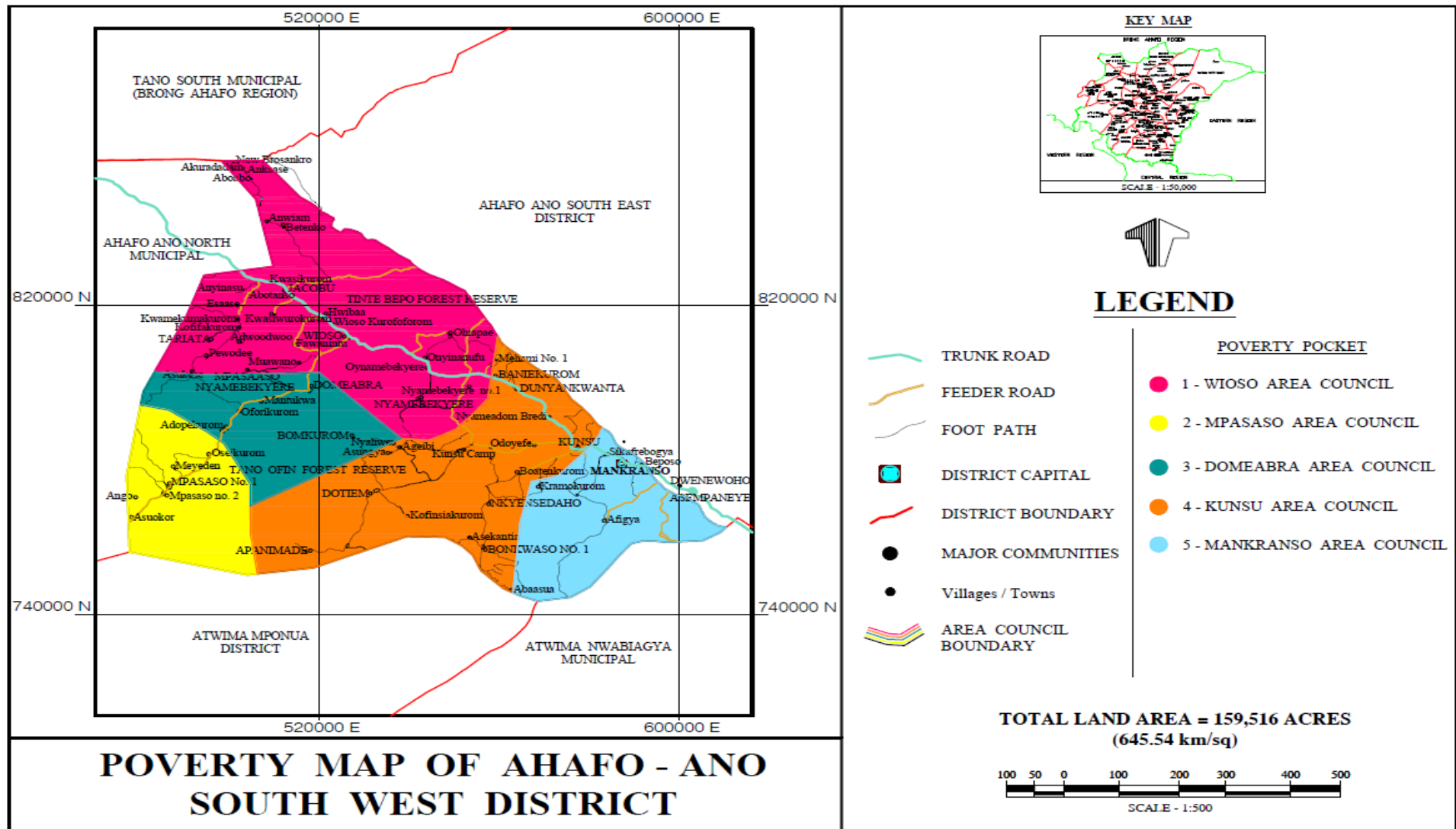
**Table 1.32: Poverty Incidence, Inequality Estimates and Rank of Poverty Indices
(Poverty Line = GH¢1,314.00)**

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
Wioso	14,157	14.4	1 st	3.4	1 st	1.2	1 st	33.1	1 st	1,893	1 st
Mpasaso	11,951	14.3	2 nd	3.3	2 nd	1.2	2 nd	32.9	2 nd	1,653	2 nd
Domeabra	5,993	14.3	3 rd	3.3	3 rd	1.2	3 rd	32.9	3 rd	785	3 rd
Kunsu	20,714	14.2	4 th	3.3	4 th	1.2	4 th	32.7	4 th	2,784	4 th
Mankranso	11,673	13.3	5 th	3.1	5 th	1.1	5 th	31.0	5 th	1,186	5 th
Total											
South-west Dist.	64,488	14.1	19 th	3.3	19 th	1.2	20 th	32.5	24 th	8,676	10 th
Ashanti Region	4,671,948	13.6	9 th	3.8	9 th	1.6	9 th	37.3	10 th	636,787	4 th
National	24,075,944	30.2	-	11.8	-	6.3	-	43.5	-	5,694,134	

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

Variations also exist in depth of poverty among the Area Councils in the District. Mankranso Area Council has the lowest rate of 3.1 percent, while the highest is in Wioso Area Council (3.4%). With the exception of Mankranso Area Council (31.0), inequalities in all the other Area Councils are higher than the District average of 32.5. Though Wioso Area Council has the highest poverty incidence in the District, Kunsu Area Council (2,784) has the highest number of poor persons. With regard to welfare distribution, Wioso Area Council (33.1) has the highest inequality. The least inequality is recorded in Mankranso Area Council (31.0). 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.

Figure 1.19: Poverty Incidence Map of Ahafo Ano South-West District



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.13.7 District League Table of Poverty Incidence

The spatial distribution of poverty incidence in a League Table for the 107 communities in the five Area Councils is presented in Table 1.33. Among the communities in the District, Asuokor Oseikrom, Gyesikuma, Hiamankwa, Nyame Ahyiraso, Kofi Nsiahkrom, Sunkwa, Muawoano, Ohia Nhyeda, Asuoagya, Mayeden, Aniantentem-Wioso, Mmorobem, Kwasi Marfo, Bonsukrom-Domeabra, Kogyanso/Dajanso, Mantukwa-Domeabra, Piniwotrim, Kordjourkrom-Domeabra, Awaduwa, Korkorkrom, Kramokrom, Akurakan/Akwasiworo Jun, Kwaku Duahkrom (Shed), Oforikrom, Nyasiso, Mfawaninto, Nkrankrom and Georgekrom in the District, have the highest poverty incidence rates ranked from 1st to 28th Positions. The communities with the lowest poverty incidence are Mankranso (5.6%), Wioso (9.9%), Kunsu (10.9%) and Abasua No.1 (11.8%). The development implication is that in terms of designing pro-poor programming these communities should be giving the necessary priorities in order of poverty incidence as shown in Table 1.34.

Table 1.33: District League Table of Poverty Incidence (P₀)

Community	AC	P ₀	Rank	Community	AC	P ₀	Rank	Community	AC	P ₀	Rank
Asuokor Oseikrom	MPA	14.8	1	Kordjourkrom	KUN	14.7	41	Kramokrom	KUN	14.5	81
Gyesikuma	MPA	14.8	2	Amenam	MPA	14.7	42	Bronikrom	MAN	14.5	82
Hiamankwa	MPA	14.8	3	Mamong	WIO	14.7	43	Pewodie-Wioso	WIO	14.5	83
Nyame Ahyiraso	KUN	14.8	4	Sika Asem	WIO	14.7	44	Dunyan Nkwanta	KUN	14.4	84
Kofi Nsiahkrom	KUN	14.8	5	Hwan Na Onne Owuoka	KUN	14.7	45	Sikafrebogya	MAN	14.4	85
Sunkwa	WIO	14.8	6	Aboabogya	KUN	14.7	46	Manhya-Adadekrom	DOM	14.4	86
Muawoano	WIO	14.8	7	Fawadwene	WIO	14.7	47	Nkyensendanho	KUN	14.4	87
Ohia Nhyeda	WIO	14.8	8	Kwame Ananekrom	DOM	14.7	48	Boatengkrom	KUN	14.3	88
Asuoagya	KUN	14.8	9	Busokyie	MPA	14.7	49	Adiembra	MPA	14.3	89
Mayeden	MPA	14.8	10	Nsuabena	MAN	14.7	50	Ango	MPA	14.3	90
Aniantentem-Wioso	WIO	14.8	11	Bisease	KUN	14.7	51	Onyinanufu	WIO	14.3	91
Mmorobem	WIO	14.8	12	Akodwanso	KUN	14.7	52	Adadekrom	DOM	14.2	92
Kwasi Marfo	MAN	14.8	13	Agyeibi	KUN	14.7	53	Hwibaa	WIO	14.1	93
Bonsukrom-Domeabra	DOM	14.8	14	Osei Tutukrom	DOM	14.6	54	Manhya	MPA	13.9	94
Kogyanso/Dajanso	KUN	14.8	15	Awaduwa Nkwanta	KUN	14.6	55	Dotiem - Mpasaso	MPA	13.8	95
Mantukwa-Domeabra	DOM	14.8	16	Woarabeba	DOM	14.6	56	Barniekrom	KUN	13.6	96
Piniwotrim	KUN	14.8	17	Kwame Kumakrom	DOM	14.6	57	Kunsu – Dotiem	KUN	13.4	97
Kordjourkrom-Domeabr	DOM	14.8	18	Nzema/Kaabinko	DOM	14.6	58	Mpasaso No.2	MPA	13.2	98
Awaduwa	KUN	14.8	19	Bonkwaso No.2	KUN	14.6	59	Beposo	MAN	13.0	99
Korkorkrom	KUN	14.8	20	Nyamebekyere-Mpasaso	MPA	14.6	60	Asibekrom	KUN	12.8	100
Kramokrom	DOM	14.8	21	Nyamebekyere-Domeabra	DOM	14.6	61	Bonkwaso No.1	KUN	12.6	101
Akurakan/Akwasiworo Jun	WIO	14.8	22	Nyamebekyere No.3-Wioso	WIO	14.6	62	Mpasaso No.1	MPA	12.4	102
Kwaku Duahkrom (Shed)	MPA	14.8	23	Gyaenkontabuo	KUN	14.6	63	Domeabra	DOM	12.2	103
Oforikrom	MPA	14.8	24	Aworokrom	KUN	14.6	64	Abasua No.1	KUN	11.8	104
Nyasiso	KUN	14.8	25	Ohiapae	WIO	14.6	65	Kunsu	KUN	10.9	105
Mfawaninto	WIO	14.8	26	Kokoteasua	KUN	14.6	66	Wioso	WIO	9.9	106
Nkrankrom	MPA	14.8	27	Afresene Camp	MAN	14.6	67	Mankranso	MAN	5.6	107
Georgekrom	KUN	14.8	28	Mmehame	KUN	14.5	68				
Adwoodwoo	WIO	14.7	29	Sowodadiem	DOM	14.5	69				
Akyease	MPA	14.7	30	Kwabentakumasikrom	KUN	14.5	70				
Okroase	KUN	14.7	31	Hiamankwa	DOM	14.5	71				
Oforikrom	DOM	14.7	32	Oseikrom	DOM	14.5	72				
Asikantia	KUN	14.7	33	Asuoagya (Kwame Nsiahkrom)	KUN	14.5	73				
Asibe Nkwanta	KUN	14.7	34	Bonkurom	KUN	14.5	74				
Asukese	WIO	14.7	35	Kunsu Camp (No.2)	KUN	14.5	75				
Nyehwee	KUN	14.7	36	Akwasiworokrom Abodeas	WIO	14.5	76				
Kumawu	KUN	14.7	37	Asuokor New Town	MPA	14.5	77				
Odoyefe	KUN	14.7	38	Nyameadom	KUN	14.5	78				
Awaduwa	WIO	14.7	39	Afresini	MAN	14.5	79				
Oseikrom	MPA	14.7	40	Asuokor Old Town	MPA	14.5	80				

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-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 has embarked on a number of interventions and pro-poor programming, all aimed at reducing poverty 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. Despite the fact that the beneficiaries of these pro-poor programming are on the lower side (about 40.0% of the population), their impacts have yielded positive result of improving the living standard of the people especially school enrolment, income levels, employment, health and reduction in poverty levels.

1.13.9 Summary of Key Findings under Settlement Systems

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlement Systems (Spatial Analysis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.0% of 135 Settlements (107 Communities) in the District have Total Weight of more than 100 Weighted Centrality 135 Settlements cover 69.3% (447.53km²) of the land area 80.2% of Feeder Road Networks (178.8km) are in poor condition 98.1% of the District's communities are rural Almost all the Communities show the signs of Poverty Poverty Index – Wioso Area Council – 1st Area Council and Asuokor Oseikrom – 1st Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uneven distribution and accessibility of basic facilities Inadequate infrastructural facilities (road) Unfair distribution of Poverty Assessment Indicators

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.14 Culture

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 Paramount Chief (Omanhene) in the District headed by the Mpasaso No. 1 Paramount Chief. Besides these, 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 noting 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 influenced 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. Table 1.34 shows the distribution of ethnic groups in District. The main ethnic group 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.

Table 1.34: Population by Ethnicity and Sex

Ethnicity	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,913	100.0	33,535	100.0	32,378	100.0
Akan	38,918	59.0	19,378	57.8	19,538	60.3
Ga-Adangbe	844	1.3	471	1.4	374	1.2
Ewe	3,428	5.2	1,777	5.3	1,651	5.1
Guan	478	0.7	246	0.7	232	0.7
Gurma	7,448	11.3	3,817	11.4	3,632	11.2
Mole-Dagbani	10,580	16.1	5,675	16.9	4,907	15.2
Grusi	1,162	1.8	626	1.9	536	1.7
Mande	2,645	4.0	1,355	4.0	1,291	4.0
Others	408	0.6	190	0.6	218	0.7

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

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. Table 1.35 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 Christian faith however is dominated by Pentecostal/Charismatic (24.4%) followed by Catholic (19.0%) and Protestant (15.8%). Islam

(Muslims) forms 19.2 percent of the population. Comparatively, the proportion of Christians in the District (70.9%) is less than the regional average (77.8%) and national average (71.2%) whereas Muslims proportion (19.2%) is higher than 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.

Furthermore, the proportion of females (73.9%) in Christianity is more than proportion of males (67.9%). On the contrary, the proportion of males (19.9%) in Islam is slightly higher than the females (18.6%). Similarly, in terms of no religion and traditionalist, male's proportions dominate female's proportions. This means that most females in the District are Christians and are subjected to most religious affiliations than males. This may be attributed to the fact that females are affable when it comes to religious beliefs.

Table 1.35: Population by Religion and Sex

Religion	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	67,487	100.0	34,356	100.0	33,131	100.0
No Religion	5,396	8.0	3,481	10.1	1,919	5.8
Catholic	12,833	19.0	6,338	18.4	6,495	19.6
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	10,660	15.8	5,282	15.4	5,377	16.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	16,467	24.4	7,841	22.8	8,621	26.0
Other Christians	7,888	11.7	3,893	11.3	3,995	12.1
Islam	12,982	19.2	6,825	19.9	6,158	18.6
Traditionalist	760	1.1	445	1.3	315	1.0
Other (Specify)	501	0.7	251	0.7	251	0.8

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

1.14.6 Summary of Key Findings under Culture

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Characteristics of the People 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is one Paramount Chief (Omanhene) in the District (Mpasaso No.1) All the Other Communities have Chiefs (Ohene) and Sub Chiefs (Adikrofo) All the Chiefs owe direct or indirect allegiance to the Manhyia Palace There is a good rapport among the Traditional Authorities, the People and the District Assembly The Prominent Traditional Festival of the people is the Akwasidae and Awukudae (celebrated every six weeks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peaceful co-existence among all Stakeholders (Traditional Authority, District Assembly and the People)

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.15 Governance

1.15.1 Political Structure of Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly

The AASWDA 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 2323, 2018 on Thursday, 15th March, 2018. The District has one constituency (Ahafo Ano South-West Constituency) and 29 Electoral Areas. The Assembly currently has 44 Members and composed of one District Chief Executive (DCE), one Member of Parliament, 29 Elected Assembly Members and 13 others appointed by the Government in consultation with Traditional Authorities and other Opinion Leaders in the District. Currently, the Assembly is made up of 40 Males (90.9%) and four Females (9.1%). 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.

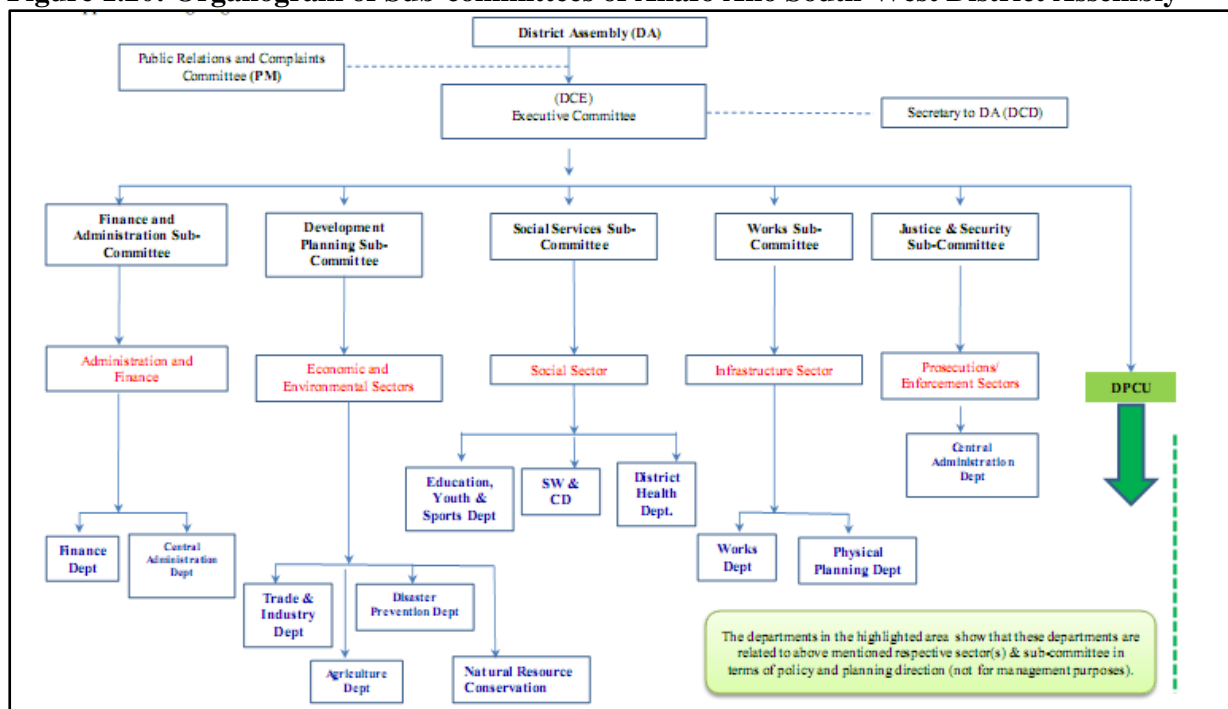
The Assembly performs its function through the Executive Committee and other Sub-committees. The Executive Committee exercises executive, administrative and coordinating functions of the Assembly while the Sub-committees gather and deliberate on issues that relate to their functions. This shows that 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 one DCE, five Mandatory Sub-committee Chairpersons, one Ad-hoc Sub-committee Chairperson and Two Other elected Assembly Members, one of whom must be a woman. The District Chief Executive chairs this committee 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.

By law, the Assembly meets at least three times in a year upon a call to meeting by the Presiding Member. The Presiding Member presides over the business of the Assembly and is elected for a period of mandatory two-year term. The office of the Presiding Member is responsible for the administrative functions of the General Assembly meetings and is supported by the seven other 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. The Presiding Member chairs this committee. Politically, there are about 189 individuals serving various political capacities in the District and their collaborations have helped the development of the District in diverse ways.

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 1.20 shows the organogram of the Assembly’s committees in the District.

Figure 1.20: Organogram of Sub-committees of Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.15.2 Administrative Structure of Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly

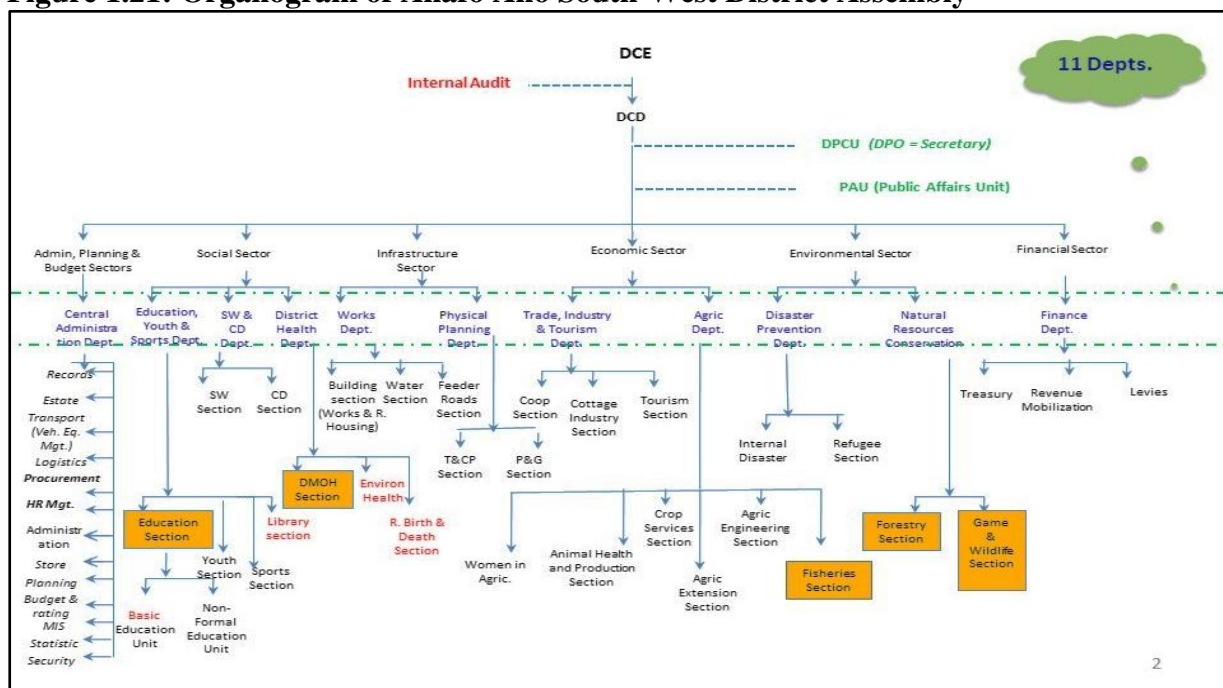
With the enactment of LI 1961, 2009, the administrative structure of the District is made up of 11 Mandatory Departments namely; Central Administration, Finance, Physical Planning, Works, Education, Youth and Sports, Health, Social Welfare and Community Development,

Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Disaster Prevention and Natural Resources Conservation. Administratively, the functions of these departments are clearly stated in the LI 1961, 2009. The relationship between the Assembly and these departments is consultative as shown in the organogram in Figure 1.21.

In addition, the District has 11 Advisory Committees, which provide advisory roles to the District Chief Executive on policy matters relating to service delivery and specific programmes. These include District Security Committee (DISEC), District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC), District Tender Committee (DTC), District Statutory Planning Committee (DSPC), District Health Committee (DHC) and District AIDS Committee (DAIDSC). The rest are District Child Protection Committee (DCPC), District Advisory Board on Disability (DABD), District LEAP Implementation Committee (DLEAPIC), District Implementation Committee on School Feeding Programme (DICSFP) and DWST.

A number of specialised institutions and agencies are also established in the District to complement the District Assembly in the provision of social and economic services to the people. These include Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG), Electoral Commission of Ghana (EC), District Magistrate Court, National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Youth Employment Agency (YEA), Stool Lands, Cocoa Agencies, National Centre for Civic Education, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Non-Formal Education Division and among others.

Figure 1.21: Organogram of Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly



Source: DPCU-AASWDA, 2018

1.15.3 Legislative Instrument 1961, 2009 Departments in the District

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, all the 11 Departments have been established 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 Conversation. Table 1.36 presents the functions of the Departments to the management of the District Assembly. However, the efforts of officers in performing these mandatory functions are restricted by lack of office and residential accommodation in the District.

Table 1.36: Functions of Departments and Units in the District

Departments	Major Functions (LI 1961, 2009)
1. Central Administration Department (LI 1961, Section 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
2. Finance Department (LI 1961, Section 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Finance Department is responsible for the sound financial management of the District Assembly's resources. 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.
3. Education Department (LI 1961, Section 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
4. Health Department (LI 1961, Section 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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.
5. Agriculture Department (LI 1961, Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Departments	Major Functions (LI 1961, 2009)
6. Physical Planning Department (LI 1961, Section 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
7. Social Welfare and Community Development Department (LI 1961, Section 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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.
8. Works Department (LI 1961, Section 10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
9. Trade, Industry and Tourism Department (LI 1961, Section 11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
10. Disaster Management Department (LI 1961, Section 15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
11. Natural Resources Conservation Department (LI 1961, Section 9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-Legislative Instrument 1961, 2009

1.15.4 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 107 communities in the District are divided into five Area Councils, which is sub-divided into 29 Electoral Areas. To make the Area Councils function properly, there are 29 Unit Committees with 145 membership and 44 Assembly Members. Table 1.37 shows the details of Area Councils in the District.

All the Area Councils in the District have offices, which are either built by the District Assembly or provided by the community. In support of this, the Assembly has constructed permanent office accommodation for four Area Councils. However, lack of staff to man these offices has gradually reduced some of them to just a name. In a bid to revamp the activities of these councils, National Service Personnel have been assigned to manage the day-to-day activities of the office as secretaries. In addition, the council's offices must 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 1.37: Area Councils and their Respective Headquarters

Area Councils	Headquarters	No. of Communities	No. of Electoral Areas	2010 Population	2017 Population	2021 Population
Total		107	29	62,529	67,487	70,494
Mankranso	Mankranso	8	4	9,195	9,924	10,366
Krantori	Kunsu	42	10	21,881	23,616	24,668
Okyereampem	Wioso	19	6	11,073	11,951	12,484
Domeabra	Domeabra	18	3	8,962	9,673	10,104
Bone	Mpasaso No.1	20	6	11,418	12,323	12,872

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

1.15.5 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, Member 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 five 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.

Table 1.38 presents the social accountability programmes implemented in the District from 2014 to 2017. 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.

Table 1.38: Social Accountability Programmes implemented in the District (2014-2017)

Programme/Activity	Indicator /Actual		Target (No.)	Level of Achievement								Remarks
				2014		2015		2016		2017		
	No	%		No	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1. Organise Public Planning Hearing (DMTDP & AAP)	6	100%	6	3	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
2. Organise Stakeholders Fee Fixing Resolution Consultation	4	100%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
3. Organise Public Announcement through Information Van and other Traditional Media	16	100%	16	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	Target achieved
4. Send Bulk SMS Text Messages for meetings and other information	16	100%	16	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	Target achieved
5. Organise Town Hall and Community Meetings on By-laws, Planning, Budgeting implementation and monitoring	16	100%	16	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	Target achieved
6. Organise all Statutory/ Mandatory Meetings of the District Assembly	16	100%	16	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	Target achieved
7. Organise Public Sitting of the General Assembly	12	100%	12	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%	Target achieved
8. Organise Public Sitting of the Area Council and Unit Committee Meetings	24	60%	40	6	60%	6	60%	6	60%	6	60%	Target not achieved

Programme/Activity	Indicator /Actual		Target (No.)	Level of Achievement								Remarks
				2014		2015		2016		2017		
	No	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
9. Organise Media platform discussions	1	25%	4	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	Target not achieved
10. Organise Site Possession of Development Projects	16	100%	16	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	Target achieved
11. Organise Site Meetings of Development Projects	16	100%	16	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	Target achieved
12. Organise exhibition of Development Projects	16	100%	16	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	Target achieved
13. Organise Budget Preparation, Validation and Review/Policy Forums	8	100%	8	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	Target achieved
14. Organise Annual Social Accountability programmes for the marginalised and minorities groups in the District	8	100%	8	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	Target achieved
15. Improve the services of the Client Service Unit, District Information Service Unit and usage of Suggestion Box	2	50%	4	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%	Target not achieved
16. Organise Information Sharing Sessions through capacity building programmes and meetings	16	100%	16	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	Target achieved
17. Place public announcements on Notice Boards	16	100%	16	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	Target achieved

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-Annual Progress Reports, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017

1.15.6 Participation of CBOs, CSOs and NGOs

There is maximum co-operation between the District Assembly and Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) operating in the District. This collaboration has helped to realise most of the activities in the DMTDP 2014-2017. Currently, 14 CBOs/CSOs/NGOs are operating in the District. The activities of these institutions include, eradicating child labour in cocoa growing communities, social accountability programmes, potable water and sanitation development, research, agricultural, education and health improvement programmes and sensitisation of people on the HIV/AIDS pandemic. These programmes, over the years, have been assisting in complementing the effort of the government and the District Assembly in fulfilling the aspirations of the people in the District. Table 1.39 presents the list of local and international CBOs, CSOs and NGOs operating in the District from 2014 to 2017.

Table 1.39: List of CBOs/CSOs/NGOs in the District

CBOs/CSOs/NGOs	Programmes/Projects
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. Global Support Foundation and Research Initiative (GSFRI)	Organisation of Capacity Building Programmes in the area of Education, Health, Water and Sanitation

CBOs/CSOs/NGOs	Programmes/Projects
6. Red Cross, Ghana	Provision of Water and Sanitation Facilities
7. Kuapa Kokoo	Provision of Water and Sanitation Facilities
8. International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)	Provision of support to Child Labour in cocoa growing areas and livelihood empowerment programmes
9. Rural Relief Services (RRS)	HIV/AIDS Programmes
10. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Provision of support in anti – HIV/AIDS campaigns under M-SHARP
11. African Development Bank (AfDB)	Provision of Water and Sanitation Facilities
12. CARE International	Provision of support under Education and Health
13. African Toilette Foundation	Provision of Sanitation Facilities
14. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Provision of training support in Decentralisation Policy

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.15.7 Participation of Traditional Authorities

The Traditional Authorities act as a link between the Assembly and their communities. They are invariably consulted on major issues concerning the welfare of their people. Most of the chiefs in the District are caretakers “Odikro” of some Paramount Chiefs in the Ashanti Region. There is only one Paramount Chief in the District at Mpasaso No. 1. 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. Moreover, the Chiefs in the District have formed Association of Chiefs for Ahafo Ano South-West District of which they are supported logistically for their meetings and other activities of the Associations.

1.15.8 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 organisation of Community, Area Council and General Public Hearings in the preparation of the DMTDP is 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.

1.15.9 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.

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

Accountability and transparency in planning, budgeting and financial management has been the major characteristics of Ahafo Ano South-West District. This has being possible by strengthening the application of dissemination, dialogue and communication strategies through civic involvement and increasing community advocacy. Additionally, the Assembly's effort in this regard has been supported by Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) and Open Society for West Africa (OSIWA) under the social accountability programme in promoting planning and budgeting at the local levels.

Apart from these fora, the Assembly's projects and programmes are also explained to the people during General Assembly meetings and Meet-The-Press Series, which are organised yearly to take stock of the Assembly's performance. The forum offers the opportunity to the electorate to assess performance of the Assembly and ask questions bothering their minds and offer constructive criticisms to the Assembly. It is a platform for subjecting the District Assembly to financial and social auditing which is good for accountability and transparency purposes. This puts the officers and management of the Assembly in applying the necessary tools in planning, budgeting and financial management ethics.

1.15.11 Summary of Key Findings under Governance

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Five Area Councils, 29 Electoral Areas and One Constituency44 Assembly Members (1 DCE, 29 Elected, 13 Appointees and 1 MP), 72 Area Council and 145 Unit Committee MembersTwo Assembly Committees (Executive and Public Relations), 7 Sub-committees and 12 Advisory Committees11 Departments and 39 Units with a staff strength of 259 and 15 Other Government Agencies (MDAs)14 CSOs/NGOs are operating in the DistrictQuarterly organisation of Social Accountability ProgrammesNon-functional of the Area Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cordial relationship among the Departments, Units, CSOs/NGOs and Other Government AgenciesInadequate Office and Residential AccommodationInadequate funds for Capacity Building ProgrammesNon-functional of the Area Councils

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 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. This has been made possible due to the cordial relationship that exists within and between the communities and the District Assembly. The District has a well-composed District Security Committee (DISEC), which oversees all security issues in the District. The populace are able to move freely to conduct their normal daily activities without any fears of security treat. Even though, the District is enjoying the peaceful atmosphere, there are few reported cases on land litigations, armed robberies, stealing and among others (Table 1.40).

In term of security infrastructure, the District has three police posts at Mankranso, Wioso, and Mpasaso No.2, one District Police Headquarters and one District Magistrate Court all at Mankranso with no Fire Service Station to response to disasters and accidents (Table 1.40). In addition, the District has renovated existing residential accommodation and the charge office at the Mankranso Police Post. This gives Police Post-Community Ratio of 1:36 communities that is 2.8 percent coverage. The implication is that surface accessibility to security services is virtually lacking in the District. The whole security service owns only three vehicles for patrons in all the communities. It is therefore not surprising that armed robbery cases are reported on the roads of the District.

For the human resource, the total number of police personnel staffing the three police posts in the District is 33 comprising of 25 males and 8 females as shown in Table 1.40. This gives the Police-Citizen Ratio of 1:2,045 that is 0.05 percent coverage, which is considerably higher than the UN Acceptable Standard of 1:500 (almost four times the standard). This suggests that the security situation is faced with challenges, which need immediate attention to sustain the current peaceful atmosphere in the District. Hence, as part of emergency, personnel should be deployed to support the current situation and make functional all the police posts in the District in order to ensure peaceful atmosphere for development. It is worth mentioning that Kunsu and Achiase communities have initiated self-help projects (sub-structure level) for the construction of police posts. Again, the District Assembly, over the years, has made strenuous efforts to support the Police Service.

Table 1.40: Security Infrastructure, Personnel and Reported Cases in the District

Police Post	Office Accommodation	Security Vehicle	Security Personnel			Reported Cases
			Male	Female	Total	
Mankranso	1	2	19	8	27	Land litigations, armed robbery, stealing, Child Abuse, Accidents, Assaults etc.
Wioso	1	0	3	-	3	
Mpasaso No.2	1	1	3	-	3	
Total	3	3	25	8	33	

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-Ghana Police Service

1.16.2 Summary of Key Findings under Security

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police-Citizen Ratio is 1:2,045 (0.05% Coverage) considerably higher compared to UN Standard of 1:500 Police Post-Community Ratio is 1:36 Communities (3 Police Posts) – 2.8% Coverage Three Vehicles for Security Patrols Report on Stealing and Armed Robbery Cases (Road) One Magistrate Court and No Fire Service Station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Security Personnel and Infrastructure Inadequate logistics and support to Security Services

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.17 Local Economic Development

1.17.1 Local Economic Development Potentials/Investments in the District

- Mineral Deposit**

The District is underlain by rocks that are rich in minerals such as granites, clay, sand, gold, bauxite and other minerals. Gold bearing rocks are found District wide more especially Kunsu, Okroase, Nyameadom, Afresene Camp, Sabronum and among others. Bauxite is found at Aya Hills at Mpasaso. However, all these mineral deposits remain unexploited through large-scale mining. It can be expected that the exploitation of these minerals in the District will greatly energize the development through job creation, improved household incomes and the much needed revenue in the form of royalties to the District Assembly.

- Tourism**

There are number of tourism opportunities in the District. The known ones are Waterfalls at Mpasaso and Domeabra. These sites are not developed as their potentials are hindered by lack of investment.

- Agricultural Farmlands**

The soils in the District are generally suitable for agriculture as the vegetation and the climate status is just conducive in its quest to go in front of the world in food production. These soils are classified into two using their major characteristics as moderately suitable and marginally suitable soils. These soils are deep and can support a wide range of cash crops like cocoa, citrus, oil palm and cola; and food crops like cassava, cocoyam, yam, maize, beans, plantain, rice, sugarcane and vegetables.

It is therefore not surprising that agriculture is the highest employer of the population in the District (74.9%). The soil fertility in these lands can support large scale farming of citrus, oil palm, rice, maize and tomatoes, which can yield positive investment returns in development of factories and industries in the District. Irrigation farming is an untapped potential in the District where there are large expanse of flat lands around River Offin, Abu and Mankran for most especially rice farming.

In addition, cocoa plantation employs 53.0 percent of the labour force while 99.2 percent are engaged in crop farming in the District. Almost all the communities in the District are farming communities with Agricultural Extension Officers (AEOs) ratio of 1:2,580. The major food crops cultivated by farmers include rice, maize, plantain, cassava, yam and cocoyam. The major cash crops are cocoa, citrus, oil palm and among others. The major livestock reared in the District is Poultry (64.5%) followed by sheep rearing (15.2%) and goat rearing (10.8%).

- ***Human Resources***

The District has over the years invested a lot of its budget allocation into the provision of economic, educational, health, energy, road, water and sanitation infrastructure. These infrastructural facilities have provided access to training of human resource for skills and competencies in local economy development especially among the youthful population. These interventions have prepared them for effective employment in both private and public sector of the economy. The challenges limiting their effective employment however include lack of training centers, lack of jobs, lack of entrepreneurs and investors to engage the services of the human resource, lack of seed fund for training and to provide start-up capitals for businesses in the District.

1.17.2 Strategic Investment Proposals for LED Potentials in the District

Based on the investment potentials in the District, the District has proposed a number of strategic investment projects. These include establishment of Citrus Processing Factory at Wioso, Rice Processing Factory at Mankranso, Maize Processing Factory at Kunsu, Cassava Processing Factory at Mpasaso, Oil Palm Processing and Extraction Factory at Sikafrebogya, Kente Weaving Industry at Domeabra, and extraction of bauxite and gold in large-scale mining. Moreover, most of the artisans in District are scattered all-over with some operating along the main trunk roads hence endangering the lives of these artisans. In order to achieve

sustainable employment and improve the income levels of the people in the District, it is therefore recommended that the construction of industrial site for artisans in the District will help to bring on board all the artisans to operate from one location. However, these laudable project proposals lack adequate investment for their establishments in the District.

1.17.3 Types of Local Economic-based Enterprises in the District

The District has several local-based enterprises which include Restaurants involved in sale of food and drinks, Hotel and Guest Houses which provide accommodation for visitors and venue for programmes, Pito Distillery which produce pito and local alcoholic beverages, Palm oil, fruit and vegetable production which produce palm oil, vegetable and fruits, Cereal milling trade amongst others as shown in Table 1.41. These enterprises contribute in various ways such as offering employment, adding value to raw materials, provision of incomes to the people, provision of hospitality services and among others to the economic development of the District. The Assembly also offers support in the form of certification of businesses, skills training and creation of business networks to help these businesses to grow.

Table 1.41: Types of Local Economic-based Enterprises in the District

Economic-Based Enterprise	Activities	No.	Contribution to Local Economic Development	Form of Support Provided by District to Local Economic-Based Enterprise
Restaurant	Sales of drinks and cooked foods	2	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Hotel and Guest House	Accommodation for visitors and programmes	2	Employment of people, provision hospitality services and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Akpeteshie/ Pito Distillery	Distillery of Akpeteshie and Pito	4	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Palm Oil, Fruit & Vegetable Products Prod.	Production of palm, fruit and vegetable oil	22	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Cereal Milling Trade	Milling of Cereals	26	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Herbal Medicine Production	Manufacturing of herbal medicine	7	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Private Schools	Provision of basic & secondary educ.	7	Employment of people, training of pupils and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Kente Weaving & Tie & Dye	Manufacturing of Kente and tie & Dye Cloths	8	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Tailoring & Dressmaking	Sowing of cloths	102	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Hair Dressers & Barbering	Beautification of people	119	Employment of people, beautification of people and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking

Economic-Based Enterprise	Activities	No.	Contribution to Local Economic Development	Form of Support Provided by District to Local Economic-Based Enterprise
Rural Banks and Microfinance	Provision of banking services	6	Employment of people, provision of banking services and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Carpentry, Saw Milling & Planing	Processing of timber	33	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Mechanical Engineering (Fitting)	Fixing of Motor vehicles	34	Employment of people, servicing of motor vehicles and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Animal Husbandry (Poultry & Pig)	Provision of meat to the market	3	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Agro-Chemicals & Fertilizer, Farm Inputs	Provision of Farm Inputs for farming and other purposes	18	Employment of people, protection of pests and diseases adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Purchasing Agents (Cocoa, Gold and Orange)	Provision of ready market to cocoa, gold and orange at the local level	9	Employment of people, Provision of ready market to cocoa, gold and orange, and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.17.4 Opportunities and Challenges Facing the Development of Local Businesses

There are several business or economic opportunities in the District which include Rice Production, Processing and Packaging, Vegetable Production and Processing, Oil Palm Extraction and Processing and Commercial Cocoa Production. The rest include Commercial Coconut Farming, Commercial Farming: Maize, Cassava and Plantain, Poultry Feeds Production, Citrus (Orange) Production and Processing, Soap Making and Packaging, Wood Processing Industries and Large-scale Mining (Gold and Bauxite).

In addition, feasibility studies have been conducted on major raw materials produced by the District, which can support the establishment of Citrus Processing Factory, Maize Processing Factory, Cassava Processing Factory and Rice Processing Factory. These opportunities are however confronted with the challenges of inadequate credit facilities, skills and expertises, lack of ready markets for large production, seed capital or fund and lack of public-private partnerships 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.

In addressing of some of these challenges, the Assembly has played and continued to play critical roles in creating the enabling environment for business development in the District. These roles include the provision of fund to support farmers and traders, market facilities to

enhance trading, reshaping of feeder roads, establishment of database for all business activities, electrification of rural areas, training programmes, preparation of business development plans, establishment of committees and organisation of stakeholders' fora.

1.17.5 Summary of Key Findings under Local Economic Development

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Economic Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate raw materials for the establishment of Citrus Factory, Rice Factory, Cassava Factory, Oil Palm Factory and Maize Factory. 1,320 LED Businesses in the District with 93.3% Self-financing Small Scale/Informal Private LED employs 94.2% with Self-employed without employees accounting for 68.9% Low Capital Formulation for LED No Seed Capital/ Revolving Fund for LED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge Potentials for LED opportunities Inadequate access to capital and affordable loans Lack of investment in large scale development of LED Untrained Skilled Labour

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.18 Economy of the District

1.18.1 Structure of the District Economy (Occupational Distribution)

Table 1.42 provides data on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. 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. Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery work is the dominant occupation comprising male's proportion of 77.3 percent which is more than the female's proportion (72.5%). On the other hand, the proportion of females engaged in services and sales as workers (13.6%) is higher than that of males (3.1%).

Table 1.42: Employed Population by Occupation and Sex

Occupation	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,985	100.0	14,377	100.0	13,609	100.0
Managers	248	0.9	107	0.7	141	1.0
Professionals	820	2.9	504	3.5	316	2.3
Technicians and associate professionals	217	0.8	158	1.1	59	0.4
Clerical support workers	111	0.4	79	0.5	32	0.2
Service and sales workers	2,301	8.2	444	3.1	1,852	13.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	20,973	74.9	11,109	77.3	9,866	72.5
Craft and related trades workers	1,873	6.7	956	6.7	917	6.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	616	2.2	606	4.2	11	0.1
Elementary occupations	825	2.9	410	2.9	416	3.1
Other occupations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 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 1.43 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 1.43, 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 1.43: Economic Activity Status by Sex

Economic Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,461	100.0	19,307	100.0	19,152	100.0
Economically active	29,042	75.5	14,846	76.9	14,196	74.1
Employed	27,985	96.4	14,377	96.8	13,609	95.9
<i>Worked</i>	26,484	94.6	13,717	95.4	12,769	93.8
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,391	5.0	597	4.2	793	5.8
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	110	0.4	62	0.4	48	0.3
Unemployed	1,057	3.6	470	3.2	587	4.1
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	317	30.0	127	27.0	190	32.3
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	740	70.0	343	73.0	397	67.7
Economically not-active	9,419	24.5	4,461	23.1	4,957	25.9
Did home duties (household chore)	2,811	29.8	930	20.8	1,878	37.9
Full time education	4,350	46.2	2,618	58.7	1,734	35.0
Pensioner/Retired	85	0.9	58	1.3	28	0.6
Disabled/Sick	671	7.1	280	6.3	390	7.9
Too old/young	939	10.0	326	7.3	612	12.4
Other	564	6.0	248	5.6	315	6.3

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

1.18.3 Employment Status and Potential Growth Rate

It can be observed in Table 1.44 that majority of the employed population is 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.

In terms of 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%). Again, 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 from 25,955 in 2010 to 35,672, that is additional 9,717 new jobs should be created in order to reduce the unemployment rate in the District.

Table 1.44: Employment Status of Employed Population by Sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,985	100.0	14,377	100.0	13,609	100.0
Employee	2,399	8.6	1,679	11.7	722	5.3
Self-employed without employee(s)	19,293	68.9	10,112	70.3	9,183	67.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	884	3.2	515	3.6	369	2.7
Casual worker	591	2.1	455	3.2	137	1.0
Contributing family worker	4,296	15.4	1,400	9.7	2,892	21.2
Apprentice	351	1.3	124	0.9	227	1.7
Domestic employee (Househelp)	135	0.5	80	0.6	55	0.4
Other	36	0.1	12	0.1	25	0.2

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

1.18.4 Employment Sector

Table 1.45 indicates that the informal private sector is by far the largest employer of the economically active persons in the District (94.2%), followed by public (government) sector (3.7%). Less than two percent of employees are in private formal (1.6%), NGOs (0.4%), semi-public/parasatal (0.1%), or other international organizations (0.004%).

A similar pattern is observed for the sexes, with more males than females employed across all the sectors with the exception of private informal where the females (95.9%) are slightly higher than males (92.6%). This implies that majority of persons employed in the District are in the private informal sector indicating that conducive atmosphere should be created in the District to boost the growth of this sector as the private sector forms the engine of growth for every economy. However, policies should be enacted to transform, if not all the private informal sector, to become private formal to improve the revenue and employment generations of the private informal sector in the District.

Table 1.45: Employment Sector of Employed Population by Sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,985	100.0	14,377	100.0	13,609	100.0
Public (Government)	1,049	3.7	683	4.8	367	2.7
Private Formal	458	1.6	312	2.2	147	1.1
Private Informal	26,354	94.2	13,307	92.6	13,047	95.9
Semi-Public/Parasatal	16	0.1	7	0.0	10	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	106	0.4	67	0.5	39	0.3
Other International Organisations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

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

1.18.5 Major Economic Activities

1.18.5.1 Agricultural Sector

The District's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to employment generation and employing 74.9 percent of the economically active persons 15 years and older (Table 1.46). Thus, agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the District. The key agricultural sub-sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry and non-traditional commodities. The farming practices in the District include mono-cropping, mixed cropping and mixed farming. Comparatively, the District's proportion (81.7%) is considerably higher than the regional average of 36.6 percent and national average of 45.8 percent. In addition, 29.6 percent of all households engaged in agriculture are into multiple farming activities in the District.

Table 1.46: Agricultural Activities of Households and Type of Locality

Household	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	15,108	100.0	1,468	100.0	13,640	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	12,339	81.7	986	67.2	11,366	83.3
Crop Farming	12,236	99.2	978	99.1	11,271	99.2
Tree Planting	104	0.8	11	1.1	93	0.8
Livestock Rearing	2,240	18.2	60	6.1	2,190	19.3
Fish Farming	6	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.1

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

- **Crop Farming**

Three main types of crop farming are practiced in the District namely; mono-cropping, mixed cropping and plantation cropping. The traditional farming method in which hoes and cutlasses are the most common implements used in the preparation of the land is widely practiced. Shifting cultivation is the most wide spread farming method. The normal fallow period is between four to five years after one to three cropping season(s). The District is comparatively endowed with abundant cheap labour that is available throughout the year. However, family members normally undertake some farming activities in the District.

Land for agriculture may be obtained through hiring, outright purchase or share cropping which is the most common. There are two main types of sharecropping/holdings namely: “Abunu/Abusa” where payment for a piece of land is made with part of the produce as “Abunu” or “Abusa” where either half or one-third of the farm produce is paid the landowner. A piece of land may be hired and money is given to the custodian for use of a piece of land within a particular agreed period. The District’s productions of various crops are shown in Table 1.47.

Table 1.47: Major Agriculture Crop Productivity and Acreage of Farm Size

Crop	Population Engaged			Total Cultivated (Ha)	Total Production (m/ton)	Average Farm Size (Ha)
	Total	Male	Female			
Food Crops						
Cassava	3,975	2,073	1,899	11,828	213,196	0.54
Cocoyam/ Taro (koko)	1,647	854	791	8,020	114,854	0.38
Maize	2,683	1,426	1,258	19,834	21,819	0.64
Plantain	5,092	2,671	2,419	11,332	58,706	0.51
Rice	340	183	158	92	574	0.21
Yam	210	116	95	5,710	218,548	0.32
Tomatoes	314	172	142	-	-	-
Pepper	322	172	151	-	-	-
Onion	12	5	7	-	-	-
Okro	332	172	160	-	-	-
Garden eggs	79	46	34	-	-	-
Cash Crops						
Oil palm	563	302	261	-	-	-
Coffee	1	1	0	-	-	-
Coconut	16	8	8	-	-	-
Cocoa	5,154	2,786	2,373	-	-	-
Citrus	137	76	61	-	-	-
Cashew	29	14	15	-	-	-
Agro forestry (Tree Planting)	66	33	33	-	-	-

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

- ***Irrigation Farming***

Irrigation farming is not very common in the District even though rainfall is not very reliable. The Agriculture Department is vigorously promoting irrigation farming especially for the cultivation of rice and vegetables during the dry season. Hence, irrigation agriculture is an untapped potential in the District where large expanse of flat lands are found around the Offin, the Mankran and the Abu rivers as well as marshy areas.

- ***Extension Services***

In order to deliver effective and efficient services to clients the Agriculture Department has administratively divided the District into 13 operational areas manned by the eight Agricultural Extension Officers. The District has an Extension Officer to Farmer Ratio of 1:2,580 compared to the national ratio of 1:1,500 and UN Standard of 1:200 making extension services herculean task in the District. The District has four District Agricultural Officers that supervise the Agricultural Extension Officers.

- **Marketing and Processing of Agricultural Produce**

Middlemen mainly from Kumasi, Abuakwa, Sunyani, Offinso and Becham play very important role in the marketing of agricultural produce in the District. Most of the farmers sell their produce to the middlemen on market days. They in turn sell them in the urban markets within and outside the District. However, these middlemen dictate the prices of the agricultural produces and in most cases the prices are unfavourable to the farmers. Even though, farmers always complain about this situation, they do not have any alternate choice since most of the items they produced are perishable and lack storage facilities. This worsen the pride of most farmers in terms of income generation as the agriculture sector employs more than three-quarters (74.9%) of employed population in the District. This has tantamount to the poverty levels in the District with poverty incidence rate of 14.1 percent and income differential (GINI Co-efficient) of 32.5 percent.

- **Livestock**

Cattle, goat, sheep, poultry and pigs are the major livestock reared in the District. The total stock of cattle was 1,156 in 2014. It further increased to 1,500 in 2015 but reduced to 1,250 in 2016. The total stock of goat increased from 6,800 in 2014 to 13,100 in 2016; and 2015 recording 7,549. The total stock of pigs also increased from 318 in 2014 to 412 in 2015; and 760 in 2016 as shown in Table 1.48. This suggests that the total number of livestock increased from 2014 to 2016. The major challenge facing the livestock sector is the absence of veterinary officers and therefore farmers have no access to veterinary services. This has negatively affected the development of livestock industry in the District.

Table 1.48: Type of Livestock in the District

Livestock	Total Stock		
	2014	2015	2016
Cattle	1,156	1,500	1,250
Goat	6,800	7,549	13,100
Sheep	6,772	6,958	12,459
Poultry	16,765	32,137	30,621
Pigs	318	412	760
Total	31,811	48,556	58,190

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

- **Aqua-Culture**

Aqua-culture, which is the production of fish, is an activity that plays a major role in the life of the people in the District. However, in view of the huge capital outlay in this sector, only few people have been able to enter into it. It is an area if adequately invested, would improve the nutritional status of people in the District and offset deficiency in fish production which is an important component in the diet of the people. There are some areas like Barniekrom, Bronikrom and Kunsu where the aqua-culture is being practiced on a small scale. Since agricultural impact on the rural poor is tremendous, any transformation of this sector will have positive multiplier effect on the local economy in terms of revenue generation and employment.

1.18.5.2 Industrial Sector

Table 1.49 indicates that agriculture, forestry and fishing is 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%). Nevertheless, less than one percent (0.1%) of the employed persons is engaged in mining and quarrying. 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.

- **Construction Sector**

The construction sector in the District has not seen any improvement. Although the District is closer to Kumasi but its expansion remains in doldrums. Apart from Mankranso, the District capital, where little construction works such private houses, fuel stations along Kumasi roads and a block-laying factory. The high cost of building materials and high labour cost is seriously affecting this sub-sector. Despite this constraint, the construction sector is one of the sub-sectors in terms of the attraction of jobs for the youth and the unemployed. The improvement in this sub-sector is likely to improve the incomes of the youth and improve the revenue base of the Assembly through property rate payment.

Table 1.49: Industry of Employed Population by Sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,985	100	14,376	100	13,609	100
Agriculture forestry and fishing	21,277	76	11,417	79.4	9,860	72.5
Mining and quarrying	27	0.1	25	0.2	2	0
Manufacturing	1,584	5.7	688	4.8	895	6.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2	0	2	0	-	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	26	0.1	13	0.1	13	0.1
Construction	242	0.9	236	1.6	6	0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,775	6.3	525	3.6	1,250	9.2
Transportation and storage	436	1.6	430	3	6	0
Accommodation and food service activities	740	2.6	75	0.5	665	4.9
Information and communication	15	0.1	14	0.1	2	0
Financial and insurance activities	40	0.1	27	0.2	13	0.1
Real estate activities	-	0	-	0	-	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	69	0.2	51	0.4	18	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	27	0.1	19	0.1	8	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	161	0.6	117	0.8	44	0.3
Education	729	2.6	435	3	295	2.2
Human health and social work activities	140	0.5	71	0.5	69	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	32	0.1	31	0.2	1	0
Other service activities	618	2.2	181	1.3	437	3.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services	47	0.2	20	0.1	28	0.2

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

- ***Mining and Quarrying Sector***

Feasibility studies have proven the existence of gold deposits in the District especially Kunsu, Okroase, Nyameadom, Afresene Camp, Sabronum and other locations. These economic or investment potentials are yet to be exploited in large quantities. The full operation of the gold mining activities would have much greater impact on development such as job creation, revenue generation and social responsibility in these areas to complement the effort of the District Assembly in the provision of basic services. Again, the provision of alternative livelihood jobs in their catchment areas would help to create jobs and diversify the local economy. There are also activities of small-scale mining operators in these gold-deposited areas, which are affecting the environment. However, the activities of these mines are being monitored closely by the District Security Committee (DISEC) to prevent any environmental hazards that may be caused by the operations of illegal mining.

- ***Manufacturing Sector***

Manufacturing activities in the District are light manufacturing, lumbering and agro-processing concerns. These industries are practised on small-scale and are next in importance to agriculture, commerce and trading in the District. The manufacturing sector is the fast growing local economy, which employs 5.7 percent of the economically active population. The District can boast of small-scale or agro-based industries like palm oil extraction, gari processing and kente weaving at communities like Kunsu, Barniekrom, Abasua, Onyinanufu and other communities. There are other small-scale sectors such as wood-based industries (carpentry), metal works, block moulding and metal-based industries (blacksmithing) which are scattered all-over 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. From Table 1.50, labour-intensive methods are used by entrepreneurs in most of the production processes, except in some few cases where chemical (petrol, diesel) and electric energies are used. Through various interventions, the drudgery associated with gari production has been eliminated in some pilot communities through the supply of gari-processing machines. Most production processes are financed through personal savings and support from relatives and friends. The main problems inhibiting the growth of the manufacturing industries are access to credit and small market size for the products. The

sector must be encouraged to play a more meaningful role in the District economy. In spite of the factors militating against growth in the sector, manufacturing industries have the prospects to utilize local raw materials and thereby providing market for agricultural produce, generate employment, improve income level for the rural people, and improve growth and development.

Table 1.50: Classification and Location of Major Manufacturing Industries

Industry	Type of Business	Number			Location	Size
		Total	Male	Female		
Total		3,081	1,949	1,132		
Manufacturing	Carpentry Shops	134	130	4	District wide	Small/Medium
	Furniture	198	197	1	District wide	Small
	Buildings	77	77	1	District wide	Small
	Metal Works/ Fittings	73	72	1	District wide	Small
	Gari-processing	56	3	54	District wide	Small
	Lumbering/Sawmilling	241	200	41	District wide	Small
	Bakery Products	54	1	53	District wide	Small
	Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	160	27	133	District wide	Small
	Malt liquors and malt	120	80	40	District wide	Small
	Weaving and Finishing of Textiles	168	150	18	District wide	Small
	Footwear	18	18	1	District wide	Small
	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	647	612	34	District wide	Small
	Restaurants and Food Services	636	34	602	District wide	Small
	Mining	Gold prospecting	5	5	0	District wide
Gold mining		489	341	148	District wide	Small
Quarrying of Stone, Sand and Clay		3	3	-		

Source: DPCU-AASWDA, 2018

1.18.5.3 Service/Commerce Sector

The service/commerce sector in the District is not much developed. Commercial activities are small-scale and are scattered throughout the District. In the commerce/service sector, the Government sector dominates with teachers taking the lead. Incomes from the commerce/service sector are quite moderate and are above the poverty level (GH¢1,314.00) employing 18.3 percent of the population (27,985). Table 1.51 shows the distribution of the service/commerce sector.

Table 1.51: Distribution of Service/Commercial Activities

Commerce/ Service	Type of Business	Number	Location	Size
Banking	Rural Banks	5	Mankranso, Wioso, Mpasaso No.1, Kunsu	Medium
	GN Bank	1	Mankranso	Medium
Hospitality	Guest Houses	2	Mankranso	Small
	Communication	Fixed Lines	-	-
Cellular Telephone		4	District wide	Medium
Coverage (MTN, Airtel, Vodafone, TiGO, Glo)		5	District wide	-
Government Sector	Teachers, Assembly Workers, Police Services, Health workers etc	1,732	District wide	-
Commerce	Traders	1,350	District wide	-

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.18.6 Economic Resources Potentials/Investment

The District Assembly, under the economic resource potentials, has started preliminary study on the investment potentials using cost benefit analysis tools and other models, and their possible exploitation in the District. This aims at promoting the identified economic resource potentials to prospective investors for investing in the District. After series of field surveys and in-depth analysis, a number of key areas in the District were identified as the most profitable ventures any investor will not regret for investing in. These investment areas range from agriculture to tourism. The District has, therefore, proposed a number of strategic investment which include establishment of; Citrus (Orange) Processing, Rice Processing, Oil Palm Processing and Extraction, Tomato Processing, Maize Processing, Cassava Processing, Poultry Processing Plant, Kente Weaving, Modern Market Facilities, Staff Accommodation Blocks, Industrial Site for Artisans, Solar Electrification, Water and Sanitation Facilities.

The District is hopeful that, all year round production of raw materials will be available from the agricultural potentials of the District in producing Cash Crops (Citrus, Cocoa, Oil Palm), Food Crops (Rice, Maize, Plantain, Cassava, Cocoyam, Vegetables), Animal and Fish Farming. Moreover, the District is endowed with extraction of gold and bauxite 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.

1.18.7 Commodity Export of the District

Table 1.52 presents the number of people engaged in growing commodities that can be exported in the District. It can be observed that cocoa plantation (95.2%) recorded the highest followed Citrus (2.3%) and Agro-forestry (1.5%). Per the statistics, 815,928 bags of cocoa beans representing 62.8 percent were exported from the District with an average of 160,000 bags per year. This indicates that cocoa production has been the main commodity for export in the District. It is therefore not surprising that the Ahafo Ano South-West District has been recognised as the leading cocoa plantation in Ashanti Region. As a result of this hallmark achievement, the COCOBOD has constructed an Administration Block for the 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 Municipal-Tepa and other neighbouring districts. In addition, there is no record for the exportation of other commodities mentioned in Table 1.52. 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 the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Table 1.52: Export Commodities Produced in the District

Type of Commodity	Number of People						Quantity Produced (Bags)	Quantity Exported (Bags)
	Total		Male		Female			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	13,552	100	7,504	100	6,048	100		
Cocoa	12,905	95.2	7,136	95.1	5,769	95.4	1,300,000	815,928
Coffee	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	180	NA
Cola	8	0.1	6	0.1	3	0.0	480	NA
Cotton	8	0.1	6	0.1	3	0.0	475	NA
Agro forestry	197	1.5	110	1.5	88	1.4	-	NA
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	8	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	500	NA
Avocado	17	0.1	8	0.1	10	0.2	1,020	NA
Cashew	62	0.5	29	0.4	33	0.5	3,630	NA
Citrus	316	2.3	188	2.5	128	2.1	100,750	NA
Nut meg	13	0.1	8	0.1	5	0.1	750	NA
Oil palm	13	0.1	8	0.1	5	0.1	30,890	NA

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

1.18.8 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 Kunsu, Domeabra and Mpasaso No.1. In addition to these recognized markets, every community has a small market where they undertake their everyday transactions (buying and selling of vegetables, meat, fish, salt and among others). The only market day in the District is Fridays at Kunsu. However, the District should take conscious effort to create additional market days to raise the necessary revenue to boost the local economy.

With respect to intra-trade, most people have a lot of their commodities (especially in large quantities) sold and bought in Kumasi, Abuakwa, Tepa, Becham 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.

1.18.9 Household Income and Expenditure (Income Levels Analysis)

1.18.9.1 Household Income

From Table 1.53, averagely, more than two-thirds (68.6%) of the people in the District earn less than GH¢1,220.21 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 (subsistence basis).

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 1.53.

Table 1.53: Sources and Average Annual Household Incomes

Source	Rural		Urban		District	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	452	100.0	48	100.0	500	100.0
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
Average Annual Household Income						
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	
Total	500				100.0	

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

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

1.18.9.2 Household Expenditure

Table 1.54 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 1.54: 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
Total	500	100.0

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.18.10 Revenue and Expenditure Situation of the District

1.18.10.1 Main Sources of Revenue to the Assembly

Per the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, Section 124 (1), the revenues of the Assembly comprise of 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.

- Rates:** with sub-heads as Basic Rate, Property Rate and Special Rate.
- Lands & Royalties:** with sub-heads as Land and Timber Royalties and Building Permits.
- Fees and Fines:** with sub-heads as Exportation of Commodities, Lorry Park Fees, etc.
- Licences:** with sub-heads as Herbalist, Contractors, Liquor Distillers, Banking, etc.
- Rent & Other Incomes:** with sub-heads as Assembly Quarters and Other Properties.
- Investment Income:** with sub-heads as Hiring of Assembly Grader/Assembly Hall, etc.
- 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 2014 to 2017, the Assembly estimated to collect 51.4 percent of total estimated IGF from these three sources. Actual revenue collected from these sources (Fees, Licenses, Rent and Other Incomes) within that same period was 73.1 percent of total revenue collected more than the estimated (see Table 1.4).

Conversely, Income on Properties, Lands and Royalties, Fines and Penalty, and Miscellaneous Income to total revenue collected for the period 2014 to 2017 had been very insignificant. This is because out of the targeted revenues of 48.6 percent, a little over a quarter (26.7%) was realised. This means that revenues from these sources have been erratic. However, the revenue projections over the years have been very problematic due to the inconsistencies in the actualisation of revenue estimates year-on-year basis. For instance, in 2014, the actual revenue was GH¢420,477.96, in 2015 it went up to GH¢640,715.90 and in 2016 it came down to GH¢365,320.96. This shows that in 2014, the IGF increased by 107.5 percent which reduced to 51.3 percent even though there was an increase in the amount involved and this further decreased drastically to negative 42.9 percent by the end of 2016 (see Table 1.5).

The rationale behind improved IGF collection is to make the District Assembly self-financing not only in its recurrent expenditures but also to spend at least 20.0 percent of its IGF on capital expenditure. Since the creation of the District, the IGF, otherwise referred to as “traditional sources of income” has been beset with difficulties such as: no revenue mobilisation vehicle, inadequate permanent collectors, low incentives to revenue staff, poor supervision and monitoring of revenue staff. This also includes over-reliance on commission collectors, no valuation list for commercial, industrial and residential properties, uncooperative attitude of some community leaders in revenue mobilisation and non-functional of the Sub-district structures. Most of these problems have to be addressed vigorously to improve revenue collection levels in the District.

- ***External Revenue Sources***

From the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 Section 124 (1), the external revenue sources are grouped under Decentralised Transfers, and 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 remains the major source of revenue from the external sources. However, the records show that the unplanned or source deductions from the DACF coupled with the inadequacy and untimely release of the funds have affected the implementation of planned programmes and projects in the District. For example, in 2014, the unreleased funds for the third and fourth quarters affected the budgeted programmes and projects worth GH¢800,000.00 (See Table 1.5).

1.18.10.2 Main Expenditure of the Assembly

There are three main expenditure headings of the Assembly. These comprise of Compensation, Capital Expenditure, and Goods and Services. The Compensation, and Goods and Services are the recurrent expenditures whereas the Capital Expenditures are capital/development expenditures. The DACF and all other interventions funds are used to finance development expenditures made up of programmes and projects. The IGFs, on the other hand, are used to finance both recurrent and development expenditures. As a planning authority, the Assembly is mandated to generate funds internally to discharge its planned programmes. Funds such as the DACF and other transfers are also received from the Central Government to complement funds generated internally (See Table 1.5).

The expenditures on which these funds applied are fundamentally guided by the DMTDP and are subjected to rules and regulations as contained in the Public Financial Management Act, 2016, Act 921 and its accompanying Financial Memorandum, 2004. The disbursement of DACF is strictly in accordance with approved guidelines of the Administrator of the District Assemblies Common Fund and the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development. In order to ensure that funds received by the Assembly are properly accounted for, there is periodic audit of the financial accounts and books of the Assembly by personnel of the Audit Service. The efforts of the Audit Service are been supported by the Internal Audit Unit and the Audit Committee as specified in the Part Six (Section 175-180) of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936. These and other internal controls guarantee financial accountability, transparency and diligence in the financial performance of the Assembly.

1.18.11 Summary of Key Findings under Economy of the District

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

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.19 Food Security

1.19.1 Availability of Foodstuffs and Post-Harvest Losses in the District

In Ghana, food security is said to be the availability and access to food at all times (all year round) at affordable prices. From the analysis of Table 1.55, the food security situation in the District is secured and sustained. 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 as outlined in Table 1.55. Out of the major food crops grown in the District, 31.4 percent of the farming population are engaged Plantain farming followed by Cassava (24.1%), Maize (16.6%) and Fruits farming (1.5%) recorded the least. In terms of sex disaggregation, there are similarities compared to the totals. From Table 1.55, all the major foodstuffs recorded in the District, have appreciable number of farmers engaged in them and their capacity produced 3,876,450 tonnes of foodstuffs. This level of production has the tendency of securing food production throughout the year. There was no record of food insecurity throughout the plan period of 2014 to 2017.

Conversely, throughout the year, the District recorded 155,058 tonnes of post-harvest losses of all major foodstuffs produced representing 4.0 percent of the total production of the District. This calls for appropriate measures to reduce future occurrence of post-harvest losses in the District. From the analysis, there is enough evidence of food security forecasting into the plan period of 2018 to 2021 based on the recent food security programmes being implemented in the District by the government under the Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment.

Table 1.55: Availability of Foodstuffs and Post-Harvest Losses in the District

Major Foodstuffs	Number of People Engaged in Food Production						Average Quantity Produced (Tonnes)	Average Quantity of Post-Harvest Losses (Tonnes)
	Total		Male		Female			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	39,848	100.0	20,812	100.0	19,035	100.0	3,876,450	155,058
Plantain	12,496	31.4	6,388	30.7	6,108	32.1	1,215,600	48,624
Maize	6,618	16.6	3,583	17.2	3,035	15.9	643,800	25,752
Cassava	9,608	24.1	4,890	23.5	4,718	24.8	934,700	37,388
Cocoyam	3,999	10.0	2,004	9.6	1,995	10.5	389,050	15,562
Rice	796	2.0	446	2.1	350	1.8	77,450	3,098
Yam	560	1.4	298	1.4	261	1.4	54,450	2,178
Vegetables (Okro, Tomatoes, Pepper etc.)	2,732	6.9	1,504	7.2	1,228	6.5	265,800	10,632
Leguminous Vegetables (Beans, Carrot, Cabbage)	1,120	2.8	616	3.0	504	2.7	109,000	4,360
Fruits (Orange, Banana, Pineapples etc.)	589	1.5	330	1.6	259	1.4	57,300	2,292
Oil Palm	1,329	3.3	752	3.6	577	3.0	129,300	5,172

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

1.19.2 Accessibility, Utilisation and Stability of Foodstuffs in the District

The surety of foodstuffs regarding availability, accessibility, utilisation and stability in the District is fully guaranteed. These indicators of food security as figured in Table 1.56 are favourable to the sustainability of food production in the District. Out of the 3,876,450 tonnes of foodstuffs produced, 3,721,392 tonnes representing 96.0 percent were certified by the Agriculture Department for consumption. In terms of accessibility, utilisation and stability, the average prices in the District, which range from GH¢0.50 to GH¢3.19 are favourably compared to the Regional Average Prices of GH¢2.00 to GH¢4.50. This means that if one has GH¢20.45, the person can buy at least One kilogram of all the major foodstuffs in the District compared to GH¢32.89 at the regional level representing a percentage change of 60.8 percent. This suggests that the District has a secured food production, planning into 2018 to 2021 and beyond in terms of food availability, accessibility, utilisation and stability.

Table 1.56: Accessibility, Utilisation and Stability of Foodstuffs in the District

Major Foodstuffs	Accessibility – Average Quantity Produced (Tonnes)	Utilisation – Average Certified Quantity (Tonnes)	Stability – Average Price (Per Kilogram)-GH¢	
			District	Regional
Plantain	1,215,600	1,166,976	1.00	2.00
Maize	643,800	618,048	1.70	3.30
Cassava	934,700	897,312	0.50	2.00
Cocoyam	389,050	373,488	1.79	3.10
Rice	77,450	74,352	3.19	4.50
Yam	54,450	52,272	2.05	3.14
Vegetables (Okro, Tomatoes, Pepper)	265,800	255,168	2.22	3.30
Leguminous Vegetables (Cabbage)	109,000	104,640	2.50	4.50
Fruits (Orange, Banana, Pineapples)	57,300	55,008	3.00	3.90
Oil Palm	129,300	124,128	2.50	3.15
Total	3,876,450	3,721,392	20.45	32.89

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.19.3 Food Safety, Food Management Systems and Diets in the District

From Table 1.57, more than 95.0 percent of foodstuffs produced in the District are certified by the Agriculture Department under the food safety, food management systems and diets. These certifications are conducted during and before every crop season for both major and minor seasons. From the analysis, out of the 3,876,450 tonnes of foodstuffs produced, 3,721,392 representing 96.0 percent are tested and examined under the quality control systems (food safety, food management systems and diets) before they are being sold at the various markets in the District. This implies that the food and nutrition security for the plan period of 2014 to 2017 were protected with an indication of its sustainability forecasting into the plan period of 2018 to 2021. This will therefore be achieved by adequately equipping and resourcing the Agriculture Department to regularly conduct food safety, food management and diets tests in the District. This will help to ensure adequate supply of nutritious foods for the present and the future generations.

Table 1.57: Food Safety, Food Management Systems and Diets in the District

Major Foodstuffs	Average Quantity Produced (Tonnes)	Average Quantity Certified under Food Safety, Management and Diets (Tonnes)	Conduct of Food Certification for Consumption at Markets		
			Food Safety	Food Management	Diet
Plantain	1,215,600	1,166,976	Pass	Pass	Pass
Maize	643,800	618,048	Pass	Pass	Pass
Cassava	934,700	897,312	Pass	Pass	Pass
Cocoyam	389,050	373,488	Pass	Pass	Pass
Rice	77,450	74,352	Pass	Pass	Pass
Yam	54,450	52,272	Pass	Pass	Pass
Vegetables (Okro, Tomatoes, Pepper)	265,800	255,168	Pass	Pass	Pass
Leguminous Vegetables (Cabbage)	109,000	104,640	Pass	Pass	Pass
Fruits (Orange, Banana, Pineapples)	57,300	55,008	Pass	Pass	Pass
Oil Palm	129,300	124,128	Pass	Pass	Pass
Total	3,876,450	3,721,392			

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.19.4 Summary of Key Findings under Food Security

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
• Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Fertile Agricultural Lands • 99.2% of Farmers are engaged in Crop Farming (mixed cropping) on small scale • Agriculture employs 74.9% of the Population • Extension-Farmer Ratio is 1:2,580 (National 1:1,300) compared to UN Standard of 1:200 • Major Food Crops grown include Maize, Rice, Cassava, Yam, Cocoyam, Plantain, Vegetables and Fruits • Major Cash Crops grown include Cocoa, Citrus and Oil Palm • 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) • Post-harvest losses are only recorded on bumper harvests (4.0% per annum) • 96.0% of Foodstuffs are certified annually by the Agriculture Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability, Accessibility, Utilisation and Stability of Foodstuffs throughout the year • Inadequate access to capital and affordable loans to expand food production • Lack of investment in large scale farming • Lack of warehouses for storage of foodstuffs

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.20 Nutrition Security

1.20.1 Nutritional Profile and Indicators of the District

Ghana joined the Scale Up Nutrition Movement in May, 2011 and has committed herself to fast-track reduction of malnourishment of children through cost-effective nutrition specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions during the 1,000 days from conception to the first two years of the child's life. This is required to achieve Goal 2 of the SDGs in relation to "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". It is believed that malnutrition and undernourishment not only reduces a person's immune system, but also makes the individual more vulnerable to diseases, negatively affects a child's cognitive abilities and educational performance and eventually reduces their productivity as working adults. These negativities have the potential of affecting households' earnings, affecting their welfare, reducing the potential of adding to the burden of District's local economy. Based on this background, the District has taken keen interest in ensuring adequate nutritional security of the people, which has yielded positive results.

The nutritional profile of the District is presented in Table 1.58. All the 12 selected Indicators have seen an improvement based on the baseline and target indicators set for the District. This has therefore improved the health status of the people particularly women and children as all the actual indicators have all improved over the period. 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. These included Schools, KGs, Day Care Centres, Markets, Homes, Chop Bars, Restaurants and Food Vendors, Children, Students, Women, Nursing Mothers, Pregnant Women, Workers, Assembly Members and Other Community Members. This suggests that from the DMTDP 2014-2017, the District increased the investment in the nutrition security of the people and could be deduced that the opportunities associated with the nutritional programmes in the District is sustained planning into 2018 to 2021.

Table 1.58: Nutritional Profile and Indicators of the District

Nutritional Programmes (Malnutrition Indicators)	Indicator Definition	DMTDP Programmes Implemented 2014-2017	District Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline Indicator, 2013	Target Indicator 2014-17	Actual Indicator 2014-17	
1. Stunting	Prevalence of stunting among children 6-59 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake behaviour change communication to encourage early initiation of 6 months exclusive breastfeeding Encourage food fortification and diet diversification to improve diet quality Provide Iron and Folate supplements for women pre-conception and during pregnancy 	2.5%	0.1%	0.5%	Stunting among children 6-59 months has reduced from 2.5% to 0.5% indicating an improvement
2. Childhood Overweight	Prevalence of overweight in children 6-59 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the consumption of fruits and vegetables Carry out awareness creation to reduced consumption of foods high in fat, saturated fat, salt and sugar 	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%	Childhood overweight in children 6-59 months reduced from 1.2% to 0.1%
3. Anaemia in Women	Women 15-49 years with anaemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote checking of anaemia status Increase availability and accessibility of iron/micronutrient rich foods Provide intermittent iron and folic acid supplementation to women Promote safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) to limit infections that lead to reduced iron absorption 	2.1%	0.5%	0.6%	Anaemia in women 15-49 years reduced from 2.1% to 0.6% indicating a progress
4. Anaemia in Children	Children 6-59 months with anaemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote early initiation of 6 months exclusive breastfeeding Prevent and treat infections such as malaria and tuberculosis through the provision of insecticide-treated nets 	1.8%	0.2%	0.4%	Anaemia in children 6-59 months reduced from 1.8% to 0.4%
5. Wasting	Prevalence of moderate and severe acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make provision for outpatient treatment of children with uncomplicated severe acute malnutrition using ready-to-use therapeutic foods and a seven-day preventive course of antibiotics Optimize the use of locally available foods 	0.2%	0.0%	0.05%	Wasting among children 6-59 months reduced from 0.2% to 0.05% indicating an improvement
6. Exclusive Breastfeeding	Infants 0-5 months exclusively breastfed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out sensitization programmes to inform all pregnant women about the benefits breastfeeding Provide mothers with training sessions on how to breastfeed 	43.0%	80.0%	86.5%	Exclusive breastfeeding of infants 0-5 months increased from 43.0% to 86.5%
7. Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD)	Proportion of children 6-59 months with Vitamin A deficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage and provide incentives to fortify food stuffs such as milk, margarine, oil and sugar Engage in universal national and sub-national level Vitamin A supplementation campaigns 	2.3%	0.5%	0.8%	Vitamin A Deficiency of children 6-59 months reduced from 2.3% to 0.8%

Nutritional Programmes (Malnutrition Indicators)	Indicator Definition	DMTDP Programmes Implemented 2014-2017	District Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline Indicator, 2013	Target Indicator 2014-17	Actual Indicator 2014-17	
8. Complementary Feeding	Children 6-23 months with minimum acceptable diet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage timely, adequate, and safe provision of complementary foods that are varied and include items such as poultry, fish or eggs, as well as vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables every day 	41.0%	75.0%	80.0%	Complementary feeding in children 6-23 months increased from 41.0% to 80.0%
9. Diet Diversity	Household dietary diversity score	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide social behavioural change communication to households on the social and economic benefits of diet diversity Promote the use of simple technology to increase shelf life of farm produce and reduce post-harvest losses 	62.0%	75.0%	76.0%	Diet Diversity in households increased from 62.0% to 76.0%
10. Low Birth Weight	Prevalence of infants weighing less than 2.5 kg at birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support programmes for women's empowerment and educational attainment Support national salt iodization programmes to ensure salt consumed by households is adequately iodized Provide and encourage the consumption of balanced protein-energy supplementation 	1.2%	0.2%	0.8%	Low birth weight in infants weighing less than 2.5kg at birth reduced from 1.2% to 0.8%
11. Under 5 Mortality Rate	Deaths per 1000 live births	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote vaccination Promote the availability and consumption of adequate nutrition and safe Promote exclusive breastfeeding 	8 deaths per 1,000 live births	4 deaths per 1,000 live births	6 deaths per 1,000 live births	Under 5 mortality rate reduced from 8 deaths per 1,000 live births to 6 deaths per 1,000 live births
12. Social Protection	Population living under national poverty line and having access to social protection services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the diversification of livelihoods to enable households to improve both their diets and socio-economic status Promote local purchase of food produce to be used for food transfers in times of emergency, food rations for school going girls or as part of school feeding program 	15.0%	30.0%	20.0%	Population having access to social protection services increased from 15.0% to 20.0%

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 9a), 2018

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. This has therefore crippled the scaling-up of health nutritional programmes in the District.

1.20.3 Summary of Key Findings under Nutrition Security

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
• Nutrition Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the 12 Nutritional Programmes were conducted at the Community and District levels Individual Beneficiaries include children, students, women, nursing mothers, pregnant women, workers, Assembly Members and other community members Institutional Beneficiaries include Schools, KG/Day Care Centres, Markets, Homes, Chop Bars and Food Vendors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support to Nutritional Programmes (Logistics and Funding)

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21 Social Services

1.21.1 Education

1.21.1.1 Distribution of Schools in the District

Education continues to remain the golden key, required to open the opportunities for progress to our people. The Ahafo Ano South-West District can boast of 60 Public Pre-Schools (Kindergarten), 60 Public Primary Schools and 44 Public Junior High Schools (JHS) grouped under seven Circuits as shown in Table 1.59. Additionally, the private sector also operates 15 Pre-schools (Kindergarten), 15 Primary Schools and seven JHSs. All the circuits have schools ranging from 13 to 22 schools. 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 3.5km 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.

In the Senior High School (SHS) division, there are two SHSs (Public and Private). From the survey, it was realized that private participation in the educational sector in the District is very low despite their remarkable achievement. There is therefore the need to intensify programmes that will promote private participation in the service delivery in the education sector. However, looking at the population trends in the District, there is the need to increase schools in order to reduce the walking distance to the barest minimum.

Table 1.59: Distribution of Schools in the District

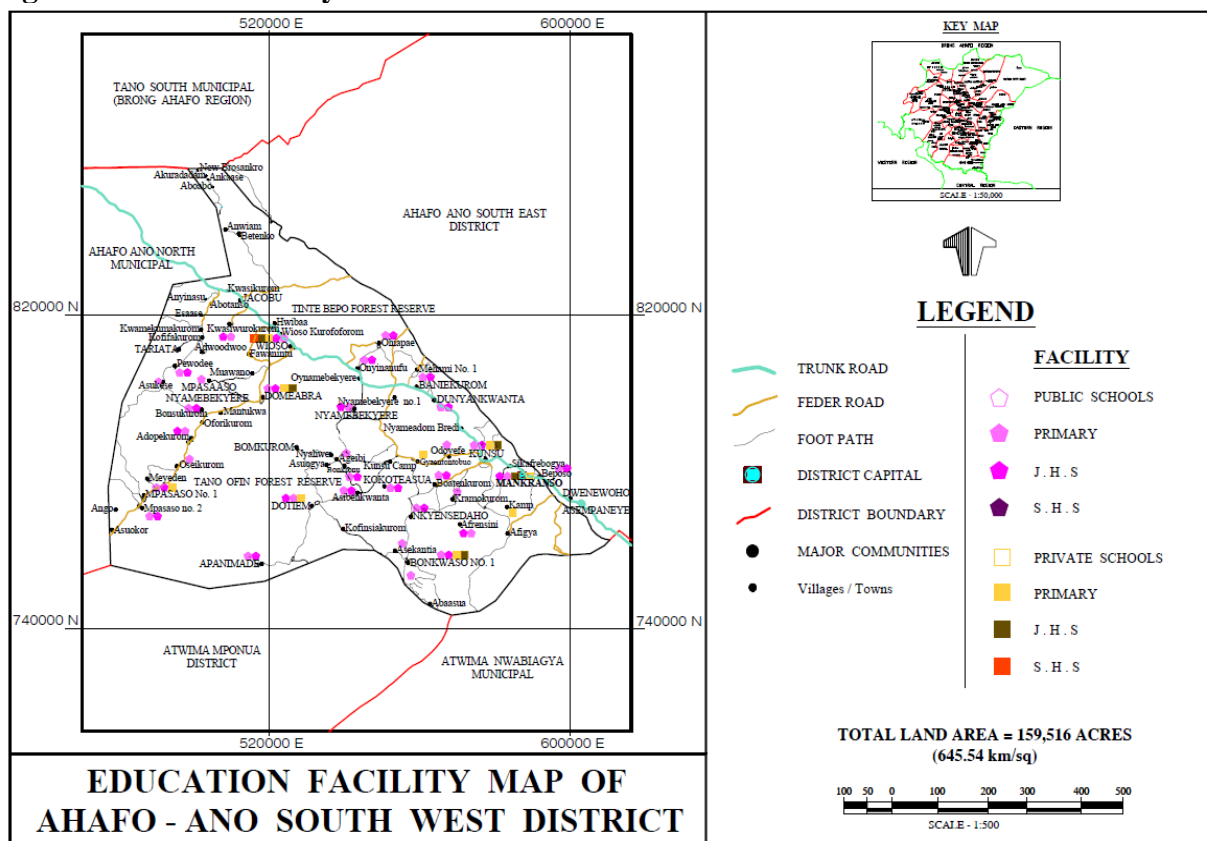
S/N	Circuits	Pre-School		Primary		JHS		SHS	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1	Mankranso	8	6	8	6	5	3	1	
2	Kunsu	12	3	12	3	10	1	-	-
3	Boatengkrom	10	-	10	-	7	-	-	-
4	Kunsu-camp	7	3	7	3	5	2	-	-
5	Wioso	10	2	10	2	8	1	-	1
6	Mpasaso	6	1	6	1	4	-	-	-
7	Achiase	7	-	7	-	5	-	-	-
	Total	60	15	60	25	79	7	1	1

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.1.2 Accessibility to Schools in the District

Figure 1.22 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 85.2 percent with an average walking distance of 3.5km. This means that there are still more communities (14.8%) yet to have access have to education facilities in order to reduce the average walking distance.

Figure 1.22: Accessibility to Schools in the District



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.1.3 Enrolment Levels of Schools in the District

Table 1.60 shows the enrolment levels in the District from Kindergarten to JHS level. The enrolment levels in the District since 2012 has being increasing averagely by 1.2 percent. However, the enrolment level of males outnumber that of the females in the District in a ratio of 51:49, 52:48 and 56:44 respectively in KG, Primary and JHS. The trend of the ratios shows that the numbers of females decrease along the academic progression. This may be attributed to the fact that some parents still have not understood the essence of sending their girl-child to school as they are seen as their helping-hands. This implies that the enrolment of girls fall short of that of the boys to the aggregated ratio of 53:47 indicating the need to intensify girl-child education.

Table 1.60: Enrolment Levels of Schools in the District

Year	KG			Primary			JHS			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2012-2013	4,035	3,981	8,016	9,925	9,005	18,930	3,220	2,380	5,600	17,180	15,366	32,546
2013-2014	4,357	4,251	8,608	9,483	8,696	18,179	3,450	2,807	6,257	17,290	15,754	33,044
2014-2015	4,496	4,167	8,663	10,003	9,080	19,083	3,489	2,825	6,314	17,988	16,072	34,060
2015-2016	4,569	4,380	8,949	9,885	8,843	18,728	3,776	2,991	6,767	18,230	16,214	34,444
2016-2017	4,235	4,052	8,287	9,810	8,954	18,764	3,816	3,227	7,043	17,861	16,233	34,094
Total	21,692	20,831	42,523	49,106	44,578	93,684	17,751	14,230	31,981	88,549	79,639	168,188
Percent	51.0	49.0	100	52.4	47.6	100	55.5	44.5	100	52.6	47.4	100
Ratio (Boys to Girls)	1.04			1.10			1.25			1.11		

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

- **Schools' Gross Enrolment Rate in the District**

The survey further revealed that averagely, there were 38,861 children in the District who are within the 4–14 years age cohort from 2012 to 2017 as indicated in Table 1.61. Out of this figure, an average of 33,638 representing 86.6 percent children was enrolled in basic schools (KG, Primary and JHS). This means that an average of 5,223 children representing 13.4 percent annually do not have access to basic education in the District. There is therefore the need to intensify and strengthen the various enrolment programmes such as capitation grant, school feeding programme, free SHS policy, school infrastructure development and among others. Again, the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) throughout the five academic years shows that boys' enrolment levels (averagely, 87.7%) are relatively higher than that of females (averagely, 85.3%). This still buttresses the need for the intensification of girl-child education.

Table 1.61: Schools Gross Enrolment Rate in the District

Academic Year	Population 4-14 Years			Enrolment			Gross Enrolment Rate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2012-2013	19,763	18,287	38,050	17,180	15,366	32,546	86.9	84.0	85.5
2013-2014	19,971	18,480	38,451	17,290	15,754	33,044	86.6	85.2	85.9
2014-2015	20,182	18,675	38,857	17,988	16,072	34,060	89.1	86.1	87.7
2015-2016	20,395	18,872	39,267	18,230	16,214	34,444	89.4	85.9	87.7
2016-2017	20,610	19,071	39,682	17,861	16,233	34,094	86.7	85.1	85.9

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

- **Schools' Net Enrolment Rate in the District**

The total average school enrolment in the District from 2012 to 2017 stood at 33,638 pupils out of which 27,636 were between the ages of 4–14 years, representing 71.1 percent of the total population of 38,861 in the District who are in that age group. From Table 1.62, the female rate (averagely, 68.1%) is relatively lower than the male rate (averagely, 73.9%). Though the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) over the years, in general is encouraging, yet the concern on females (girl-child) should be dealt critically with. It is suggested that in order to boost school enrolment in the District, government policies and programmes regarding basic education such as the school feeding programme, capitation grant, free SHS policy and among others should be actively expanded and strengthened.

Table 1.62: Schools Net Enrolment Rate in the District

Academic Year	Population 4-14 Years			Population 4-14 Years in Basic School			Net Enrolment Rate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2012-2013	19,763	18,287	38,050	13,202	11,795	24,997	66.8	64.5	65.7
2013-2014	19,971	18,480	38,451	16,336	13,768	30,104	81.8	74.5	78.3
2014-2015	20,182	18,675	38,857	14,470	11,933	26,404	71.7	63.9	68.0
2015-2016	20,395	18,872	39,267	15,378	13,078	28,456	75.4	69.3	72.5
2016-2017	20,610	19,071	39,682	15,231	12,987	28,218	73.9	68.1	71.1

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2017

1.21.1.4 Teachers' Availability in Schools in the District

The survey revealed that, the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in the AASWD is relatively higher as compared to the national norm. This is more pronounced within the pre-school level. The pre-school level showed a PTR of 27:1, which is higher, compared to the national figure of 25:1 as shown in Table 1.63. On the contrary, the primary school level has a PTR of 26:1, which is less than the national ratio of 35:1. Similarly, the JHS PTR of 13:1 is far lower than the nation situation of 25:1. The implication is that, teaching and learning activities at the pre-school level would be tedious and ineffective since the teachers would be over-burdened. There is therefore the need to recruit additional teachers to supplement the existing number. 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 (teachers accommodation).

Table 1.63: Pupil-Teacher Ratio in the District

Level	Pupils' Enrolment	Teachers' Enrolment			Pupil-Teacher Ratio		National Norm
		Trained	Untrained	Total	Professional	Gross	
Pre-School	8,287	310	63	373	27:1	22:1	25:1
Primary	18,764	713	35	748	26:1	25:1	35:1
JHS	7,043	533	35	568	13:1	12:1	25:1

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.1.5 Educational Infrastructure in Public Schools in the District

Table 1.64 shows educational infrastructure in the public schools in the District. This includes the number of schools, classrooms, and furniture, water and toilet facilities. In all, there are 164 public schools in the District from pre-school to JHS. The total number of available classrooms is 1,062, out of which pre-school has 202, primary 618 and JHS 242. Even though, the Pupil-Classroom ratio looks favourable but the nature and distances in accessing these classrooms are unfavourable. Similarly, with respect to furniture, water and toilet facilities in the schools, they are woefully inadequate based on the statistics shown in Table 1.64. It is therefore not surprising that educational infrastructure which is directly proportional to academic performance, but the inadequacy of it has inversely affected the academic fortune of the District.

Table 1.64: Educational Infrastructure Situation in the District

Level	No. of Schools	Classrooms		Furniture		Water Facility		Toilet Facility	
		No. of Classrooms Available	Pupil-Classroom Ratio	No. of Sitting Places Available	Pupil-Furniture Ratio	Schools With Water	Schools Without Water	Schools With Toilet	Schools Without Toilet
Pre-School	04	202	39:1	6,600	0.7:1	34	76	56	54
Primary	11	618	29:1	8,274	0.8:1	34	76	56	54
JHS	79	242	28:1	5,166	0.8:1	17	62	32	47
Total	299	1062	-	20,040	-	85	214	144	155

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.1.6 School Performance in the District (BECE)

The general performance of Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE) has been decreasing since 2013 academic year from overall passing 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 as shown in Table 1.65. A trend analysis of the pass rate shows a downward sloping from 2013 to 2016. In term of sexes, the 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 that is the government, parents, teachers and pupils, to work 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.

Table 1.65: Performance of BECE 2013 – 2016

Year	Male					Female					Total				
	No. Passed		No. Failed		Total Males	No. Passed		No. Failed		Total Females	No. Passed		No. Failed		Total
	Actual	%	Actual	%		Actual	%	Actual	%		Actual	%	Actual	%	
2013	445	46.7	508	53.3	953	223	37.2	376	62.8	599	668	43.0	884	57.0	1552
2014	454	44.7	561	55.3	1015	281	40.2	418	59.8	699	735	42.9	979	57.1	1714
2015	340	33.5	674	66.5	1014	245	31.0	545	69.0	790	585	32.4	1219	67.6	1804
2016	399	32.5	828	67.5	1227	244	27.8	635	72.2	879	643	30.5	1463	69.5	2106
Total	1,638	38.9	2,571	61.1	4,209	993	33.5	1,974	66.5	2,967	2,631	36.7	4,545	63.3	7,176

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-West African Examinations Council

1.21.1.7 School Feeding Programme in the District

The Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (fCUBE) took effect from the 2005/2006 academic year, which gave all children free access to basic education. In addition, a pilot School Feeding Programme was also initiated in 2005/2006 academic year to give one nutritious meal per child in selected schools in the District. All these policies were aimed at encouraging parents to send their wards to school to increase school enrolment. Table 1.66 shows the number of communities benefiting from the School Feeding Programme. As at 2016/2017 academic year, seven schools have been enrolled on the programme. Apart from few challenges confronted by the programme especially the untimely release of the feeding grants to the cooks, the programme has been successful. It has increased the number of enrolment in the beneficiary schools. It is envisaged that by the end of the plan period, 2021, more schools would have being added to the existing ones.

Table 1.66: School Feeding Programme in the District

S/N	Name of School	Pupils		Total
		Boys	Girls	
1	Nyameadom D/A Primary & KG	105	115	220
2	Ohiapae D/A Primary	95	83	178
3	Barniekrom D/A Primary & KG	247	205	452
4	Kokoteasua D/A Primary	95	80	175
5	Bonsukrom D/A Primary	130	143	273
6	Asukese St. Peter's D/A Primary	80	98	178
7	Adiembra D/A Basic School	146	150	296
	Total	898	874	1,772

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.2 Health Care

1.21.2.1 Availability of Health Professional and Infrastructure

The District Health Management Team (DHMT) manages the health services in the District. The health delivery in the Ahafo Ano South-West District is through eight Government and two Non-government facilities as at the end of 2017. 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 10 communities with average travelling distance of 11.5km.

With respect to health professional, the 112 personnel in 2013 have been increased to 141 in 2017 representing 25.9 percent increment. This has therefore translated in reducing the higher ratio of the health performance indicators in the District. For instance, the Doctor-population ratio has reduced drastically from 1:64,607 in 2013 to 1:33,744 in 2017 as shown in Table 1.67. However, despite these achievements in the health sector, 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.

Table 1.67: Availability of Health Professional and Infrastructure in the District

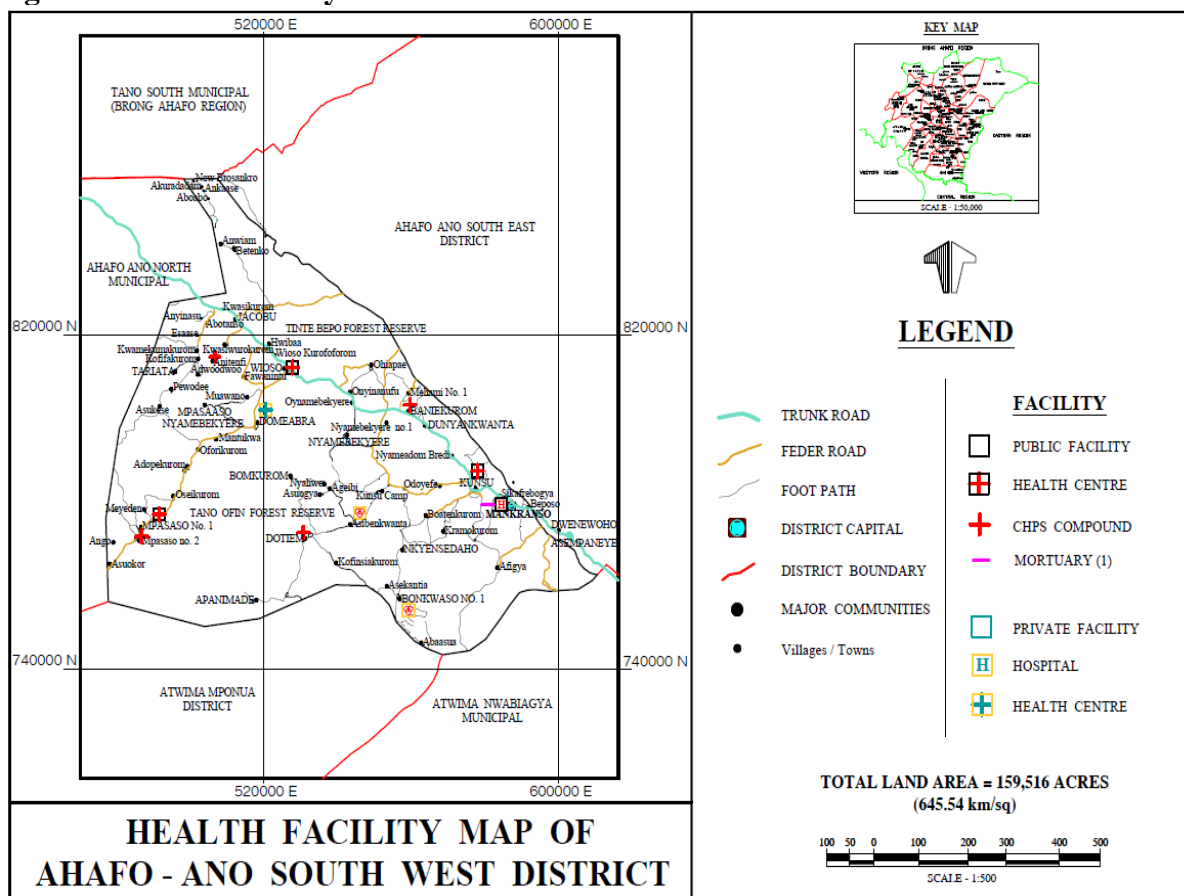
Availability	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Health Facilities	8	8	8	10	10
No. of Health Facilities to Communities (Access/Coverage)	1:13	1:13	1:13	1:11	1:11
Health Professional	112	141	137	104	143
Doctor-Population Ratio	1:64,607	1:65,316	1:66,031	1:33,378	1:33,744
Doctor-Patient Ratio	1:49,647	1:48,277	1:31,373	1:33,386	1:6,822
Nurse-Population Ratio	1:1,255	1:1,077	1:1,045	1:826	1:846
Midwife-Expectant Women Ratio	1:310	1:318	1:168	1:164	1:168

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.2.2 Accessibility to Health Facilities in the District

Access to health facilities in the Ahafo Ano South-West District is through eight Government and two Non-government facilities. These are made up of one hospital, five health centres, three CHPS and one maternity home as indicated in Figure 1.23. The accessibility to health care delivery from these 10 health facilities have been problematic as patients have to travel long distance and hours of approximately 11.5km 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 1.23: Accessibility to Health Facilities in the District



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.2.3 Incidence of Diseases in the District

The 10 top diseases in the District as obtained from the District Health Directorate are shown in Table 1.68. Among the top 10 diseases, Malaria (46.1%) recorded the highest followed by Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (10.5%), Diarrhoea Diseases (4.9%) and Typhoid Fever (1.1%) recorded the least. Most of the diseases are due to poor environmental sanitation and Malaria continues to be on top of the list with 46.1 percent of all diseases in the District. In addition, the top ten causes of Out Patient Department (OPD) morbidity accounted for 76.6 percent whilst other diseases accounted for 23.4 percent. It is worth noting that there was no record of Guinea worm in the District since 2013.

Table 1.68: Incidence of Diseases in the District

S/N	Disease	No. of Reported Cases			
		Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Malaria	16,891	39,412	56,303	46.1
2	Acute Respiratory Tract Infection	3,848	8,980	12,828	10.5
3	Diarrhoea Diseases	1,793	4,183	5,975	4.9
4	Skin Diseases and Ulcers	1,372	3,200	4,572	3.7
5	Intestinal Worms	1,247	2,909	4,155	3.4
6	Rheumatism and Other Joint Pains	1,124	2,622	3,746	3.1
7	Hypertension	501	1,169	1,670	1.4
8	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	446	1,040	1,485	1.2
9	Acute Eye Infection	432	1,008	1,440	1.2
10	Typhoid Fever	411	958	1,369	1.1
	Ten Top Total	28,063	65,480	93,543	76.6
	All Other Diseases	8,576	20,010	28,585	23.4
	Grand Total	36,638	85,490	122,128	100

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-GHS

1.21.2.4 Maternal and Infant Mortality Rate

From 2013 to 2016, the District Health Department has recorded eight infant deaths and 10 maternal deaths resulting from maternal health implications. From Table 1.69, using the age-specific death, the death rate among under-five years is the highest among all the age cohorts' disaggregation. The results are graphically presented in Figure 1.24; showing that the death rates among females were higher than those of males among the age groups 15-49 years, a possible indication of relatively high maternal mortality in the District. This means that the patterns are slightly higher for female in the childbearing age range (15-49 years). Thus, the age-specific death rates are higher for females at aged 15-19, 20-24, 30-34 and 35-39 than males. However, the age-specific death rates for females are slightly lower than males at aged under-five years.

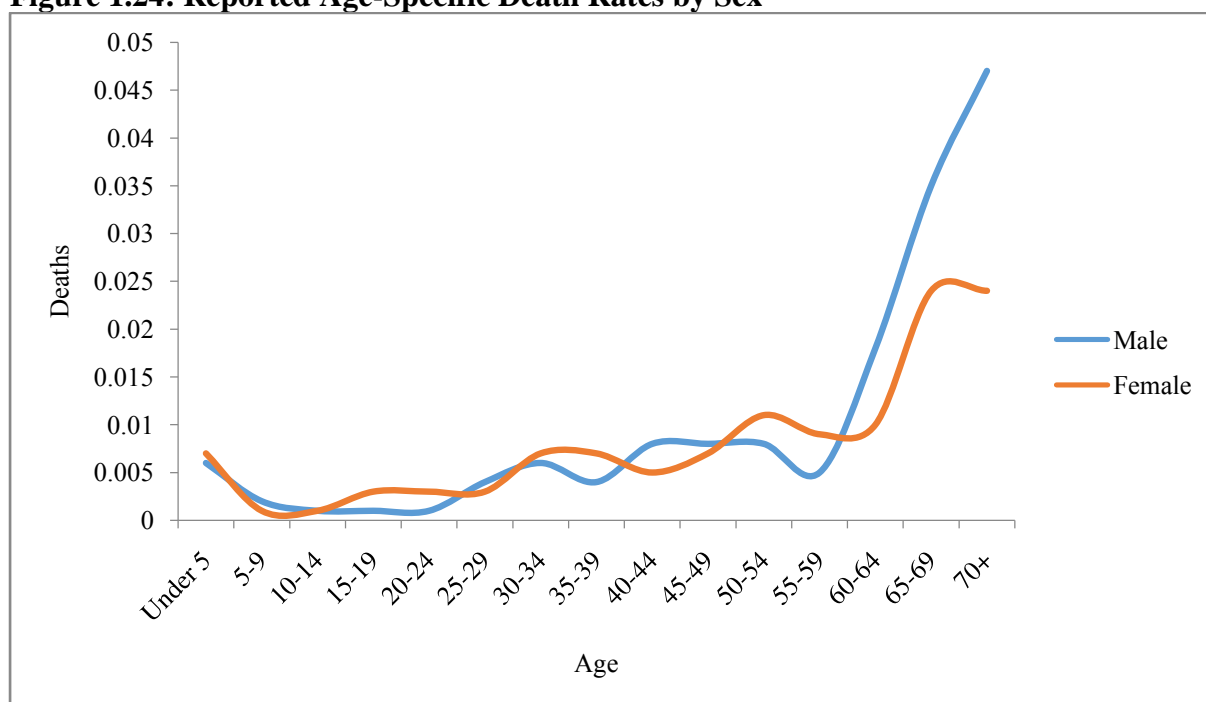
From Table 1.69, the under-five mortality rate is six per 1,000 live births (0.006). In comparison, the under-five mortality rate for the District that is six per 1,000 live births is lower than the regional average of 12 per 1,000 live births and national average of 13 per 1,000 live births. This indicates that for every 1,000 live births in the District, six may possibly not survive. In regards to sex, the under-five mortality for males (0.006) is slightly lower than females (0.007) indicating that for every 1,000 live births males survive more than females in the District.

Table 1.69: Age at Death by Sex of Deceased Person in the District

Age	Sex of Population			Sex of Deceased Person			Age Specific Death Rates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	62,529	31,832	30,697	349	186	163	0.009	0.010	0.008
Under 5	9,689	4,953	4,736	62	31	31	0.006	0.006	0.007
5-9	9,025	4,614	4,411	12	8	4	0.001	0.002	0.001
10-14	8,179	4,376	3,804	10	6	5	0.001	0.001	0.001
15-19	6,337	3,524	2,814	12	5	7	0.002	0.001	0.003
20-24	4,669	2,198	2,471	9	3	7	0.002	0.001	0.003
25-29	4,214	1,923	2,289	14	7	7	0.003	0.004	0.003
30-34	3,639	1,783	1,856	25	11	13	0.007	0.006	0.007
35-39	3,498	1,698	1,799	21	7	13	0.006	0.004	0.007
40-44	3,005	1,532	1,473	20	13	7	0.006	0.008	0.005
45-49	2,557	1,354	1,204	20	11	9	0.008	0.008	0.007
50-54	2,267	1,169	1,098	21	9	12	0.009	0.008	0.011
55-59	1,331	719	613	9	4	6	0.007	0.005	0.009
60-64	1,254	651	604	18	12	6	0.014	0.018	0.010
65-69	718	352	365	21	12	9	0.029	0.035	0.024
70+	2,147	987	1,160	75	46	28	0.036	0.047	0.024

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

Figure 1.24: Reported Age-Specific Death Rates by Sex



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

1.21.2.5 Immunisation Programme

As analysed in Table 1.70, 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 2014, children immunised for BCG slightly reduced to 207.5 percent in 2015, 205.5 percent in 2016 and finally to 196.7 percent in 2017. In terms of other immunisation for children such as PENTA, OPV, Measles, Yellow Fever, PCV and ROTA2 there have been a steady increase from 2014 to 2017 as shown in Table 1.70. This means parents have understood the need to immunize their children and the Health Department is also playing its part very well to get children in the District immunised at the various developmental stages of children's life.

Table 1.70: Immunisation Exercise from 2014-2017

Indicator	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	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/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.3 Status of the District Health Insurance

In order to increase financial access to health care delivery services, the District Health Insurance Scheme (DHIS) was introduced for all citizens in the District to have access to quality health care without financial barriers. Table 1.71 indicates that the highest record of registered active members under DHIS was 2015 (40.2%) followed by 2017 (30.5%) and 2016 (29.5%) recorded the lowest. It must also be noted that females (57.8%) on the Scheme outnumber that of males (42.2%). Statistically, the DHIS covers averagely 32.6 percent 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 and residential.

Table 1.71: Level of NHIS Registration

Year	Population	Registered Active Membership			Percent of Population Registered with Scheme
		Male	Female	Total	
2014	65,316	8,312	11,479	19,791	30.3
2015	66,031	11,520	15,025	26,545	40.2
2016	66,755	8,179	11,514	19,693	29.5
2017	67,487	8,549	12,034	20,583	30.5

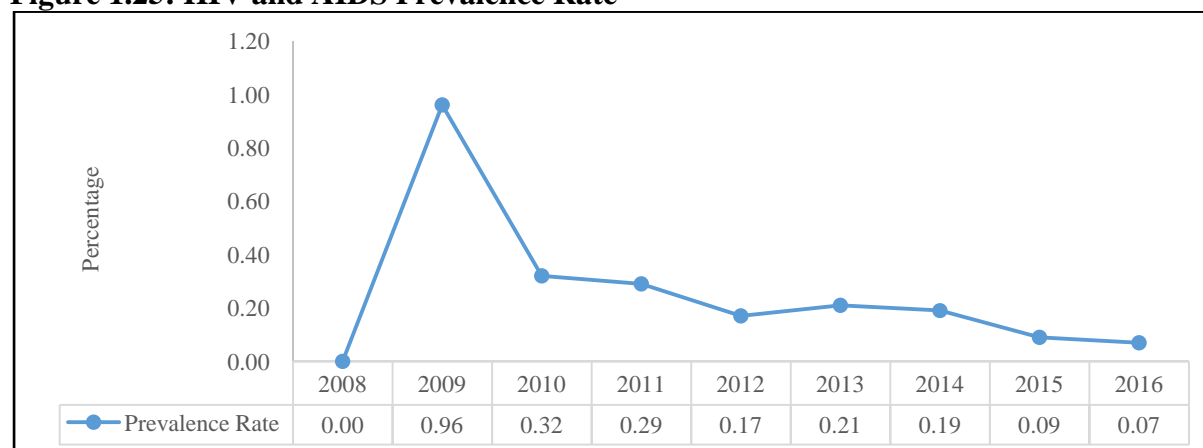
Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.4 HIV and AIDS

1.21.4.1 HIV and AIDS Prevalence Rate

Figure 1.25 depicts the trend of HIV/AIDS prevalence rate from 2009 to 2016 in the District. In 2009 the District recorded the highest prevalence rate of 0.96 percent followed by 2010 (0.32%), 2011 (0.29%) and the lowest prevalence rate is recorded in 2012. The current prevalence rate that is 0.07 percent is lower as compared to the regional rate of 0.15 percent. This means that from 2009 to 2012, the prevalence rate has been reducing rapidly with steadily upward in 2013 and decline slowly in 2016. This indicates that the District has benefited progressively over the past four years from the HIV/AIDS interventions implemented within the plan period.

Figure 1.25: HIV and AIDS Prevalence Rate



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-Derived from GHS Annual Reports, 2009-2016

1.21.4.2 HIV and AIDS Awareness Rate in the District

From the survey conducted on the HIV/AIDS awareness, about 85.2 percent of the population is aware of HIV/AIDS and the various modes of transmission. This means that more than four-fifth of the people in the District are aware of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, which is very encouraging. There is therefore the need to intensify the HIV/AIDS programmes in order to sustain the awareness rate.

1.21.4.3 Incidence of HIV and AIDS in the District

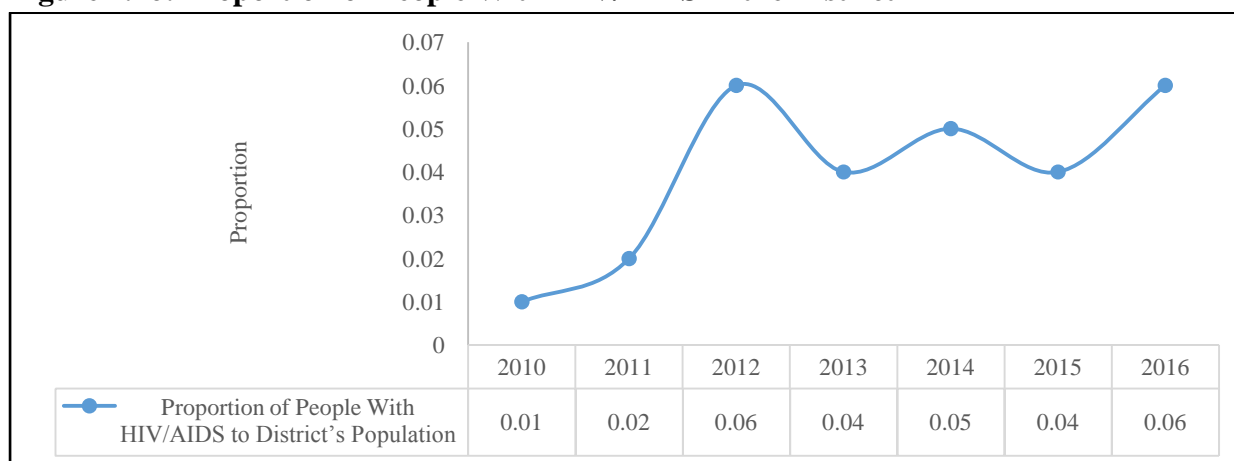
The HIV/AIDS awareness level in the District is quite high but this is yet to be translated into behavioural change on safe sex practices and abstinence. Table 1.72 shows the number of reported cases in the District, which shows an increasing rate from year to year. This may not be the true reflection of the situation in the District because 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. It can also be observed from Table 1.72 and Figure 1.26 that, the rate at which HIV/AIDS is spreading in the District is on the increase. However, the issue with females is escalating since in every year, the number of reported cases among them is three or four times that of the males.

Table 1.72: Number of HIV/AIDS Reported Cases by Sex

Year	Number			Proportion of People With HIV/AIDS to District's Population
	Male	Female	Total	
2010	2	6	8	0.01
2011	6	20	26	0.02
2012	15	53	68	0.06
2013	12	37	49	0.04
2014	19	43	62	0.05
2015	12	40	52	0.04
2016	28	36	64	0.06

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

Figure 1.26: Proportion of People With HIV/AIDS in the District



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-Derived from GHS Annual Reports, 2010-2016

1.21.4.4 Groups of People Living With HIV and AIDS

This section describes the age cohort to which HIV/AIDS is mostly affected. From Table 1.73, Adult's age cohort that is from 18 to 64 years are mostly affected HIV/AIDS followed by Aged (65 years and above) and Children (0-17 years) recorded the least. However, females are affected by HIV/AIDS more than males in the District in the age cohorts. This means that most of the interventions should be skewed in addressing HIV/AIDS especially among females.

Table 1.73: Groups of People Living With HIV/AIDS

Year	Children (0-17 years)			Adult (18-64 years)			Aged (65+ years)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2010	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	2	3
2011	1	2	3	4	15	19	1	3	4
2012	1	3	4	12	42	54	2	8	10
2013	1	1	2	10	30	40	1	6	7
2014	2	3	5	13	31	44	4	9	13
2015	1	3	4	9	29	38	2	8	10
2016	6	6	12	19	23	42	3	7	10

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.4.5 Modes of Transmission of HIV and AIDS in the District

Table 1.74 shows the factors that have been identified as the major causes of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the District. These responses are from PLWHIV/AIDS in the District.

Table 1.74: Modes of Transmission of HIV/AIDS in the District

Causes	Responses from People With HIV/AIDS
Poverty	The poor economic conditions in the District has led to the indulgence of illicit sex on the part of many young girls to make extra money which often result in teenage pregnancies and HIV/AIDS infection.
Peer Pressure	The youth have been identified as being susceptible to peer- pressure to engage in sex due to lack of proper sex education by parent, teachers, churches etc.
Multiple Sex Partners	People still keep multiple sex partners. Some of the married couples especially the males engage in extra marital sexual activities damming the consequences of HIV/AIDS.
Low Condom use	Condom use especially the female one has been low with the general response from respondents that they do not enjoy sex with condom.
Mobile commercial sex workers	It was also identified that there is commercial sex going on in the District. Some young girls are believed to go to Kumasi every evening to engage in commercial sex and return to have sexual relationship with their regular boyfriends.
Stigmatization	The continued stigmatization of People Living with HIV/AIDS makes them go underground to infect others. It is known that they do not want to go alone hence their diabolical plan to infect other people before they die.

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.4.6 District AIDS Committee and District Response Initiative Management Team

The District has formed the District AIDS Committee (DAC) and a District Response Initiative Management Team (DRIMT). The membership of these committees cut-across religious bodies, market women, farmers' representative, Health Department, Education Department and Agriculture, Information Service and Technical Staff from the Central Administration of the

District. These committees are responsible for monitoring and coordination of HIV/AIDS activities in the District. Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services are available at the Mankranso Hospital, Kunsu, Kunsu Dotiem, Wioso, Mpasaso and St. John's Health Centre. The rest are Maranatha Maternity Clinic and Dotiem-Mpasaso CHPS compound. However, conscious efforts and measures are required to change behaviours such as indiscriminate and unsafe sexual practices especially among the youth by the various stakeholders in charge of HIV/AIDS activities in the District.

1.21.4.7 Impact, Characteristics and Stigmatisation of HIV/AIDS

Table 1.75 shows the impact, characteristics and stigmatisation of HIV/AIDS in the District. This helps to identify the sectors affected by HIV/AIDS in the District and the appropriate remedies to address the identified issues.

Table 1.75: Impact, Characteristics and Stigmatisation of HIV/AIDS

Sector	Impact, Characteristics and Stigmatisation
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased health budget on HIV/AIDS at the expense of the social services Increased workload on Health Personnel High morbidity and Mortality from HIV/AIDS and related diseases
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low enrolment in all schools as a result of death of pupils/students and their parents Orphans may not be supported to pursue education Poor performance of pupils due to ill health, deprivation, stigmatization and other variables
District Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production and productivity will be reduced to the barest minimum. Low standard of Living, High cost of living and therefore poor quality of life
Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Poverty levels are worsened due to increased medical bills Social stigma regarding the infection, and probably death from AIDS
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity in food, income, investment and high poverty Poor nutritional status

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.4.8 Opportunistic Infections and Other STIs in the District

The District has 10 PMTCT sites in the District as shown in Table 1.76. These sites have increased the opportunities for testing HIV/AIDS and other STIs in the District. From Table 1.76, it is evidently 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 1.76: PMTCT of Health Facilities in the District

Type of Facility	Location	Key Activities
Hospital	1. Mankranso District Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine PMTCT services Blood quality testing ART Services Health education on HIV/AIDS/TB Stakeholders meeting Review meeting
Health Centres	2. Wioso Health Centre	
	3. Kunsu Health Centre	
	4. Mpasaso Health Centre	
	5. St. Jones Health Centre, Domeabra	
CHPS Compounds	6. Anitemfe CHPS	
	7. Mpasaso Dotiem CHPS	
	8. Kunsu Dotiem CHPS	
Maternity Home	9. St. Ann's, Asibe Nkwanta Maternity Home	
	10. Maranatha, Bonkwaso Maternity Home	

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.5 Water Situation in the District

1.21.5.1 Type of Water Facilities in the District

Table 1.77 represents the type of water facilities in the District. The type of water facilities numbered 248 in the District. Borehole constitutes the largest type of water facility in the District accounting for 67.3 percent with Ponds, Streams, River and Spring representing 23.4 percent. The Small Town Water System is the lowest recorded type of water facility with 0.8 percent. Base on this background, however, there is much pressure on the existing ones and more people sometimes have to depend on other sources; such as streams for their water supply. This calls for additional boreholes to be constructed to minimise the effect of water-borne diseases in the District.

Table 1.77: Type of Water Facilities in the District

Water Facility	Frequency	Percent
Borehole	167	67.3
Mechanised Borehole	8	3.2
Small Town Water System	2	0.8
Hand Dug-Well	13	5.2
Ponds, Streams, River & Spring	58	23.4
Total	248	100

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.5.2 Access to Potable/Safe Water in the District (Accessibility, Quality and Quantity)

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). 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 Table 1.78, the proportions 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.

Table 1.78: Main Source of Water in the District

Sources of Water	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-West District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	172	1.1	4.2	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	1,259	8.4	38.0	5.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	1,673	11.2	29.1	9.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	7,995	53.3	14.8	57.7
Protected well	321,091	80,800	600	4.0	8.5	3.5
Rain water	39,438	1,457	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	66	0.4	0.2	0.5
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	9	0.1	0.3	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	41	0.3	0.6	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	174	1.2	1.9	1.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	13	0.1	0.5	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	2,964	19.8	1.4	21.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	17	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other	3,972	850	4	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

1.21.6 Sanitation Situation in the District

1.21.6.1 Method of Solid Waste Disposal in the District

As illustrated in Table 1.79, the most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) is dumping unto open public dump site (78.7%) followed by indiscriminate dumping of solid waste (8.0%) and public dump (container) (5.1%), and the least is house-to-house collection of waste (0.7%). The proportion of disposing solid waste (refuse) by dumping onto open public dump site (78.7%) in the District is considerably higher than the regional average of 41.9 percent and national average of 37.7 percent. From the analyses, it can be established that unimproved method of solid waste (public dump-open space and dumped indiscriminately) by occupied dwelling units (86.7%) is more than improved method of solid waste (collected, burned and buried by household) (13.3%) in the District. This means that sanitation situation in the District in terms of solid waste disposal (rubbish) is unimproved which may have danger of spreading all forms environmental hazards if the necessary actions are not put in place.

Table 1.79: Method of Solid Waste Disposal of Households

Method of Solid Waste Disposal	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-West District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	101	0.7	1.0	0.6
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	482	3.2	4.8	3.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	760	5.1	13.5	4.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	11,807	78.7	72.5	79.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	1,200	8.0	4.2	8.4
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	493	3.3	3.4	3.3
Other	53,805	7,540	154	1.0	0.5	1.1

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

1.21.6.2 Method of Liquid Waste Disposal (Toilet Facilities Used by Household)

From Table 1.80, the highest reported facilities are public toilet (59.5%), pit latrine (26.8%), Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) (5.7%). Equally, the proportion of occupied dwelling units using public toilet (59.5%) is higher than both regional and national averages of 43.3 percent and 34.6 percent correspondingly. In contrast, there is 6.1 percent of dwelling units who have no toilet facilities. These household members reportedly used the bush and open fields. In terms of pit latrine, most dwelling units in the rural localities (28.1%) use the facility more than urban localities (16.0%) indicating that most of the public toilets in the rural localities are pit latrines. This has a great tendency of creating poor sanitary conditions and its adverse effects of spreading air borne diseases such as cholera in the District. As the saying goes “prevention is better than cure”, hence policies should be enacted to address this mess of pit latrines to improve the sanitary conditions in the District.

Table 1.80: Type of Toilet Facility Used by Households

Toilet Facility	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-West District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	922	6.1	16.6	5.0
W.C.	839,611	261,106	239	1.6	5.5	1.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	4,026	26.8	16.0	28.1
KVIP	572,824	98,434	849	5.7	10.1	5.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	487,596	8,923	59.5	51.7	60.4
Other	23,385	3,867	25	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

1.21.6.3 Method of Water Drainage and Sullage Conveyance (Drainage System)

A higher of dwelling units (91.6%) in the District, as presented in Table 1.81, dispose of liquid waste by either throwing onto the compound (48.3%) or throwing onto the street or outside the house (43.3%). In addition, 2.3 percent of households dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter; another 0.4 percent has sewage system and 0.6 percent drainage into a pit (or soak away system). In comparison, dwelling units that throw liquid waste onto the compound and street/outside in the District (91.6%) is largely more than the regional average of 52.4 percent and national average of 63.3 percent. This implies that more than 90.0 percent of dwelling units use unimproved means to dispose their liquid waste which have various hazardous implications on the environment. It is a fact that if 2.7 percent of the dwelling units in the District dispose of their liquid waste through sewage and drainage systems, it indicates that such systems is visually absence.

Table 1.81: Method of Liquid Waste Disposal of Households

Method of liquid Waste Disposal	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-West District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	150	1.0	2.8	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	251	1.7	4.5	1.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	69	0.5	1.2	0.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	6,881	45.9	47.4	45.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	637	4.2	9.7	3.4
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	6,959	46.4	33.9	48.4
Other	38,294	3,550	51	0.3	0.4	0.3

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

1.21.7 Housing Situation in the District

1.21.7.1 Housing Stock in the District

According to the 2010 PHC, housing stock is the count of any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers. The distribution of housing stock and households by type of locality in the District is presented in Table 1.82. The total stock of houses in the District is 10,813, of which the highest proportion is located in the rural localities (10,026) accounting for 92.7 percent compared to 7.3 percent of urban localities (787).

The data further show that the average household size of the District (4.5) is higher than the regional average of 4.1 and national average of 4.4. This indicates that one household in the District has approximately five members. The average households per house and population per house are very high in the urban localities than rural localities indicating a disproportionately higher percentage of the housing stock is in the rural localities. Conversely, the rural localities (4.5) have very high average household size than urban localities (4.2) indicating that households in the rural localities have more to cater for.

Table 1.82: Stock of Houses and Households in the District

Categories	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-West District		
			District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	67,487	5,800	61,687
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	64,488	5,319	59,169
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	10,813	787	10,026
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,997	1,360	13,637
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	5.8	7.3	5.7
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.5

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

* This excludes Homeless and Institutional Population

1.21.7.2 Room Occupancy in the District

As is internationally accepted, the ideal occupancy level is two persons and a child (2.5) per room, and any figure above this threshold is regarded as evidence of overcrowding, which has both health and social implications. Table 1.83 shows that households with one sleeping room constitutes the highest percentage (60.6%) of all the number of sleeping rooms per household in a housing unit in the District, followed by two rooms (23.9%) and three rooms (9.2%). Generally, there is an inverse relationship between household size and the use of one sleeping room. About 90.0 percent (92.2%) percent of single person household use one sleeping room whereas 12.4 percent of household with 10 or more members have one sleeping room. In totality, there are 24,891 rooms habitable for sleeping with average room occupancy rate of 2.7 persons per room. This implies that approximately three persons in the District sleep in one room, which is contrary to the UN standard of 2.5 persons per room. This certainly has health implications concerning increased risk of spread of communicable diseases despite various variances coupled with challenges of constructional materials.

Table 1.83: Households by Size and Number of Sleeping Rooms Occupied in Dwelling Unit

Household Size	Number of Sleeping Rooms										
	Total	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight Rooms	Nine Rooms or More	
Total	14,997	100.0	60.6	23.9	9.2	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2
1	2,777	100.0	92.2	5.1	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
2	1,660	100.0	77.1	17.8	2.7	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
3	1,847	100.0	70.3	22.2	5.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
4	1,966	100.0	64.1	25.7	6.7	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
5	1,870	100.0	57.4	28.5	9.6	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
6	1,525	100.0	46.0	36.0	11.9	3.8	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
7	1,200	100.0	38.2	37.7	16.1	5.3	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
8	804	100.0	29.8	38.1	19.3	8.0	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5
9	504	100.0	23.0	35.4	25.4	9.9	3.5	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.6
10+	845	100.0	12.4	26.1	27.8	15.5	8.9	4.7	2.4	1.2	0.9

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

1.21.7.3 Type of Occupied Housing Unit by Households

The various types of dwelling units in the District are presented in Table 1.84. On the average, the compound house accounts for more than halve (53.9%) of all dwelling units in the District, followed by separate houses which form 36.4 percent of all dwelling units. This means that most dwelling units in the District are compound houses. In terms of sex-disaggregation, most female-headed households (59.5%) dwell in compound houses as compared with male-headed households (51.4%) whereas male-headed households (38.9%) exceed female-headed households (30.7%) in separate house dwelling units (Table 1.85). In terms of dwelling units in rural and urban localities, the proportion of separate house is higher in rural (37.8%) than urban localities (24.0%).

Table 1.84: Type of Occupied Dwelling Unit in the District

Type of Dwelling	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-West District					
			Total		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,997	100	100	100	100	100
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	5,460	36.4	38.9	30.7	24	37.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	558	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	285	1.9	1.7	2.4	3	1.8
Compound house	2,942,147	605,025	8,077	53.9	51.4	59.5	64.5	52.6
Huts/Buildings	170,957	22,399	360	2.4	2.6	2	0.3	2.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	26	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Tent	10,343	1,791	22	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	16,304	32	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	57	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	111	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.2	0.5
Other	9,846	1,951	9	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1

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

1.21.7.4 Access to Basic Housing Utilities and Household Facilities

- *Toilet Facilities Used by Household*

From Table 1.85, the highest reported facilities are public toilet (59.5%), pit latrine (26.8%), KVIP (5.7%). In contrast, there is 6.1 percent of dwelling units who have no toilet facilities in their housing units. These household members reportedly used the bush and open fields. This suggests that the most housing units in the District do not have toilet facilities, which have great tendency of creating poor sanitary conditions.

Table 1.85: Type of Toilet Facility used by Households and Type of Locality

Toilet Facility	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-West District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	922	6.1	16.6	5.0
W.C.	839,611	261,106	239	1.6	5.5	1.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	4,026	26.8	16.0	28.1
KVIP	572,824	98,434	849	5.7	10.1	5.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	487,596	8,923	59.5	51.7	60.4
Other	23,385	3,867	25	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

- *Bathing Facility Used by Household*

The high use of shared bathrooms, public bathrooms and toilets are indications of poverty. Bathing facility according to the 2010 PHC refers to the place where members of the household have their bath. The proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by household members (25.6%) is lower than shared bathroom in the same house (31.8%) as indicated in Table 1.86. Commutatively, this means that most occupied households in the District about 52.4 percent use public bathing facility, which have tendency of spreading various health diseases. Conversely, 15.0 percent of dwelling units have no bathing facilities.

Table 1.86: Type of Bathing Facility used by Households and Type of Locality

Bathing Facility	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-West District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	3,836	25.6	18.2	26.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	4,767	31.8	32.2	31.7
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,758	11.7	9.9	11.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	2,367	15.8	25.3	14.7
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	45	0.3	0.0	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	722	4.8	3.9	4.9
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	1,465	9.8	10.1	9.7
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	25	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

- **Main Cooking Space Used by Households**

Table 1.87 presents the main cooking space used by household for cooking in the District. The greater proportion of the household use exclusive separate room (32.8%) as cooking space followed by open space in the compound (18.6%), shared separate room (16.2%) and structure with roof but without walls (13.5%), and bedroom/hall/living room (0.5%) recorded the least. This indicates that most households use exclusive separate rooms for cooking their principal meals in the District. In terms of localities, most rural localities cook in the opened space and most of the urban localities cook in the closed space. This suggests that most houses in the District lack enclosed cooking space and adverse effect of spreading air borne diseases cannot be left out.

Table 1.87: Main Cooking Space Used by Households

Main Cooking Space used by Household	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-West District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,997	100	100	100
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	976	6.5	6.6	6.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	4,916	32.8	16.4	34.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	2,427	16.2	15.3	16.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	347	2.3	2.8	2.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	2,029	13.5	12.4	13.7
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	81	0.5	0.9	0.5
Veranda	1,173,946	304,294	1,327	8.8	20	7.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	2,787	18.6	23.4	18
Other	21,007	3,961	107	0.7	2.3	0.5

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

1.21.7.5 Construction Materials of Housing Unit in the District

- **Main Construction Material for Housing Units**

This information is collected from either occupied housing or vacant housing units through observation and interrogation. In situation where the materials used for the construction are more than one, the predominant materials used are those that are reported. Out of the 28,484 dwelling units, mud brick/earth records the highest proportion (67.3%) of materials used for

construction followed by cement blocks/concrete (27.1%) with the usage of bamboo (0.1%) being, the least in the District as shown in Table 1.88. The regional average of 71.9 percent and national average of 57.5 percent are very higher than the dwelling units constructed with cement blocks/concrete in the District (27.1%). This implies that mud brick/earth, a local building material, is used to construct most dwelling units in the District as compared to the other building materials.

Table 1.88: Main Construction Material for Dwelling Units in the District

Main Construction Material	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-West District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	11,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	7,694	67.3	27.8	71.6
Wood	200,594	27,438	279	2.4	1.8	2.5
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	45	0.4	0.6	0.4
Stone	11,330	2,014	17	0.1	0.0	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	63	0.6	1.2	0.5
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	3,096	27.1	66.6	22.7
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	175	1.5	1.0	1.6
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	27	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other	39,206	7,665	31	0.3	0.8	0.2

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

- **Main Construction Material for Roofing of Housing Units**

The main materials used for construction of the roofing of dwelling units in the District are shown in Table 1.89. More than 90.0 percent (92.8%) of dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheet as compared with the remaining 7.2 percent of other construction materials. This means that most dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheet.

Table 1.89: Main Construction Material for Roofing of Dwelling Units in the District

Main Roofing Material	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-West District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	11,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	99	0.9	0.3	0.9
Wood	45,547	10,933	75	0.7	0.9	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	10,616	92.8	94.7	92.6
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	16	0.1	0.5	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	63	0.5	1.5	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	239	2.1	1.2	2.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	277	2.4	0.1	2.7
Other	35,935	5,517	48	0.4	0.6	0.4

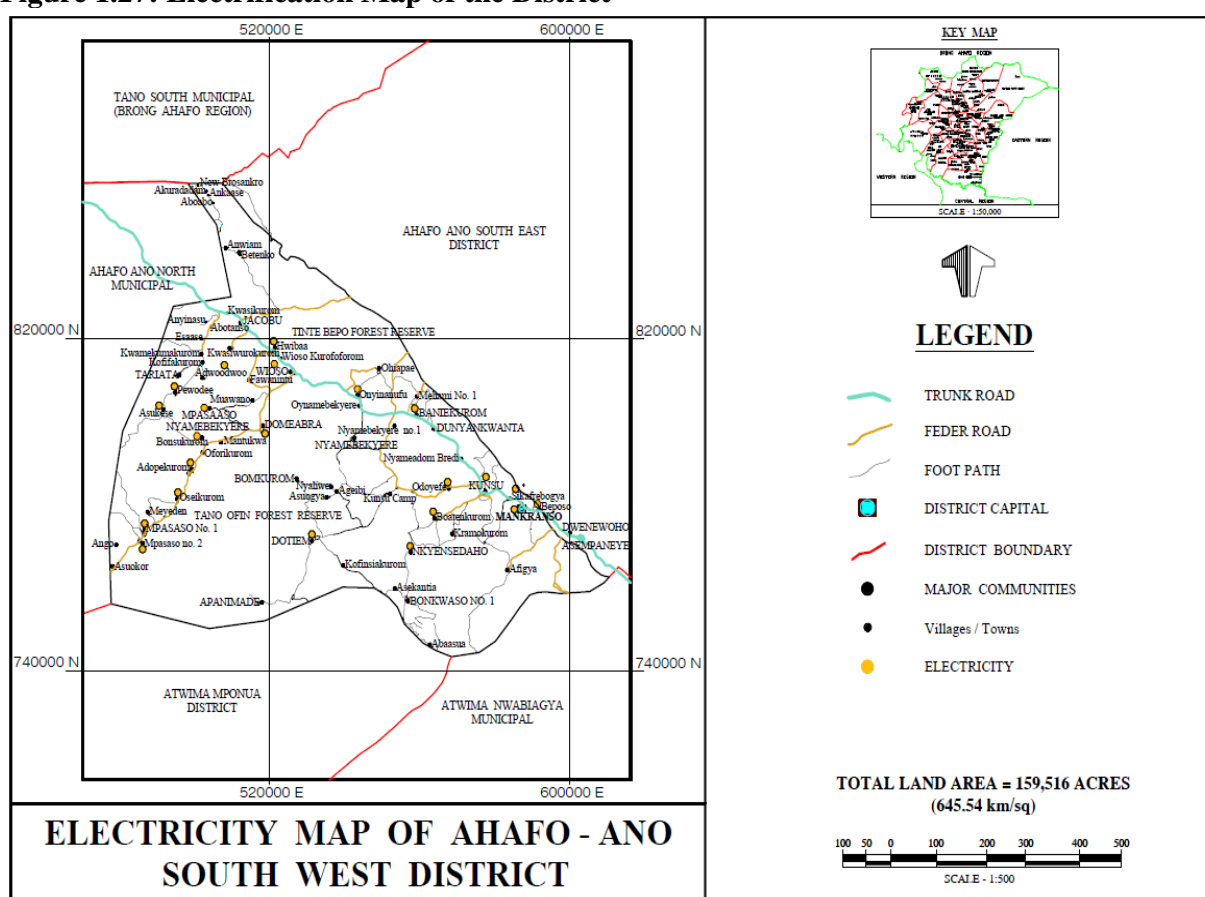
Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.21.8 Energy Situation in the District

1.21.8.1 Electrification of Communities in the District

With respect to electrification, almost all the communities along the main Kumasi-Tepa trunk road from Mankranso to Hwibaa are connected to the national electricity grid with 87.9 percent of the communities totalling 94 yet to be connected. The electrification situation in the District is illustrated in Figure 1.27. From the analysis of Figure 1.27, it is an established fact that most communities in the District are not connected to electricity with more than halve of households using Flashlight or touch light as a means of lighting system.

Figure 1.27: Electrification Map of the District



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.21.8.2 Main Source of Household Lighting System in the District

It can be observed from Table 1.90 that 52.4 percent of household use flashlight/torch for lighting. This is followed by electricity-main and private generator (31.7%), kerosene lamp (15.0%) and crop residue (0.1%) recording the lowest. The proportion of dwelling units with access to electricity (31.7%) is considerably lower compared with the regional and national averages of 74.2 percent and 64.9 percent respectively. For the localities, 71.7 percent of the

occupied housing unit in the urban localities use electricity compared with rural localities (26.4%). This means that most occupied dwelling units are not connected to electricity from the national grid.

Table 1.90: Main Source of Lighting of Dwelling Units in the District

Main Source of Light	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-West District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	4,654	31.0	71.2	26.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	110	0.7	0.5	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	2,247	15.0	12.9	15.2
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	24	0.2	0.0	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	16	0.1	0.3	0.1
Candle	41,214	9,472	42	0.3	0.4	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	7,859	52.4	14.5	56.7
Firewood	13,241	1,484	25	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	414	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	10	0.1	0.1	0.1

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

1.21.8.3 Main Source of Cooking Fuel by Households in the District

As shown in Table 1.91, the highest proportion of households uses wood (80.6%) as main source of cooking fuel, followed by charcoal (10.1%) and gas (3.4%). The use of the other sources such as kerosene, sawdust and electricity is negligible, at less than one percent for each source. The use of wood as cooking fuel in the District (80.6%) is considerably more than the regional average of 29.8 percent and national average of 40.2 percent. This means that majority of the households (91.2%) in the District use wood ranging from firewood, charcoal and saw dust for cooking compared to 8.8 percent of non-wood (gas, kerosene and electricity). This has adverse effect on the environment, which can lead to desertification, and depletion of the forest reserves in the District, which should factored in the DMTDP.

Table 1.91: Main Source of Cooking Fuel Used by Households

Main Source of Cooking Fuel	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South-West District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	745	5.0	6.5	4.8
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	12,082	80.6	58.8	83.1
Gas	996,518	237,251	505	3.4	8.8	2.7
Electricity	29,794	7,952	37	0.2	0.3	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	32	0.2	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	1,510	10.1	24.6	8.4
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	80	0.5	0.7	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	1	0.0	0.1	0.0

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

1.21.9 Summary of Key Findings under Social Services

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
• Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 201 Basic Schools (150-Primary & KG and 51-JHS) with Coverage Rate of 85.2% and Average Walking Distance-3.5km • Pupil-Teacher Ratio (30:1), Pupil-Classroom Ratio (37:1) and Pupil-Textbooks Ratio (65:1) • BECE Performance Rate-42.9% (14), 32.4% (15) & 30.5% (16) • Net Enrolment Rate at Basic Schools is 62.0% • Girl-Boy Child Ratio (Pre-50:50, Primary-44:56, JHS-46:54) • 10 Health Facilities (1-Hosp., 4-HC, 3-CHPS, 2-MH) with Coverage Ratio of 1:11 and Average Distance-11.5km • Doctor to Population Ratio – 1:33,744, Nurse to Population Ratio – 1:846 and Midwife to Expectant Women Ratio – 1:168 • Maternal Mortality Rate – 3 per 1,000 live births • Under-five Mortality Rate – 5 per 1,000 live births • Malaria is leading the Top Ten Diseases in the District • Percentage of Population registered with NHIS – 42.5% • HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate is 0.07% • Number of People with HIV/AIDS – 135 (0.2%) • Potable Water coverage is 64.2% and 28.8% depend Rivers • Average Distance to Potable Water Facility is 284.0m • Communities certified with Open Defecation Free – 0% • Uncertified/Unapproved Refuse Dump Sites – 63.3% • Public Improved Toilet Facilities – 12.1% and Household Improved Toilet Facilities – 1.5% with 240 people per one-seater • Average Concrete Drainage Channels – 105.8m Length • Inadequate institutional water and sanitation facilities • Housing Stock – 10,813 with Room Occupancy Rate-3 persons • Inadequate basic utility and household facilities such as kitchens, bathrooms, toilet facilities, waste disposal • Communities Connected to National Grid (Electricity) – 12.1% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate educational infrastructure and personnel • Inadequate teaching and learning materials • Low academic performance • Inadequate health personnel, infrastructure and equipment • Incidence of Maternal and Infant Mortality • Low registration of NHIS • Incidence of HIV/AIDS and chronic diseases • Inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure • Poor Housing Conditions and basic facilities • Inadequate energy infrastructure (Electricity and LPG Stations)

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.22 Information and Communication 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 are virtually inadequate. Out of the 107 communities, only one community (Abasua) can boast having fully equipped ICT centre with the help of Philanthropists. 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 realizing its dreams of achieving a high status of globalisation in Ghana.

1.22.2 Use of Internet

This section examines access to internet facilities in the District. From Table 1.92, only 450 persons representing 1.1 percent use internet facilities in the District. In terms of sex distribution, the highest proportion of internet facility usage is males representing 71.3 percent relative to 28.7 percent females in the District. The figure is far below the regional and national averages of 8.9 percent and 7.8 percent respectively. This means that less than 500 out of 40,332 use internet facilities in the District, which is very dangerous communication gap between the District and the rest of the world. This relatively low usage of internet is more likely due to very inadequate levels of internet facilities in the District. In addition, the erratic nature of telecommunication networks even worsens the usage of internet on mobile phones and modems. This indicates a huge development gap in terms of ICT investment in the District.

Table 1.92: Internet Facility Usage by Sex in the District

Sex	Population 12 Years and Older		Population using Internet Facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	40,332	100	450	100
Male	20,377	50.5	321	71.3
Female	19,955	49.5	129	28.7
Percentage of Population using Internet Facility				1.1

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

1.22.3 ICT Infrastructure and Investment in the District

1.22.3.1 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer in the District

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential for easy access to the internet, electronic mail (e-mail), and other services. Table 1.93 shows that only 1.5 percent of households own desktop/laptop computers in the District, compared to 9.3 percent of the region and 7.2 percent of the country. This suggests that majority of the households about 99.0 percent (98.5%) lack ownership of desktop/laptop computers in the District indicating a huge ICT investment gap. With regard to the sexes, ownership of desktop/laptop computers is higher for male household heads (79.5%) compared to female household heads (20.5%).

Table 1.93: Households having Desktop or Laptop Computers in the District

Sex	Number of Households		Households having Desktop/Laptop Computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,997	100	223	100
Male	10,431	69.6	177	79.5
Female	4,566	30.4	46	20.5
Percentage of Households having Desktop/ Laptop Computers				1.5

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

1.22.3.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians since as far back as 2003. There are a total number of 12,071 mobile phone owners in the Ahafo Ano South-West District representing 29.9 percent of the population as shown in Table 1.94. Comparatively, the proportion of persons having mobile phones (29.9%) is less than the regional average of 56.1 percent and national average of 47.7 percent. This indicates that the ownership of mobile phones in the District is very low. With respect to sex, the proportion of males who own mobile phone (62.3%) is more than females (37.7%).

Table 1.94: Ownership of Mobile Phones in the District

Sex	Population 12 Years and Older		Population having Mobile Phone	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	40,332	100	12,071	100
Male	20,377	50.5	7,525	62.3
Female	19,955	49.5	4,546	37.7
Percentage of Population 12 Years and Older having Mobile Phone				29.9

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

1.22.3.3 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Table 1.95 presents information on households having fixed telephone lines and sex of household heads in the District. Out of the 14,997 households only 109 households have fixed telephone lines in the District. This represents only 0.7 percent of the total households. This proportion (0.7%) is far below the regional average of 2.5 percent and national average of 2.3 percent. The low rate for fixed telephone is as a result of absence of landline telephone cables in the District. Nearly 55.0 percent of households with fixed telephone lines are headed by males (55.1%) compared to females (44.9%).

Table 1.95: Households having Fixed Telephone Lines and Sex of Head

Sex	Number of Households		Households having Fixed Telephone Lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,997	100.0	109	100.0
Male	10,431	69.6	60	55.1
Female	4,566	30.4	49	44.9
Percentage of Households having Fixed Telephone Lines				0.7

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

1.22.3.4 Television and Radio Transmission Networks

Television coverage in the District is quite good as most communities have good reception for Ghana Television, TV3, Metro TV and other Television Networks on Multi TV Channels provided one is able to erect a pole with a height of about 15 meters and above or has Digital Dick. The District has good reception for almost all the radio stations operating in Kumasi for information dissemination despite the fact that the District does not own a radio station.

1.22.3.5 Telecommunication Networks

Telecommunication in the District is poorly developed as there are no land fixed telephone lines. In the case of Mobile/Cellular Phone coverage, Mankranso and the surrounding communities enjoy the services of MTN, TIGO, Airtel, GLO and Vodafone from Mankranso through the communities on the trunk road in the District. The most extensively coverage is MTN, which goes to the interior parts of the District.

In totality, out of the 135 settlements in the District, only 39 settlements representing 28.9 percent are identified to have full telecommunication services whereas the remaining 96 representing 71.1 percent are faced with unreliable telecommunication services. The absence of these facilities tends to make administration and business expensive. It also turns to impede both internal and external interaction.

1.22.4 Summary of Key Findings under Information and Communication Technology

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">29.9% of the Population aged 12 years+ use Mobile Phones39 Communities have access to adequate Telecommunication and Television Services – 29.2%1.5% of Households own Desktop/Laptop computers1.1% of the Population use Internet Facilities (450)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Inadequate ICT Personnel, Infrastructure and ToolsPoor Telecommunication Networks, Internet Connectivity and Television Transmissions

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 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 identify the extreme poor or vulnerable and the excluded to include the following:

- a) Rural agricultural producers, particularly migrant farm hands, settlers and traditional fishermen and food crop farmers in the country are extremely poor. In addition, food crop farmers contribute nearly two-thirds of total extreme poverty; almost double its share of the total population.
- b) Children in difficult circumstances, including the quarter of children under five who are malnourished, victims of child labour, street children, about a quarter of children of school going age who are not in school, about a fifth of boys and a third of girls who have dropped out of primary school, children living in institutions and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.

- c) People living with HIV/AIDS, including infected persons and families of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- d) Displaced communities, particularly those subjected to periodic flooding/drought, negative effects of mining and tourism and ethnic conflicts.
- e) The elderly who have no access to family care and pension.
- f) Physically-challenged persons, particularly those with no employable skills.
- g) People suffering from chronic diseases, including victims of debilitating diseases such as tuberculosis, buruli ulcer, guinea worm, trachoma, bilharzias and breast cancer.
- h) Victims of abuse, particularly children and women suffering from sexual abuse and battery and Drug Addicts.
- i) Victims of harmful traditional practices, especially victims of harmful widowhood rites, early marriage, servitude, fosterage and perceived witchcraft.
- j) Unemployed, especially unskilled retrenched workers and the unemployed youth.

In an attempt to narrow down the wider scope of the concept of vulnerability as mentioned, the following specific groups were considered for the analysis per the guidelines issued by NDPC.

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 1.96 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 of average subsistence farmer.

Table 1.96: Types of Risk and Shocks Recorded in the District

Types	Period/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/AASWDA, 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 1.97.

- ***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 1.98, 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 1.98, 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 1.97 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 1.97, 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 1.97. This means that more than halve (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 1.97: Reported Cases of Children in Difficult Circumstances in the District

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

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 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 1.98, 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 1.98: 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
Total	100	

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.23.5 People Living With HIV/AIDS

This section describes the age cohort to which HIV/AIDS is mostly affected. The Adult's age cohort that is from 18 to 64 years are mostly affected HIV/AIDS followed by Aged (65 years and above) and Children (0-17 years) recorded the least (See Table 1.73). However, females are affected by HIV/AIDS more than males in the District in the age cohorts. This means that most of the interventions should be skewed in addressing HIV/AIDS especially among females.

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 distribution of population by disability and sex is presented in Table 1.99. The total PWDs in the District totalled 1,738 representing 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. 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.

- *Type of Disability*

The six major types of disability reported by the population with disability in District are shown in Table 1.99. Out of the 1,738 PWDs, 36.4 percent have sight or visual impairments, which is the most common type of disability, followed by physical disability (29.3%) and the rest are less than 20.0 percent. From the analysis, even though, the male PWDs slightly dominate the female PWDs; there is a possibility of more females having multiple disabilities.

Table 1.99: Population by Disability and Sex

Disability Type	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	67,487	100.0	34,356	100.0	33,131	100.0
Without disability	65,749	97.4	33,439	97.3	32,310	97.5
With disability	1,738	2.6	917	2.7	821	2.5
Sight	632	36.4	316	34.5	316	38.5
Hearing	239	13.8	120	13.0	119	14.5
Speech	209	12.0	118	12.9	91	11.1
Physical	510	29.3	276	30.1	234	28.5
Intellect	194	11.1	112	12.2	82	10.0
Emotion	232	13.4	119	13.0	113	13.8
Other	220	12.6	117	12.8	103	12.5

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

- ***Disability and Activity***

This section spells out the relationship that exist between disability and economic activity status. From Table 1.100, the proportions of economically not active PWDs account for 44.3 percent and economically active PWDs account for 55.7 percent. It can also be seen from Table 1.100 that concerning the economically active population, the proportion of employed PWDs (97.1%) is greater than unemployed PWDs (2.9%). Nevertheless, the higher proportion of both employed and unemployed PWDs fall under sight or visual impairments followed by physical disabilities. This means most of the PWDs regardless of their disabilities are employed proving that “disability is not inability”. This pattern is similar between PWDs males and females in the District.

Table 1.100: Disability by Economic Activity Status in the District

Disability Type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,461	100.0	37,404	100.0	1,057	100.0	9,419	100.0
Without disability	37,056	96.3	36,022	97.3	1,034	97.8	8,797	93.4
With disability	1,405	3.7	1,382	2.7	23	2.2	622	6.6
Sight	551	1.4	544	1.1	7	0.6	227	2.4
Hearing	185	0.5	182	0.4	3	0.3	59	0.6
Speech	141	0.4	139	0.3	2	0.2	62	0.7
Physical	430	1.1	426	0.7	4	0.4	239	2.5
Intellect	143	0.4	141	0.2	2	0.2	80	0.9
Emotion	182	0.5	179	0.3	3	0.3	87	0.9
Other	164	0.4	161	0.3	3	0.3	80	0.8

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

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. A total 412 households are benefiting from the programme in 11 communities. The beneficiaries include 652 females representing 61.8 percent and 419 males representing 39.1 percent as shown in Table 1.101. 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 basic necessities provided under the LEAP.

Table 1.101: 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	Akwasi Aworokrom	2	3	1	4
3	Mpasaso No.1	16	16	8	24
4	Mpasaso No.2	55	95	28	123
5	Nyameahyiraso	1	3	1	4
6	Abasua	38	72	37	109
7	Afresene	48	80	43	123
8	Boatengkrom	69	83	95	178
9	Anitemfe	55	75	87	162
10	Barniekrom	63	113	73	186
11	Kunsu	43	87	22	109
	Total	412	652	419	1,071

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.23.8 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection Programme

After collating the needs and aspirations by the various vulnerable groupings, it was realized that some development issues (needs and aspirations) were found (cross-cutting) under almost all the vulnerable groupings. To avoid duplication of issues, there was the need to come with a summarized needs and aspiration, which will represent a concrete vulnerable needs and aspiration for the District. Table 1.102 therefore shows the summary of vulnerable needs and aspirations in the District.

Table 1.102: Social Protection Programmes in the District

Issues/Problems/Gaps	Social Protection Programmes
Difficulty in accessing credit by SMEs and farm operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance SMEs and farm operators access to credit Provision of credit to Small Scale Enterprise Operators (Women Empowerment)
High child labour in cocoa production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize educational campaigns against child labour in cocoa production Enforce Children Right in the District
High drop-out rate especially among females at the JHS and SHS levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed pupils in selected schools in the District Ensure effective implementation of Free SHS Policy in the District
High incidence of HIV, other STIs and TB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize workshop on advocacy against demystifying perception of PLWHIV and AIDS Organize educational campaigns on causes and impacts of HIV / AIDS and other STIs Organize educational campaigns to promote safe sex annually
High incidence of pest and diseases affecting cocoa crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray cocoa farms in the District against diseases and pests Organise fora to educate farmers on proper use and handling of available agro inputs
High incidence of unemployment among youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of job avenues for the unemployed especially the youth Training females in income generated activities
High unemployment among youths in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and register all unemployed youths in the District Select Youth Employment Modules under YEA
High unemployment in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and register females in extreme poverty especially the unemployed Train the registered females in income generated activities
Inadequate educational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of educational infrastructure (SHS, new classroom blocks, rehabilitation of existing ones, library, toilet and among others)
Inadequate functioning markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of market facilities and Litre Bins at Market Centres
Inadequate health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of health facilities
Inadequate power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of electricity (additional poles, bulbs, meters and among others)
Inadequate security and safety assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of Police Stations and Fire Service Station
Inadequate staff accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of staff quarters (Teachers' quarters, Nurses' quarters, etc)
Inadequate supply of potable water and toilet facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of potable water and provision of toilet facilities
Inadequate support for community own initiated projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of support (materials, finance, labour) for community initiated projects
Lack of support to vulnerable and marginalized people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sponsor the registered persons with disabilities to establish their own business Provide bursaries to 200 needy students in the District
Poor academic performance especially among girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the recruitment of Trained Teachers for basic schools Identify and provide bursaries to Needy Students in the District

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.23.9 Summary of Key Findings under Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost all the communities are challenged with vulnerability issues being it social, economic, political and spatial Under LEAP, 11 Communities, 412 Households (1,071) Under NHIS, 28,682 have registered (42.5% of the Population) Under YEA, 192 youth have been employed (11.6%) Under SFP, 1,772 pupils in seven schools are benefiting (13.3%) Under Capitation Grant, 33,638 pupils benefited annually Under Student Financial Support, 576 students have benefited Under Child Labour, Three Communities are supported Under District Warning Systems, 49 communities identified Averagely, 50 PWDs are supported quarterly under DACF HIV/AIDS programmes are held quarterly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support to Social Protection Programmes (Logistics and Funding) Difficulty in identifying poverty and inequality among individuals and communities

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 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 being 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 affected 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"> Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STI courses are taught at Basic Schools and SHSs Low application of STI 29.9% of the Population use Mobile Phones 1.5% of Households own Desktop/Laptop computers 1.1% of the Population use Internet Facilities (450) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Personnel, Infrastructure and Tools for the implementation of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) programmes

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.25 Summary of Analysis of Cross-cutting Issues

The cross-cutting issues in the areas of Gender, Child Protection, HIV/AIDS, Population, Vulnerability and Social Protection, Environment, Climate Change, Green Economy, Environmental Mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction issues, and among others were all captured the analysis of the District profile. This suggests that all the cross-cutting issues have been adequately mainstreamed in the District profile to improve the greening of the environment, climatic conditions, create jobs and improve the livelihood of the vulnerable and excluded in the District. Table 1.103 presents the summary of the cross-cutting issues analysed under the various sections of the profile of the District.

Table 1.103: Summary of Analysis of Cross-cutting Issues in the District

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of Parliament, 0 Females (0%) and 1 Male (100%) Assembly Members, 4 Females (9.1%) and 40 Males (90.9%) 72 Area Council Members, Females (13.4%) & Males (86.7%) 145 Unit Committee Mem., Females (11.1%) & Males (88.9%) Assembly Staff, 85 Females (24.7%) and 174 Males (75.3%) Household Heads, Females (30.4%) and Males (69.6%) Total Population, Females (49.1%) and Males (50.9%) Educational Attainment, Females (45.5%) and Males (54.5%) Literacy, Females (44.6%) and Males (55.4%) Societal Role, Age Dep. Ratio-Females (89.3) and Males (92.3) Societal Role, Marriage-Females (51.9%) and Males (48.2%) Societal Role, Employment-Females (48.8%) & Males (51.2%) Technology, ICT, Females (37.3%) and Males (62.7%) Land & House Ownership, Females (30.5%) & Males (69.5%) Agricultural Lands, Females (46.5%) and Males (53.5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low participation of women at all levels of decision-making Inadequate support for women empowerment programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability, Child Protection, HIV/AIDS and Social Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost all the communities are challenged with vulnerability issues being it social, economic, political and spatial Under LEAP, 11 Communities, 412 Households (1,071) Under NHIS, 28,682 have registered (42.5% of the Population) Under YEA, 192 youth have been employed (11.6%) Under SFP, 1,772 pupils in seven schools are benefiting (13.3%) Under Capitation Grant, 33,638 pupils benefited annually Under Student Financial Support, 576 students have benefited Under Child Labour, Three Communities are supported Under District Warning Systems, 49 communities identified Averagely, 50 PWDs are supported quarterly under DACF HIV/AIDS programmes are held quarterly Almost all the Communities show the signs of Poverty Poverty Index – Wioso Area Council – 1st Area Council and Asuokor Oseikrom – 1st Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support to Social Protection Programmes (Logistics and Funding) Difficulty in identifying poverty and inequality among individuals and communities Uneven distribution and accessibility of basic facilities Unfair distribution of Poverty Assessment Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Services, Child Protection and HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girl-Boy Child Ratio (Pre-50:50, Primary-44:56, JHS-46:54) Doctor to Population Ratio – 1:33,744, Nurse to Population Ratio – 1:846 and Midwife to Expectant Women Ratio – 1:168 Maternal Mortality Rate – 3 per 1,000 live births Under-five Mortality Rate – 5 per 1,000 live births Percentage of Population registered with NHIS – 42.5% HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate is 0.07% Potable Water coverage is 64.2% and 28.8% depend Rivers Communities certified with Open Defecation Free – 0% Public Improved Toilet Facilities – 12.1% Housing Stock – 10,813 with Room Occupancy Rate-3 persons Communities Connected to National Grid (Electricity) – 12.1% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate health personnel, infrastructure and equipment Incidence of Maternal and Infant Mortality Low registration of NHIS Incidence of HIV/AIDS and chronic diseases Inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure Poor Housing Conditions and basic facilities Inadequate energy infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in General 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soils are deep and support wide range of Cash and Food Crops Major Rainfall recording is about 1,200 mm – 1,850 mm per year and Mean Monthly Temperature of about 22°C - 32°C throughout the year There are Two (2) Forest Reserves totally 198.01km² – 30.6% of Land Size Mineral such as Gold (District wide) and Bauxite (Aya Hills at Mpasaso) 11,670 Dwelling Units exist within the Built Environment occupying a total of 447.53km² – 69.3% of Land Size Total land degraded by mining activities – 482.66 acres (1.93km².i.e-0.3%) Natural Resource Annual Depletion Rate is 2.0% of Forest Cover 92.3% of Household use wood as Fuel 98.6% of farmers are engaged in Crop Farming Decline of soil fertility and low crop yield 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. Traditional and Small Scale Methods are the main methods used for Natural Resource Utilisation in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertile Land for Agricultural Production Potential for Large Scale Mining Illegal Farming Activities (Farming in the Forest) High usage of wood as fuel Rampant Illegal Mining Activities Rampant illegal chain saw operations Poor farming methods Lack of investment in the utilisation of Natural Resources Rampant usage of Traditional and Small Scale Technologies in the exploitation of the resources

Profile	Summary of Facts and Figures	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural and Man-Made Disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 identified potential Disaster Prone Areas Rainstorm, Bushfire, Flooding and Domestic Fire are the main Natural and Man-Made Disasters recorded in the District Loss of properties and houses are the main Disaster Potential Threats recorded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate facilities to manage disasters Low education on Natural and Man-Made Disasters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Intercensal Growth Rate is 1.09% between 1984 and 2010 lower to Ashanti Region (2.7%) and National (2.5%) The District has a population of 62,529 [Males – 50.9% and Females – 49.1% giving a Sex Ratio of 103.7] Using the Growth of 1.09%, the Projected Population for 2018 is 68,226 and 2021 is 70,494 Children Population (Less than 18 years) are 35,835 (53.1%) Aged population (65+ years) are 3,104 (4.6%) Youth Population (15-35 years) are 21,596 (32.0%) Population Density 105 persons per km² lower to AR (196) Population living in Urban Communities are 5,374 (8.5%) Age-Dependency Ratio is 90.8 higher to AR (72.5%) Household Size is 4.5 higher to AR (4.1) and National (4.4) Married Population – 42.1% and Never Married - 37.3% Ageing Population of Farmers (20,668) declining by 0.4% annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Children and Youthful Population Low Population Growth Rate Declining age of farmers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police-Citizen Ratio is 1:2,045 (0.05% Coverage) considerably higher compared to UN Standard of 1:500 Police Post-Community Ratio is 1:36 Communities (3 Police Posts) – 2.8% Coverage Three Vehicles for Security Patrols Report on Stealing and Armed Robbery Cases (Road) One Magistrate Court and No Fire Service Station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Security Personnel and Infrastructure Inadequate logistics and support to Security Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Economic Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate raw materials for the establishment of Citrus Factory, Rice Factory, Cassava Factory, Oil Palm Factory and Maize Factory. 1,320 LED Businesses in the District with 93.3% Self-financing Small Scale/Informal Private LED employs 94.2% with Self-employed without employees accounting for 68.9% Low Capital Formulation for LED No Seed Capital/ Revolving Fund for LED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge Potentials for LED opportunities Inadequate access to capital and affordable loans Lack of investment in large scale development of LED Untrained Skilled Labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Fertile Agricultural Lands 99.2% of Farmers are engaged in Crop Farming (mixed cropping) on small scale Agriculture employs 74.9% of the Population Extension-Farmer Ratio is 1:2,580 (National 1:1,300) compared to UN Standard of 1:200 Major Food Crops grown include Maize, Rice, Cassava, Yam, Cocoyam, Plantain, Vegetables and Fruits Major Cash Crops grown include Cocoa, Citrus and Oil Palm 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) Post-harvest losses are only recorded on bumper harvests (4.0% per annum) 96.0% of Foodstuffs are certified annually by the Agriculture Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability, Accessibility, Utilisation and Stability of Foodstuffs throughout the year Inadequate access to capital and affordable loans to expand food production Lack of investment in large scale farming Lack of warehouses for storage of foodstuffs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the 12 Nutritional Programmes were conducted at the Community and District levels Individual Beneficiaries include children, students, women, nursing mothers, pregnant women, workers, Assembly Members and other community members Institutional Beneficiaries include Schools, KG/Day Care Centres, Markets, Homes, Chop Bars and Food Vendors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support to Nutritional Programmes (Logistics and Funding)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Communication and Technology (ICT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29.9% of the Population aged 12 years+ use Mobile Phones 39 Communities have access to adequate Telecommunication and Television Services – 29.2% 1.5% of Households own Desktop/Laptop computers 1.1% of the Population use Internet Facilities (450) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate ICT Personnel, Infrastructure and Tools Poor Telecommunication Networks, Internet Connectivity and Television Transmissions

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.26 Government Policy Interventions

As part of ensuring the realisation of Government Policies, there is therefore the need to capture the requisite data for the planning of these policies. Table 1.104 shows the government policies and major findings identified in support of the implementation these policies.

Table 1.104: Government Policy Interventions for the District

Profile	Policy	Major Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Policy Intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One District, One Factory Policy 	<p>There are five potential factories with adequate supply of all year round raw materials (Large Plantation Farming):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citrus Processing Factory Rice Processing Factory Maize Processing Factory Poultry Processing Plant Oil Palm Processing Factory Starch Processing Factory
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free Senior High School Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 51 JHSs in the District Average students completing JHSs yearly – 7,045 Annual Growth Rate of JHS Leavers – 1.9%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zongo Development Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 107 Zongos in the District Inadequate educational facilities in the District Lack of employment and trading skills Lack of loan facilities and start-up capital
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Village, One Dam Development Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District depends on only two seasonal rainfall patterns for the cultivation of food crops (Major and Minor) The Soil in the District can support the cultivation of all year round food crops Adequate land for the construction of dams in the District
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constituency Development Projects Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land for the implementation of the projects Availability of human resource for the implementation of the projects All Stakeholders are fully prepared to start the implementation of the projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting for Foods and Jobs Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Soil in the District can support the cultivation of all year round food crops Adequate land for the construction of dams in the District
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting Export and Rural Development Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Soil in the District can support the cultivation of all year round food crops Adequate land for the construction of dams in the District The Soils in the District are fertile in planting for exportable crops such as cocoa, citrus and oil palm

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

1.27 Summary of Key Development Issues

The summary of key development issues identified from the Performance Review and District Profiling are presented in Table 1.105. The DPCU together with other stakeholders at a meeting categorised all the issues under the appropriate Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017.

Table 1.105: Summary of Key Development Issues of GSGDA II

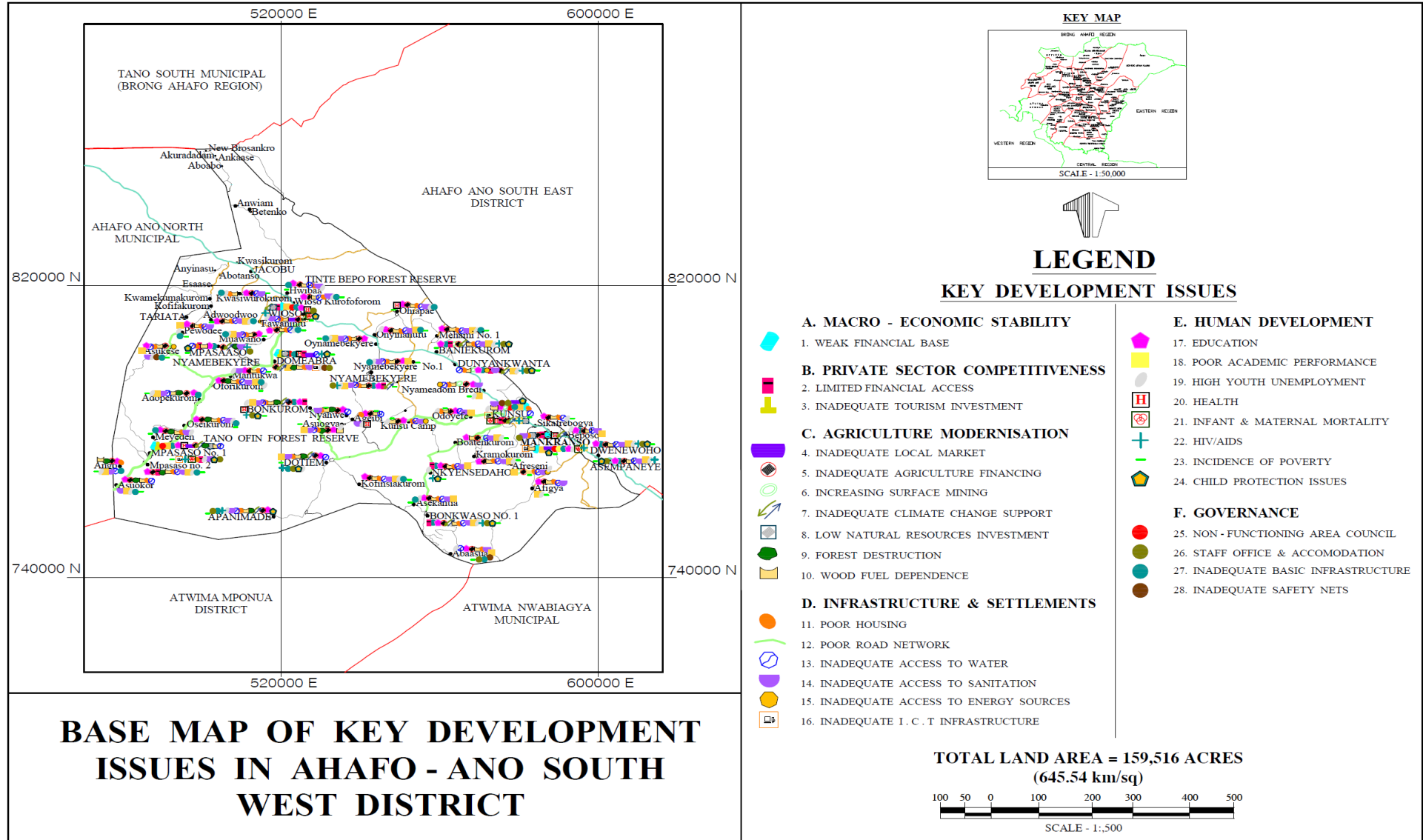
Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified Issues (As harmonised with inputs from the Performance Review and Profiling)
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	1. Weak financial base and management capacity of the DA
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	2. Limited access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

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Table 4), 2018

1.28 Base Map of Key Development Issues in the District

Figure 1.28 shows the base map of the spatial implication of key development issues identified in the District. The map indicates the key development issues identified and summarised from the performance review and the District profiling. These include all the 28 key development issues and reflecting appropriate thematic areas as captured in Table 1.105.

Figure 1.28: Base Map showing Key Development Issues in the District



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021

2.1 Introduction

To ensure that the District goals are in consistent and harmony with the national goals, the community needs and aspirations with the identified key development issues from the performance review and profiling from 2014 to 2017 were subjected to compatibility analysis with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) under the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. This Chapter therefore presents the harmonisation process of the community needs and aspirations with the review of Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017) and the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) to determine their consistencies with the development dimensions of the national development policy document. The District's harmonized issues were prioritised and subjected to Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges Analysis, Impact Analysis and Sustainability Analysis.

2.2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITH IMPLICATION FOR 2018-2021

2.2 Identification of Development Issues with Implication for 2018-2021

2.2.1 Community Needs and Aspirations

Through community level public hearings and participatory data collection, the DPCU collated the Community Development Plans (CDPs) of all the 107 communities (135 Settlements) in the District through the five 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 under the Area Council Development Plans as indicated in Table 2.1. The details of all the CDPs are presented in **Appendix 8**.

After collating the needs and aspirations from the various Area Councils, it was realized that some of the development issues were similar to almost all the Area Councils. Therefore, in order to avoid duplication of issues, all the community needs and aspirations were summarised to represent the needs and aspirations for the entire District. Table 2.1 shows the summary of the prioritised Community and Area Council needs and aspirations for the District. Among all the needs and aspirations, Education, ICT and Library was ranked highest followed by Electricity, Sanitation and Road whiles the least ranked was Housing.

Table 2.1: Community Needs and Aspirations

Ahafo Ano South-West District																		
1st Rank – Education, ICT and Library 2nd Rank – Electricity 3rd Rank – Sanitation 3rd Rank – Road 5th Rank – Water 6th Rank – Market, Factory & Kente Weaving Shed 7th Rank – Health 8th Rank – Agriculture & Tree Planting										9th Rank – Employment Generation 10th Rank – Community & Recreational Center 10th Rank – Security 12th Rank – Vulnerable (LEAP) 13th Rank – Pubic Financial Institution (GCB) 14th Rank – Governance 15th Rank – Sports 16th Rank – Housing								
Mankranso Area Council				Kunsu Area Council				Wioso Area Council				Domeabra Area Council				Mpasaso Area Council		
1. Education 2. Market and Factory 3. Electricity 4. Public Financial Institution (GCB) 5. Sanitation 6. Health 7. ICT 8. Road 9. Housing 10. Water 11. Employment 12. Sports 13. Community Centre 14. Security 15. LEAP 16. Agriculture				1. Electricity 2. Education 3. Sanitation 4. Road 5. Water 6. Agriculture 7. Market 8. LEAP 9. Health 10. ICT 11. Employment 12. Community Centre				1. Water 2. Education 3. Road 4. Electricity 5. Sanitation 6. Governance 7. Health 8. Market 9. Security 10. Employment 11. Agriculture 12. Sports				1. Electricity 2. Education 3. Market & Kente Weaving Shed 4. Water 5. Sanitation 6. Road				1. Road 2. Education 3. Water 4. Sanitation 5. Electricity 6. Market 7. Agriculture 8. Employment 9. Health 10. Community Centre 11. Tree Planting 12. Security		
Calculations of the Prioritisation of the Area Council Needs and Aspirations																		
Unit Ranking	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	16 th	Total Weighted Score	Level Ranking
Needs/Weight	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
1. Education, ICT and Library	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(93)	1 st
	(16)	(60)	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2. Market, Factory & Kente Weaving Shed	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59)	6 th
	-	(15)	(14)	-	-	(11)	(10)	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3. Electricity	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(71)	2 nd
	(32)	-	(14)	(13)	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4. Public Financial Institution	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	14 th
	-	-	-	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Unit Ranking	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	16 th	Total Weighted Score	Level Ranking
Needs/Weight	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
5. Sanitation	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63)	3 rd
	-	-	(14)	(13)	(36)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6. Health	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(39)	7 th
	-	-	-	-	-	(11)	(10)	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7. Road	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63)	4 th
	(16)	-	(14)	(13)	-	(11)	-	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8. Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	16 th
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9. Water	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(61)	4 th
	(16)	-	(14)	(12)	(12)	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10. Employment Generation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	(28)	8 th
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	(7)	(12)	-	-	-	-	-		
11. Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	(10)	13 th
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	-		
12. Community & Recreational Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	(16)	10 th
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	(5)	(4)	-	-	-		
13. Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	(16)	12 th
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	(5)	-	(3)	-	-		
14. Vulnerable (LEAP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	(15)	15 th
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(2)	-		
15. Agriculture and Tree Planting	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	(34)	8 th
	-	-	-	-	-	(11)	(10)	-	-	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	(1)		
16. Governance	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11)	11 th
	-	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 11b), 2018

2.2.2 Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations

The community needs and aspirations were captured through Community Level Public Hearings. The Assembly Members in their respective Electoral Area through participatory process facilitated these Public Hearings. The District was 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 five 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. Table 2.2 therefore shows the summary of the 16 validated community needs and aspirations for the entire District (See the details at **Appendix 8**).

Table 2.2: Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Community Needs and Aspirations
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	1. Inadequate access to credit facilities and financial institutions
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	2. Inadequate market and sanitary facilities
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	3. Inadequate farm inputs and mass spraying guards of cocoa farms
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements	4. Poor Housing Conditions
	5. Deterioration of roads and poor drainage systems
	6. Inadequate water facilities
	7. Poor sanitary and environmental conditions
	8. Inadequate electricity coverage
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	9. Lack of community centre and recreational centre
	10. Inadequate educational infrastructure and lack of ICT centres and library in schools
	11. Inadequate sporting facilities
	12. High rate of youth unemployment and inadequate access to handy craft jobs
6. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	13. Inadequate health facilities
	14. Inadequate financial support for the needy, vulnerable and aged
	15. Weak functioning of Area Councils
	16. Inadequate security facilities

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (**Guidelines-Annex 11b**), 2018

2.2.3 Summary of Key Development Issues (Performance Review and Profiling)

Table 2.3 (see Table 1.105) shows the comparative analysis of the development issues identified from the performance review of the DMTDP 2014-2017 and the District profile. From the analysis, 28 key development issues were identified which need to be addressed in the DMTDP, 2018-2021.

Table 2.3: Summary of District Development Issues from Performance Review and Profiling

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

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Table 4), 2018

2.3 Harmonisation of Development Issues

2.3.1 Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Issues (from Review of Performance Review and Profile)

To ensure harmony, each community's issue was matched against the key development issues identified from the performance review and the District profile, and was scored. Three rates were used in the scoring processes. Table 2.4 shows the scoring for the harmonisation.

Table 2.4: Scoring for Harmonisation

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

Source: NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Table 5), 2018

The harmonisation was done by placing all the 16 summarised community needs and aspirations and the 28 key development issues identified from the performance review and profile of the District. The details of the harmonisation are presented in Table 2.5.

From Table 2.5, after adding the scores together and divided by the number of community needs and aspirations, the highest average score recorded was 2.75 and the lowest average score was 1.06. 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 2.5: Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Issues from Review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017

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

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Table 6), 2018

2.3.2 Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021

From Table 2.5, 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 2.6 shows the list of the harmonised key development issues facing the District under the Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017, which have implications for 2018-2021. In summary, harmonising the community needs and aspirations with that of the identified key issues from the performance review and profiling, the District arrived at identifying 29 key development issues facing the Ahafo Ano South-West District.

Table 2.6: 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. Increasing incidence of surface mining
	7. Inadequate support for Climate Change and Green Economy activities
	8. Lack of investment in the utilisation of Natural Resources
	9. Forest destruction by chainsaw operators and illegal farming
	10. Over dependence on wood fuel
	11. Poor quality of rural housing
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements	12. Early deterioration of road networks
	13. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water
	14. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities and slaughter slabs
	15. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services
	16. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country
	17. Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	18. Poor quality of teaching and learning (Basic Level)
	19. Lack of Sports and Recreational Facilities
	20. High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs
	21. Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care
	22. Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality
	23. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	24. High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups
	25. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)
	26. Non-functioning Sub-district structures
6. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	27. Unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers
	28. Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas for special development
	29. Inadequate human and institutional capacity in public safety and security

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Table 7), 2018

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

2.4.1 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 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 Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. Table 2.7 presents the harmonised development issues facing the District from the GSGDA II, 2014-2017 and that of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.

Table 2.7: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

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

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

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Table 8), 2018

2.4.2 Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of Agenda for Jobs of the District

From Table 2.7, there is a strong positive correlation between the issues under the GSGDA II, 2014-2017 and that of development issues from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. Table 2.8 therefore presents the adopted issues from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 together with their corresponding Development Dimensions. In all, 29 Issues and four Development Dimensions from the Agenda for Jobs were adopted for the District.

Table 2.8: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of Agenda for Jobs of the District

Development Dimensions, 2018-2021	Adopted Issues
Economic Development	1. Limited access to credit by SMEs
	2. Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market Facilities)
	3. Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition
	4. Poor tourism infrastructure and service
	5. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
Social Development	6. Poor quality of education at all levels
	7. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	8. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
	9. Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities
	10. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	11. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	12. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	13. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	14. Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour
	15. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
	16. Increasing demand for household water supply
	17. Poor sanitation and waste management
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	18. Rapid deterioration of roads
	19. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services
	20. Poor quality ICT services
	21. Inadequate housing infrastructure services
	22. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
	23. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	24. High dependence on wood fuel
	25. Upsurge in illegal mining (<i>galamsey</i>)
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	26. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
	27. Ineffective sub-district structures
	28. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
	29. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (**Guidelines-Table 9**), 2018

2.5.0 PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.5 Prioritisation of Development Issues

2.5.1 Prioritisation of Development Issues by DPCU

After identifying the development dimensions and adopted issues from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021, the next stage involved setting priorities for the interventions earmarked for implementation through objective prioritisation process by the DPCU. The priority was based on the ranking of the 29 adopted development issues undertaken by all the 21 DPCU members of the AASWDA. The result of the prioritisation process is presented in Table 2.9. From Table 2.9, the individual adopted development issues were prioritized as follows:

1. Poor quality of education at all levels
2. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
3. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
4. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services
5. Poor sanitation and waste management
6. Rapid deterioration of roads
7. Increasing demand for household water supply
8. Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market Facilities)
9. Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition
10. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
11. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
12. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
13. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
14. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
15. Limited access to credit by SMEs
16. Poor quality ICT services
17. Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities
18. Poor tourism infrastructure and service
19. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
20. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups

21. Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour
22. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
23. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
24. Ineffective sub-district structures
25. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
26. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
27. High dependence on wood fuel
28. Upsurge in illegal mining (galamsey)
29. Inadequate housing infrastructure services

The policy implication is that, within the plan period in solving the various issues more resources and much attention should be given to poor quality of education at all levels, poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations, limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation, inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services, poor sanitation and waste management, rapid deterioration of roads and increasing demand for household water supply. The last five prioritised include low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions, over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources, high dependence on wood fuel, upsurge in illegal mining (galamsey) and inadequate housing infrastructure services. This was done in consultation with all the DPCU members.

Table 2.9: Prioritisation of Development Issues by DPCU

Unit Level Ranking	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th	25 th	26 th	27 th	28 th	29 th	Total Weighted Score	Level Ranking		
Issues/Weight	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1				
1. Access to Credit	2 (58)	1 (28)	2 (54)	2 (52)	2 (50)	1 (24)	2 (46)	2 (44)	1 (21)	1 (20)	1 (19)	-	-	1 (16)	-	1 (14)	1 (13)	-	1 (11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(470)	15 th
2. Access to Credit (Markets)	3 (87)	1 (28)	2 (54)	2 (52)	4 (100)	-	2 (46)	-	-	-	2 (38)	-	-	1 (16)	2 (30)	1 (14)	1 (13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(478)	8 th
3. Inadequate Processing Inv't	3 (87)	1 (28)	2 (54)	2 (52)	4 (100)	-	2 (46)	-	-	-	2 (38)	-	2 (34)	-	-	1 (14)	1 (13)	1 (12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(478)	8 th
4. Tourism Infrastructure	1 (29)	2 (56)	2 (54)	1 (26)	1 (25)	3 (72)	2 (46)	1 (22)	1 (21)	1 (20)	1 (19)	1 (18)	-	1 (16)	1 (15)	1 (14)	1 (13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(466)	18 th
5. Farming Technology	3 (87)	2 (56)	1 (27)	1 (26)	1 (25)	2 (48)	1 (23)	1 (22)	1 (21)	1 (20)	1 (19)	1 (18)	3 (51)	1 (16)	1 (15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(474)	13 th
6. Education	5 (145)	4 (112)	3 (81)	5 (130)	2 (50)	2 (48)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(566)	1 st
7. Schools' Operations	5 (145)	3 (84)	2 (54)	2 (26)	2 (50)	3 (72)	1 (23)	1 (22)	1 (21)	1 (20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	(518)	2 nd	
8. Youth Unemployment	2 (58)	1 (28)	2 (54)	2 (52)	2 (50)	1 (24)	2 (46)	2 (44)	1 (21)	1 (20)	1 (19)	-	-	1 (16)	-	1 (14)	1 (13)	1 (12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(471)	14 th
9. Sporting and Recreational	1 (29)	3 (84)	2 (54)	3 (78)	2 (25)	1 (24)	2 (46)	1 (22)	-	1 (20)	1 (19)	-	-	1 (16)	1 (15)	1 (14)	1 (13)	-	-	-	1 (9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(468)	17 th
10. Quality Healthcare	4 (116)	2 (56)	1 (27)	2 (52)	3 (75)	2 (48)	2 (46)	1 (22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (12)	1 (11)	1 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (2)	-	(477)	10 th
11. Increasing Mortality	4 (116)	2 (56)	1 (27)	2 (52)	3 (75)	2 (48)	2 (46)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (14)	-	1 (12)	1 (11)	2 (20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(477)	10 th
12. HIV and AIDS/STIs	4 (116)	2 (56)	1 (27)	2 (52)	3 (75)	2 (48)	2 (23)	1 (22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (14)	-	2 (24)	-	2 (20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(477)	10 th
13. Social Protection	2 (58)	3 (84)	1 (27)	2 (52)	1 (25)	1 (24)	2 (46)	1 (22)	1 (21)	1 (20)	1 (19)	-	-	-	2 (30)	1 (14)	1 (13)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(462)	20 th
14. Child Labour	3 (87)	-	2 (54)	2 (52)	-	2 (48)	2 (46)	-	-	2 (40)	3 (57)	-	2 (34)	2 (32)	-	-	-	-	1 (11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(461)	21 st
15. Rising Inequality	3 (87)	2 (56)	1 (27)	2 (52)	-	-	2 (46)	-	-	2 (40)	2 (38)	2 (36)	1 (17)	1 (16)	3 (45)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(460)	22 nd
16. Water Supply	3 (87)	2 (56)	1 (27)	2 (52)	2 (50)	2 (48)	2 (46)	-	-	1 (20)	1 (19)	1 (18)	1 (17)	2 (32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(480)	7 th
17. Sanitation Management	3 (87)	1 (28)	1 (27)	2 (52)	1 (25)	2 (48)	2 (46)	1 (22)	1 (21)	2 (40)	1 (19)	1 (18)	3 (51)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(484)	5 th
18. Road Networks	3 (87)	2 (56)	3 (81)	1 (26)	2 (50)	1 (24)	2 (46)	-	-	1 (20)	2 (38)	-	-	1 (16)	-	1 (14)	-	1 (12)	1 (11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(481)	6 th
19. Energy Infrastructure	4 (116)	2 (56)	2 (54)	3 (78)	2 (50)	2 (48)	-	-	-	1 (20)	-	2 (36)	-	-	-	-	1 (13)	-	-	-	1 (9)	-	-	1 (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(486)	4 th
20. ICT Services	1 (29)	3 (84)	2 (54)	3 (78)	1 (25)	1 (24)	2 (46)	-	1 (21)	1 (20)	1 (19)	-	-	1 (16)	1 (15)	1 (14)	1 (13)	-	1 (11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(469)	16 th
21. Housing Infrastructure	2 (58)	-	-	2 (52)	-	-	2 (46)	-	-	3 (60)	3 (57)	-	-	2 (32)	-	2 (28)	-	1 (12)	2 (22)	1 (10)	1 (9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(386)	29 th
22. Climate Change	5 (145)	1 (28)	1 (27)	2 (52)	1 (25)	1 (24)	2 (46)	-	-	1 (20)	-	2 (34)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (12)	2 (22)	1 (10)	1 (9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(454)	25 th
23. Forest Resources	2 (58)	2 (56)	1 (27)	2 (52)	-	-	2 (46)	-	1 (21)	2 (40)	2 (38)	1 (18)	1 (17)	1 (16)	3 (45)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(453)	26 th
24. Wood Fuel	-	1 (28)	1 (27)	2 (52)	1 (25)	1 (24)	2 (46)	1 (22)	1 (21)	2 (40)	2 (38)	1 (18)	-	1 (16)	2 (30)	-	-	1 (12)	1 (11)	1 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(420)	27 th

Unit Level Ranking	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th	25 th	26 th	27 th	28 th	29 th	Total Weighted Score	Level Ranking	
Issues/Weight	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			
25. Illegal Mining	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(398)	28 th
	(58)	-	-	(52)	-	-	(46)	-	-	(60)	(76)	-	-	(32)	-	(14)	(13)	(36)	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
26. Development Policies	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	(459)	23 rd
	(87)	(56)	(81)	(52)	(25)	(24)	(23)	(22)	(21)	(20)	(19)	-	-	(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	(1)		
27. Ineffective Sub-structures	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	(456)	24 th	
	(87)	(56)	(81)	(52)	(25)	(24)	(23)	(22)	(21)	(20)	-	-	(17)	-	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	(1)			
28. Revenue Mobilisation	4	2	2	3	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	(490)	3 rd	
	(116)	(56)	(54)	(78)	(50)	(48)	-	-	-	(20)	-	(36)	-	-	-	-	(26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-			
29. Security Infrastructure	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(464)	19 th	
	(116)	(28)	(27)	(26)	(25)	(24)	(46)	-	-	(40)	(38)	(18)	-	(48)	-	(28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 11b), 2018

2.5.2 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges Analysis

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

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

Table 2.10 shows the application of POCC analysis on the adopted prioritised issues of the District. This was to identify the potentials and opportunities to address the District's adopted issues from the Agenda for Jobs while considering other measures to resolve and manage the constraints and challenges associated with issues. From Table 2.10, after relating and matching the adopted issues against the identified potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges, all the 29 prioritised issues were feasible and viable to be addressed. The output of the analysis refined the adopted issues of the District.

Table 2.10: Application of POCC Analysis

S/N	Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
1	Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the Education Department - Conduct of District Mock Examinations - Existence of DEOC - Presence of PTAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from the GES and MoE - Donor support towards education - Political will and government policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor support from the parents - Low level of households' income - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High competition among other external schools - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF
<p>Conclusion: Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level in the District can be improved through the realization of the listed potentials and opportunities. However, the constraints should be minimised as such and competitive activities in the academic field should be organised among external schools to enhance quality of teaching and learning.</p>					
2	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the Education Department - Conduct of District Mock Examinations - Existence of District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) - Presence of PTAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from the GES and MoE - Donor support towards education - Free SHS Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor support from the parents - Low level of households' income - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High competition among other external schools - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF
<p>Conclusion: Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level in the District can be improved through the realization of the listed potentials and opportunities. However, the constraints should be minimised as such and competitive activities in the academic field should be organised among external schools to enhance quality of teaching and learning.</p>					
3	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of qualified staff - Existence of strict financial procedures and budgetary provisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence on legal framework that supports the DA to expend - Existence of RCC monitoring team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-existence of up-to-date data on taxable individuals, organisations and businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of Property Valuation - Generally low tax education - Lack adequate support from DPs
<p>Conclusion: The design policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials as well and the opportunities will be adhered to for the revitalization of the issue of weak financial base and management capacity of the District.</p>					
4	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of indigenes and the Assembly to pay their counterpart funding toward capital cost - Communities willingness to support energy programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the Rural Electrification Project (RuEP) - Existence of Ministry of Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF to undertake electrification projects - High poverty level of communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF - Inadequate logistics on the part of ECG - Poor maintenance culture
<p>Conclusion: For effective tackling of the issue, the potentials and opportunities must be taken advantage of in addressing the inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services in the District. However, steps must be taken to solve the constraints and to reduce the level of the challenges. Therefore, program design must be directed towards the solution of the constraints and the challenges</p>					
5	Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of DEHU - Availability of lands for sanitation facilities - Communities' willingness to support sanitation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor support towards sanitation problems - Existence of CWSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate dumping sites - Improper management of disposal sites - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular flow of funds - General poor sanitation habit - Ending of Donor Funding Projects - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the problem of inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities in the District. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and policy formulation.</p>					
6	Rapid deterioration of roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of constructional materials - Presence of Feeder Roads Unit - Availability of skilled and unskilled labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political will and government policy - Proximity to Regional Department of Feeder Roads - Presence of Cocoa Roads policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance culture - Development of unauthorized structure - Lumbering activities - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - High pressure on DACF
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of early deterioration of road networks in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges could be minimised through policy formulation and programme designs. The Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs should be contacted in order to fund road projects which is very expensive to construct.</p>					

S/N	Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
7	Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly willingness to pay its counterpart funding toward capital cost - Communities' willingness to support financially and donate lands - Presence of District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) - Existence of Unit Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from DPs such as Safe Water etc. - Existence of Ministry of Water and Sanitation - Existence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income levels of communities - Inadequate financial support locally - Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular release of funds from DPs - High cost of maintenance - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Ending of Donor Funding Projects
<p>Conclusion: 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>					
8	Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market Facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic accessibility to land - Presence of population threshold - Communities' willingness to support local markets - Availability of local markets - Existence of market days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of external demand from Kumasi, Abuakwa and Tapa - Existence of market days at Nkawie and Tapa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF - Poor road networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - High competitiveness of markets in Nkawie and Tapa
<p>Conclusion: There exist sufficient potentials and opportunities to address the issue of uncongenial environment for trading in local markets in the District. However, constraints and challenges should be solved through programme design and policy directions.</p>					
9	Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of natural resources - Availability of Forestry Department - Existence of Rural Enterprise Project - Willingness to develop the natural resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Forestry Commission - Existence of One District, One Factory Policy - Existence of NBSSI - Availability of NGOs - Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of capital to develop natural resources - Low technical know--how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of appropriate investors - Unwillingness of the private organisation to invest in natural resource
<p>Conclusion: 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.</p>					
10	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic access to land - Existence of health related NGOs - DACF allocation - Communities' willingness to help - Existence of AASWMHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of health related NGOs (CHAG) - Available national funds allocation for Health Services - Existence of government policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF - Low level of household income - Long distance in accessing health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low budgetary allocation - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Superstition beliefs of health issues - Untimely release of funds from NGOs
<p>Conclusion: There are potentials and opportunities which are adequate enough to eliminate the issue of huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges should be minimized through policy formulations and programme designs. The DPs and other health related NGOs should be contacted regularly in fulfilling their obligations.</p>					
11	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of health facilities - Availability of health officers - Existence of AASWMHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of government policies to reduce maternal and child mortality - Existence of NGOs programmes on child and maternal health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate information on child and maternal mortality - Low level of household's income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Lack adequate support from NGOs and DPs
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities will enhance the reduction of persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality in the District. Policies and programmes should be organised to educate the public on child and maternal mortality and measures should also be put in place to reduce the challenge identified.</p>					

S/N	Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
12	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of health facilities - Existence of Information Service Unit - Availability of contraceptives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of national programs on HIV and TB -Existence of NGOs and DPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High desires (lusts) on the part of the people especially among the youth - People show unconcern to the national programs on HIV and TB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak awareness creation system - Unreliable source of funds for HIV/AIDS activities
Conclusion: The design of policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials and opportunities will be utilised to revitalize the issue of lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups.					
13	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of financial institutions - Willingness of the people to access credit - Existence of Rural Enterprise Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NBSSI - Availability of NGOs (ICI, VSO) - Existence of MASLOC - Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of collateral security for credit - Past experience about credit disbursement - High interest rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness of the available financial institutions to provide credit to SMEs - Low recovery of loans
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to enhance adequate access to appropriate financial products to farmers in the District. However, policies should be put in place to minimise identified constraints and to reduce identified challenges.					
14	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of employable skills among youths - Existence of District Assembly - Existence of NGOs - Vast fertile lands available in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of YEA in the country - Presence of training institutes to train youths - Presence of ICCES to train the youth for employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited employable skills among the youth - Low levels of income among people in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of government and policies - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF and Disability Fund
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce high levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills in the District. The stated constraints however should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimisation of the identified challenges.					
15	Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of financial institution - Willingness of the people to access credit - Existence of Rural Enterprise Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NBSSI - Availability of NGOs - Existence of MASLOC - Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of collateral security for the credit - Past experience about credit disbursement - High interest rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness of the available financial institutions to provide credit to SMEs - Low recovery of loans
Conclusion: There are enough and strong potentials and opportunities which when utilized will help eliminate the issue of limited access to finance (SMEs) whiles the few identified constraints and challenges can be reduced through effective policy and programme designs in the District.					
16	Poor quality ICT services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of electricity - Awareness of the merits of ICT by indigenes - Economic accessibility of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of proactive policy on ICT - Availability of Telecommunication networks - Availability of ICT accessories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF - Inadequate qualified personnel to teach ICT - Poor quality services of telecommunication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Delay in implementing government policy on ICT
Conclusion: There are enough potentials and opportunities to address the problem of inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country. The constraints should be addressed through programmes design. Institutions such as DA should lobby to top national/regional officials to reduce challenges. Sustainability tools should be used to design programmes to ensure effectiveness.					
17	Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of open spaces for football pitches - Availability of labour force - Availability of sports' talent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of the National Sports Secretariat and MoS - Availability of Football Clubs - Existence of various National Teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low participation of stakeholders - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low investment in sport development - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate for resolving the issue of inappropriate and poor maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities in communities and schools. The constraints and challenges should be harnessed for the provision of sporting development in the District.					

S/N	Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
18	Poor tourism infrastructure and service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of tourist sites - Existence of Economic Development Planning Sub-committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of the Tourist Board - Availability of government policies on tourism - Large size of market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate knowledge on tourist development - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Inadequate investors in the Tourism Sector
Conclusion: The inadequate investment in the tourism sector can be reduced through the utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Workshops should be organised to relay information on tourist development and policies to reduce the challenges and constraints identified.					
19	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Police Headquarters - Availability of land for the construction of Police Stations - Presence of population threshold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of National Police Headquarters - Availability of Police Stations in nearby towns like Abuakwa, Nkawie and Tepa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate number of police personnel - Inadequate logistics - Inadequate accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness of Police Personnel to accept posting to remote areas - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to strengthen the District's security force. The constraints on the other hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimisation of the identified challenges.					
20	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Social Welfare Unit of DSWCD - Existence of the Disability Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NGOs and DPs - Availability of government policies on the disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High demand on the Disability Fund - Inadequate support for the disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Inadequate and untimely releases of Disability Fund
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to enhance the support to vulnerable and marginalized people in the District in reducing high incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups. The high demand on the Disability Fund should be reduced to the number of registered disables and policies should be put in place to minimise the identified challenges.					
21	Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Social Welfare Unit of DSWCD - Existence of Policies on WFCL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NGOs - Presence of government strategies to reduce child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ignorance on the part of parents - Low participation of guardians in child education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate support to Social Welfare Unit - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce the problem of prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in the District. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and effective implementation.					
22	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of communities to start projects - Presence of religious bodies - Availability of Community Fund - Availability of constructional materials - Availability of labour - High communal spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of DACF - Existence of NGO and Donor Agencies - Availability of MP Common Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High pressure on IGF - Low level of households' income - Presence of political indifference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High pressure on DACF - Untimely release of funds from the Donor Agencies - Political influence - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate 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.					
23	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Readiness of staff to work in the District - Availability of Staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal backing of Act 936 - Support from Central Government - Support from DPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds and logistics - Inadequate IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Untimely release of funds from DPs
Conclusion: There are enough potentials and opportunities which when realized, would help eliminate the problem of unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers in the District. However, the internal as well as the external impeding factors pertaining to the issue should be minimised through policy formulation.					

S/N	Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
24	Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land, labour, stones, timber - Existence of established sub-structures - Local political commitment - Availability of school leavers to work - Budget line for sub-structures with ceded revenues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal backing of Act 936 - Support from Central Government - Support from DPs - Availability of NGOs and CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staff - Inadequate funds and logistics - Unwillingness to dissolve power to sub-structures - Inadequate IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Untimely release of funds from DPs - Untimely releases of funds to support government policies
<p>Conclusion: There are rich potentials and opportunities adequate enough to strengthen the capacity of the District's non-functioning sub-structures so as to implement the decentralisation policy of the country. Moreover, there are enough potentials and opportunities which when realized, would help eliminate the problem of unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers in the District.</p>					
25	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of Agriculture Department - Willingness of farmers/community members to adopt climate change mitigation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of staff and extension officers - Existence of climate change policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor farming practices - Poor access to modern farming technologies - Low level of household incomes - High use of wood as fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF - Insufficient and untimely release of Decentralised Funds
<p>Conclusion: The low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change can be reduced through the utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Workshops should be organised build the capacities of staff and farmers on climate change.</p>					
26	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land owners - Availability of security services - Existence of Forestry Department - Availability of Forest Guards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of Forestry Commission - Existence of laws on illegal chain saw operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General poverty issue in the District - Lack of alternative source building materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak institutional capacity to enforce existing laws
<p>Conclusion: The over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources in the District can be checked through the efficient utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Policies and programmes design should be directed to the minimisation of the identified constraints and challenges.</p>					
27	High dependence on wood fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Forest Guards - Presence of alternative source of fuel - Existence of Forestry Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of laws on illegal cutting of trees - Availability of LPG Stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General poverty issue in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak institutional capacity to enforce existing laws
<p>Conclusion: The over dependence on wood fuel can be reduced through the utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Policies and programmes design should be directed to the minimisation of the identified constraints and challenge</p>					
28	Upsurge in illegal mining (galamsey)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the DA and other substructures - Availability of security services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of policies guiding mining in the country - Availability of companies in legal mining activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High poverty levels in the District - Uncover mining pits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ineffectiveness of policies on mining activities
<p>Conclusion: The identified potential and the opportunity are strong enough to revitalize the increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining in the District. The constraints and challenges are however minimised through policy formulation.</p>					
29	Inadequate housing infrastructure services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land - Existence of well-marked layout of settlements - Existence of Physical Planning Department (Town and Country Planning Unit) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of government policy on housing -Existence of Estate Developers -Existence of Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance culture - Poor materials used for construction of houses - Low income levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness in support of housing policies - Lack of political will
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce poor quality of rural housing in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges should be curbed to improve housing conditions in the District.</p>					

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Table 10), 2018

2.5.3 Impact Analysis of the Development Issues

After subjecting the adopted prioritised issues from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 to POCC analysis, the next stage involved setting priorities for the interventions earmarked for implementation through impact analysis process by the DPCU. The assessment of the analysis was based on the principle of multiplier, widespread and linkage effects. For effective prioritisation, the District applied the following criteria, as specified in the NDPC Guidelines, 2018-2021, to the impact analysis of the adopted issues.

- 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 social, cultural, environment and institution** such as:
 - a. The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled)
 - b. Balanced development
 - c. Natural resource utilisation
 - d. Cultural acceptability
 - e. Resilience and disaster risk reduction
 - f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation
 - g. Institutional reforms.
- iv. **Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues** such as:
 - a. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the District for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation
 - b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests
 - c. Nutrition.

The prioritisation of the issues under each development dimension, using linkage effect, the multiplier effect, impact on social-cultural-environment-institution and impact on crossing-cutting issues on the set criteria is shown in Table 2.11. The result of the impact analysis is presented in Table 2.12.

Table 2.11: Assessment Key for Impact Analysis of Adopted Issues

Definition	Score
Very Strong Results or Impact	3
Average Results or Impact	2
Weak Results or Impact	1
No Results or Impact	0

Source: NDPC Guidelines (Table 12) 2018-2021, 2018

From the impact analysis in Table 2.12, after adding the scores together and divided by the four criteria for the assessment by DPCU members, the highest average score recorded was 3.0 and the lowest average score was 2.0. This suggests that, all the average scores were higher than the weak

impact score of one, implying that there is at least average impact on all the criteria used to assess the adopted issues per the impact analysis. The policy implication is that, within the plan period adequate resources should be channelled in addressing all the 29 adopted issues facing the District being its Social Development, Economic Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.

Table 2.12: Impact Analysis of District Adopted Issues

Adopted Issues (Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021)	Criteria for Impact Analysis				Total Score	Average Score
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights (Children health, schooling and Gender discrimination)	Significant multiplier effect on economy efficiency (attraction of investors, job creation increase in income)	Impact on the different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled), Balanced development, Natural resource utilisation, Cultural acceptability, Resilience and disaster risk reduction, Climate change mitigation and adaptation, Institutional reforms	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues (HIV/AIDS, Gender Equality and Nutrition)		
1. Poor quality of education at all levels	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
2. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
3. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	3	3	3	2	11	2.8
4. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
5. Poor sanitation and waste management	3	3	3	2	11	2.8
6. Rapid deterioration of roads	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
7. Increasing demand for household water supply	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
8. Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market Facilities)	3	3	3	2	11	2.8
9. Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
10. Gaps in physical access to quality health care	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
11. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
12. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
13. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
14. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
15. Limited access to credit by SMEs	3	3	3	2	11	2.8
16. Poor quality ICT services	3	3	3	1	10	2.5
17. Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
18. Poor tourism infrastructure and service	2	3	3	2	10	2.5
19. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
20. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
21. Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour	3	2	3	3	11	2.8
22. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
23. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
24. Ineffective sub-district structures	3	3	3	3	12	3.0
25. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	3	3	3	2	11	2.8
26. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	2	3	3	2	10	2.5
27. High dependence on wood fuel	2	3	2	1	08	2.0
28. Upsurge in illegal mining (galamsey)	2	3	2	1	08	2.0
29. Inadequate housing infrastructure services	3	3	3	2	11	2.8

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Page 22), 2018

2.5.4 Sustainability Analysis of the Development Issues

2.5.4.1 Internal Consistency/Compatibility Analysis – District Adopted Issues

The compatibility matrix was used to compare the way in which the adopted prioritised issues of the District interact with each other in addressing the environmental concerns issues and how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP 2018-2021. This was for the internal consistency assessment of the prioritised adopted issues of the District. Table 2.13 shows the compatibility matrix on the sustainability analysis of the adopted issues of the District in relation to the goals and the focus areas.

The matrix is created by:

- Listing all the 29 Adopted Issues of the District in the first column of Table 2.13.
- Listing the same Adopted Issues across the columns in the top row of Table 2.13.

Scale for Scoring:

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

From Table 2.13, all the 29 adopted prioritised issues were in supportive to each other and that there is positive relationship between them per the DPCU assessment. This suggests that there are no conflicts in the issues regarding compatibility and to that effect, all the issues can be implemented or resolved with less damaging effect on the environment based on the sustainability analysis of the adopted issues facing the District.

Table 2.13: Compatibility Matrix Analysis (Sustainability Analysis-Strategic Environment Analysis) of Adopted Issues of the District

Adopted Issues of the District (Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021)	1. Education	2. Schools' Operations	3. Revenue Mobilisation	4. Energy Infrastructure	5. Sanitation Management	6. Road Networks	7. Water Supply	8. Access to Credit (Markets)	9. Inadequate Processing Investment	10. Quality Healthcare	11. Increasing Mortality	12. HIV and AIDS/STIs	13. Farming Technology	14. Youth Unemployment	15. Access to Credit	16. ICT Services	17. Sporting and Recreational	18. Tourism Infrastructure	19. Security Infrastructure	20. Social Protection	21. Child Labour	22. Rising Inequality	23. Development Policies	24. Ineffective Sub-structures	25. Climate Change	26. Forest Resources	27. Wood Fuel	28. Illegal Mining	29. Housing Infrastructure
1. Education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Schools' Operations		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Revenue Mobilisation			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Energy Infrastructure				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Sanitation Management					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Road Networks						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7. Water Supply							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8. Access to Credit (Markets)								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Inadequate Processing Investment									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10. Quality Healthcare										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11. Increasing Mortality											✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12. HIV and AIDS/STIs												✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13. Farming Technology													✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14. Youth Unemployment														✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15. Access to Credit															✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16. ICT Services																✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17. Sporting and Recreational																	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18. Tourism Infrastructure																		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19. Security Infrastructure																			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20. Social Protection																				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21. Child Labour																					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22. Rising Inequality																						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23. Development Policies																							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24. Ineffective Sub-structures																								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25. Climate Change																									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26. Forest Resources																										✓	✓	✓	✓
27. Wood Fuel																											✓	✓	✓
28. Illegal Mining																												✓	✓
29. Housing Infrastructure																													✓

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2017 and NDPC-Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 12), 2018

2.5.4.2 Sustainable Prioritised Issues of the District

From Table 2.13, there were no conflicts in any of the issues regarding the internal consistency/compatibility analysis conducted and to that effect, all the 29 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 2.14 therefore presents the refined sustainable prioritised issues of the adopted issues of the District.

Table 2.14: Sustainable Prioritised Issues as categorised under Development Dimensions

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

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021(Guidelines-Table 11), 2018

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

3.1 Introduction

In formulating and adopting the development goals, objectives and strategies and the development projections for the DMTDP 2018-2021, population projections were used as the basis for the infrastructure requirements and other needs forecast. This has been done to aid the formulation of major policies, programmes and projects intervention in terms of social, economic, environmental and spatial development since the Assembly cannot tackle all its development issues within the plan period of four years. The development goals, objectives and strategies therefore constitute the prioritised vision and aspirations of the people of Ahafo Ano South-West District and define the District Development Plan for 2018-2021. This chapter therefore records the District development projections for 2018 to 2021, the adopted goals, policy objectives and strategies from the Agenda for Jobs, Environmental Impact Assessment and also linked with SDG, 2016-2030 and AUA, 2013-2063.

3.2.0 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

3.2 Development Projections

Since population forms the core issue in all planning exercises and constitutes human resource needs that vary according to the size, composition and distribution overtime, its forecast is a vital tool for development planning. This will help to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the plan period to achieve the District development goals using the Ghana Development Planning Standard. It is worth noting that all the District development projections for 2018 to 2021 were scientifically calculated in relation to the District adopted issues. Therefore, the areas of education, health, water, sanitation, security, housing and recreational needs are projected for the plan period of 2018 to 2021 and beyond.

The exponential forecasting technique, with an annual growth rate of 1.09 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. An underlying assumption is that the District population growth rate was held constant over the plan period. Mathematically, the formula for the exponential forecasting technique (NDPC-Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021- Guidelines-Annex 13) 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

3.2.1 Population Projections

Table 3.1 presents the actual populations for 1984, 2000 and 2010 while 2011 to 2021 shows the projected populations. From the actual population, the annual intercensal growth rate of male is 0.67 percent and is lower than female (1.51%). Hence, the average annual intercensal growth rate from 1984 to 2010 is 1.09 percent. The 1984, 2000 and 2010 population figures were 42,065, 68,683 and 62,529 respectively. These figures were obtained from the Population and Housing Census (PHC) conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS).

It should be noted that even though, between 2000 and 2010, the District's population decreased by 9.0 percent, all the determinants of population growth (birth, death and migration) will be favourable as shown in Table 3.1. It is therefore scientifically accurate to forecast the District's population using the average annual intercensal growth rate of 1.09 percent. From 2011 to 2021, the population figures were, henceforth, projected exponentially using the 2010 population as the base year. It could be seen from Table 3.1 that throughout the years the male population dominated the female population. The District is estimated to grow from 67,487 in 2017 to 70,494 by the end of the plan period (2021).

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

Year	Annual Intercensal Growth Rate			Population			Population Percentage Change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1984	-	-	-	21,414	20,651	42,065*	-
2000	3.10	3.10	3.10	34,965	33,718	68,683*	63.3
2010	-1.76	0.01	-0.93	31,832	30,697	62,529*	-9.0
2011	0.67	1.51	1.09	32,046	31,168	63,214	1.1
2012				32,261	31,646	63,907	1.1
2013				32,478	32,129	64,607	1.1
2014				32,697	32,619	65,316	1.1
2015				33,115	32,916	66,031	1.1
2016				33,617	33,138	66,755	1.1
2017				34,356	33,131	67,487	1.1
2018				34,732	33,494	68,226	1.1
2019				35,164	33,811	68,974	1.1
2020				35,692	34,038	69,730	1.1
2021				35,887	34,607	70,494	1.1

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018-GSS, 1984, 2000 & 2010 Population and Housing Census

NB: * Actual Population

- **Birth Rate :**
TFR = **5.0 births per 1,000** women aged 15-49 years highest in Ashanti (3.3 per 1,000 women)
CBR = **33.3 per 1,000 population** highest in Ashanti (25.7 per 1,000 population)
- **Migration Rate:**
External Migration Rate= 1.2%
Internal Migration Rate = 37.6%
Emigration Rate = 0.3%
Immigration Rate = 1.3%
- **Death Rate:**
Death Rate = 5.6 per 1,000 population, lower compared to Ashanti (5.8 per 1,000 population)

3.2.2 Basic Needs Development Projections

Table 3.2 presents the basic needs assessment and requirement for the medium-term of 2018 to 2021 and beyond 2021. The basic needs that were assessed include education, health, water, sanitation, road, electricity, housing, security, market, agricultural and recreational. The National Development Planning Standard (Ghana) and the UN Standard served as the basis for the threshold measurements, which determine the number of requirement of each of the basic needs. For pictorial view of the development projections, Figure 3.1 illustrates the projected basic needs of the District zooming into the appropriate areas where these needs are required most.

The number of facility available and the number of facility required established the backlog for each basic need, which need to be addressed base on the District's development projection. However, comparing the baseline achievement of the DMTDP 2014-2017, it is evidently clear that not all the backlog requirements can be addressed within the projected plan period of 2018 to 2021. Henceforth, there is the need to also plan beyond 2021 of which Table 3.2 has projected. In addition, Table 3.2 presents the explanation for the bases upon which the facilities should be provided to address the issues expected within the plan period (2018-2021).

Table 3.2: Basic Needs Development Projections

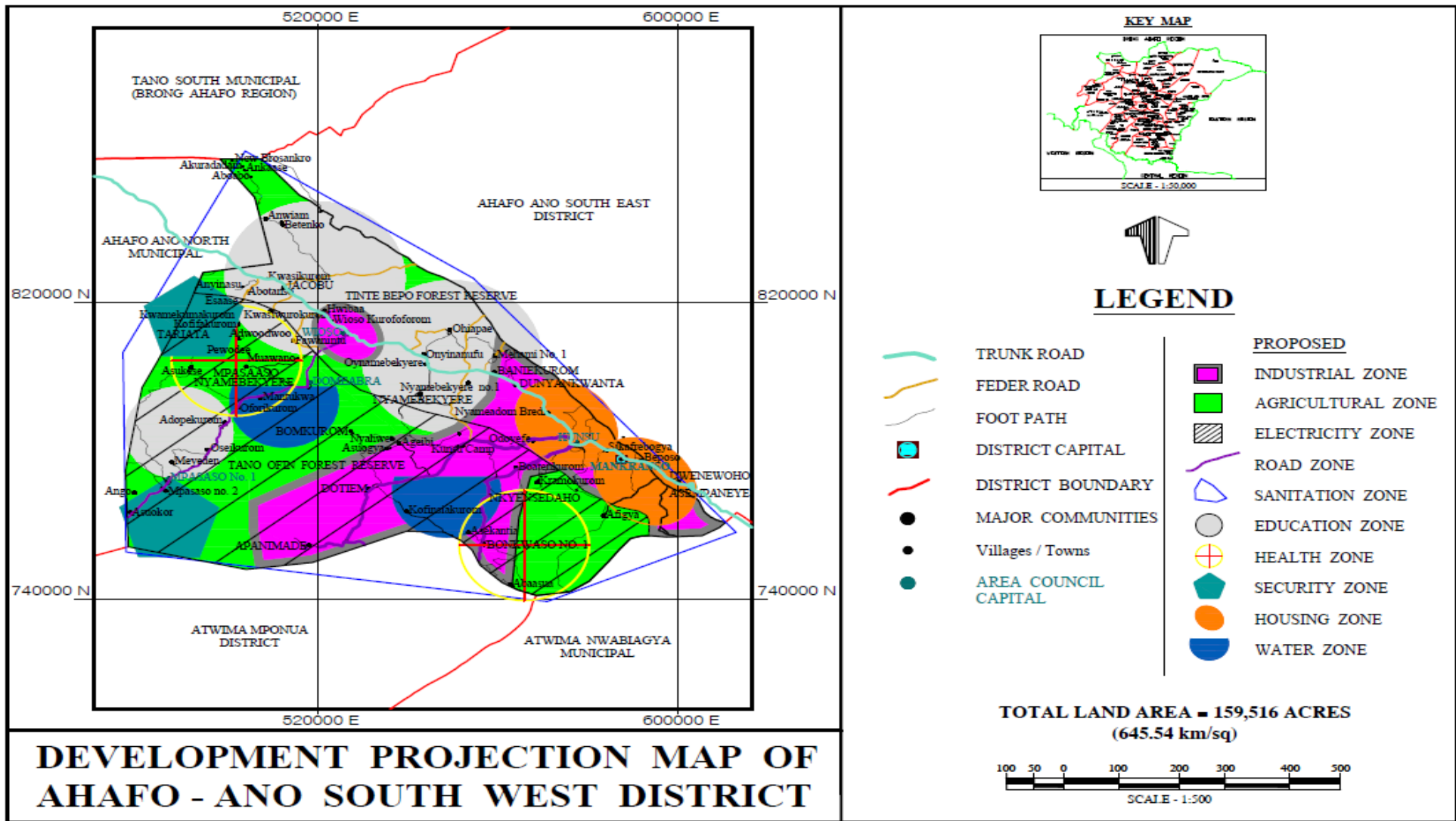
Facility Needs	Threshold/Standard	Number Available	Number Required	Backlog	Baseline 2014-2017	Projection for 2018-2021	Needs Beyond 2021
Education Needs							
Kindergarten	1/500	60	141	81 (57.4%)	7	10	71
Primary	1/500	60	141	81 (57.4%)	7	10	71
JHS	1/1,000	44	70	26 (37.1%)	3	5	21
Pupils-Teacher Ratio	30/1	810	1,292	482 (37.3%)	203	250	232
Comments: Educational facilities (classrooms) are woefully inadequate and in dilapidated states. This requires the provision of new schools, classrooms and rehabilitation of the existing ones. This should also couple with other basic educational facilities like chairs, tables, cupboards, water, toilet, quarters, ICT etc. With teachers, there is a backlog of 482, which need to be recruited and provision for accommodation should be catered for. However, comparing the baseline achievement, 2014-2017 and projection for 2018-2021, not all the educational needs could be addressed, hence the need to plan beyond 2021 and if possible, Development Partners should come to aid of the District.							
Health Needs							
Hospital	1/75,000	1	-	-	-	-	-
Health Centre	1/10,000	4	7	3 (42.9%)	1	2	1
Community Clinic/CHPS	1/5,000	5	14	9 (64.3%)	1	4	5
Doctors	1/20,000	2	4	2 (50.0%)	1	1	1
Nurses	1/500	90	141	51 (36.2%)	18	30	21
Comments: 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 of two doctors and 51 nurses, which need to be recruited. However, not all the health needs of the District could be addressed in 2018-2021 using the baseline achievement, 2014-2017 as yardstick, there is therefore the need for Development Partners to come to the aid of the District.							

Facility Needs	Threshold/Standard	Number Available	Number Required	Backlog	Baseline 2014-2017	Projection for 2018-2021	Needs Beyond 2021
Water Needs							
Small Town Water System	1/2,000	1	35	34 (97.1%)	1	5	29
Borehole	1/300	175	235	60 (25.5%)	25	30	30
Hand Dug Well	1/75	13	122	109 (89.3%)	1	5	104
Borehole – Institution	1/1	49	174	125 (71.8%)	-	10	115
Potable Water Coverage	100%	64.2%	100%	35.8%	6.2%	8.0%	27.8%
Comments: Water situation in the District is a bit improved since combination of these facilities would reduce the deficit. However, the facilities are skewed to 64.2 percent of the communities with an average of one Borehole to a community. In addition, 23.4 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, in order to achieve water for all. Moreover, most of the facilities needed to be rehabilitated to sustain their usage in the District. With respect to institutions, 125 water facilities are needed to address the acute water problem in the Public Institutions in the District. It is worth mentioning that the District cannot address all the water needs within the plan period, hence the District has created enabling environment for donor support with the provision of water facilities.							
Sanitation Needs							
Container	1/150 (1 Acre)	5	470	465 (98.9%)	1	3	462
BMC Vehicle	1/15,000	1	5	4 (80.0%)	-	1	4
Final Disposal Sites/Refuse Depot	1/10,000 (12.5 Acres)	2	7	5 (71.4%)	2	1	6
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines (VIP) (Households)	1/5 (5:1 Hole)	108	2,999	2,891 (96.4%)	5	10	2,881
Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines (KVIP)	1/600 (50:1 Hole)	9	117	101 (86.3%)	5	10	91
Aqua Privy Public Toilet	1/600 (50:1 Hole)	4					
Pour Flash	1/600 (50:1 Hole)	1					
Water Closet	1/600 (50:1 Hole)	2					
Institutional Latrines (KVIP)	1/1	45	174	129 (74.1%)	9	15	114
Open Defecation Free (ODF)	ODF Certificate	0	107	107 (100%)	0	10	97
Comments: Containers to dump refuse at refuse dump sites are considerably inadequate in the District. Hence, in improving sanitation situation requires 470 Containers with a backlog of 5 BMC Vehicles in addition to 7 final disposal sites. It is worth mentioning that when these facilities are provided the situation will improve drastically. Public Toilets, Institutional and Household Latrines are virtually absent in most communities in the District. As the existing 16 Improved Public Toilets are over-utilised, which demand regular dislodging and rehabilitation. Hence, the provision of 101 Public Improved Toilets, 129 Institutional Latrines and 2,891 Household Latrines will astronomically increase access to improved toilet facilities in the District. In this regard, donor support will be much needed to address the problem by the end of 2021 and beyond. This will help the District to be certified as Open Defecation Free.							
Road Needs							
Engineered Road	100%	77.4%	100%	22.6%	10.0%	15.0%	7.6%
Tarred Engineered Road	100%	0.0%	100%	100.0%	-	10.0%	90.0%
Comments: In order to improve the transportation system, the District requires 22.6 percent engineered roads coupled with 100.0 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	Number Available	Number Required	Backlog	Baseline 2014-2017	Projection for 2018-2021	Needs Beyond 2021
Electricity Needs							
Communities connected to National Grid	100%	15.9%	100%	84.1%	-	20.0%	64.1%
Comments: 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 107 communities in the District, only 15.9 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. However, funding has been a challenge, which demands support from Development Partners and other key stakeholders in the energy sector.							
Housing Needs							
Room Occupancy	1/2.5 persons	15,764	28,198	12,434 (44.1%)	1,067	1,100	11,334
Basic Facilities (Kitchen, Toilet, Bathroom)	100%	12.3%	100%	87.7%	4.1%	5.0%	82.7%
Comments: A total of 12,434 habitable rooms and 87.7 percent basic facilities such as kitchen, toilet, bathroom etc. are needed to resolve the housing needs of the District. In addressing this problem, the District has created enabling environment for the private sector and other developers to construct habitable rooms with basic facilities. Additionally, other houses without basic facilities will be sensitised and if possible sanctioned to provide such facilities.							
Security Needs							
Police Post Per Community	1/1	3	107	104 (97.2%)	-	3	101
No. of Population per Police Officer	1/500	24	141	117 (83.0%)	5	10	107
Comments: In terms of security, both human and infrastructure needs are woefully inadequate. In addressing the security needs, the District needs 104 police posts and 117 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.							
Market Needs							
Ultra-Modern Market	1/1	0	5	5 (100%)	-	2	3
Factory/Industry	1/20,000	0	4	4 (100%)	-	2	2
Comments: There is no ultra-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.							
Agricultural Needs							
Extension Officers Ratio	1/300	8	69	61 (88.4%)	2	10	51
Comments: 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 61 extension officers within the plan period and beyond. This therefore calls for support from Development Partners, government and other agencies to recruit extension officers to bridge the gap.							
Recreational Needs							
Community Centres	1/5,000	0	14	14 (100%)	-	2	12
Local Sports Fields	1/5,000	0	14	14 (100%)	-	2	12
Comments: The District lacks community centres and sport fields in almost all the communities. By the end of 2017, the District cannot boast of any developed community centres, sport fields and recreational facilities. The District has therefore created enabling environment to support communities, Development Partners and Philanthropists to facilitate the construction of community centres, sports and recreational facilities.							

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

Figure 3.1: Development Projection Map of Basic Need Requirements of the District



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

3.3 Adoption of District 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 by DPCU from the Agenda for Jobs for the District from 2018 to 2021 are presented in Table 3.3. These goals reflect the development aspirations of the people in the District. In achieving the development goals, policy objectives and strategies have also been adopted from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 for implementation.

3.4 Adoption of Policy Objectives and Strategies

3.4.1 Adopted Policy Objectives of the District

An objective, which measures the outcome of an activity, is the specific aim intended to be achieved within a specified timeframe or the immediate future. In order to realize the adopted development goals; specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound (SMART) objectives are to be adopted to aid towards the attainment of the adopted goals of the District. The adopted policy objectives based on the sustainable prioritised adopted development issues of the District by DPCU from the Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021 are shown in Table 3.3.

3.4.2 Adopted Strategies of the District

A strategy in this context is broad approach, means, ways or methods to be used to achieve the expected objectives, outputs or desired results, thus a breakdown of the objectives into broad executable actions. The strategies are adopted from the Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021 to achieve the adopted policy objectives of the District. These strategies are the systematic approach to achieving the adopted objectives of the District. The adopted strategies under the various objectives by DPCU are presented in Table 3.3.

3.4.3 Linking the DMTDP 2018-2021 to Sustainable Development Goals 2016-2030 and African Union Agenda 2013-2063

Following the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (2016-2030) and African Union Agenda (2013-2063), it is therefore necessary for the District to harmonise the DMTDP 2018-2021 with the SDGs and AUA in order to facilitate effective monitoring and reporting at the global and regional levels. Table 3.3 presents the matrix of the DMTDP, SDGs and AUA. Out of the 17 SDGs, 15 of them excluding Goal 10 and 14 have direct link with DMTDP 2018-2021. Furthermore, out of 20 Goals of the AUA, 12 Goals (excluding Goal 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 19), have direct link with the DMTDP 2018-2021. This means that all the issues identified in the District are compatible with the SDGs and AUA.

Table 3.3: District Development Dimensions, Issues, Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies adopted from Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021, SDGs and AUA

Development Dimensions	Development Issues	Goals	Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
Social Development	1. Poor quality of education at all levels	Create opportunities for all	1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a & AUA Target 2.2) 2. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a & AUA Target 2.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 4 • AUA 2
Social Development	2. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations skills at the basic level	Create opportunities for all	2. Strengthen school management systems	3. Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c & AUA Target 2.3) 4. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c & AUA Target 2.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 4 • AUA 2
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	3. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	3. Strengthen fiscal decentralization	5. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1 & AUA Target 20.1) 6. Improve service delivery at the MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6 & AUA Target 20.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 16, 17 • AUA 20
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	4. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	4. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	7. 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 & AUA Target 1.6) 8. Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings (SDG Targets 7.2, 7.3, 7.a & AUA Target 1.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 7 • AUA 1
Social Development	5. Poor sanitation and waste management	Create opportunities for all	5. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	9. Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector (SDG Targets 6.2, 17.3, 17.5 & AUA Target 1.4) 10. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Targets 6.2, 17.3, 17.5 & AUA Target 1.4) 11. Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Targets 6.2, 16.6 & AUA Target 1.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 6, 16, 17 • AUA 1
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	6. Rapid deterioration of roads	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	6. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	12. Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2 & AUA Target 1.10) 13. Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2 & AUA Target 1.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 9, 11 • AUA 1
Social Development	7. Increasing demand for household water supply	Create opportunities for all	7. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	14. Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 6.1, 17.3 & AUA Target 1.3) 15. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1 & AUA Target 1.3) 16. Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5 & AUA Target 1.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 6, 17 • AUA 1
Economic Development	8. Limited access to credit by SMEs (Market Facilities)	Build a Prosperous Society	8. Enhance Domestic Trade	17. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Targets 8.3, 17.15 & AUA Target 4.7) 18. Accelerate the implementation of the National Trade Policy (SDG Targets 8.3, 17.13, 17.14, 17.15 & AUA Target 4.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 8, 17 • AUA 4

Development Dimensions	Development Issues	Goals	Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
Economic Development	9. Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition	Build a Prosperous Society	9. Ensure improved Public Investment	19. Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level (SDG Target 16.6, 17.17 & AUA Target 20.3) 20. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11, 17.17 & AUA Target 20.3) 21. Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support (SDG Target 2.a, 17.17 & AUA Target 20.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1, 2, 16, 17 • AUA 20
Social Development	10. Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Create opportunities for all	10. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage	22. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6 & AUA Target 3.1) 23. Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8 & AUA Target 3.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1, 3, 16 • AUA 3
Social Development	11. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Create opportunities for all	11. Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	24. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2 & AUA Target 3.3) 25. Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b & AUA Target 3.3) 26. Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) (SDG Target 2.2 & AUA Target 3.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 2, 3 • AUA 3
Social Development	12. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Create opportunities for all	12. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	27. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7 & AUA Target 3.6) 28. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7 & AUA Target 3.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 3 • AUA 3
Economic Development	13. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Build a Prosperous Society	13. Improve production efficiency and yield	29. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 2.4 & AUA Target 5.2, 5.4) 30. Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 12.3, 17.3 & AUA Target 5.2, 5.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1, 2, 12, 17 • AUA 5
Social Development	14. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	Create opportunities for all	14. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	31. Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b & AUA Target 1.2) 32. Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6 & AUA Target 1.2) 33. Facilitate access to credit for the youth (SDG Target 8.10 & AUA Target 1.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 4, 8 • AUA 1
Economic Development	15. Limited access to credit by SMEs	Build a Prosperous Society	15. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	34. Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3 & AUA Target 4.2) 35. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17 & AUA Target 4.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 8, 9, 17 • AUA 4

Development Dimensions	Development Issues	Goals	Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	16. Poor quality ICT services	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	16. Enhance application of ICT in national development	36. Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8 & AUA Target 10.5) 37. Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17 & AUA Target 10.5) 38. Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony (SDG Target 9.c & AUA Target 10.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 9, 17 • AUA 10
Social Development	17. Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	Create opportunities for all	17. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	39. Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1 & AUA Target 1.10) 40. Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation landuse in all communities (SDG Target 16.6 & AUA Target 1.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 9, 16 • AUA 1
Economic Development	18. Poor tourism infrastructure and service	Build a Prosperous Society	18. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	41. Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards (SDG Target 8.9 & AUA Target 4.1) 42. Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9 & AUA Target 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 8 • AUA 4
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	19. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	19. Enhance security service delivery	43. Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a & AUA Target 11.2) 44. Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10 & AUA Target 11.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 16 • AUA 11
Social Development	20. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Create opportunities for all	20. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	45. Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.3, 5.4 & AUA Target 1.1) 46. Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable (SDG Targets 5.3 16.2, 16.3, 16.b & AUA Target 17.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1, 5, 16 • AUA 1, 17
Social Development	21. Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour	Create opportunities for all	21. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	47. Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs (SDG Targets 1.2, 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a & AUA Target 18.5) 48. Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 1.2, 5.3, 16.2, 16.3 & AUA Target 18.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1, 4, 5, 16 • AUA 18
Social Development	22. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Create opportunities for all	22. Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	49. Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a, 11.3 & AUA Target 1.10) 50. Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation (SDG Targets 11.3, 17.5, 17.17 & AUA Target 1.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 9, 11,17 • AUA 1
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	23. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	23. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	51. Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9 & AUA Target 12.1) 52. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9 & AUA Target 12.1) 53. Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14 & AUA Target 12.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 16, 17 • AUA 12

Development Dimensions	Development Issues	Goals	Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	24. Ineffective sub-district structures	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	24. Deepen political and administrative decentralization	54. Complete the establishment of departments of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a & AUA Target 12.1) 55. Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9 & AUA Target 12.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 16, 17 • AUA 12
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	25. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	25. Enhance climate change resilience	56. Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 13.1, 16.6 & AUA Target 7.1) 57. Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.a, 13.1 & AUA Target 7.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 2, 13, 16 • AUA 7
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	26. Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	26. Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	58. Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public (SDG Targets 12.8, 15.2, 16.6 & AUA Target 7.2) 59. Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture (SDG Target 15.b & AUA Target 7.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 12, 15, 16 • AUA 7
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	27. High dependence on wood fuel	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	27. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	60. Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation (SDG Targets 7.1, 7b & AUA Target 1.7) 61. Provide incentives for the aggressive development of natural gas potential (SDG Targets 7.1, 7b & AUA Target 1.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 7 • AUA 1
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	28. Upsurge in illegal mining (galamsey)	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	28. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	62. Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5 & AUA Target 7.1) 63. Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3 & AUA Target 7.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 6, 8, 12, 14, 15 • AUA 7
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	29. Inadequate housing infrastructure services	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	29. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	64. Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3 & AUA Target 1.1) 65. Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3 & AUA Target 1.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 11 • AUA 1

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021, 2018

3.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of Adopted Policy Objectives and Strategies

3.5.1 Environmental Impact Assessment of Policy Objectives Using Compound Matrix

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

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

Conditions are likely to be Positive	-	+	(Green)
Conditions are likely to be Negative	-	-	(Red)
Conditions are likely to be Neutral	-	o	(Yellow)
Conditions are Uncertain	-	?	(Black)

From Table 3.4, all the adopted policy objectives were subjected to strategic environmental assessment using the compound matrix to determine their sustainability. Per the DPCU Compound Matrix Record Sheets, the result suggests that all the 29 adopted prioritised policy objectives were compatible with the indicators demonstrating that the objectives are sustainable and the environmental conditions will be enhanced within 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 (See Sub-section 3.5.3).

Table 3.4: Compound Matrix Analysis of Adopted Policy Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions of the District

Adopted Policy Objectives	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues					Institutional			Remarks	
	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. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
2. Strengthen school management systems	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	Compatible
3. Strengthen fiscal decentralization	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
4. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
5. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
6. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	+	+	Compatible
7. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
8. Enhance Domestic Trade	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
9. Ensure improved Public Investment	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
10. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
11. Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	Compatible
12. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
13. Improve production efficiency and yield	+	+	+	+	+	-	0	+	+	-	-	+	-	0	+	+	+	+	Compatible
14. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
15. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	Compatible
16. Enhance application of ICT in national development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
17. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
18. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
19. Enhance security service delivery	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	Compatible
20. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
21. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
22. Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
23. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
24. Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
25. Enhance climate change resilience	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
26. Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	Compatible
27. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible
28. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	Compatible
29. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	Compatible

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 14), 2018

3.5.2 Environmental Impact Assessment of Adopted Strategies Using Sustainability Test

The Sustainability Test Matrix is used to subject each strategy to a simple test of pillars with various conditions and issues to assess the overall sustainability of an adopted objective. These conditions and issues relate to effects on Natural Resources, Socio-cultural and Economic pillars. This helps to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular strategy is capable of providing sustainable growth and development to the overall objective. Each individual adopted strategy was assessed in turn, using one matrix and one record sheet per strategy.

The way in which the strategy would interact with each criterion in the test was discussed by the DPCU and the discussions were used to reflect the extent to which the strategy would support, be neutral to, or would will work against the sustainability of the objective. The following scores of scale were used to record the judgement of each strategy.

Not Relevant	-	0 (Black)
Works Strongly Against the Aim	-	1 (Red)
Works Against the Aim	-	2 (Red)
Works Neutral Effects on the Aim	-	3 (Yellow)
Works Supports the Aim	-	4 (Green)
Works Strongly Supports the Aim	-	5 (Green)

All the adopted strategies were subjected to strategic environmental assessment using the sustainability test matrix to determine their sustainability as shown in Table 3.5. The outcome of the sustainability test suggests that all the 65 adopted strategies were compatible and have no damaging effect on the environmental based on the three components of the sustainability test (Natural, Social-cultural and Economic) on the overall assessment of the adopted policy objectives per the DPCU Sustainability Test Record Sheets. However, the District has outlined a number of mitigation measures to address any negative environmental impact that may occur from the implementation of the adopted strategies (See Sub-section 3.5.3).

Table 3.5: Sustainability Test Analysis of Adopted Strategies against Basic Criteria and Indicators of the District

Performance Measure (Scores) ((0) 1 2 3 4 5)	Basic Criteria and Indicators																	Remarks	
	Effects on Natural Resources						Effects on Socio-cultural Conditions						Effects on the Economy						
	Protected Areas and Wildlife	Degraded Land	Energy	Pollution	Use of Raw Materials	Rivers and Water Bodies	Local Character	Health and Well-being	Gender	Job Creation	Participation	Access to Land, Water and Transport	Sanitation	Equity	Vulnerability and Risk	Growth	Local Materials and Services		Local Investment of Capital
Adopted Strategies																			
1. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
2. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
3. Enhance quality of teaching and learning	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
4. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
5. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
6. Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
7. 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)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
8. Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
9. Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
10. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
11. Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
12. Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
13. Expand and maintain the national road network	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
14. Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
15. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
16. Improve water production and distribution systems	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
17. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
18. Accelerate the implementation of the National Trade Policy	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
19. Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
20. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
21. Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
22. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
23. Expand and equip health facilities	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
24. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
25. Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
26. Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable

3.5.3 Measures to Address Environmental Impact Assessment of DMTDP 2018-2021

The implementation of programmes and projects from the adopted policy objectives and strategies during the sustainability appraisal, which are expected to have negative impact on the physical, cultural as well as the socio-economic environment of the District will assess. The mitigation measures are, however, set to revitalize the state of both the physical and socio-economic environment. The cost of implementing mitigation measures is incorporated in the cost of the DMTDP 2018-2021. The programmes, projects and activities that have direct link with the environment were assessed thoroughly using the compound matrix and the sustainability test (See Table 3.4 and Table 3.5). The overall performance of the 29 adopted policy objectives and the 65 strategies in all the criteria were very encouraging, sustainable and can enhance the environmental conditions of the District. However, to attain a sound environmental implementation with its attendant sustainability, a few negative impacts revealed through the application of the Sustainability Tools ought to be addressed as shown in Table 3.6. In addition to these measures, the Environmental Protection Agency will be consulted in the implementation of programmes, projects and activities in the District.

Table 3.6: Measures to Address Environmental Impact Assessment of DMTDP 2018-2021

Environmental 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/AASWDA, 2018

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE DISTRICT

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the formulation of development programmes and activities that will help realize the desired end of the District. The main aim of the District is to improve the overall living standards of the people through increasing employment opportunities and income generation, access to basic social, economic and technical infrastructures and steady reduction of general poverty levels. Since, the successful implementation of the programmes and projects depends on availability of resources, their efficient mobilisation as well as their rational use; this section covers the identifiable sources of funding from both internal and external sources. The chapter therefore centres on the list of programmes and sub-programmes to be implemented under the various development dimensions, the prioritisation programme matrix, implementation schedule of the programme of action and indicative financial plan for the DMTDP 2018-2021. It must be noted that the District is currently implementing Programme-Based Budgeting (PBB), which is in line with the national planning and budgeting guidelines.

4.2 Review and Formulation of Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes

In relation to the adopted issues, development dimensions, goals, policy objectives and strategies, it is required that the District reviews and formulates programmes and sub-programmes, based on its functions to improve the living standard of the people. The programmes are set of related projects (set of inter-related activities) intended to achieve a particular objective. Additionally, the sub-programmes consist of distinct grouping of services and activities that fall within a particular programme for implementation. This suggests that the successful implementation of the sub-programmes lead to the achievement of the overall programme thereby addressing the developmental issue identified. Table 4.1 presents the reviewed and formulated programmes and the sub-programmes of the District based on PBB. Statistically, five (5) programmes and 14 sub-programmes were adapted, reviewed and formulated by the District, out of the 65 adopted strategies and 29 policy objectives from the four (4) development dimensions and goals.

The five programmes adapted from the Programme-Based Budgeting include:

1. Management and Administration (Central Administration and Finance Departments)
2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management (Physical Planning and Works Departments)
3. Social Services Delivery (Education, Youth and Sports, Health and Social Welfare & Community Development Departments)
4. Economic Development (Trade, Tourism and Industry, and Agriculture Departments)
5. Environmental and Sanitation Management (Disaster Prevention and Natural Resource Conservation Departments).

Additionally, the 14 adapted sub-programmes, which are sub-divided into Departments and Units of the Assembly include the following.

1. General Administration (Administration Unit)
2. Planning, Budgeting and Coordination (Planning and Budget Units)
3. Legislative Oversight (Administration Unit)
4. Human Resource Management (Human Resource Management Unit)
5. Finance and Revenue Mobilization (Finance Department)
6. Physical and Spatial Planning (Physical Planning Department)
7. Infrastructure Development (Works Department)
8. Education and Youth Development (Education, Youth and Sports Department)
9. Health Delivery (Health Department)
10. Social Welfare and Community Development (Social Welfare and Community Development Department)
11. Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (Trade, Tourism and Industry Department)
12. Agricultural Development (Agriculture Department)
13. Disaster Prevention and Management (Disaster Prevention Department)
14. Natural Resource Conservation (Natural Resource Conservation Department)

Table 4.1: Programmes and Sub-programmes of the District

District Adopted Goal:	Build a Prosperous Society		
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programmes
1. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	1. Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs 2. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	• Economic Development	• Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (LED and MSMEs)
2. Enhance Domestic Trade	3. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade 4. Accelerate the implementation of the National Trade Policy	• Economic Development	• Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (Markets)
3. Ensure improved Public Investment	5. Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level 6. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district 7. Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	• Economic Development	• Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (1D1F)
4. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	8. Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards 9. Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	• Economic Development	• Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (Tourism)
5. Improve production efficiency and yield	10. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme 11. Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts	• Economic Development	• Agricultural Development (Food Crops and Cash Crops)
District Adopted Goal:	Create opportunities for all		
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programmes
6. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	12. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs 13. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	• Social Services Delivery	• Education and Youth Development (Educational Infrastructure)
7. Strengthen school management systems	14. Enhance quality of teaching and learning 15. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	• Social Services Delivery	• Education and Youth Development (Educational Performance)
8. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	16. Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure 17. Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities	• Social Services Delivery	• Education and Youth Development (Sports and Recreational)
9. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	18. Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities 19. Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates 20. Facilitate access to credit for the youth	• Social Services Delivery	• Education and Youth Development (Youth Development)
10. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	21. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care 22. Expand and equip health facilities	• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery (Infrastructure, Equipment, Personnel and NHIS)
11. Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	23. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services 24. Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy 25. Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP)	• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery (Maternal, Infant, Nutrition and Environment)
12. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	26. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes 27. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	• Social Services Delivery	• Health Delivery (HIV/AIDS)
13. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	28. Strengthen and progressively expand existing Social Protection Interventions to cover all vulnerable groups 29. Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	• Social Services Delivery	• Social Welfare and Community Development (PWD, Vulnerable and Marginalised)

District Adopted Goal:	Create opportunities for all		
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programmes
14. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	30. Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs 31. Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection	• Social Services Delivery	• Social Welfare and Community Development (Child Protection and Child Labour)
15. Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	32. Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas 33. Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation	▪ Social Services Delivery	• Social Welfare and Community Development (Community Initiated Projects – Self-help Projects)
16. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	34. Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems 35. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems 36. Improve water production and distribution systems	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Infrastructure Development (Water)
17. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	37. Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector 38. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services 39. Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Infrastructure Development (Sanitation)
District Adopted Goal:	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment		
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programmes
18. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	40. Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links 41. Expand and maintain the national road network	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Infrastructure Development (Road)
19. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	42. Prioritise expansion of power generation in relation to least-cost environmentally friendly technologies in line with Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the UNFCCC 43. Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Infrastructure Development (Energy)
20. Enhance application of ICT in national development	44. Improve telecommunications accessibility 45. Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure 46. Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Infrastructure Development (ICT)
21. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	47. Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations 48. Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes	• Infrastructure Delivery and Management	• Physical and Spatial Planning
22. Enhance climate change resilience	49. Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge 50. Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models	• Economic Development	• Agricultural Development (Climate Change and Green Economy)
23. Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	51. Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public 52. Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture	• Environmental and Sanitation Management	• Natural Resource Conservation (Forest and Green Environment)
24. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	53. Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation 54. Provide incentives for the aggressive development of natural gas potential	• Environmental and Sanitation Management	• Natural Resource Conservation (Alternative Wood Usage/LPG)
25. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	55. Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner 56. Ensure land restoration after mining operations	▪ Management and Administration	• General Administration (Illegal Mining)

District Adopted Goal:	Maintain a stable, united and safe society		
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programmes
26. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	57. Strengthen the implementation of development plans 58. Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process 59. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management and Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Administration • Planning, Budgeting and Coordination • Human Resource Management
27. Deepen political and administrative decentralization	60. Complete the establishment of departments of MMDAs 61. Strengthen sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management and Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative Oversight
28. Strengthen fiscal decentralization	62. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs 63. Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance and Revenue Mobilization
29. Enhance security service delivery	64. Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure 65. Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and Sanitation Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Prevention and Management (Security and NADMO)

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 15), 2018

4.3 Formulation of Programmes of Action (PoA)

4.3.1 Programmes of Action of the District for 2018-2021

The Programme of Action of the DMTDP under the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 consists of a prioritised set of activities for the achievement of the objectives, goals and development dimensions. This consists of the adopted goals/development dimensions, adopted policy objectives, strategies, programmes and sub-programmes. It also includes the set of projects or activities to address the adopted issues, outcome/impact indicators, timeframe, indicative budget and implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating). This covers the 4-year planning period, which is disaggregated into Departments. From Table 4.2, out of the 29 development issues identified, 175 projects and activities have been proposed for the PoA under the five (5) programmes to address, improve and develop all the issues.

4.3.2 Mainstreaming of Cross-Cutting Issues, M&E, P2 and Communication Activities in PoA

As captured in Table 4.2, all the 175 projects and activities include monitoring, evaluation, popular participation (P2) and communications activities for 2018 to 2021. The cross-cutting issues in the areas of Gender, Child Protection, HIV/AIDS, Population, Vulnerability and Social Protection Programmes, Environment, Climate Change, Green Economy, Environmental Mitigation Programmes and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes were all captured in the 175 projects and activities in the PoA. Moreover, Local Economic Development (LED), Sanitation and other developmental projects have appropriately been captured for implementation in the PoA, 2018-2021. The preparation of District Capital Structure Plan (SP), Area Council Local Plans (LP) and Community Action Plans (CAP) are all activities in the PoA. In summary, out of the 175 projects and activities, 153 representing 87.4 percent are expected to implement M&E, P2 and communication activities, and address cross-cutting issues in the District. This suggests that all the cross-cutting issues, M&E, P2 and communication activities have been adequately mainstreamed in the PoA to green the environment, improve the climatic conditions, create jobs, improve social accountability and improve the livelihood of the vulnerable and excluded in the District.

Table 4.2: District Programme of Action (PoA) for 2018-2021

Dev't Dimension	1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT																				
Adopted Goal:	Build a Prosperous Society																				
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies								
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating							
Trade, Industry & Tourism Department																					
1. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	1. Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (LED and MSMEs)	1. Establish LED Fund for credit facilities for local businesses in the District	1. Local Economic Development productivity improved					100,000	-	-	Trade and Industry	Finance Dept							
				2. Organise 20 Training Programmes for women and other SMEs						300,000	4,000	-	Trade and Industry	Finance Dept							
	3. Construct and establish Business Resource Centre for LED activities and other employable activities								20,000	5,000	-	Trade and Industry	Finance Dept								
	4. Organise 4 training workshops for Co-operative/ Producer/Farmer Based Organisations and other PPPs programmes								10,000	-	10,000	Trade and Industry	Central Adm. Dept								
2. Enhance Domestic Trade	3. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (Markets Development)	5. Construct 2No. Ultra Modern Market Facilities at Mankranso and Kunsu as Commercial Hubs	2. Local Economic Development trading productivity and IGF improved					1,000,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept							
				6. Construct 4No. Market Facilities/Sheds in the District						200,000	-	20,000	Trade and Industry	Works Dept, Central Adm.							
				7. Construct 2No. Kente Weaving Sheds at Barniekrom and Domeabra						150,000	-	50,000	Trade and Industry	Works Dept, Central Adm.							
				8. Construct 3No. Lorry Parks at Mankranso, Kunsu and Wioso						90,000	-	50,000	Trade and Industry	Works Dept, Central Adm.							
	4. Accelerate the implementation of the National Trade Policy			9. Facilitate the provision of 100 Litre Bins at Market Centres						10,000	-	-	Trade and Industry	EHU, Central Adm.							
				10. Organise market fora for market users in the District annually						-	4,000	-	Trade and Industry	EHU, Central Adm.							
3. Ensure improved Public Investment	5. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (1D1F)	11. Construct 3No. Factories (Oil Palm, Rice, Maize, Cassava) in the District under "One District, One Factory Policy"	3. Local resources and raw materials enhancement established					3,000,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept							
	6. Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support			12. Provide support to DCACT to promote the planting of jobs, foods and investments						50,000	-	-	Trade and Industry, DAD	Central Adm. Dept, DCACT							
				7. Introduce DCACT																	
4. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	8. Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (Tourism)	13. Develop and profile 2 tourist sites in the District (Mpasaso and Domeabra)	4. Tourist site potentials developed					20,000	-	-	Cultural Unit	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept							
	9. Mainstream tourism development in district development plans																				

Dev't Dimension	1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Adopted Goal:	Build a Prosperous Society													
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Agriculture Department														
5. Improve production efficiency and yield	10. Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts	Economic Development	Agricultural Development (Food Crops, Cash Crops and Animal Rearing)	14. Construct 1No. Warehouse at Mankranso	5. Agricultural productivity improved					200,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm./Works
				15. Rehabilitate 1No. Irrigation Dam at Dunyan Nkwanta and construct 2No. Irrigation Dams						10,000	-	30,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm./Works
	16. Conduct Annual Farmer's Day in the District								200,000	-	100,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm./Works	
	17. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs and Investments in the District								30,000	-	50,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm./Works	
	18. Facilitate the establishment of Farmers' Funds for credit/loan								50,000	-	50,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Finance	
	19. Facilitate the supply of 2,000,000 Cocoa Seedlings and Fertilizers to Farmers								-	10,000	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. COCOBOD	
	20. Facilitate the spraying of cocoa farms against pests and diseases annually								-	10,000	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. COCOBOD	
	21. Organise training programmes for farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology annually								10,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept	
Dev't Dimension	2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Adopted Goal:	Create opportunities for all													
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education, Youth & Sports Department														
6. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	12. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Educational Infrastructure)	22. Complete the construction of 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities and landscaping at Kunsu Dotiem and Barniekrom	6. Access to basic and secondary education improved					20,000	-	400,000	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
				23. Complete the construction of 3No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities and landscaping at Asukese, Abasua and Kunsu-Dotiem						400,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
				24. Construct 20No. Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities and landscaping						2,000,000	-	1,500,000	Education, Youth	Works Dept, Central Adm.
				25. Rehabilitate 10No. Classroom Blocks for schools in the District						100,000	50,000	-	Education, Youth	Works Dept, Central Adm.
				26. Construct 4No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities and landscaping for schools						600,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Works Dept, Central Adm.
				27. Provide 5,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District						500,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Works Dept, Central Adm.
				28. Expand the infrastructure needs of Senior High Schools in the District						400,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Works Dept, Central Adm.
				29. Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme annually						-	10,000	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept
				30. Organise My First Day at Schools annually						40,000	-	-	Education	Central Adm.
	31. Facilitate the enrolment of at least 70% of JHS Leavers to SHS annually under the Free SHS Policy							20,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept		
13. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs														

Dev't Dimension	2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																			
Adopted Goal:	Create opportunities for all																			
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies							
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating						
Education, Youth & Sports Department																				
7. Strengthen school management systems	14. Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Educational Performance)	32. Conduct 8 District Mock Examinations for JHS Candidates	8. Environment for teaching and learning enhanced					40,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept						
				33. Facilitate the organisation of academic performance programmes (Quizzes, Reading Competition, Girl Child Education Week etc.) for schools annually						20,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept						
				34. Provide bursary and support to 400 Needy Students to promote Girl Child Education						100,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept						
				35. Provide quarterly support to District Education Fund / District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)/SPAM/STMIE Clinic						20,000	10,000	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept						
	15. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials			36. Provide support for teachers at remote areas					50,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept							
8. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	16. Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Sports and Recreational Development)	37. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities annually in the District	9. Sports, Community Centres and recreational facilities developed					-	10,000	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm. Dept						
				38. Complete the construction of 1No. Sports Field at Kunsu						20,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm., Works Dept						
				39. Construct 1No. Sports Field at Mankranso						500,000	-	-	Education, Youth	Central Adm., Works Dept						
				40. Facilitate the construction of 1No. Community Centre at Mankranso						20,000	-	40,000	Education, Youth	Central Adm./ Works						
9. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	18. Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Youth Development)	41. Facilitate the employment of youths under Youth Employment Agency (YEA), Nation Builders Corps (NABCO) and Others	10. Access to employment and trading skills especially among youth enhanced					-	10,000	-	YEA	Central Adm. Dept						
				42. Provide trading, vocational and employable skills to the youth annually						100,000	10,000	-	YEA	Central Adm. Dept						
				43. Organise training workshops for Non-Formal Education Unit (NFEU) Facilitators, National Service Personnel (NSP) and Trainees annually						-	10,000	-	Education, Youth	NSS, Central Adm						
				44. Establish District Youth Employment Revolving Fund in the District						100,000	-	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept						
Health Department																				
10. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	21. Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (Infrastructure, Equipment, Personnel and NHIS)	45. Complete the construction of 1No. Paediatric Ward at Mankranso District Hospital	11. Access to quality healthcare improved					150,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm., Works Dept						
				46. Expand the infrastructure needs of Mankranso District Hospital and Other Health Facilities						500,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm.						
				47. Complete the construction of 1No. Health Facility with ancillary facilities at Kunsu Camp						190,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm.						
				48. Construct 4No. Health Facilities with ancillary facilities and landscaping in the District						200,000	-	40,000	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm.						
				49. Rehabilitate 2No. Health Facilities in the District						30,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm.						
				50. Construct 2No. Nurses' Quarters with ancillary facilities and landscaping in the District						300,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works						
				51. Procure Equipment and Tools for Health Facilities in the District annually						100,000	-	400,000	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm.						
				52. Facilitate the expansion of the active membership of NHIS annually						-	8,000	-	Health Dept	NHIS, Central Adm.						

Dev't Dimension	2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																		
Adopted Goal:	Create opportunities for all																		
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					
Health Department																			
11. Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	23. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services 24. Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) 25. Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (Maternal, Infant, Nutrition and Environment)	53. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and child health programmes annually in the District	12. Incidence of Maternal and Infant mortality, Malaria and other diseases reduced					10,000	-	90,000	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept					
				54. Facilitate the promotion of Family Planning Services and Facilities annually						-	8,000	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept					
				55. Provide support for Health Nutritional Programmes annually						-	8,000	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept					
				56. Organise medical screening for food sellers and safe handling of food annually						-	8,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept					
				57. Provide support for roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) annually in the District						40,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept					
				58. Acquire 2No. Final Disposal Sites in District						10,000	-	10,000	EHU	Central Adm., Works Dept					
				59. Evacuate 10No. Refuse Dump Sites in the District						80,000	10,000	-	EHU	Central Adm., Works Dept					
				60. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents annually						-	10,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept					
				61. Organise 8 educational campaigns on safe sanitation						-	4,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept					
				62. Fumigate the District against diseases annually						560,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept					
63. Implement Community Led Total Sanitation activities – (Sanitation Improvement Package)					192,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept										
64. Organise Sanitation Day Exercise in the District					-	24,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept										
12. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	26. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes 27. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (HIV/AIDS)	65. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District	13. Incidence of HIV and other STIs reduced					50,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept					
				66. Organise 8 Educational Campaigns on HIV Testing, causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs						50,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept					
				67. Provide all year round support for PLWHIV						50,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept					
Social Welfare & Community Devt Dept																			
13. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	28. Strengthen and progressively expand existing Social Protection Interventions to cover all vulnerable groups	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development (PWD, Vulnerable and Marginalised)	68. Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund) annually	14. Adequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people provided					640,000	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept					
				69. Provide support and monitor progress of vulnerable and marginalised persons under LEAP annually						16,000	4,000	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept					

Dev't Dimension	2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Adopted Goal:	Create opportunities for all													
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
				Social Welfare & Community Devt Dept										
13. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	29. Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development (PWD, Vulnerable and Marginalised)	70. Provide support services for CSOs/NGOs and other Donor Funded programmes and projects annually	14. Adequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people provided					10,000	4,000	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
				71. Organise 8 Stakeholders' Meeting to discuss Community Participation in development programmes and projects						20,000	10,000	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
				72. Sensitise 50 Communities to undertake Self-Initiated Projects in the District						10,000	4,000	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
				73. Organise women empowerment and sensitisation programmes (income generating activities) annually						10,000	5,000	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
14. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	30. Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development (Child Protection and Child Labour)	74. Implement Child Labour and Child Protection activities especially in cocoa growing areas	15. Adequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people provided					20,000	10,000	100,000	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
	31. Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs			75. Provide support packages to Children in WFCL in the District						20,000	10,000	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
				76. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres in the District annually						20,000	10,000	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
15. Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	32. Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban area	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development (Self-help Projects)	77. Implement Constituency Infrastructure Projects under One Constituency, One Million Dollars Policy	16. Adequate support for community initiated infrastructural projects provided					4,200,000	-	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Works Dept
				78. Implement Zongo Development Infrastructure Projects under Zongo Development Policy						800,000	-	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Works Dept
				79. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions annually						800,000	-	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Works Dept, Finance Dept
	33. Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation			80. Implement constituency programmes and projects for bursaries, building materials, LED empowerment, relief items and other interventions in the District annually						500,000	-	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Works Dept, Finance Dept
				81. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects, Local Economic Development, Relief Items and other interventions annually						300,000	-	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Works Dept, Finance Dept
				82. Facilitate the drawing and designing of Self-help Building Projects						5,000	5,000	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Works Dept, Physical Plg

Dev't Dimension	2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Adopted Goal:	Create opportunities for all													
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
Works Department														
16. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	34. Improve water production and distribution systems	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Water)	83. Complete 6No. Boreholes in the District	17. Access to potable water supply improved					80,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., DWST
				84. Construct 20No. Boreholes in the District						200,000	-	800,000	Works Dept	Central Adm., DWST
				85. Rehabilitate 20No. Boreholes in the District						50,000	15,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., DWST
				86. Construct 5No. Hand-dug Wells in the District						15,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., DWST
	35. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems			87. Mechanise 4No. Boreholes in the District						200,000	20,000	-	Works Dept	Central, DWST
	36. Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems			88. Construct 4No. Small Town Water Systems in the District						50,000	-	900,000	Works Dept	Central Adm., DWST
				89. Organise regular routine monitoring of WATSAN Committees quarterly in the District					-	10,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST	
17. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	37. Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Sanitation)	90. Construct 10No. Public Toilets and 20 Household Toilets with landscaping in the District	18. Access to improved sanitation facilities enhanced					300,000	-	800,000	Works Dept	Central Adm., EHU
				91. Rehabilitate 10No. Public Toilets in the District						130,000	20,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., EHU
	38. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services			92. Construct 5No. Slaughter Slabs Mankranso, Kunsu, Wioso, Domeabra and Mpasaso						60,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., EHU
	39. Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan			93. Prepare, update, implement, monitor and evaluate DESSAP activities annually in the District						-	50,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., EHU
Dev't Dimension	3. ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS													
Adopted Goal:	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
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
Works Department														
18. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	40. Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Road)	94. Reshape/Rehabilitate 200km feeder roads	19. Access to road networks improved					400,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm
				95. Tar the road networks from Wioso to Ango, Kunsu to Kunsu Dotiem, Kunsu to Abasua and Sikafrebogya to Afresene						1,000,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
				96. Construct bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps in selected communities						80,000	2,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	41. Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links			97. Provide support to Feeder Road Unit operation and maintenance activities annually						40,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept

Dev't Dimension	3. ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS													
Adopted Goal:	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
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
Works Department														
19. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	42. Prioritise expansion of power generation in relation to least-cost environmentally friendly technologies in line with CDM of the UNFCCC	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Energy)	98. Procure 200No. Electricity Poles for Rural Electrification Project under Electricity Expansion	20. Access to power/ energy generation capacity expanded					180,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., ECG
				99. Facilitate the expansion of electricity to communities not connected to the national grid						15,000	10,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., ECG
	100. Provide 400 street light bulbs in the District								200,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central, ECG	
	101. Facilitate the supply of 800 solar lamps in the District								-	10,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm., ECG	
20. Enhance application of ICT in national development	44. Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (ICT)	102. Construct and furnish 2No. Community Information Centre with landscaping in the District	21. Access to ICT and Telecommunication services improved					100,000	-	300,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	45. Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony			103. Establish Internet Connectivity Facility at Mankranso						-	5,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	46. Improve telecommunication accessibility			104. Facilitate the expansion of Telecommunication services						-	5,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Physical Planning Department														
21. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	47. Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	105. Provide street names and GPS Property Digital Addresses in the District	22. Access to quality housing improved					120,000	-	-	Physical Planning	Central Adm. Dept
				106. Organise 4 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land in the District						10,000	-	-	Physical Planning	Central Adm. Dept
	48. Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations			107. Prepare Settlement Layouts, Structure Plan (SP), Local Plans (LP) and Community Action Plans (CAP) in the District						-	10,000	40,000	Physical Planning	Central Adm. Dept
				108. Provide support for the Physical Planning Department, Works Department, Spatial Planning Committee and Technical Committee annually to promote housing standards, design and construction						8,000	5,000	-	Physical Planning/ Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Agriculture Department														
22. Enhance climate change resilience	49. Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge	Economic Development	Agricultural Development (Climate Change and Green Economy)	109. Conduct 4 capacity building exercises for farmers and staff on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices	23. Adaptation of Climate Change practices enhanced					10,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
				110. Organise 4 training programmes to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs						10,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
	50. Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models			111. 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

Dev't Dimension	3. ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS																					
Adopted Goal:	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment																					
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								
Forestry Department																						
23. Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	51. Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation (Forest and Green Environment)	112. Facilitate the planting of trees on degraded areas at forest reserves and along river banks and roads in the District	24. Degraded forest reserves and other areas restored					30,000	-	-	Forestry Dept	NADMO, Agricultural Dept								
	52. Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture			113. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators						20,000	-	-	Forestry Dept	NADMO, Agricultural Dept								
24. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	53. Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation (Alternative Wood Usage/LPG)	114. Facilitate the construction of 2No. LPG stations at Mpasaso and Wioso and organise sensitisation programmes on the use of LPG	25. LPG and other non-wood fuel usage enhanced					-	2,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Forestry Dept								
	54. Provide incentives for the aggressive development of natural gas potential																					
Central Administration Department																						
25. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	55. Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner	Management and Administration	General Administration (Illegal Mining)	115. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora for mining communities	26. Degraded mining lands restored					-	4,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	DISEC								
				116. Monitor and evaluate the operations of Small Scale Mining Companies annually					5,000	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	DISEC									
				117. Facilitate the extraction of bauxite mining at Mpasaso					-	-	500,000	Central Adm. Dept	DISEC									
				118. Facilitate large scale mining of gold deposits in the District					-	-	500,000	Central Adm. Dept	DISEC									
	56. Ensure land restoration after mining operations			119. Facilitate the reclaiming of mining pit sites in the District					-	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	DISEC									

Dev't Dimension	4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
Adopted Goal:	Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				Central Administration Department										
26. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	57. Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process	Management and Administration	General Administration	120. Complete the construction of 1No. 4-Bedrooms Staff Quarters at Mankranso	27. Staff accommodation and service delivery efficiency improved					70,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
				121. Rehabilitate/Renovate Staff Quarters and Office Buildings in the District annually					100,000	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				122. Construct 3No. Staff bungalows with landscaping at Mankranso					600,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				123. Construct 1No. Office Administration Block (Office Annex) with landscaping at Mankranso					400,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				124. Construct 1No. Storey Building for Service Personnel with landscaping at Mankranso					-	-	600,000	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				125. Purchase 1No. Vehicle for the District Assembly					200,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				126. 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	
				127. 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	
				128. Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges annually					-	100,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				129. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District annually					-	30,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept	
				130. Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments annually					-	80,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept	
				131. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round					100,000	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Procurement	
				132. Provide support to National Celebrations annually (6 th March, Religious Festivities etc.)					100,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				133. Organise Annual Senior Citizens' Day for the Aged annually (1 st July)					20,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept	
				134. 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	
				135. Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions annually					200,000	80,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept	
				136. Provide support to Other Units of the Central Administration Department					150,000	80,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept	
137. 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						

Dev't Dimension	4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY															
Adopted Goal:	Maintain a stable, united and safe society															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies			
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating		
				Central Administration Department												
26. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	58. Strengthen the implementation of development plans	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	138. Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of programmes, projects and activities quarterly	27. Staff accommodation and service delivery efficiency improved					120,000	20,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept		
				139. Prepare DMTDP, Composite Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets and Other Plans and Reports						50,000	10,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept		
				140. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly						-	20,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept		
				141. 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		
	59. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting						142. Implement Monitoring and Evaluation, and Communication Activities of the implementation of DMTDP 2018-2021 (M&E Plan and Communication Plan activities)					100,000	22,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
						Human Resource Management	143. Provide support to Capacity Building Programmes of the Assembly under DACF and IGF annually					160,000	40,000	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
							144. Organise 4 Capacity Building Programmes and procure Office Equipment under DDF and other interventions annually					200,000	-	100,000	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
							145. Prepare Capacity Building Development Plans, Annual Action Plans and Reports					5,000	5,000	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
				146. Organise women empowerment programmes annually					10,000	-	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept			
27. Deepen political and administrative decentralization	60. Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	147. Construct and furnish 2No. Area Council Offices with landscaping at Mankranso and Wioso	28. Functionality of substructure enhanced					320,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept		
				148. Rehabilitate and furnish 3No. Area Council Offices at Kunsu, Domeabra and Mpasaso						90,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept		
				149. Procure 45No. motorbikes for all Assembly Members						-	225,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept		
				150. Provide support to strengthen the five Area Councils annually						200,000	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept		
				151. Organise 4No. training programmes for Area Councils, Assembly and Unit Committee Members						20,000	15,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Human Resource		
				152. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings of the Assembly annually						-	100,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept		
				153. Organise 4No. Public Education on 2019 Assembly Elections and 2020 General Elections						-	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	NCCE		
	61. Complete the establishment of departments of MMDAs							154. Facilitate the creation of New Electoral Areas, Departments and Units					-	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept
				155. Engage the services of retainer annually					10,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept			

Dev't Dimension	4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
Adopted Goal:	Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Finance Department														
28. Strengthen fiscal decentralization	62. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	156. Procure Revenue Mobilisation Van for the Revenue Unit	29. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) mobilisation strengthened					200,000	-	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
				157. Prepare and implement 4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans						-	4,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept,
				158. Gazette 4 Fee-Fixing Resolutions for the District						-	20,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept
				159. Compile and update District Revenue Database annually						15,000	10,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept
				160. Provide Value Books and logistics (Raincoats, Wellington boots, Torchlight and other incentives) for revenue mobilization annually						-	40,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept
				161. Organise training programmes for Revenue Staff annually						5,000	10,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept
				162. Organise 8 sensitization programmes for Rate Payers in the District						-	12,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept
				163. Organise 4 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions						-	10,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept
				164. Provide support to Revenue Improvement Taskforce annually						-	10,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept
				165. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure annually						-	20,000	-	Finance Dept/Budget	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
	63. Improve service delivery at the MMDA level									8,500,000	60,000	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
										-	5,000	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Disaster Prevention Department														
29. Enhance security service delivery	64. Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	5.Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management (Security and NADMO)	168. Complete the construction of 2No. Police Posts with ancillary facilities and landscaping at Kunsu and Achiase	30. Adequate security facilities and safety assurance provided					100,000	-	400,000	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Police Service
				169. Construct 1No. Police Post with ancillary facilities and landscaping at Domeabra						50,000	-	100,000	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Police Serv
				170. Rehabilitate 2No. Police Post at Mpasaso and Wioso						80,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Police Serv
				171. Construct 1No. Fire Service Station and Ambulance Service with mechanised borehole and landscaping at Mankranso						300,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Fire Service
				172. Provide support to Security Services annually						40,000	40,000	-	Central Adm.	Security Service
				173. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities in the District annually						50,000	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept
	65. Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry									100,000	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept
										10,000	6,000	-	NADMO	Central Adm. Dept
GRAND TOTAL														
										37,481,000	1,837,000	8,080,000		

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 16), 2018

4.3.3 Prioritisation of Programmes of Action of the District

The DPCU members through consensus guided by the following criteria prioritised the 29 broad projects under the five (5) programmes. The criteria include:

- 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 0–3 against each broad project. 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 project is of higher priority. A low score indicates low priority while a zero score means no priority.

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 12), 2018

From Table 4.4, the highest average score was 3.00 whilst the lowest average score was 2.25. Zooming into Table 4.4, one out of the five programmes that is Social Services Delivery representing 20.0 percent recorded a score of 3.00, three programmes (60.0%) that is Management and Administration, Infrastructure Delivery and Management, Environmental and Sanitation Management recorded a score of 2.75 and the least recorded was Economic Development programme (2.50). This suggests that all the five programmes recorded more than an average score of two (Average Results/Impact), which presupposes that all the programmes are of higher priority to the District.

Table 4.4: Prioritisation Programme Matrix of the District

Programme	Criteria				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Social Impact	Economic Impact	Environmental Impact	Spatial Impact			
1. Management and Administration	3	3	3	2	11	2.75	2 nd
2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	3	3	2	3	11	2.75	2 nd
3. Social Services Delivery	3	3	3	3	12	3.00	1 st
4. Economic Development	3	3	2	2	10	2.50	5 th
5. Environmental and Sanitation Management	2	3	3	3	11	2.75	2 nd

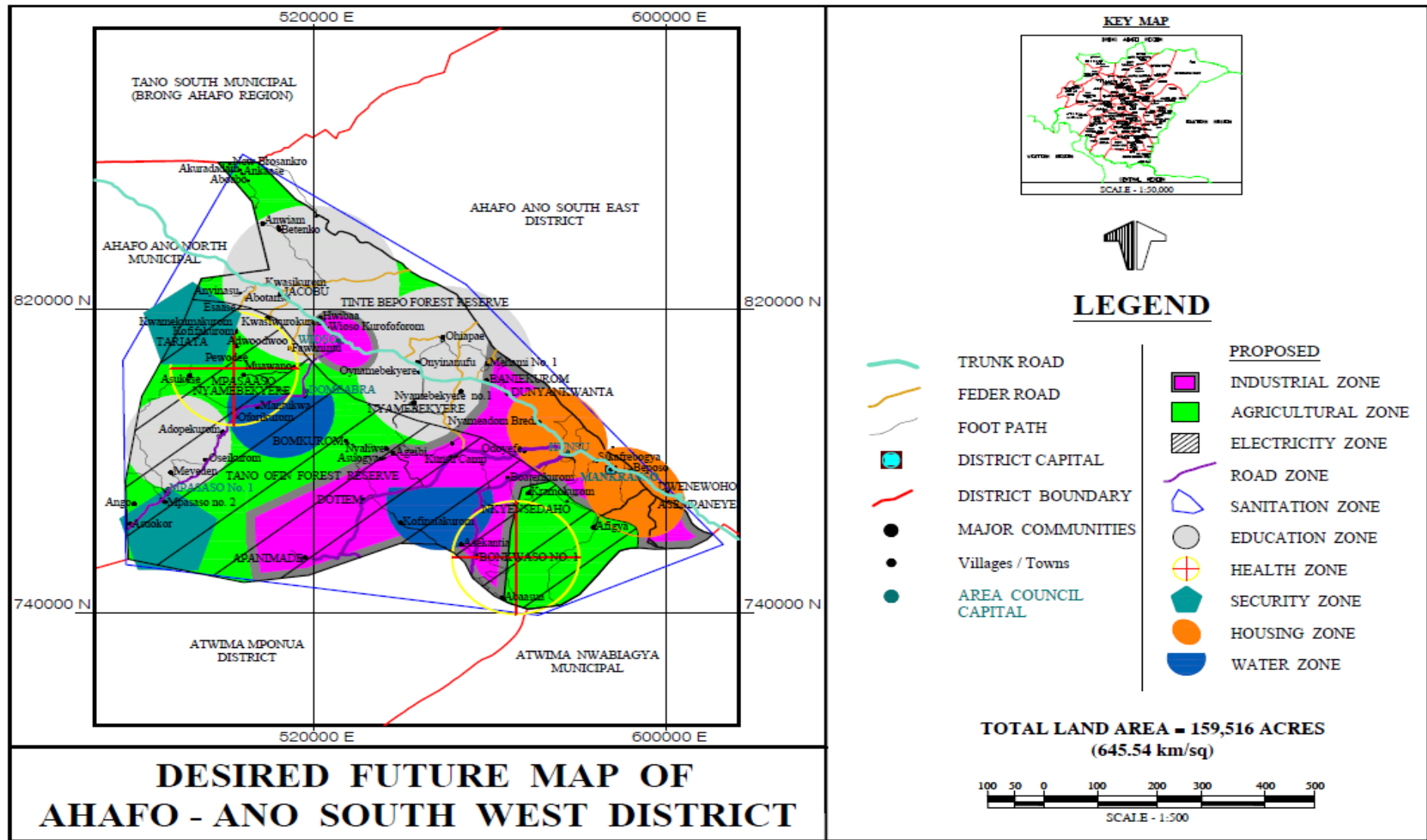
Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Table 13), 2018

4.3.4 Desired Future State of the District Spatial Development for 2018-2021

During the Second Public Hearing held on Monday, 7th August, 2017, the DPCU, in collaboration with the Spatial Planning Committee (SPC) and key stakeholders, desired to develop spatially the District for 2018-2021 as presented in Figure 4.1. However, the number of priorities identified from each Area Council served as the basis for determining the future state of the District. In summary, all the 175 projects and activities are intended to improve infrastructural development, income generation and job creation in the District.

From Figure 4.1, in terms of economic growth and development, projects such as ultra-modern markets, industries and factories are likely to be concentrated at Mankranso, Kunsu, Wioso and Mpasaso. In addition, most of the social interventions in terms of education, health, electricity, road, among others will be dotted at the rural communities in the District. With respect to job creation, all the communities are likely to benefit from agricultural growth interventions since the District is typically agrarian and has large tracts of agricultural lands.

Figure 4.1: Map of Future Desires of the District for 2018-2021



Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

4.4 Preparation of Indicative Financial Strategy for DMTDP 2018-2021

The success of every plan implementation depends highly on the ability to finance it through reliable funding sources. From the NDPC Guidelines, 2018-2021, an Indicative Financial Strategy deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilise and utilise financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP. Hence, this section consists of the overall estimated cost of the DMTDP 2018-2021 as well as the expected revenues that would be accrued for the financing of the plan. The estimated cost has been made to cover all mitigation measures that would be adopted to ensure sustainability of the plan including cross-cutting issues, M&E, P2, Dissemination and Communication activities.

The expected revenue needed to successfully implement the DMTDP 2018-2021 is **Forty-seven Million, Three Hundred and Ninety-eight Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢47,398,000.00)** from which 3.9 percent (GH¢1,837,000.00) would be mobilised from the District and the remaining 96.1 percent (GH¢45,561,000.00) from outside the District as shown in Table 4.5. However, the accumulated revenues that would be mobilised by the end of the plan period is GH¢39,318,000.00 out of which GH¢1,837,000.00 representing 4.7 percent would be mobilised within the District whilst GH¢37,481,000.00 representing 79.1 percent would be from Central Government Transfers to the District. The total revenue to be realized that is GH¢39,318,000.00 form 83.0 percent of the total expenditure of the plan for 2018 to 2021. The Central Government Transfers include DACF, DDF/DPAT, 1D1F, 1C1M, ZDF, GOG Departmental Transfers, GOG Compensation and all other sources from GOG.

This clearly shows a resource gap of GH¢8,080,000.00 representing 17.0 percent which should be mobilised in addition to the expected revenues. With regards to the external sources, GH¢8,080,000.00 which shows the variance would be financed from Donor Support from Development Partners, Philanthropists, Private Sectors as well as other agencies. For effective mobilisation of these additional revenues, strategies have been outlined in Table 4.5 to increase the revenue base of the District.

Table 4.5: Indicative Financial Strategy for DMTDP 2018-2021

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021 (GH¢)	Expected Revenue					Gap (GH¢)	Summary of Resource Mobilisation Strategy (Internal Sources)	Alternative Course of Action (External Sources)
		GOG (GH¢)	IGF (GH¢)	Donor (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)	Total Revenue (GH¢)			
1. Management and Administration	22,792,000.00	19,645,000.00	1,347,000.00	-	-	20,992,000.00	1,800,000.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a reliable Business and Property Database System Revaluation of Properties Construct Revenue Barriers at the various Entry/Exit Points to the District Training and motivating Revenue Collectors Setting of Revenue Targets for Revenue Collectors Reshuffling of Revenue Collectors Ensure effective monitoring of Revenue Collection Conduct Pay Your Levy Campaigns Enforcement of Bye-laws against Tax Defaulters Ensuring the functionality of all the five Area Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soliciting assistance from DPs Creating an enabling environment to attract Private Sector Investments Soliciting for assistance from NGOs and Other Philanthropists Encouraging Traditional Authorities, Religious Bodies and Other Bodies to solicit for external assistance Instituting measures to ensure qualification of external funds (DDF, DPAT and Others) Prepare Development Proposals and submit to various Ministries, Embassies, Missionaries and others
2. Infrastructure Delivery and Management	6,240,000.00	3,238,000.00	162,000.00	-	-	3,400,000.00	2,840,000.00		
3. Social Services Delivery	11,155,000.00	8,328,000.00	247,000.00	-	-	8,575,000.00	2,580,000.00		
4. Economic Development	5,883,000.00	5,490,000.00	33,000.00	-	-	5,523,000.00	360,000.00		
5. Environmental and Sanitation Management	1,328,000.00	780,000.00	48,000.00	-	-	828,000.00	500,000.00		
Total	47,398,000.00	37,481,000.00	1,837,000.00	-	-	39,318,000.00	8,080,000.00		

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 17), 2018

The District Assembly has also clearly spelt the following financial control mechanisms to ensure strict compliance to financial rules and regulations guiding the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021. These include:

- Ensuring compliance with all Financial Laws, Regulations and Guidelines.
- Ensuring timely submission of Financial Reports and Other Mandatory Reports.
- Ensuring compliance and implementation of Audit Reports.
- Ensuring timely organisation of Social Accountability Programmes using Public Financial Management Templates (Planning and Budget Hearings).
- Monitor strictly the use of Internally Generated Funds (IGF).

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS OF THE DISTRICT

5.1 Introduction

Regulation 8, sub-regulation 1 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016, LI 2232 enjoins that, District Assemblies, as political, legislative, administrative and planning authorities shall implement the approved DMTDP through the preparation of Annual Action Plans for the attainment of the desired development of the District. Hence, for effective and efficient execution of the prepared DMTDP 2018-2021, the Composite Programmes of Action is phased out into Annual Action Plans (AAP) to be implemented by Departments, Units and Agencies of the District Assembly in collaboration with Non-decentralised Departments, CSOs, NGOs, Private Sectors, Communities and other stakeholders. This chapter therefore presents the preparation and implementation of the Annual Action Plans covering 2018 to 2021, linking the Composite Budget with Action Plans and the adoption of the DMTDP.

5.2 Preparation of District Annual Action Plans

To enhance the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021, the projects and activities are phased into four (4) rolling Annual Action Plans. This will involve the actual process of carrying out actions and activities, which will translate resources into assets, goods and services. The implementation process of the planned actions will follow the District's planning cycle, which divides the year into four (4) 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 Action Plans.

- ***Mainstreaming of Cross-Cutting Issues, M&E and Communication Activities in AAP***

In addition, the plans will reflect the spatial planning interventions precisely defining the locations of the projects and activities. It is worth noting that all the AAPs reflect the cross-cutting issues, LED, Sanitation, monitoring, evaluation and communications activities, Structure Plan, Local Plans and Community Action Plans of the District. The details of the Annual Action Plans for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 are presented respectively in Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4.

5.3 Linking the Composite Budget with the Plan

The Annual Action Plans (AAP) of all the 11 Departments operating in the District are linked to the District Composite Budgets on the annual basis. This is because the AAP forms the basis for the preparation of the Composite Budget as specified in Section 2.1 of the Composite Budget Manual, 2012, which stipulates that all projects and activities in the Composite Budget must be from the AAP. The Composite Budget is broadly grouped under Compensation, Assets, Goods and Services, and is to be financed from IGF, Central Government Transfers (DACF, DDF/DPAT, 1D1F, 1C1M, etc.) and other Donor Supports. Since the Composite Budgets are prepared yearly, measures have been put in place to capture the projects and activities outlined in the yearly AAP to ensure successful implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021. In addition, all the 11 Departments should ensure that their Annual Work Plans from the DMTDP are submitted by 15th July of every year to enable the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) prepares the Annual Action Plan and the Composite Budget on time for successful implementation of the DMTDP. The details of the Composite Indicative Budget for the Annual Action Plans for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 are presented in Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 respectively.

5.4 Implementation of Annual Action Plans

The District Annual Action Plans for the four years would be implemented by the Departments, Units and Agencies of the Assembly in collaboration with Non-decentralised Departments, Public Corporations and Statutory Bodies, CSOs, NGOs, Private Sectors, Communities and other stakeholders as echoed at Regulation 9 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016, LI 2232. The lead Agencies/Departments will collaborate with other Agencies and Departments to implement the projects and activities in the Annual Action Plans. The lead Agencies/Departments, henceforth, submit quarterly Departmental Implementation Reports involving key stakeholders for the preparation of composite Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports, which will be submitted finally to NDPC through RCC. However, it is expected that the implementation of the activities would be supported by timely inflow of resources per the implementation of the Composite Budget in order not to distort the schedules of the DMTDP. The implementation of the Annual Action Plans for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 are respectively presented in Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4.

5.4.1 District Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2018

Table 5.1: District Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2018

Adopted Goal: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3 rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, Industry & Tourism Dept														
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (LED and MSMEs)	1. Organise 5 Training Programmes for women and other SMEs under LED	District wide	10 Training Programmes organised	5 Training Programmes organised					15,000	1,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Finance Dept
		2. Organise 1 training workshop for Co-operative/ Producer/ Farmer Based Organisations	District wide	4 training workshops organised for CS	1 training workshops organised for CS					2,500	-	2,500	Trade and Industry Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (Markets Development)	3. Construct 2No. Ultra Modern Market Facilities at Mankranso and Wioso as Commercial Hubs	Mankranso Wioso	NA	2No. Ultra Modern Market Facilities constructed					250,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		4. Construct 2No. Market Facilities/Sheds in the District	Wioso Mpasaso	4No. Market constructed	2No. Market constructed					50,500	-	12,500	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		5. Facilitate the provision of 25 Litre Bins at Market Centres	District wide	50 Litre Bins provided	25 Litre Bins provided					2,500	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
		6. Organise market fora for market users in the District	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
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (1D1F)	7. Construct 1No. Palm Oil Factory in the District under "One District, One Factory Policy"	Selected Communities	NA	1No. Palm Oil Factory constructed					-	-	1,250,000	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		8. Attend 1 Trade Show and Exhibition	Selected Communities	1 Trade Show and Exhibition attended	1 Trade Show and Exhibition attended					2,500	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
Agriculture Department														
Economic Development	Agricultural Development (Food Crops, Cash Crops and Animal Rearing)	9. Conduct Annual Famer's Day in the District	District wide	4 Famer's Day conducted	1 Famer's Day conducted					50,000	-	25,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
		10. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment in the District	District wide	4 Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment activities supported	Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment activities supported quarterly					7,500	-	12,500	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
		11. Organise training programmes for farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology	District wide	4 training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers	2 training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept

Adopted Goal: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education Department														
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Educational Infrastructure)	12. Complete the construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Kunsu Dotiem	Kunsu-Dotiem	12No. Classroom Blocks constructed	1No. classroom block constructed					300,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		13. Rehabilitate 2No. Classroom Blocks for schools	District wide	4No. Classroom Blocks rehabilitated	2No. Classroom Blocks rehabilitated					25,000	12,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		14. Provide 1,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools	District wide	3,000 pieces of furniture provided	1,000 pieces of furniture provided					150,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		15. Complete the construction of 2No. Teachers' Quarters at Asukese and Kunsu-Dotiem	Asukese Kunsu-Dotiem	5No. Teachers Quarters constructed	2No. Teachers Quarters constructed					100,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		16. Construct 1No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities and landscaping at Adugyama	Adugyama	5No. Teachers Quarters constructed	1No. Teachers Quarters constructed					220,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		17. Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme to promote Girl Child Education	District wide	16 communities supported under School Feeding Programme	30 communities supported under School Feeding					-	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		18. Organise My First Day at Schools	District wide	4 My First Day at Schools organised	My First Day at Schools organised					10,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Educational Performance)	19. Conduct 2 District Mock Examinations for JHS Candidates	District wide	4 District Mock conducted	2 District Mock Examinations conducted					10,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		20. Provide bursary and support to 100 Needy Students to promote Girl Child Education	District wide	350 Needy Students provided with bursary	100 Needy Students provide with bursary					25,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		21. Provide quarterly support to District Education Fund / DEOC/SPAM/ STMIE Clinic	District wide	Educational activities support quarterly	Educational activities support quarterly					5,000	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		22. Provide support for teachers at remote areas	District wide	10 Teachers at supported	10 Teachers at supported					2,500	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Sports)	23. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities in the District	District wide	8 Sports and Culture activities organised	2 Sports and Culture activities organised					-	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Youth Development)	24. Facilitate the employment of youths under Youth Employment Agency (YEA), NABCO and Others	District wide	170 Youth employed under YEA	300 Youth employed under YEA and others					-	2,500	-	YEA	Central Adm. Dept
Health Department														
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (Infrastructure, Equipment, Personnel and NHIS)	25. Complete the construction of 1No. Paediatric Ward at Mankranso District Hospital	Mankranso	NA	1No. Paediatric Ward constructed					75,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
		26. Complete the construction of 1No. Health Facility at Kunsu Camp	Kunsu Camp	NA	1No. Health Facility constructed					95,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
		27. Procure Equipment and Tools for Health Facilities	District wide	NA	Health Tools procured					25,000	-	100,000	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Department														
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (Maternal, Infant, Nutrition and Environment)	28. Organise medical screening for food sellers and safe handling of food	District wide	1,500 food sellers medically screened	2,000 food sellers screened					-	2,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		29. Provide support for roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) in the District	District wide	4 Roll back malaria and immunisation programmes supported	Roll back malaria and immunisation programme supported					10,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		30. Evacuate 3No. Refuse Dump Sites in the District	District wide	10No. Refuse Dump Sites evacuated	3No. Refuse Dump Sites evacuated					20,000	2,500	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
		31. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents	Mankranso	Assorted Refuse Management materials procured quarterly	Assorted Refuse Management materials procured quarterly					-	2,500	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		32. Fumigate the District against diseases	District wide	10 Communities Fumigated	5 Communities Fumigated					140,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		33. Implement Community Led Total Sanitation activities – (Sanitation Improvement Package)	District wide	1 Community Led Total Sanitation implemented	1 Community Led Total Sanitation implemented					48,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		34. Organise District Sanitation Day	District wide	36 National Sanitation Days organised	12 District Sanitation Days organised					-	6,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (HIV/AIDS)	35. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District	District wide	HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly	HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		36. 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
		37. Provide all year round support for PLWHIV	District wide	PLWHIV supported monthly	PLWHIV supported monthly					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Social Welfare & Comm Devt Dept														
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development (PWD, Vulnerable and Marginalized)	38. Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund)	District wide	50 PWDs sponsored under Disability Common Fund	25 PWDs sponsored under DCF					160,000	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		39. 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
		40. Provide support services for CSOs/NGOs and other Donor Funded programmes and projects	District wide	10 CSOs/NGOs activities supported	5 CSOs/NGOs activities supported					2,500	1,000	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		41. Organise 2 Stakeholders' Meeting to discuss Community Participation in development programmes and projects	District wide	8 Stakeholders' Meetings organised	2 Stakeholders' Meetings organised					6,500	1,000	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		42. 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					2,500	1,000	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		43. Organise women empowerment and sensitisation programmes (income generating activities)	District wide	4 Women Empowerment Programmes organised	1 Women Empowerment Programmes organised					2,500	1,250	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare & Comm Devt Dept														
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development (Child Protection and Child Labour)	44. Implement Child Labour and Child Protection activities especially in cocoa growing areas	District wide	5 Communities sensitised on the Child Labour	5 Communities sensitised on the Child Labour and Child Protection					5,000	2,500	25,000	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		45. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres and Child Protection	District wide	Activities of Day Care Centres monitored quarterly	Activities of Day Care Centres and Child Protection monitored quarterly					5,000	2,500	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
Central Administration Dept														
Management and Administration	General Administration (Self-help Projects)	46. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions	District wide	GH¢250,000 Counterpart Funding paid	GH¢100,000 Counterpart Funding paid					100,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
		47. 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					250,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
		48. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects, LED, Relief Items and other interventions	District wide	40 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported	20 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported					75,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
Works Department														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Water)	49. Construct, Mechanise and Rehabilitate 10No. Boreholes	District wide	40No. Boreholes constructed	5No. Boreholes constructed					90,000	-	200,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		50. Construct 1No. Small Town Water System at Wioso	Wioso	NA	1No. Water System constructed					-	2,500	300,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		51. Construct 1No. Hand-dug Well	Selected Community	3No. Hand-dug Wells constructed	1No. Hand-dug Well constructed					3,750	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		52. Organise regular routine monitoring of WATSAN	District wide	16 Monitoring of WATSAN organised	Monitoring of WATSAN organised quarterly					-	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Sanitation)	53. Construct 3No. Public Toilets and 5 Household Toilets in the District	District wide	7No. Public Toilets constructed	3No. Public Toilets and 5 Household Toilets constructed					75,000	-	200,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
		54. Rehabilitate 3No. Public Toilets in the District	District wide	21No. Public Toilets rehabilitated	3No. Public Toilets rehabilitated					32,500	5,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
		55. Construct 2No. Slaughter Slabs Mankranso and Wioso	Mankranso Wioso	NA	2No. Slaughter Slabs constructed					20,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU

Adopted Goal: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Works Department														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Road)	56. Reshape 50km feeder roads	District wide	200km feeder roads reshaped	50km feeder roads reshaped					100,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		57. Construct bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps in selected communities	District wide	10 culverts constructed	5 bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps constructed					20,000	500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		58. Provide support to Feeder Road Unit operation and maintenance	Mankranso	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly					10,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Energy)	59. Provide 100 street light bulbs, 200 Solar Lamps and 10 poles in the District	District wide	45No. Electricity Poles procured	50No. Electricity Poles procured					45,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG
Physical Planning Dept														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	60. Provide Digitize Addresses on all houses and street names at Wioso and Domeabra	Selected Communities	3 Communities provided with street names	All Houses digitized					35,000	-	-	Physical Planning (TCP)	Central Adm. Dept
		61. Organise 1 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land	District wide	4 Stakeholders' meeting organised	1 Stakeholders' meeting organised					2,500	-	-	Physical Planning	Central Adm. Dept
		62. Provide support for the Physical Planning Dept and Works Department to promote housing standards, design and construction	District wide	PPD and Works Dept supported quarterly	PPD and Works Department supported quarterly					2,000	1,250	-	PPD/ Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Agriculture Department														
Economic Development	Agricultural Development (Climate Change and Green Economy)	63. Conduct 2 capacity building exercise for farmers and staff on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices	District wide	4 Capacity Building programmes organised on Climate Change	2 Capacity Building programmes organised on Climate Change					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		64. Organise 2 training programme to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs	District wide	4 training programmes organised on Agro-chemical Inputs	2 training programmes organised on Agro-chemical Inputs					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		65. Provide support to Agriculture Extension Officers to undertake farm visits to train farmers on Climate Change and Green Economy	District wide	Support to Agriculture Extension Officers provided quarterly	Support to Agriculture Extension Officers provided quarterly					5,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Natural Resource Conserv. Dept														
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation (Forest and Green Environment)	66. Facilitate the planting of trees on degraded areas at forest reserves, road side and along river banks	District wide	100 trees planted on degraded areas	1,000 trees planted on degraded areas					7,500	-	-	Natural Res. Con. Dept	Disaster Prev. Dept, Agricultural Dept
		67. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators	District wide	4 stakeholders' fora organised for sawmills and chainsaw operators	1 stakeholders' fora organised for sawmills and chainsaw operators					5,000	-	-	Forestry Dept	Disaster Prev. Dept, Agricultural Dept
Central Administration Dept														
Management and Administration	General Administration (Illegal Mining)	68. Monitor and evaluate the operations of Small Scale Mining Companies annually	Selected Communities	The operations of Small Scale Mining Companies monitored quarterly	The operations of Small Scale Mining Companies monitored quarterly					1,250	2,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	DISEC

Adopted Goal: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Central Administration Dept														
Management and Administration	General Administration	69. Complete the construction of 1No. 4-Bedrooms Staff Quarters at Mankranso	Mankranso	NA	1No. Staff Quarters constructed					70,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		70. Rehabilitate /Renovate Staff Quarters and Office Buildings	Mankranso	12No. Staff Quarters rehabilitated	4No. Staff Quarters rehabilitated					25,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		71. Purchase 1No. Vehicle for Office	Mankranso	NA	1No. Vehicle procured					50,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		72. Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of equipment, machinery and vehicles	Mankranso	Office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced quarterly	Office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced quarterly					50,000	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		73. Provide for minor maintenance of offices, office buildings, official bungalows, office equipment, furniture and fittings	Mankranso	Minor maintenance on assets done quarterly	Minor maintenance on assets done quarterly					12,500	2,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		74. Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges	Mankranso	Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid quarterly	Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid quarterly					-	25,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		75. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District	Mankranso	Transfer and haulage grants paid to 12 Staff	Transfer and haulage grants paid to 5 Staff					-	7,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		76. Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments	Mankranso	14 Official Guests and programmes hosted	5 Official Guests and programmes hosted					-	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		77. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round	Mankranso	Stationeries and office consumables procured quarterly	Stationeries and office consumables procured quarterly					25,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Procurement
		78. Provide support to National Celebrations (6 th March, Religious Festivities etc.)	District wide	12 National Celebrations observed	3 National Celebrations observed					25,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		79. Organise Annual Senior Citizens' Day for the Aged (1 st July)	Selected Communities	4 Annual Senior Citizens' Day organised	1 Annual Senior Citizens' Day organised					5,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		80. Provide funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects in the District	District wide	Funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects provided quarterly	Funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects provided quarterly					200,000	25,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		81. Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions	Mankranso	Administrative Expenses paid quarterly	Administrative Expenses paid quarterly					50,000	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
82. Provide support to Other Units of the Central Administration Dept	District wide	Support to Other Units and Agencies provided quarterly	Support to Other Units and Agencies provided quarterly					37,500	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept		
83. Provide support for the activities of Internal Audit, External Audit and Audit Committee	Mankranso	Auditing activities supported quarterly	Auditing activities supported quarterly					5,000	2,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Internal Audit, External Audit		

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Central Administration Dept														
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	84. Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of all programmes, projects and activities quarterly	District wide	16 Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted	4 Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted					30,000	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		85. Prepare DMTDP, Composite Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets and Other Plans and Report	District wide	12 reports prepared for plans and budgets	4 reports prepared for plans and budgets					12,500	2,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		86. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	40 Meetings of DPCU, Budget Committee and Others organised	11 Meetings of DPCU, Budget Committee and Others organised					-	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		87. Organise Social Accountability, Public Financial Management, Popular Participation, Communication Dissemination Programmes and Other Town Hall meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	16 Social Accountability Programmes organised	5 Social Accountability Programmes organised					5,000	2,500	25,000	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		88. Monitor, evaluate, report and disseminate the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 (M&E Plan activities)	District wide	32 Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication activities undertaken	8 Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication activities undertaken					25,000	5,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	89. 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
		90. Organise 4 Capacity Building Programmes and procure Office Equipment under DDF and other interventions	District wide	Capacity Building Programmes under DDF organised quarterly	Capacity Building Programmes under DDF organised quarterly					50,000	-	25,000	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
		91. Organise women empowerment programmes	District wide	4 Women Empowerment Programmes organised	1 Women Empowerment Programme organised					2,500	-	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversights	92. Rehabilitate and Furnish 1No. Area Council Office at Adugyama	Adugyama	NA	1No. Area Council Office rehabilitated					120,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		93. Procure 45No. motor bikes for all Assembly Members	District wide	72No. motor bikes procured	45No. motor bikes procured					-	90,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		94. Provide support to strengthen the 5 Area Councils	Selected Communities	5 Area Councils provided with support	5 Area Councils provided with support					67,135.18	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		95. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings	District wide	110 Statutory Meetings held	30 Statutory Meetings held					-	25,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		96. Engage the services of retainer	Mankranso	NA	The services of a retainer engaged					2,500	1,250	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Finance Department														
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	97. Prepare and implement 1 RIAP	Mankranso	4 RIAP prepared and implemented	1 RIAP prepared and implemented					-	1,000	-	Finance/Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
		98. Gazette 1 Fee-Fixing Resolution	Mankranso	NA	1 Fee-Fixing Resolution gazette					-	5,000	-	Finance/Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		99. Compile and update District Revenue Database	District wide	District Revenue Database updated	District Revenue Database updated					3,750	1,250	-	Finance/Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		100. Provide Value Books and Logistics for revenue mobilization	Mankranso	60 Packs of Value Books procured	20 Packs of Value Books procured					-	10,000	-	Finance/Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		101. Organise training programmes for Revenue Staff	Mankranso	4 training programmes organised	1 training programme organised					1,000	1,000	-	Finance/Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		102. Organise 2 sensitization programmes for Rate Payers	Mankranso	4 sensitization programmes organised	1 sensitization programme organised					-	3,000	-	Finance/Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		103. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolution	Mankranso	4 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing organised	1 forum on Fee-Fixing organised					-	2,500	-	Finance/Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		104. Provide support to Revenue Improvement Taskforce	Mankranso	Taskforce supported quarterly	Revenue Taskforce supported quarterly					-	2,500	-	Finance/Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
		105. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure	Mankranso	48 Review Meetings held	12 Review Meetings held					-	5,000	-	Finance/Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
		106. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post	District wide	256 Staff compensation paid	300 Staff compensation paid					2,125,000	15,000	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Disaster Prevention Dept														
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management (Security and NADMO)	107. Construction of 1No. Fire Service Station and Ambulance Service Unit with Mechanised Borehole at Mankranso	Mankranso	NA	1No. Fire Station and Ambulance Service Unit constructed					410,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Disaster Prev. Dept
		108. Provide support to Security Services	District wide	Support to Security Services provided quarterly	Support to Security Services provided quarterly					10,000	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Security Service/ Disaster Prev. Dept
		109. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities in the District	District wide	Data on 40 disaster prone communities collated	Data on disaster prone communities collated					12,500	-	-	Disaster Prev. Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		110. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims	District wide	100 individuals supported with relief items	Relief Items for Disaster Victims procured annually					25,000	-	-	Disaster Prev. Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		111. Organise 4 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management	District wide	16 Public Education on Disaster organised	4 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management organised					2,500	1,500	-	Disaster Prev. Dept	Central Adm. Dept

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 18), 2018

5.4.2 District Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2019

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

Adopted Goal: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicator	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, Industry & Tourism Dept														
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (LED and MSMEs)	1. Organise 5 Training Programmes 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					15,000	1,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Finance Dept
		2. Organise 1 training workshop for Co-operative/ Producer/ Farmer Based Organisations	District wide	4 training workshops organised for Co-operative Societies	1 training workshops organised for Co-operative Societies					2,500	-	2,500	Trade and Industry	Central Adm. Dept
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (Markets Development)	3. Construct 2No. Ultra Modern Market Facilities at Mankranso and Wioso as Commercial Hubs	Mankranso Wioso	NA	2No. Ultra Modern Market Facilities constructed					250,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		4. Construct 1No. Lorry Park at Mankranso	Selected Community	NA	1No. Lorry Park constructed					12,500	-	12,500	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		5. Facilitate the provision of 25 Litre Bins at Market Centres	District wide	50 Litre Bins provided	25 Litre Bins provided					2,500	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
		6. Organise market fora for market users in the District	District wide	4 market fora organised	1 market fora organised					-	1,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (1D1F)	7. Construct 1No. Palm Oil Factory in the District under "One District, One Factory Policy"	Selected Communities	NA	1No. Palm Oil Factory constructed					-	-	1,250,000	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
Agriculture Department														
Economic Development	Agricultural Development (Food Crops, Cash Crops and Animal Rearing)	8. Conduct Annual Famer's Day in the District	District wide	4 Famer's Day conducted	1 Famer's Day conducted					50,000	-	25,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		9. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment in the District	District wide	4 Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment supported	Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment supported quarterly					7,500	-	12,500	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
		10. Organise training programmes for farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology	District wide	4 training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers	2 training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept

Adopted Goal: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education Department														
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Educational Infrastructure)	11. Complete the construction of 3No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities at Asukese, Adugyama and Kunsu-Dotiem	Asukese Kunsu-Dotiem Adugyama	NA	3No. Teachers' Quarters constructed					300,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		12. Construct 2No. Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities including landscaping	Adiembra Abodease	12No. Classroom Blocks constructed	2No. Classroom Blocks constructed					200,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		13. Rehabilitate 2No. Classroom Blocks for schools in the District	District wide	4No. Classroom Blocks rehabilitated	2No. Classroom Blocks rehabilitated					25,000	12,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		14. Provide 1,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools	District wide	3,000 pieces of furniture provided	1,000 pieces of furniture provided					250,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		15. Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme to promote Girl Child Education	District wide	16 communities supported under School Feeding Programme	30 communities supported under School Feeding Programme					-	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		16. Organise My First Day at Schools	District wide	4 My First Day at Schools organised	My First Day at Schools organised					10,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Educational Performance)	17. Conduct 2 District Mock Examinations for JHS Candidates	District wide	4 District Mock conducted	2 District Mock Examinations conducted					10,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		18. Provide bursary and support to 100 Needy Students to promote Girl Child Education	District wide	350 Needy Students provide with bursary	100 Needy Students provide with bursary					25,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		19. Provide quarterly support to District Education Fund / District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)/SPAM/STMIE Clinic	District wide	Educational administrative activities support quarterly	Educational administrative activities support quarterly					5,000	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		20. Provide support for teachers at remote areas	District wide	10 Teachers at remote areas supported	10 Teachers at remote areas supported					2,500	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Youth Development)	21. Facilitate the employment of youths under Youth Employment Agency (YEA), Nation Builders Corps (NABCO) and Others	District wide	170 Youth employed under Youth Employment Agency (YEA)	300 Youth employed under YEA and others					-	2,500	-	YEA	Central Adm. Dept
		22. Establish District Youth Employment Revolving Fund	Mankranso	NA	District Youth Employment Revolving Fund established					12,500	-	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Sports and Recreational Development)	23. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities in the District	District wide	8 Sports and Culture activities organised	2 Sports and Culture activities organised					-	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Department														
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (Infrastructure, Equipment, Personnel and NHIS)	24. Complete the construction of 1No. Paediatric Ward at Mankranso District Hospital	Mankranso	NA	1No. Paediatric Ward constructed					75,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
		25. Complete the construction of 1No. Health Facility with ancillary facilities at Kunsu Camp	Kunsu Camp	NA	1No. Health Facility constructed					95,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
		26. Procure Equipment and Tools for Health Facilities	District wide	NA	Health Tools procured annually					25,000	-	100,000	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (Maternal, Infant, Nutrition and Environment)	27. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and child health, and nutritional programmes annually	District wide	4 Maternal and child health programmes supported	Maternal and child health, and nutritional programmes supported					2,500	-	22,500	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		28. Organise medical screening for food sellers and safe handling of food	District wide	1,500 food sellers screened	2,000 food sellers screened					-	2,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		29. Provide support for roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) in the District	District wide	4 Roll back malaria and immunisation programmes supported	Roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) programme supported					10,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		30. Evacuate 3No. Refuse Dump Sites in the District	District wide	10No. Refuse Dump Sites evacuated	3No. Refuse Dump Sites evacuated					20,000	2,500	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
		31. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents	Mankranso	Assorted Refuse Management materials procured quarterly	Assorted Refuse Management materials procured quarterly					-	2,500	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		32. Organise 2 educational campaigns on safe sanitation	District wide	8 educational campaigns organised	2 educational campaigns organised					-	1,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		33. Fumigate the District against diseases	District wide	10 Communities Fumigated	5 Communities Fumigated					140,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		34. Implement Community Led Total Sanitation activities – (Sanitation Improvement Package)	District wide	1 Community Led Total Sanitation implemented	1 Community Led Total Sanitation implemented					48,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		35. Organise District Sanitation Day	District wide	36 National Sanitation Days organised	12 District Sanitation Days organised					-	6,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (HIV/AIDS)	36. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District	District wide	HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly	of HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		37. 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
		38. 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

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare & Com Devt Dept														
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development (PWD, Vulnerable and Marginalized)	39. Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund)	District wide	50 PWDs sponsored under DCF	25 PWDs sponsored under DCF					160,000	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		40. 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
		41. Provide support services for CSOs/NGOs and other Donor Funded programmes and projects	District wide	10 CSOs/ NGOs supported	5 CSOs/NGOs activities supported					2,500	1,000	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		42. Sensitise 10 Communities to undertake Self-Initiated Projects	District wide	40 Communities sensitised	10 Communities sensitised					2,500	1,000	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		43. Organise women empowerment and sensitisation programmes (income generating activities)	District wide	4 Women Empowerment Programmes organised	1 Women Empowerment Programmes organised					2,500	1,250	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development (Child Protection and Child Labour)	44. Implement Child Labour and Child Protection activities especially in cocoa growing areas	District wide	5 Communities sensitised on the Child Labour	5 Communities sensitised on the Child Labour and Child Protection					5,000	2,500	25,000	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		45. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres and Child Protection	District wide	Day Care Centres monitored quarterly	Day Care Centres and Child Protection monitored quarterly					5,000	2,500	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
Central Administration Dept														
Management and Administration	General Administration (Self-help Projects)	46. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions	District wide	GH¢250,000 Counterpart Funding paid	GH¢100,000 Counterpart Funding paid					100,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
		47. 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					250,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
		48. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects, LED, Relief Items and other interventions	District wide	40 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported	20 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported					75,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
Works Department														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Water)	49. Construct 5No. Boreholes in the District	District wide	40No. Boreholes constructed	5No. Boreholes constructed					90,000	-	200,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		50. Rehabilitate 5No. Boreholes in the District	District wide	20No. Boreholes rehabilitated	5No. Boreholes rehabilitated					12,500	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		51. Mechanise 2No. Boreholes	Selected Communities	4No. Boreholes mechanised	2No. Boreholes mechanised					80,000	5,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		52. Construct 1No. Small Town Water System at Mpasaso	Mpasaso	NA	1No. Small Town Water System constructed					12,500	-	225,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		53. Construct 1No. Hand-dug Well	Selected Community	3No. Hand-dug Wells constructed	1No. Hand-dug Well constructed					3,750	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		54. Organise regular routine monitoring of WATSAN	District wide	16 Monitoring of WATSAN organised	Monitoring of WATSAN organised quarterly					-	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Works Department														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Sanitation)	55. Construct 2No. Public Toilets and 5 Household Toilets in the District	District wide	7No. Public Toilets constructed	2No. Public Toilets and 5 Household Toilets constructed					75,000	-	200,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
		56. Rehabilitate 3No. Public Toilets in the District	District wide	21No. Public Toilets rehabilitated	3No. Public Toilets rehabilitated					32,500	5,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
		57. Construct 2No. Slaughter Slabs Mankranso and Wioso	Selected Communities	NA	2No. Slaughter Slabs constructed					20,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
Adopted Goal: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Works Department														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Road)	58. Reshape 50km feeder roads	District wide	200km feeder roads reshaped	50km feeder roads reshaped					100,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		59. Construct bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps in selected communities	District wide	10 culverts constructed	5 bridges, culverts, and speed ramps constructed					20,000	500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		60. Provide support to Feeder Road Unit operation and maintenance	Mankranso	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly					10,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Energy)	61. Procure 50No. Electricity Poles for Rural Electrification Project under Electricity Expansion	District wide	45No. Electricity Poles procured	50No. Electricity Poles procured					45,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG
		62. Provide 100 street light bulbs in the District	District wide	200 street light bulbs provided	100 street light bulbs provided					50,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG
		63. Facilitate the supply of 200 solar lamps in the District	District wide	900 solar lamps supplied	200 solar lamps supplied					-	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG
Physical Planning Dept														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	64. Provide Digitize Addresses on all houses and street names at Wioso and Domeabra	Selected Communities	3 Communities provided with street names	All Houses digitized					35,000	-	-	Physical Planning (TCP)	Central Adm. Dept
		65. Organise 1 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land	District wide	4 Stakeholders' meeting organised	1 Stakeholders' meeting organised					2,500	-	-	Physical Planning	Central Adm. Dept
		66. Provide support for the PPD and Works Dept to promote housing standards, design and construction	District wide	PPD and Works Dept supported quarterly	PPD and Works Department supported quarterly					2,000	1,250	-	Physical Planning/ Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Agriculture Department														
Economic Development	Agricultural Development (Climate Change and Green Economy)	67. Conduct 1 capacity building exercise for farmers and staff on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices	District wide	4 Capacity Building programmes organised	1 Capacity Building programmes organised					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		68. Organise 1 training programme to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs	District wide	4 training programmes organised	1 training programmes organised on Agro-chemical Inputs					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		69. Provide support to Agriculture Extension Officers to undertake farm visits to train farmers on Climate Change and Green Economy	District wide	Support to AEO provided quarterly	Support to AEO provided quarterly					5,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Natural Res. Conservation Dept												
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation (Forest and Green Environment)	70. Facilitate the planting of trees on degraded areas at forest reserves, road side and along river banks	District wide	100 trees planted on degraded areas	1,000 trees planted on degraded areas					7,500	-	-	Natural Res. Con. Dept	Disaster Prev. Dept, Agricultural Dept
		71. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators	District wide	4 stakeholders' fora organised for sawmills and chainsaw operators	1 stakeholders' fora organised for sawmills and chainsaw operators					5,000	-	-	Natural Res. Con. Dept	Disaster Prev. Dept, Agricultural Dept
		Central Administration Dept												
Management and Administration	General Administration (Illegal Mining)	72. Monitor and evaluate the operations of Small Scale Mining Companies annually	Selected Communities	Small Scale Mining Companies monitored quarterly	The operations of Small Scale Mining Companies monitored quarterly					1,250	2,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	DISEC
Adopted Goal: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicator	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Central Administration Dept												
Management and Administration	General Administration	73. Complete the construction of 1No. 4-Bedrooms Staff Quarters at Mankranso	Mankranso	NA	1No. Staff Quarters constructed					70,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		74. Rehabilitate /Renovate Staff Quarters and Office Buildings	Mankranso	12No. Staff Quarters rehabilitated	12No. Staff Quarters rehabilitated					25,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		75. Purchase 1No. Vehicle for Office	Mankranso	NA	1No. Vehicle procured					50,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		76. Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of equipment, machinery and vehicles	Mankranso	Office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced quarterly	Office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced quarterly					50,000	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		77. Provide for minor maintenance of offices, office buildings, official bungalows, office equipment, furniture and fittings	Mankranso	Minor maintenance on assets done quarterly	Minor maintenance on assets done quarterly					12,500	2,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		78. Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges	Mankranso	Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid quarterly	Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid quarterly					-	25,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		79. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District	Mankranso	Transfer and haulage grants paid to 12 Staff	Transfer and haulage grants paid to 5 Staff					-	7,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		80. Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments	Mankranso	14 Official Guests and programmes hosted	5 Official Guests and programmes hosted					-	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		81. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round	Mankranso	Office consumables procured quarterly	Stationeries and office consumables procured quarterly					25,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Procurement Unit
		82. Provide support to National Celebrations (6 th March, Religious Festivities etc.)	District wide	12 National Celebrations observed	3 National Celebrations observed					25,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
83. Organise Annual Senior Citizens' Day for the Aged (1 st July)	Selected Communities	4 Annual Senior Citizens' Day organised	1 Annual Senior Citizens' Day organised					5,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept		

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicator	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Central Administration Dept														
Management and Administration	General Administration	84. Provide funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects in the District	District wide	Funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects provided quarterly	Funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects provided quarterly					200,000	25,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		85. Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions	Mankranso	Administrative Expenses paid quarterly	Administrative Expenses paid quarterly					50,000	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		86. Provide support to Other Units of the Central Administration Dept	District wide	Support to Other Units and Agencies provided quarterly	Support to Other Units and Agencies provided quarterly					37,500	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		87. Provide support for the activities of Internal Audit, External Audit and Audit Committee	Mankranso	Auditing activities supported quarterly	Auditing activities supported quarterly					5,000	2,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Internal Audit, External Audit
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	88. Conduct M&E of all programmes, projects and activities quarterly	District wide	16 M&E activities conducted	4 M&E activities conducted					30,000	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		89. Prepare 2020 Composite Annual Action Plan, Composite Budget and Other Plans and Reports	District wide	12 reports prepared for plans and budgets	4 reports prepared for plans and budgets					12,500	2,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		90. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	40 Meetings organised	11 Meetings of DPCU, Budget Committee and Others organised					-	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		91. Organise Social Accountability, Public Financial Management, Popular Participation, Communication Dissemination Programmes and Other Town Hall meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	16 Social Accountability Programmes organised	5 Social Accountability Programmes organised					5,000	2,500	25,000	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		92. Monitor, evaluate, report and disseminate the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 (M&E Plan activities)	District wide	32 M&E and Communication activities undertaken	8 Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication activities undertaken					25,000	5,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	93. Provide support to Capacity Building Programmes of the Assembly under DACF and IGF	District wide	Capacity Building Programmes supported quarterly	Capacity Building Programmes supported quarterly					40,000	10,000	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
		94. Organise 4 Capacity Building Programmes and procure Office Equipment under DDF and other interventions	District wide	Capacity Building Programmes organised quarterly	Capacity Building Programmes organised quarterly					50,000	-	25,000	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
		95. Organise women empowerment programmes	District wide	4 Women Empowerment Programmes organised	1 Women Empowerment Programme organised					2,500	-	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	96. Construct and furnish 1No. Area Council Office at Wioso	Wioso	NA	1No. Area Council Office constructed and furnished					120,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		97. Procure 45No. motor bikes for all Assembly Members	District wide	72No. motor bikes procured	45No. motor bikes procured					-	90,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		98. Provide support to strengthen the 5 Area Councils	Selected Communities	5 Area Councils provided with support	5 Area Councils provided with support					67,135.18	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		99. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings	District wide	110 Statutory Meetings held	30 Statutory Meetings held					-	25,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		100. Engage the services of retainer	Mankranso	NA	The services of a retainer engaged					2,500	1,250	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicator	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Finance Department														
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	101. Prepare and implement 1 RIAP	Mankranso	4 RIAP prepared and implemented	1 RIAP prepared and implemented					-	1,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
		102. Gazette 1 Fee-Fixing Resolution	Mankranso	NA	1 Fee-Fixing Resolution gazetted					-	5,000	-	Finance/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		103. Compile and update District Revenue Database	District wide	District Revenue Database updated	District Revenue Database updated					3,750	1,250	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		104. Provide Value Books and Logistics for revenue mobilization	Mankranso	60 Packs of Value Books procured	20 Packs of Value Books procured					-	10,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		105. Organise training programmes for Revenue Staff and Rate Payers	Mankranso	4 training programmes organised for Revenue Staff	1 training programme organised for Revenue Staff and Rate Payers					1,250	1,250	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		106. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolution	Mankranso	4 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised	1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised					-	2,500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		107. Provide support to Revenue Improvement Taskforce	Mankranso	Activities of Taskforce supported quarterly	Activities of Revenue Improvement Taskforce supported quarterly					-	2,500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
		108. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure	Mankranso	48 Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held	12 Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held					-	5,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
		109. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post	District wide	256 Established post and non-established post compensation paid	300 Established post and non-established post compensation paid					2,125,000	15,000	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Disaster Prevention Dept														
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management (Security and NADMO)	110. Construction of 1No. Fire Service Station and Ambulance Service Unit with Mechanised Borehole at Mankranso	Mankranso	NA	1No. Fire Station and Ambulance Service Unit constructed					150,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Disaster Prev. Dept
		111. Provide support to Security Services	District wide	Support to Security Services provided quarterly	Support to Security Services provided quarterly					10,000	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Security Service/ Disaster Prev. Dept
		112. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities in the District	District wide	Data on 40 communities collated	Data on communities collated					12,500	-	-	Disaster Prev. Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		113. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims	District wide	100 individuals supported with relief items	Relief Items for Disaster Victims procured annually					25,000	-	-	Disaster Prev. Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		114. Organise 4 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management	District wide	16 Public Education organised	4 Public Education on organised					2,500	1,500	-	Disaster Prev. Dept	Central Adm. Dept

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 18), 2018

5.4.3 District Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2020

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

Adopted Goal: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, Industry & Tourism Dept														
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (LED and MSMEs)	1. Organise 5 Training Programmes 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					15,000	1,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Finance Dept
		2. Organise 1 training workshop for Co-operative/ Producer/ Farmer Based Organisations	District wide	4 training workshops organised for Co-operative Societies	1 training workshops organised for Co-operative Societies					2,500	-	2,500	Trade and Industry	Central Adm. Dept
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (Markets Development)	3. Construct 2No. Ultra Modern Market Facilities at Mankranso and Wioso as Commercial Hubs	Mankranso Wioso	NA	2No. Ultra Modern Market Facilities constructed					250,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		4. Construct 1No. Lorry Park at Mankranso	Selected Community	NA	1No. Lorry Park constructed					12,500	-	12,500	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		5. Facilitate the provision of 25 Litre Bins at Market Centres	District wide	50 Litre Bins provided	25 Litre Bins provided					2,500	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
		6. Organise market fora for market users in the District	District wide	4 market fora organised	1 market fora organised					-	1,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (ID1F)	7. Construct 1No. Palm Oil Factory in the District under "One District, One Factory Policy"	Selected Communities	NA	1No. Palm Oil Factory constructed					-	-	1,250,000	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
Agriculture Department														
Economic Development	Agricultural Development (Food Crops, Cash Crops and Animal Rearing)	8. Conduct Annual Famer's Day in the District	District wide	4 Famer's Day conducted	1 Famer's Day conducted					50,000	-	25,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		9. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment in the District	District wide	4 Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment supported	Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment supported quarterly					7,500	-	12,500	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
		10. Organise training programmes for farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology	District wide	4 training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers	2 training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept

Adopted Goal: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3 rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education Department														
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Educational Infrastructure)	11. Complete the construction of 3No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities at Asukese, Adugyama and Kunsu-Dotiem	Asukese Kunsu-Dotiem Adugyama	NA	3No. Teachers' Quarters constructed					300,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		12. Construct 2No. Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities including landscaping	Adiembra Abodease	12No. Classroom Blocks constructed	2No. Classroom Blocks constructed					200,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		13. Rehabilitate 2No. Classroom Blocks for schools in the District	District wide	4No. Classroom Blocks rehabilitated	2No. Classroom Blocks rehabilitated					25,000	12,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		14. Provide 1,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools	District wide	3,000 pieces of furniture provided	1,000 pieces of furniture provided					250,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		15. Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme to promote Girl Child Education	District wide	16 communities supported under School Feeding Programme	30 communities supported under School Feeding Programme					-	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		16. Organise My First Day at Schools	District wide	4 My First Day at Schools organised	My First Day at Schools organised					10,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Educational Performance)	17. Conduct 2 District Mock Examinations for JHS Candidates	District wide	4 District Mock conducted	2 District Mock Examinations conducted					10,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		18. Provide bursary and support to 100 Needy Students to promote Girl Child Education	District wide	350 Needy Students provide with bursary	100 Needy Students provide with bursary					25,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		19. Provide quarterly support to District Education Fund / District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)/SPAM/ STMIE Clinic	District wide	Educational administrative activities support quarterly	Educational administrative activities support quarterly					5,000	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		20. Provide support for teachers at remote areas	District wide	10 Teachers at remote areas supported	10 Teachers at remote areas supported					2,500	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Youth Development)	21. Facilitate the employment of youths under Youth Employment Agency (YEA), Nation Builders Corps (NABCO) and Others	District wide	170 Youth employed under Youth Employment Agency (YEA)	300 Youth employed under YEA and others					-	2,500	-	YEA/ NABCO	Central Adm. Dept
		22. Establish District Youth Employment Revolving Fund	Mankranso	NA	District Youth Employment Revolving Fund established					12,500	-	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Sports and Recreational Development)	23. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities in the District	District wide	8 Sports and Culture activities organised	2 Sports and Culture activities organised					-	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3 rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Department														
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (Infrastructure, Equipment, Personnel and NHIS)	24. Complete the construction of 1No. Paediatric Ward at Mankranso District Hospital	Mankranso	NA	1No. Paediatric Ward constructed					75,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
		25. Complete the construction of 1No. Health Facility with ancillary facilities at Kunsu Camp	Kunsu Camp	NA	1No. Health Facility constructed					95,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
		26. Procure Equipment and Tools for Health Facilities	District wide	NA	Health Tools procured annually					25,000	-	100,000	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (Maternal, Infant, Nutrition and Environment)	27. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and child health, and nutritional programmes annually	District wide	4 Maternal and child health programmes supported	Maternal and child health, and nutritional programmes supported					2,500	-	22,500	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		28. Organise medical screening for food sellers and safe handling of food	District wide	1,500 food sellers screened	2,000 food sellers screened					-	2,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		29. Provide support for roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) in the District	District wide	4 Roll back malaria and immunisation programmes supported	Roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) programme supported					10,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		30. Evacuate 3No. Refuse Dump Sites in the District	District wide	10No. Refuse Dump Sites evacuated	3No. Refuse Dump Sites evacuated					20,000	2,500	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
		31. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents	Mankranso	Assorted Refuse Management materials procured quarterly	Assorted Refuse Management materials procured quarterly					-	2,500	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		32. Organise 2 educational campaigns on safe sanitation	District wide	8 educational campaigns organised	2 educational campaigns organised					-	1,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		33. Fumigate the District against diseases	District wide	10 Communities Fumigated	5 Communities Fumigated					140,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		34. Implement Community Led Total Sanitation activities – (Sanitation Improvement Package)	District wide	1 Community Led Total Sanitation implemented	1 Community Led Total Sanitation implemented					48,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		35. Organise District Sanitation Day	District wide	36 National Sanitation Days organised	12 District Sanitation Days organised					-	6,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (HIV/AIDS)	36. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District	District wide	HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly	of HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		37. 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
		38. 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

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3 rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare & Com Devt Dept														
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development (PWD, Vulnerable and Marginalized)	39. Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund)	District wide	50 PWDs sponsored under DCF	25 PWDs sponsored under DCF					160,000	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		40. 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
		41. Provide support services for CSOs/NGOs and other Donor Funded programmes and projects	District wide	10 CSOs/NGOs supported	5 CSOs/NGOs activities supported					2,500	1,000	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		42. Sensitise 10 Communities to undertake Self-Initiated Projects	District wide	40 Communities sensitised	10 Communities sensitised					2,500	1,000	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		43. Organise women empowerment and sensitisation programmes (income generating activities)	District wide	4 Women Empowerment Programmes organised	1 Women Empowerment Programmes organised					2,500	1,250	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development (Child Protection and Child Labour)	44. Implement Child Labour and Child Protection activities especially in cocoa growing areas	District wide	5 Communities sensitised on the Child Labour	5 Communities sensitised on the Child Labour and Child Protection					5,000	2,500	25,000	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		45. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres and Child Protection	District wide	Day Care Centres monitored quarterly	Day Care Centres and Child Protection monitored quarterly					5,000	2,500	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
Central Administration Dept														
Management and Administration	General Administration (Self-help Projects)	46. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions	District wide	GH¢250,000 Counterpart Funding paid	GH¢100,000 Counterpart Funding paid					100,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
		47. 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					250,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
		48. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects, LED, Relief Items and other interventions	District wide	40 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported	20 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported					75,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
Works Department														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Water)	49. Construct 5No. Boreholes in the District	District wide	40No. Boreholes constructed	5No. Boreholes constructed					90,000	-	200,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		50. Rehabilitate 5No. Boreholes in the District	District wide	20No. Boreholes rehabilitated	5No. Boreholes rehabilitated					12,500	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		51. Mechanise 2No. Boreholes	Selected Communities	4No. Boreholes mechanised	2No. Boreholes mechanised					80,000	5,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		52. Construct 1No. Small Town Water System at Mpasaso	Mpasaso	NA	1No. Small Town Water System constructed					12,500	-	225,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		53. Construct 1No. Hand-dug Well	Selected Community	3No. Hand-dug Wells constructed	1No. Hand-dug Well constructed					3,750	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		54. Organise regular routine monitoring of WATSAN	District wide	16 Monitoring of WATSAN organised	Monitoring of WATSAN organised quarterly					-	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3 rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Works Department														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Sanitation)	55. Construct 2No. Public Toilets and 5 Household Toilets in the District	District wide	7No. Public Toilets constructed	2No. Public Toilets and 5 Household Toilets constructed					75,000	-	200,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
		56. Rehabilitate 3No. Public Toilets in the District	District wide	21No. Public Toilets rehabilitated	3No. Public Toilets rehabilitated					32,500	5,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
		57. Construct 2No. Slaughter Slabs Mankranso and Wioso	Selected Communities	NA	2No. Slaughter Slabs constructed					20,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
Adopted Goal: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3 rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Works Department														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Road)	58. Reshape 50km feeder roads	District wide	200km feeder roads reshaped	50km feeder roads reshaped					100,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		59. Construct bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps in selected communities	District wide	10 culverts constructed	5 bridges, culverts, and speed ramps constructed					20,000	500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		60. Provide support to Feeder Road Unit operation and maintenance	Mankranso	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly					10,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Energy)	61. Procure 50No. Electricity Poles for Rural Electrification Project under Electricity Expansion	District wide	45No. Electricity Poles procured	50No. Electricity Poles procured					45,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG
		62. Provide 100 street light bulbs in the District	District wide	200 street light bulbs provided	100 street light bulbs provided					50,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG
		63. Facilitate the supply of 200 solar lamps in the District	District wide	900 solar lamps supplied	200 solar lamps supplied					-	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG
Physical Planning Dept														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	64. Provide Digitize Addresses on all houses and street names at Wioso and Domeabra	Selected Communities	3 Communities provided with street names	All Houses digitized					35,000	-	-	Physical Planning (TCP)	Central Adm. Dept
		65. Organise 1 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land	District wide	4 Stakeholders' meeting organised	1 Stakeholders' meeting organised					2,500	-	-	Physical Planning	Central Adm. Dept
		66. Provide support for the PPD and Works Dept to promote housing standards, design and construction	District wide	PPD and Works Dept supported quarterly	PPD and Works Department supported quarterly					2,000	1,250	-	Physical Planning/ Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Agriculture Department														
Economic Development	Agricultural Development (Climate Change and Green Economy)	67. Conduct 1 capacity building exercise for farmers and staff on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices	District wide	4 Capacity Building programmes organised	1 Capacity Building programmes organised					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		68. Organise 1 training programme to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs	District wide	4 training programmes organised	1 training programmes organised on Agro-chemical Inputs					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		69. Provide support to Agriculture Extension Officers to undertake farm visits to train farmers on Climate Change and Green Economy	District wide	Support to AEO provided quarterly	Support to AEO provided quarterly					5,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Natural Resource Conservation Dept														
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation (Forest and Green Environment)	70. Facilitate the planting of trees on degraded areas at forest reserves, road side and along river banks	District wide	100 trees planted on degraded areas	1,000 trees planted on degraded areas					7,500	-	-	Natural Res. Cons. Dept	Disaster Prev. Dept, Agricultural Dept
		71. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators	District wide	4 stakeholders' fora organised for sawmills and chainsaw operators	1 stakeholders' forum organised for sawmills and chainsaw operators					5,000	-	-	Natural Res. Cons. Dept	Disaster Prev. Dept, Agricultural Dept
Management and Administration	General Administration (Illegal Mining)	72. Monitor and evaluate the operations of Small Scale Mining Companies annually	Selected Communities	Small Scale Mining Companies monitored quarterly	The operations of Small Scale Mining Companies monitored quarterly					1,250	2,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	DISEC
Adopted Goal: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Central Administration Dept														
Management and Administration	General Administration	73. Complete the construction of 1No. 4-Bedrooms Staff Quarters at Mankranso	Mankranso	NA	1No. Staff Quarters constructed					70,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		74. Rehabilitate /Renovate Staff Quarters and Office Buildings	Mankranso	12No. Staff Quarters rehabilitated	12No. Staff Quarters rehabilitated					25,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		75. Purchase 1No. Vehicle for Office	Mankranso	NA	1No. Vehicle procured					50,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		76. Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of equipment, machinery and vehicles	Mankranso	Office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced quarterly	Office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced quarterly					50,000	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		77. Provide for minor maintenance of offices, office buildings, official bungalows, office equipment, furniture and fittings	Mankranso	Minor maintenance on assets done quarterly	Minor maintenance on assets done quarterly					12,500	2,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		78. Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges	Mankranso	Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid quarterly	Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid quarterly					-	25,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		79. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District	Mankranso	Transfer and haulage grants paid to 12 Staff	Transfer and haulage grants paid to 5 Staff					-	7,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		80. Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments	Mankranso	14 Official Guests and programmes hosted	5 Official Guests and programmes hosted					-	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		81. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round	Mankranso	Office consumables procured quarterly	Stationeries and office consumables procured quarterly					25,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		82. Provide support to National Celebrations (6 th March, Religious Festivities etc.)	District wide	12 National Celebrations observed	3 National Celebrations observed					25,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
83. Organise Annual Senior Citizens' Day for the Aged (1 st July)	Selected Communities	4 Annual Senior Citizens' Day organised	1 Annual Senior Citizens' Day organised					5,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept		
84. Provide funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects in the District	District wide	Funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects provided quarterly	Funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects provided quarterly					200,000	25,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept		

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Central Administration Dept														
Management and Administration	General Administration	85. Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions	Mankranso	Administrative Expenses paid quarterly	Administrative Expenses paid quarterly					50,000	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		86. Provide support to Other Units of the Central Administration Dept	District wide	Support to Other Units and Agencies provided quarterly	Support to Other Units and Agencies provided quarterly					37,500	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		87. Provide support for the activities of Internal Audit, External Audit and Audit Committee	Mankranso	Auditing activities supported quarterly	Auditing activities supported quarterly					5,000	2,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Internal Audit, External Audit
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	88. Conduct M&E of all programmes, projects and activities quarterly	District wide	16 M&E activities conducted	4 M&E activities conducted					30,000	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		89. Prepare 2020 Composite Annual Action Plan, Composite Budget and Other Plans and Reports	District wide	12 reports prepared for plans and budgets	4 reports prepared for plans and budgets					12,500	2,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		90. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	40 Meetings organised	11 Meetings of DPCU, Budget Committee and Others organised					-	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		91. Organise Social Accountability, Public Financial Management, Popular Participation, Communication Dissemination Programmes and Other Town Hall meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	16 Social Accountability Programmes organised	5 Social Accountability Programmes organised					5,000	2,500	25,000	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		92. Monitor, evaluate, report and disseminate the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 (M&E Plan activities)	District wide	32 Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication activities undertaken	8 Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication activities undertaken					25,000	5,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	93. Provide support to Capacity Building Programmes of the Assembly under DACF and IGF	District wide	Capacity Building Programmes supported quarterly	Capacity Building Programmes supported quarterly					40,000	10,000	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
		94. Organise 4 Capacity Building Programmes and procure Office Equipment under DDF and other interventions	District wide	Capacity Building Programmes organised quarterly	Capacity Building Programmes organised quarterly					50,000	-	25,000	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
		95. Organise women empowerment programmes	District wide	4 Women Empowerment Programmes organised	1 Women Empowerment Programme organised					2,500	-	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	96. Construct and furnish 1No. Area Council Office at Wioso	Wioso	NA	1No. Area Council Office constructed and furnished					120,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		97. Procure 45No. motor bikes for all Assembly Members	District wide	72No. motor bikes procured	45No. motor bikes procured					-	90,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		98. Provide support to strengthen the 5 Area Councils	Selected Communities	5 Area Councils provided with support	5 Area Councils provided with support					67,135.18	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		99. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings	District wide	110 Statutory Meetings held	30 Statutory Meetings held					-	25,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		100. Engage the services of retainer	Mankranso	NA	The services of a retainer engaged					2,500	1,250	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Finance Department														
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	101. Prepare and implement 1 RIAP	Mankranso	4 RIAP prepared and implemented	1 RIAP prepared and implemented					-	1,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
		102. Gazette 1 Fee-Fixing Resolution	Mankranso	NA	1 Fee-Fixing Resolution gazetted					-	5,000	-	Finance/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		103. Compile and update District Revenue Database	District wide	District Revenue Database updated	District Revenue Database updated					3,750	1,250	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		104. Provide Value Books and Logistics for revenue mobilization	Mankranso	60 Packs of Value Books procured	20 Packs of Value Books procured					-	10,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		105. Organise training programmes for Revenue Staff and Rate Payers	Mankranso	4 training programmes organised for Revenue Staff	1 training programme organised for Revenue Staff and Rate Payers					1,250	1,250	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		106. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolution	Mankranso	4 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised	1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised					-	2,500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		107. Provide support to Revenue Improvement Taskforce	Mankranso	Activities of Taskforce supported quarterly	Activities of Revenue Improvement Taskforce supported quarterly					-	2,500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
		108. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure	Mankranso	48 Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held	12 Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held					-	5,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
		109. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post	District wide	256 Established post and non-established post compensation paid	300 Established post and non-established post compensation paid					2,125,000	15,000	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Disaster Prevention Dept														
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management (Security and NADMO)	110. Construction of 1 No. Fire Service Station and Ambulance Service Unit with Mechanised Borehole at Mankranso	Mankranso	NA	1 No. Fire Station and Ambulance Service Unit constructed					150,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Disaster Prev. Dept
		111. Provide support to Security Services	District wide	Support to Security Services provided quarterly	Support to Security Services provided quarterly					10,000	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Security Service
		112. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities in the District	District wide	Data on 40 communities collated	Data on communities collated					12,500	-	-	Disaster Prev. Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		113. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims	District wide	100 individuals supported with relief items	Relief Items for Disaster Victims procured annually					25,000	-	-	Disaster Prev. Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		114. Organise 4 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management	District wide	16 Public Education organised	4 Public Education on organised					2,500	1,500	-	Disaster Prev. Dept	Central Adm. Dept

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 18), 2018

5.4.4 District Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2021

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

Adopted Goal: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, Industry & Tourism Dept														
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (LED and MSMEs)	1. Organise 5 Training Programmes 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					15,000	1,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Finance Dept
		2. Organise 1 training workshop for Co-operative/ Producer/ Farmer Based Organisations	District wide	4 training workshops organised for Co-operative Societies	1 training workshops organised for Co-operative Societies					2,500	-	2,500	Trade and Industry	Central Adm. Dept
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (Markets Development)	3. Construct 2No. Ultra Modern Market Facilities at Mankranso and Wioso as Commercial Hubs	Mankranso Wioso	NA	2No. Ultra Modern Market Facilities constructed					250,000	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		4. Construct 1No. Lorry Park at Mankranso	Selected Community	NA	1No. Lorry Park constructed					12,500	-	12,500	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		5. Facilitate the provision of 25 Litre Bins at Market Centres	District wide	50 Litre Bins provided	25 Litre Bins provided					2,500	-	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
		6. Organise market fora for market users in the District	District wide	4 market fora organised	1 market fora organised					-	1,000	-	Trade and Industry Dept	EHU, Central Adm. Dept
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development (1D1F)	7. Construct 1No. Palm Oil Factory in the District under “One District, One Factory Policy”	Selected Communities	NA	1No. Palm Oil Factory constructed					-	-	1,250,000	Trade and Industry Dept	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
Agriculture Department														
Economic Development	Agricultural Development (Food Crops, Cash Crops and Animal Rearing)	8. Conduct Annual Famer’s Day in the District	District wide	4 Famer’s Day conducted	1 Famer’s Day conducted					50,000	-	25,000	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		9. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment in the District	District wide	4 Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment supported	Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment supported quarterly					7,500	-	12,500	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
		10. Organise training programmes for farmers in poultry and livestock vaccination management and improved production technology	District wide	4 training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers	2 training programmes organised for poultry and livestock farmers					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept

Adopted Goal: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2 nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education Department														
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Educational Infrastructure)	11. Complete the construction of 3No. Teachers' Quarters with ancillary facilities at Asukese, Adugyama and Kunsu-Dotiem	Asukese Kunsu-Dotiem Adugyama	NA	3No. Teachers' Quarters constructed					300,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		12. Construct 2No. Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities including landscaping	Adiembra Abodease	12No. Classroom Blocks constructed	2No. Classroom Blocks constructed					200,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		13. Rehabilitate 2No. Classroom Blocks for schools in the District	District wide	4No. Classroom Blocks rehabilitated	2No. Classroom Blocks rehabilitated					25,000	12,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		14. Provide 1,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools	District wide	3,000 pieces of furniture provided	1,000 pieces of furniture provided					250,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Works Dept, Central Adm. Dept
		15. Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme to promote Girl Child Education	District wide	16 communities supported under School Feeding Programme	30 communities supported under School Feeding Programme					-	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		16. Organise My First Day at Schools	District wide	4 My First Day at Schools organised	My First Day at Schools organised					10,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Educational Performance)	17. Conduct 2 District Mock Examinations for JHS Candidates	District wide	4 District Mock conducted	2 District Mock Examinations conducted					10,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		18. Provide bursary and support to 100 Needy Students to promote Girl Child Education	District wide	350 Needy Students provide with bursary	100 Needy Students provide with bursary					25,000	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		19. Provide quarterly support to District Education Fund / District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)/SPAM/ STMIE Clinic	District wide	Educational administrative activities support quarterly	Educational administrative activities support quarterly					5,000	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
		20. Provide support for teachers at remote areas	District wide	10 Teachers at remote areas supported	10 Teachers at remote areas supported					2,500	-	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Youth Development)	21. Facilitate the employment of youths under Youth Employment Agency (YEA), Nation Builders Corps (NABCO) and Others	District wide	170 Youth employed under Youth Employment Agency (YEA)	300 Youth employed under YEA and others					-	2,500	-	YEA	Central Adm. Dept
		22. Establish District Youth Employment Revolving Fund	Mankranso	NA	District Youth Employment Revolving Fund established					12,500	-	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development (Sports and Recreational Development)	23. Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities in the District	District wide	8 Sports and Culture activities organised	2 Sports and Culture activities organised					-	2,500	-	Education, Youth and Sports	Central Adm. Dept

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2 nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Department														
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (Infrastructure, Equipment, Personnel and NHIS)	24. Complete the construction of 1No. Paediatric Ward at Mankranso District Hospital	Mankranso	NA	1No. Paediatric Ward constructed					75,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
		25. Complete the construction of 1No. Health Facility with ancillary facilities at Kunsu Camp	Kunsu Camp	NA	1No. Health Facility constructed					95,000	-	-	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
		26. Procure Equipment and Tools for Health Facilities	District wide	NA	Health Tools procured annually					25,000	-	100,000	Health Dept	Works Dept/ Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (Maternal, Infant, Nutrition and Environment)	27. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and child health, and nutritional programmes annually	District wide	4 Maternal and child health programmes supported	Maternal and child health, and nutritional programmes supported					2,500	-	22,500	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		28. Organise medical screening for food sellers and safe handling of food	District wide	1,500 food sellers screened	2,000 food sellers screened					-	2,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		29. Provide support for roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) in the District	District wide	4 Roll back malaria and immunisation programmes supported	Roll back malaria and immunisation (NID) programme supported					10,000	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		30. Evacuate 3No. Refuse Dump Sites in the District	District wide	10No. Refuse Dump Sites evacuated	3No. Refuse Dump Sites evacuated					20,000	2,500	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept/ Works Dept
		31. Procure Assorted Refuse Management Equipment and Chemical Detergents	Mankranso	Assorted Refuse Management materials procured quarterly	Assorted Refuse Management materials procured quarterly					-	2,500	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		32. Organise 2 educational campaigns on safe sanitation	District wide	8 educational campaigns organised	2 educational campaigns organised					-	1,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		33. Fumigate the District against diseases	District wide	10 Communities Fumigated	5 Communities Fumigated					140,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		34. Implement Community Led Total Sanitation activities – (Sanitation Improvement Package)	District wide	1 Community Led Total Sanitation implemented	1 Community Led Total Sanitation implemented					48,000	-	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
		35. Organise District Sanitation Day	District wide	36 National Sanitation Days organised	12 District Sanitation Days organised					-	6,000	-	EHU	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery (HIV/AIDS)	36. Provide monthly support for the co-ordination and management of HIV/AIDS programmes in the District	District wide	HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly	of HIV/AIDS programmes supported monthly					12,500	-	-	Health Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		37. 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
		38. 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

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2 nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare & Com Devt Dept														
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development (PWD, Vulnerable and Marginalized)	39. Train and sponsor PWDs in income generating activities (Disability Common Fund)	District wide	50 PWDs sponsored under DCF	25 PWDs sponsored under DCF					160,000	-	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		40. 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
		41. Provide support services for CSOs/NGOs and other Donor Funded programmes and projects	District wide	10 CSOs/NGOs supported	5 CSOs/NGOs activities supported					2,500	1,000	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		42. Sensitise 10 Communities to undertake Self-Initiated Projects	District wide	40 Communities sensitised	10 Communities sensitised					2,500	1,000	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		43. Organise women empowerment and sensitisation programmes (income generating activities)	District wide	4 Women Empowerment Programmes organised	1 Women Empowerment Programmes organised					2,500	1,250	-	Comm. Devt Unit	Central Adm. Dept
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development (Child Protection and Child Labour)	44. Implement Child Labour and Child Protection activities especially in cocoa growing areas	District wide	5 Communities sensitised on the Child Labour	5 Communities sensitised on the Child Labour and Child Protection					5,000	2,500	25,000	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		45. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres and Child Protection	District wide	Day Care Centres monitored quarterly	Day Care Centres and Child Protection monitored quarterly					5,000	2,500	-	Social Welfare Unit	Central Adm. Dept
Central Administration Dept														
Management and Administration	General Administration (Self-help Projects)	46. Provide for Counterpart Funding for programmes, projects and other interventions	District wide	GH¢250,000 Counterpart Funding paid	GH¢100,000 Counterpart Funding paid					100,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
		47. 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					250,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
		48. Procure Building Materials for Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects, LED, Relief Items and other interventions	District wide	40 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported	20 Community Initiated (Self-Help) Projects supported					75,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept, Finance Dept
Works Department														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Water)	49. Construct 5No. Boreholes in the District	District wide	40No. Boreholes constructed	5No. Boreholes constructed					90,000	-	200,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		50. Rehabilitate 5No. Boreholes in the District	District wide	20No. Boreholes rehabilitated	5No. Boreholes rehabilitated					12,500	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		51. Mechanise 2No. Boreholes	Selected Communities	4No. Boreholes mechanised	2No. Boreholes mechanised					80,000	5,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		52. Construct 1No. Small Town Water System at Mpasaso	Mpasaso	NA	1No. Small Town Water System constructed					12,500	-	225,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		53. Construct 1No. Hand-dug Well	Selected Community	3No. Hand-dug Wells constructed	1No. Hand-dug Well constructed					3,750	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST
		54. Organise regular routine monitoring of WATSAN	District wide	16 Monitoring of WATSAN organised	Monitoring of WATSAN organised quarterly					-	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, DWST

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2 nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Works Department														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Sanitation)	55. Construct 2No. Public Toilets and 5 Household Toilets in the District	District wide	7No. Public Toilets constructed	2No. Public Toilets and 5 Household Toilets constructed					75,000	-	200,000	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
		56. Rehabilitate 3No. Public Toilets in the District	District wide	21No. Public Toilets rehabilitated	3No. Public Toilets rehabilitated					32,500	5,000	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
		57. Construct 2No. Slaughter Slabs Mankranso and Wioso	Selected Communities	NA	2No. Slaughter Slabs constructed					20,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, EHU
Adopted Goal: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicator	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2 nd	3rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Works Department														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Road)	58. Reshape 50km feeder roads	District wide	200km feeder roads reshaped	50km feeder roads reshaped					100,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		59. Construct bridges, culverts, footbridges and speed ramps in selected communities	District wide	10 culverts constructed	5 bridges, culverts, and speed ramps constructed					20,000	500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		60. Provide support to Feeder Road Unit operation and maintenance	Mankranso	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly	Feeder Road Unit supported quarterly					10,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Energy)	61. Procure 50No. Electricity Poles for Rural Electrification Project under Electricity Expansion	District wide	45No. Electricity Poles procured	50No. Electricity Poles procured					45,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG
		62. Provide 100 street light bulbs in the District	District wide	200 street light bulbs provided	100 street light bulbs provided					50,000	-	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG
		63. Facilitate the supply of 200 solar lamps in the District	District wide	900 solar lamps supplied	200 solar lamps supplied					-	2,500	-	Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept, ECG
Physical Planning Dept														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	64. Provide Digitize Addresses on all houses and street names at Wioso and Domeabra	Selected Communities	3 Communities provided with street names	All Houses digitized					35,000	-	-	Physical Planning (TCP)	Central Adm. Dept
		65. Organise 1 Stakeholders' meeting on proper usage of Land	District wide	4 Stakeholders' meeting organised	1 Stakeholders' meeting organised					2,500	-	-	Physical Planning	Central Adm. Dept
		66. Provide support for the PPD and Works Dept to promote housing standards, design and construction	District wide	PPD and Works Dept supported quarterly	PPD and Works Dept supported quarterly					2,000	1,250	-	Physical Planning/ Works Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Agriculture Department														
Economic Development	Agricultural Development (Climate Change and Green Economy)	67. Conduct 1 capacity building exercise for farmers and staff on Climate Change, Green Economy and Soil Management Practices	District wide	4 Capacity Building programmes organised	1 Capacity Building programmes organised					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		68. Organise 1 training programme to educate farmers on proper use and handling of Agro-chemical Inputs	District wide	4 training programmes organised	1 training programmes organised on Agro-chemical Inputs					2,500	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		69. Provide support to Agriculture Extension Officers to undertake farm visits to train farmers on Climate Change and Green Economy	District wide	Support to AEO provided quarterly	Support to AEO provided quarterly					5,000	-	-	Agriculture Dept	Central Adm. Dept

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicator	Timeframe (Quarters)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Natural Res. Conserv. Department														
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation (Forest and Green Environment)	70. Facilitate the planting of trees on degraded areas at forest reserves, road side and along river banks	District wide	100 trees planted on degraded areas	1,000 trees planted on degraded areas					7,500	-	-	Natural Res. Con. Dept	Disaster Prev. Dept, Agricultural Dept
		71. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators	District wide	4 stakeholders' fora organised for sawmills and chainsaw operators	1 stakeholders' fora organised for sawmills and chainsaw operators					5,000	-	-	Natural Res. Con. Dept	Disaster Prev. Dept, Agricultural Dept
Central Administration Dept														
Management and Administration	General Administration (Illegal Mining)	72. Monitor and evaluate the operations of Small Scale Mining Companies annually	Selected Communities	Small Scale Mining Companies monitored quarterly	The operations of Small Scale Mining Companies monitored quarterly					1,250	2,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	DISEC
Adopted Goal: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Central Administration Dept														
Management and Administration	General Administration	73. Complete the construction of 1No. 4-Bedrooms Staff Quarters at Mankranso	Mankranso	NA	1No. Staff Quarters constructed					70,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		74. Rehabilitate /Renovate Staff Quarters and Office Buildings	Mankranso	12No. Staff Quarters rehabilitated	12No. Staff Quarters rehabilitated					25,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		75. Purchase 1No. Vehicle for Office	Mankranso	NA	1No. Vehicle procured					50,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		76. Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of equipment, machinery and vehicles	Mankranso	Office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced quarterly	Office equipment, machinery and vehicle serviced quarterly					50,000	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		77. Provide for minor maintenance of offices, office buildings, official bungalows, office equipment, furniture and fittings	Mankranso	Minor maintenance on assets done quarterly	Minor maintenance on assets done quarterly					12,500	2,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		78. Pay Utilities Bills (Electricity, Water and Post Office etc.) and Bank Charges	Mankranso	Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid quarterly	Utilities Bills and Bank Charges paid quarterly					-	25,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		79. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District	Mankranso	Transfer and haulage grants paid to 12 Staff	Transfer and haulage grants paid to 5 Staff					-	7,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		80. Provide for hosting of Official Guests, Donations and Refreshments	Mankranso	14 Official Guests and programmes hosted	5 Official Guests and programmes hosted					-	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		81. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round	Mankranso	Office consumables procured quarterly	Stationeries and office consumables procured quarterly					25,000	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		82. Provide support to National Celebrations (6 th March, Religious Festivities etc.)	District wide	12 National Celebrations observed	3 National Celebrations observed					25,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		83. Organise Annual Senior Citizens' Day for the Aged (1 st July)	Selected Communities	4 Annual Senior Citizens' Day organised	1 Annual Senior Citizens' Day organised					5,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		84. Provide funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects in the District	District wide	Funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects provided quarterly	Funds for social interventions and unanticipated programmes and projects provided quarterly					200,000	25,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Central Administration Dept												
Management and Administration	General Administration	85. Provide for Administrative Expenses and NALAG contributions	Mankranso	Administrative Expenses paid quarterly	Administrative Expenses paid quarterly					50,000	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		86. Provide support to Other Units of the Central Administration Dept	District wide	Support to Other Units and Agencies provided quarterly	Support to Other Units and Agencies provided quarterly					37,500	20,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept
		87. Provide support for the activities of Internal Audit, External Audit and Audit Committee	Mankranso	Auditing activities supported quarterly	Auditing activities supported quarterly					5,000	2,500	-	Central Adm. Dept	Internal Audit, External Audit
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	88. Conduct M&E of all programmes, projects and activities quarterly	District wide	16 M&E activities conducted	4 M&E activities conducted					30,000	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		89. Prepare 2020 Composite Annual Action Plan, Composite Budget and Other Plans and Reports	District wide	12 reports prepared for plans and budgets	4 reports prepared for plans and budgets					12,500	2,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		90. Organise DPCU, Budget Committee and Other Planning and Budget related meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	40 Meetings organised	11 Meetings of DPCU, Budget Committee and Others organised					-	5,000	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		91. Organise Social Accountability, Public Financial Management, Popular Participation, Communication Dissemination Programmes and Other Town Hall meetings quarterly	Selected Communities	16 Social Accountability Programmes organised	5 Social Accountability Programmes organised					5,000	2,500	25,000	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
		92. Monitor, evaluate, report and disseminate the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 (M&E Plan activities)	District wide	32 Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication activities undertaken	8 Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication activities undertaken					25,000	5,500	-	Plg & Bgt	Central Adm. Dept
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	93. Provide support to Capacity Building Programmes of the Assembly under DACF and IGF	District wide	Capacity Building Programmes supported quarterly	Capacity Building Programmes supported quarterly					40,000	10,000	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
		94. Organise 4 Capacity Building Programmes and procure Office Equipment under DDF and other interventions	District wide	Capacity Building Programmes organised quarterly	Capacity Building Programmes organised quarterly					50,000	-	25,000	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
		95. Organise women empowerment programmes	District wide	4 Women Empowerment Programmes organised	1 Women Empowerment Programme organised					2,500	-	-	Human Resource	Central Adm. Dept
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	96. Construct and furnish 1No. Area Council Office at Wioso	Wioso	NA	1No. Area Council Office constructed and furnished					120,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		97. Procure 45No. motor bikes for all Assembly Members	District wide	72No. motor bikes procured	45No. motor bikes procured					-	90,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		98. Provide support to strengthen the 5 Area Councils	Selected Communities	5 Area Councils provided with support	5 Area Councils provided with support					67,135.18	5,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		99. Organise General Assembly and Other Meetings	District wide	110 Statutory Meetings held	30 Statutory Meetings held					-	25,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept
		100. Engage the services of retainer	Mankranso	NA	The services of a retainer engaged					2,500	1,250	-	Central Adm. Dept	Finance Dept

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline, 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Finance Department														
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	101. Prepare and implement 1 RIAP	Mankranso	4 RIAP prepared and implemented	1 RIAP prepared and implemented					-	1,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
		102. Gazette 1 Fee-Fixing Resolution	Mankranso	NA	1 Fee-Fixing Resolution gazetted					-	5,000	-	Finance/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		103. Compile and update District Revenue Database	District wide	District Revenue Database updated	District Revenue Database updated					3,750	1,250	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		104. Provide Value Books and Logistics for revenue mobilization	Mankranso	60 Packs of Value Books procured	20 Packs of Value Books procured					-	10,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		105. Organise training programmes for Revenue Staff and Rate Payers	Mankranso	4 training programmes organised for Revenue Staff	1 training programme organised for Revenue Staff and Rate Payers					1,250	1,250	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		106. Organise 1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolution	Mankranso	4 stakeholders' fora on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised	1 stakeholders' forum on Fee-Fixing Resolutions organised					-	2,500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept
		107. Provide support to Revenue Improvement Taskforce	Mankranso	Activities of Taskforce supported quarterly	Activities of Revenue Improvement Taskforce supported quarterly					-	2,500	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
		108. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure	Mankranso	48 Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held	12 Review Meetings on revenue mobilisation and expenditure held					-	5,000	-	Finance Dept/ Budget Unit	Central Adm. Dept, F&A
		109. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post	District wide	256 Established post and non-established post compensation paid	300 Established post and non-established post compensation paid					2,125,000	15,000	-	Finance Dept	Central Adm. Dept
Disaster Prevention Dept														
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management (Security and NADMO)	110. Construction of 1 No. Fire Service Station and Ambulance Service Unit with Mechanised Borehole at Mankranso	Mankranso	NA	1 No. Fire Station and Ambulance Service Unit constructed					150,000	-	-	Central Adm. Dept	Works Dept/ Disaster Prev. Dept
		111. Provide support to Security Services	District wide	Support to Security Services provided quarterly	Support to Security Services provided quarterly					10,000	10,000	-	Central Adm. Dept	Security Service/ Disaster Prev.
		112. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities in the District	District wide	Data on 40 communities collated	Data on communities collated					12,500	-	-	Disaster Prev. Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		113. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims	District wide	100 individuals supported with relief items	Relief Items for Disaster Victims procured annually					25,000	-	-	Disaster Prev. Dept	Central Adm. Dept
		114. Organise 4 Public Education on Disaster Prevention and Management	District wide	16 Public Education organised	4 Public Education on organised					2,500	1,500	-	Disaster Prev. Dept	Central Adm. Dept

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 18), 2018

5.5 Adoption of DMTDP

5.5.1 Report of Public Hearing of the Draft DMTDP 2018-2021

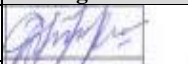


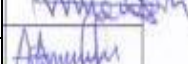

The Development Planning System in Ghana recognizes community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning. In pursuance of this objective, Section 3, subsection 1 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994, Act 480, spells out that each MMDA is required to conduct a public hearing on its District Development Plan before such a Plan is adopted. Evidently, Section 4, subsection 1 of the same Act 480 requires that a report on the Public Hearing before the adoption of the Plan should be attached to the Draft DMTDP.

In accordance with these provisions of the Act 480, the Third Public Hearing Forum was held on Wednesday, 30th August, 2017 and was used to discuss the Draft DMTDP detailing out the main problems, constraints and potentials, and the major programmes and activities to be undertaken for the next four years. All the public inputs generated from the consultations were used to develop the Final Draft DMTDP 2018-2021. The Final Draft DMTDP 2018-2021 from the hearing was led before the Statutory Bodies of the Assembly (Development Planning Sub-committee, Executive Committee and the General Assembly) for adoption. The detail report of the Public Hearing is shown in Table 5.5 and attached as **Appendix 2**. This report was assented by the District Chief Executive, District Co-ordinating Director, Presiding Member, Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee and the District Planning Officer.

Table 5.5: Report of Public Hearing on Discussion of Draft DMTDP 2018-2021

Name of District	Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly	
Region	Ashanti Region	
Name of Area Council(s)	Mankranso, Kunsu, Wioso, Domeabra and Mpasaso	
Venue	Mankranso	
Date	Wednesday, 30 th 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 as Appendix 6.	Target achieved
C	Identifiable Representations at Hearing	The identifiable personalities at the hearing were Regional Co-ordinating Council, District Chief Executive, Member of Parliament, 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 78 males and 57 females.	Target achieved
E	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage is 42.2% for females and 57.8% 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 th August, 2017. The objective of the forum was to discuss 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 projects and activities to be undertaken. The indicative financial strategy, monitoring, evaluation and communication activities were also highlighted. During the interaction segment, members made a number of recommendations, which were used to conclude on the drafting of the plan. For instance, the locations for the construction of the new education, health, water and sanitation infrastructure should take into consideration the communities that lack such facilities.	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 44 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. Simon Asare	District Co-ordinating Director (DCD)	
3	Hon. Charles Nicholas	Presiding Member (PM)	
4	Hon. Charles Mensah	Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee	
5	Mr. Akowuah Ababio	District Planning Officer	

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 11), 2018




5.5.2 Report of Adoption of Draft DMTDP 2018-2021 at the General Assembly Meeting

After the Third Public Hearing, all the Statutory Bodies of the Assembly including the DPCU, Spatial Planning Committee, Development Communication Committee, Development Planning Sub-committee and the Executive Committee met and recommended for the adoption of the Final Draft DMTDP 2018-2021. In accordance with Regulation 5 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation 2016 (LI 2232) and Section 88, subsection 1 of the Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936) which enjoin the District Assembly to adopt the Draft DMTDP by Members of the General Assembly. Per this mandate, on Monday, 18th June, 2018, the Draft DMTDP 2018-2021 was finally adopted by the Members of the General Assembly at its First Ordinary Assembly Meeting and was subsequently submitted on Wednesday, 25th July, 2018 to the Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) for onward submission to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The Report of General Assembly Meeting of the adoption is presented in Table 5.6 (see Appendix 1).

Table 5.6: Report of General Assembly Meeting of the Adoption of DMTDP 2018-2021

Name of District	Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly	
Region	Ashanti Region	
Venue of Meeting	Mankranso	
Name of Area Councils	Mankranso, Kunsu, Wioso, Domeabra and Mpasaso	
Number of Assembly Members	44	
Number of Electoral Areas	29	
Date	Monday, 18 th June, 2018	Time: 10:05am

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
A	Medium of Invitation	Letters were used to invite Assembly Members, Heads of Departments/Units and Agencies. 74 letters were printed and dispatched.	Target achieved
B	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited	The names of the members were recorded and attached as Appendix 5.	Target achieved
C	Identifiable Representations at Meeting	The identifiable personalities at the meeting were District Chief Executive, Member of Parliament, Assembly Members and Heads of Department/Unit and Agencies.	Target achieved
D	Total Number of Persons	81 persons attended with 69 males and 512 females.	Target achieved
E	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage is 14.8% for females and 85.2% 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 First Ordinary Meeting was held on Monday, 18 th June, 2018. The objective of the meeting among other Agenda was to adopt the Draft DMTDP 2018-2021. The major issues presented during the meeting include the highlights of the plan with respect to the development issues, and the major projects and activities to be undertaken. The indicative financial strategy, monitoring, evaluation and communication activities were also highlighted. All the 44 Members of the General Assembly were present and after discussion unanimously adopted the Draft DMTDP 2018-2021. This was moved by Hon. Alex. K. Nyamekye, Assembly Member for Beposo Electoral Area and was seconded by Hon. Isaac Asamoah, Assembly Member for Sikafrebogya Electoral Area. It is worth mentioning that, the Draft DMTDP was first adopted and recommended by the Development Planning Subcommittee to the Executive Committee for consideration. This was subsequently adopted and recommended by the Executive Committee to the General Assembly for final adoption. The plan was finally adopted at the General Assembly meeting held on Monday, 18 th June, 2018 taking into consideration all the revised NDPC Guidelines and the New Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework-An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021.	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 meeting was successfully organised with all the 44 Assembly Members present together with 37 Heads of Department and Unit. Out of the 85 letters despatched, 81 members registered for the programme. This means that generally the participation of members was above average.	Target achieved

Certification of Report from the General Assembly Meeting		
 Hon. Joseph Agyeman Dapaah District Chief Executive	 Hon. Charles Nicolas Presiding Member	 Mr. Simon Asare Ag. District Co-ord. Director

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 11), 2018

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the monitoring, evaluation and communication arrangements for the DMTDP 2018-2021. All planning efforts should be result-oriented, and must aim at improving upon existing undesirable situation. Monitoring, evaluation and communication are very essential in assessing the extent of progress made towards the achievement of objectives and other interventions being implemented by the organisation. The government and for that matter the District Assembly needs to periodically measure performance of development outcomes so as to come out with policy options and recommendations for improved programme delivery. However, to make the DMTDP more practicable and to ensure ownership of the implemented projects and activities, the communication strategy will be adopted. This will make the M&E information to be shared and discussed with relevant stakeholders and decision makers in order to propagate the plan for effective implementation. Henceforth, this chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation, participatory M&E, dissemination and communication strategies for the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

6.2 Monitoring

6.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Budget

The M&E work plan is a costed action plan, which guides the implementation of M&E plan. This captures all the M&E activities for the four years period from 2018 to 2021 guiding the implementation of the DMTDP. This assigns responsibilities, timeframes and costs of all M&E activities. Table 6.1 shows the M&E work plan from 2018 to 2021. It is worth mentioning that the M&E activities in the work plan as indicated in the Programme of Action and phased yearly in the Annual Action Plan will cost **One Hundred and Twenty-Two Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢122,000.00)**

Table 6.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Budget for DMTDP, 2018-2021

M&E Activities	Timeframe				Actors	Budget (GHC)
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
A. DMTDP 18-21 Evaluations						
1. Undertake Ex-ante Evaluation	Start 15th Jan, 2017-30th Jun, 2017				DPCU and Other Stakeholders	5,000.00
2. Undertake Mid-term Evaluation	Start 15th Jan, 2020-25th Feb, 2020				DPCU and Other Stakeholders	5,000.00
3. Undertake Terminal Evaluation	Start 15th Jan 2021-30th Jun, 2021				DPCU and Other Stakeholders	5,000.00
4. Undertake Specific Evaluation and Studies of CAAPs	6th Jul, 2019 and 6th Jul, 2021				DPCU and Other Stakeholders	10,000.00
5. Organise Participatory M&E	6th Apr, 2019 and 6th Apr, 2021				DPCU and Other Stakeholders	10,000.00
B. Implementation of Monitoring						
6. Undertake Monthly Monitoring Visits	1st Week of Every Month				DPCU and Other Stakeholders	40,000.00
7. Organise Quarterly Review Meetings	1 st Thursday of ensuing Month after the Quarter ends				DPCU and Other Stakeholders	8,000.00
8. Organise Annual Review Meetings	2 nd Thursday of January, Annually				DPCU and Other Stakeholders	5,000.00
C. Q/APR Preparation and Dissemination						
9. Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and Validation of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Progress Reports	1 st Week of ensuing Month after the Quarter ends				DPCU and Other Stakeholders	10,000.00
10. Organise Quarterly Review Meetings	1 st Thursday of ensuing Month after the Quarter ends				DPCU and Other Stakeholders	1,000.00
11. Submit Quarterly Progress Reports to NDPC through RCC	30 th day of ensuing Month after the Quarter ends				DPCU, District Assembly	1,600.00
12. Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and Validation of APRs	1 st Week of ensuing Month after the Year ends				DPCU and Other Stakeholders	10,000.00
13. Organise Annual Review Meetings	2 nd Thursday of January, Annually				DPCU and Other Stakeholders	1,000.00
14. Submit APRs to NDPC through RCC	3 rd Thursday of January, Annually				DPCU, District Assembly	400.00
15. Disseminate the APRs	4 th Wednesday of February, Annually				DPCU and Other Stakeholders	10,000.00
Grand Total						122,000.00

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (**Guidelines-Table 14**), 2018

6.2.2 Indicators

The overall goal of the 4-year DMTDP was set in accordance with the mission statement of the Assembly. The mission therefore states that: ‘To improve the living standards of the people through the implementation of pragmatic projects and activities targeted at addressing the infrastructural, socio-economic and other identified development gaps to meet the aspirations of the people’.

Indicators are needed for measuring progress while targets are specific, planned level of results expected to be achieved within a timeframe. These measurements lead to achievement of the goals and objectives indicated in the PoA and CAAP. The selection of indicators for the M&E plan was based on the outcome of the stakeholders’ meeting held with the decentralized departments and other agencies. The core and district specific indicators were categorised into input, output, outcome and impact indicators respectively in relation to the adopted policy objectives. The core indicators (20) were agreed at the national level (NDPC) whereas the specific indicators (18) were agreed at the District level (DPCU). The *impact* indicator measures the *goal* of the project while the *outcome* indicator measures the *objective* of the project. Again, the *output* indicator measures the *activities* to be performed on the project and the *input* indicator measures the *financial and human resources* needed for the implementation of the project. These 38 indicators have been disaggregated, where possible, into age, gender, location and among others. Table 6.2 presents the monitoring indicators, baselines and targets of the DMTDP.

Table 6.2: Monitoring/Results Matrix for Indicators, Baselines and Targets

Dev't Dimension 1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Goal 1	Build a Prosperous Society									
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
DISTRICT CORE INDICATORS										
Policy Objective 1	Improve production efficiency and yield									
1. Total output of agricultural production: • Staple Crops (Mt) ✓ Maize ✓ Rice (Milled) ✓ Millet ✓ Sorghum ✓ Cassava ✓ Yam ✓ Cocoyam ✓ Plantain ✓ Groundnut ✓ Cowpea ✓ Soybean • Selected Cash Crops (Mt) ✓ Cocoa ✓ Shea Butter ✓ Oil Palm ✓ Cashew Nut ✓ Cotton • Livestock & Poultry (Count) ✓ Cattle ✓ Sheep ✓ Goat ✓ Pig ✓ Poultry • Fisheries (Mt)	Total Quantity of Selected Crops, Livestock and Poultry and Fisheries produced in the District in a given year	Output	21.5Mt 15.6Mt 6.5Mt 3.5Mt 23.8Mt 10.2Mt 9.5Mt 41.5Mt 0.3Mt 4.6Mt 4.0Mt 61.5Mt - 21.5Mt 0.1Mt - 1,321 8,971 7,342 1,671 15,132 11.5Mt	≥23.5Mt ≥17.6Mt ≥8.5Mt ≥5.5Mt ≥25.8Mt ≥12.2Mt ≥11.5Mt ≥43.5Mt ≥0.5Mt ≥6.6Mt ≥6.0Mt ≥63.5Mt - ≥23.5Mt ≥0.2Mt - ≥1,371 ≥9,071 ≥7,392 ≥1,721 ≥15,232 ≥12.0Mt	≥25.5Mt ≥19.6Mt ≥9.5Mt ≥7.5Mt ≥26.8Mt ≥14.2Mt ≥13.5Mt ≥45.5Mt ≥0.7Mt ≥7.6Mt ≥8.0Mt ≥65.5Mt - ≥25.5Mt ≥0.5Mt - ≥1,401 ≥9,121 ≥7,402 ≥1,771 ≥15,282 ≥12.5Mt	≥27.5Mt ≥21.6Mt ≥10.5Mt ≥8.5Mt ≥28.8Mt ≥16.2Mt ≥15.5Mt ≥47.5Mt ≥0.9Mt ≥8.6Mt ≥9.0Mt ≥67.5Mt - ≥22.5Mt ≥0.8Mt - ≥1,451 ≥9,171 ≥7,452 ≥1,821 ≥15,382 ≥13.0Mt	≥29.5Mt ≥24.6Mt ≥12.5Mt ≥10.5Mt ≥30.8Mt ≥17.2Mt ≥17.5Mt ≥48.5Mt ≥1.0Mt ≥8.6Mt ≥11.0Mt ≥69.5Mt - ≥24.5Mt ≥1.0Mt - ≥1,501 ≥9,211 ≥7,502 ≥1,871 ≥15,482 ≥13.5Mt	By Category: • Staple Crops(Mt) ✓ Maize ✓ Rice (Milled) ✓ Millet ✓ Sorghum ✓ Cassava ✓ Yam ✓ Cocoyam ✓ Plantain ✓ Groundnut ✓ Cowpea ✓ Soybean • Selected Cash Crops (Mt) ✓ Cocoa ✓ Shea Butter ✓ Oil Palm ✓ Cashew Nut ✓ Cotton • Livestock & Poultry (Count) ✓ Cattle ✓ Sheep ✓ Goat ✓ Pig ✓ Poultry • Fisheries (Mt)	Annual Quarterly	Agriculture Dept
2. Percentage of Arable Land under Cultivation (Ht): • Staple Crops • Selected Cash Crops	Area of Land (in hectares) put under agricultural production expressed as a percentage of Total Arable land within the District	Impact	53.5Ht 73.5Ht	≥53.5Ht ≥73.5Ht	≥56.5Ht ≥77.5Ht	≥59.5Ht ≥79.5Ht	≥61.5Ht ≥82.5Ht	By Category: • Staple Crops • Selected Cash Crops	Annual	Agriculture Dept
Policy Objective 2	Ensure improved Public Investment									
3. Number of New Industries established: • Agriculture • Industry • Service	Count of Industries established in the District including Cottage Industries, 1D1F etc.	Output	0 0 0	≥1 ≥1 ≥1	≥1 ≥1 ≥1	≥1 ≥1 ≥1	≥1 ≥1 ≥1	By Sector: • Agriculture • Industry • Service	Annual	Trade and Industry Dept, Works Dept

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Policy Objective 2	Ensure improved Public Investment									
4. Number of New Jobs created: • Agriculture • Industry • Service	The count of new jobs created per sector including those under the special initiative	Output	83 85 75	≥100 ≥100 ≥100	≥110 ≥110 ≥110	≥120 ≥120 ≥120	≥130 ≥130 ≥130	By Sector (Temporal/Permanent/Sex): • Agriculture • Industry • Service	Annual	Trade and Industry Dept, Youth Employ Agency, NABCo
Dev't Dimension 2	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									
Goal 2	Create opportunities for all									
Policy Objective 3	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels									
5. Net Enrolment Ratio: • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS	The ratio of appropriately aged pupils enrolled at a given level expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group	Outcome	75.7% 79.9% 57.7%	≥77.5% ≥81.0% ≥60.0%	≥78.5% ≥82.0% ≥62.0%	≥82.5% ≥84.0% ≥65.0%	≥84.5% ≥85.0% ≥66.0%	By Classes: • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS	Annual	Education, Youth and Sports Dept
6. Gender Parity Index: • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS • SHS	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates	Outcome	1.01 0.91 0.71 0.45	1.00 ≥0.93 ≥0.81 ≥0.67	1.00 ≥0.95 ≥0.85 ≥0.69	1.00 ≥0.97 ≥0.89 ≥0.71	1.00 ≥0.93 ≥0.81 ≥0.67	By Classes: • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS • SHS	Annual	Education, Youth and Sports Dept
7. Completion rate: • Kindergarten 2 • Primary 6 • JHS3 • SHS3	Ratio of the total number of boys/girls enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3, SHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total district population of boys/girls of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education	Outcome	75.7% 79.9% 57.7% 87.9%	≥77.5% ≥81.0% ≥60.0% ≥89.5%	≥78.5% ≥82.0% ≥62.0% ≥90.5%	≥82.5% ≥84.0% ≥65.0% ≥92.4%	≥84.5% ≥85.0% ≥66.0% ≥94.0%	By Classes (Separately for boys and girls): • KG 2 • Primary 6 • JHS 3 • SHS 3	Annual	Education, Youth and Sports Dept
Policy Objective 4	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage									
8. Number of operational health facilities: • CHPS • Clinics • Hospitals	Total number of health facilities able to deliver basic health care	Output	8 2 1	≥8 ≥2 ≥1	≥8 ≥2 ≥1	≥8 ≥2 ≥1	≥8 ≥2 ≥1	By Facility Type: • CHPS • Clinics • Hospitals	Annual	Health Dept/ Works Dept
9. Proportion of the population with valid NHIS: • Total • Indigents • Informal • Aged • Under 18years • Pregnant Women	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome	39.0% 7.9% 8.4% 6.9% 8.2% 7.6%	≥45.0% ≥8.5% ≥8.3% ≥7.3% ≥7.6% ≥8.3%	≥55.0% ≥9.9% ≥9.0% ≥8.0% ≥9.3% ≥8.8%	≥60.0% ≥10.4% ≥12.0% ≥8.3% ≥10.2% ≥9.1%	≥65.0% ≥12.8% ≥14.0% ≥8.6% ≥11.3% ≥10.1%	•	Annual	NHIS

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Policy Objective 5	Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality									
10. Number of births and deaths registered: • Birth (Sex) • Death (Sex, Age) ✓ Children (below 18 yrs) ✓ Youth (18-35 years) ✓ Adult (above 35 years)	Count of births and deaths registered at registering institutions	Output	39	≥49	≥59	≥69	≥79	By User Type: • Birth (Sex) • Death (Sex, Age) ✓ Children (below 18 years) ✓ Youth (18-35 yrs) ✓ Adult (above 35 years)	Annual	Health Dept
			13	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10			
			23	≤11	≤11	≤11	≤11			
			28	≤15	≤15	≤15	≤15			
11. Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the District	Outcome	0.001	≤0.001	≤0.001	≤0.001	0.000	District Totals	Annual	Health Dept
12. Malaria Case Fatality Rate (Institutional)	Total Malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	Outcome	0.05%	≤0.03%	≤0.02%	≤0.01%	≤0.01%	District Totals: • Sex • Age	Annual	Health Dept
Policy Objective 6	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children									
13. Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse • Child Trafficking (sex) • Child Abuse (sex)	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and child abuse cases in the district	Output	0	0	0	0	0	By Type: • Child Trafficking (Sex) • Child Abuse	Annual	Social Welfare & Comm. Devt Dept
			23	≤13	≤10	≤10	≤10			
Policy Objective 7	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all									
14. Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources • District Totals • Urban • Rural	Share of the district population with access to basic drinking water sources including boreholes, standpipes, protected dug wells etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population	Impact	60.0%	≥60.0%	≥62.0%	≥63.0%	≥65.0%	By Localities: • District Totals • Urban • Rural	Annual	Works Dept
			40.0%	≥38.8%	≥42.0%	≥42.5%	≥44.0%			
			20.0%	≥21.2%	≥20.0%	≥20.5%	≥21.0%			
Policy Objective 8	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services									
15. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services: • District Totals • Urban • Rural	Share of population with access to basic sanitation services including ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population	Impact	30.0%	≥30.0%	≥35.0%	≥40.0%	≥45.0%	By Localities: • District Totals • Urban • Rural	Annual	Works Dept/ Environment Health Unit
			17.0%	≥16.8%	≥19.1%	≥23.8%	≥28.2%			
			13.0%	≥13.2%	≥15.9%	≥16.2%	≥16.8%			

Dev't Dimension 3	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS									
Goal 3	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment									
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Policy Objective 9	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services									
16. Percentage of road network in good condition: • District Totals (km) • Urban (km) • Feeder (km)	The total km of classified road network in good condition expressed as percentage of total road network	Output	59km NA 50km	≥55.0km ≥5.0km ≥50.0km	≥60.0km ≥5.0km ≥55.0km	≥64.0km ≥5.0km ≥59.0km	≥70.0km ≥5.0km ≥65.0km	By Localities: • District Totals • Urban • Rural	Annual	Works Dept, Feeder Road Unit
Policy Objective 10	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy									
17. Percentage of communities covered by electricity: • District Totals • Urban • Rural	The number of communities in the district connected to the national grid divided by total number of communities in the district expressed as a percentage	Outcome	9.0% 6.0% 3.0%	≥10.0% ≥7.0% ≥3.0%	≥15.0% ≥10.5% ≥4.5%	≥20.0% ≥15.0% ≥5.0%	≥25.0% ≥18.4% ≥6.6%	By Type: • District Totals • Rural • Urban	Annual	Works Dept
Dev't Dimension 4	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY									
Goal 4	Maintain a stable, united and safe society									
Policy Objective 11	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination									
18. Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	Total number of activities implemented divided by the total number of planned activities in a given year expressed as a percentage	Output	93.0%	≥95.0%	≥95.0%	≥95.0%	≥95.0%	District Totals	Annual	Planning and Budget Units
Policy Objective 12	Enhance security service delivery									
19. Reported cases of crime: • Rape • Armed Robbery • Defilement • Murder • Other Major Crimes	Total number of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery, defilement, and murder recorded by Ghana Police in a given year	Output	17 4 8 2 16	≤5 ≤1 ≤2 ≤0 ≤10	≤5 ≤1 ≤2 ≤0 ≤10	≤5 ≤1 ≤2 ≤0 ≤10	≤5 ≤1 ≤2 ≤0 ≤10	By Type: • Rape • Armed Robbery • Defilement • Murder • Other Crimes	Annual	Ghana Police Service
20. Number of Communities affected by Disaster: • Bushfire • Floods • Other Major Disasters	Count of disaster incidents recorded at the District including Floods, Bushfires etc.	Output	18 2 10	≤10 ≤2 ≤10	≤10 ≤2 ≤10	≤10 ≤2 ≤10	≤10 ≤2 ≤10	By Type: • Bushfire • Floods • Other Major Disasters	Annual	Disaster Prevention Dept / Ghana National Fire Service

Dev't Dimension 1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Goal 1	Build a Prosperous Society									
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATORS										
Policy Objective 1	Improve production efficiency and yield									
1. Coverage of flagship agriculture programme of Planting for Food and Jobs and PERD: • No. of Beneficiary farmers • No. of Extension officers • Total No. of jobs created	Total number of beneficiaries, extensions officers recruited and jobs created under the flagship agriculture programme of Planting for Food and Jobs and PERD	Outcome	791 15 806	≥900 ≥20 ≥920	≥950 ≥30 ≥980	≥1,000 ≥40 ≥1,040	≥1,050 ≥50 ≥1,100	By Type: • No. of Beneficiary farmers • No. of Extension officers • Total No. of jobs created	Annual	Agriculture Dept
2. Extension officer-farmer ratio	The ratio of the total extension officers to total farmer population	Input	1:2,580	≤1:2,500	≤1:2,000	≤1:1,500	≤1:1,000	District Totals	Annual	Agriculture Dept
Policy Objective 2	Enhance Domestic Trade									
3. Number of district modern markets and retail infrastructures developed: • District Market • Satellite Markets	Count of modern market and retail infrastructures developed by government	Output	0 4	1 ≥1	1 ≥1	1 ≥1	1 ≥1	By Type: • District Market • Satellite Markets	Annual	Trade and Industry Dept, Works Dept
Policy Objective 3	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development									
4. Number of domestic tourist sites developed	The total of tourist sites developed in the District	Output	0	NA	1	1	1	District Totals	Annual	Trade and Industry Dept, Works Dept
Dev't Dimension 2	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									
Goal 2	Create opportunities for all									
Policy Objective 4	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels									
5. BECE pass rate: • District Totals • Males • Females	Pupils obtaining aggregates between 6 and 36 in the BECE exams, as a percentage of all who sat for the exams	Impact	34.4% 16.0% 18.4%	≥50.0% ≥24.1% ≥25.9%	≥50.0% ≥24.0% ≥26.0%	≥55.0% ≥25.7% ≥24.3%	≥60.0% ≥30.5% ≥29.5%	By Type: • District Totals • Males • Females	Annual	Education, Youth and Sports Dept
6. JHS3-SHS1 Transition Rate: • District Totals • Males • Females	Proportion of JHS3 students in an academic year who progress to SHS/TVET in the ensuing academic year	Impact	30.5% 15.4% 15.1%	≥70.0% ≥36.6% ≥33.4%	≥75.0% ≥38.6% ≥36.4%	≥77.5% ≥39.8% ≥37.7%	≥80.0% ≥42.0% ≥38.0%	By Type: • District Totals • Males • Females	Annual	Education, Youth and Sports Dept

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Policy Objective 5	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development									
7. Youth unemployment rate: • District Totals • Males • Females	Number of unemployed youth between the ages of 18 years and 35 years divided by youth labour force	Impact	3.2% 1.4% 1.8%	≤3.0% ≤1.3% ≤1.7%	≤2.0% ≤0.8% ≤1.2%	≤1.7% ≤0.7% ≤1.0%	≤1.5% ≤0.6% ≤0.9%	By Type: • District Totals • Males • Females	Annual	Youth Employment Agency
Policy Objective 6	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage									
8. Midwife-to-Expectant Mothers Ratio	Number of midwives divided by the total pregnant women	Input	1:168	1:168	1:150	1:150	1:100	District Totals	Annual	Health Dept
Policy Objective 7	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups									
9. HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	Percentage of people in the population living with HIV	Outcome	0.06%	≤0.05%	≤0.04%	≤0.03%	≤0.02%	District Totals	Annual	Health Dept
Policy Objective 8	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly									
10. Percentage of women in public life	Change in number of women in administration and political leadership including Assembly Members, expressed as a percentage	Outcome	10.0%	≥11.0%	≥12.0%	≥13.0%	≥15.0%	District Totals	Annual	Social Welfare & Comm. Devt Dept
11. Total number of persons with disabilities who are provided needed assistive technologies	Proportion of persons with disabilities receiving needed assistive technologies	Input	25	≥50	≥100	≥150	≥200	District Totals	Annual	Social Welfare & Comm. Devt Dept
Policy Objective 9	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services									
12. Proportion of communities achieving Open Defecation-Free (ODF) status	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free status expressed as a percentage of all communities	Outcome	0.0%	≥1.0%	≥2.0%	≥3.0%	≥5.0%	District Totals	Annual	Works Dept/ Evt Health Unit
Dev't Dimension 3	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS									
Goal 3	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment									
Policy Objective 10	Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing									
13. Percentage of SDF, Structural Plans and Local Plans prepared: • SDF • SP • LP	The number of prepared Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF), Structural Plans (SP) and Local Plans (LP) expressed as Percentage	Output	NA NA NA	≥5 ≥7 ≥6	≥10 ≥14 ≥12	≥15 ≥21 ≥18	≥20 ≥28 ≥24	By Type: • SDF • SP • LP	Annual	Physical Planning Dept

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Policy Objective 11	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy									
14. Hectares of Degraded Forest, Mining, Dry and Wet Lands Rehabilitated/ Restored: • Forest • Mining • Dry and Wetland	Hectares of Degraded Forest, Mining, Dry and Wet Lands Rehabilitated/ Restored	Outcome	0.03ha 0.02ha 0.01ha	≥0.50ha ≥0.50ha ≥0.50ha	≥0.70ha ≥0.70ha ≥0.70ha	≥0.90ha ≥0.90ha ≥0.90ha	≥1.00ha ≥1.00ha ≥1.00ha	By Type: • Forest • Mining • Dry and Wetland	Annual	Agriculture Dept, Forestry Dept
Policy Objective 12	Enhance climate change resilience									
15. Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies	The number of Departments with climate change mitigation and adaptation measures as related to agriculture, human health and settlement, biodiversity, water resources and wetlands etc., expressed as a percentage of total Departments	Outcome	9.1%	≥27.3%	≥45.5%	≥63.6%	≥81.8%	Departments, Units	Annual	Agriculture Dept
Dev't Dimension 4	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY									
Goal 4	Maintain a stable, united and safe society									
Policy Objective 13	Strengthen fiscal decentralization									
16. Growth of Internally Generated Revenue	Total Amount of Internally Generated Revenue	Input	GHC389,758	≥ GHC481,401	≥ GHC529,541	≥ GHC582,496	≥ GHC640,745	District Totals	Quarterly	Finance Dept
Policy Objective 14	Enhance security service delivery									
17. Police Citizen Ratio	The ratio of the total number of police officers to the District population	Input	1:2,812	1:2,250	1:1,687	1:1,350	1:1,125	District Totals	Annual	Disaster Prev/ Police Service
18. Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management	Total number of communities that benefit from disaster prevention and management training per annum	Output	20	≥25	≥35	≥45	≥55	Disaster Prone Areas	Quarterly	Disaster Prev/ Fire Service

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018, and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Table 15), 2018

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

As part of the monitoring process of the PoA, the DPCU will use the Programme/Project Register Format (Box 11 of NDPC Guidelines, 2018) for the data collection, collation and analysis on all the projects and activities to be implemented from the DMTDP. This will be followed by communicating the results of the monitoring to all stakeholders. Table 6.3 shows the monitoring strategy for data collection, collation, validation, analysis and use of results for the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

Table 6.3: Arrangements for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and Use of Results

Arrangements	Monitoring Strategies
Data Collection and Collation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPCU will use the Programme/Project Register (Monitoring Report) to collect and collate data on all completed and ongoing projects and activities in the District under the auspices of the District Assembly. This register will be monthly updated with details on each activity such as Programme/Project Name, DMTDP Medium-term goal, District Sector, Project Description, Project Location, Contractor, Budget, source and type of funding, Date started, Expected completion date, Contract sum, Expenditure to date, Project implementation status and Remarks (See Box 11 of NDPC Guidelines, 2018) and Signatories of Monitoring Team. The remarks section will capture the data to indicate the contributions that the programmes and projects are making toward the achievement of the goals and objectives of the DMTDP. • The primary source of data will comprise of both quantitative and qualitative data from the stakeholders. This will be done by administering household and institutional questionnaires and surveys by DPCU in collaboration with the Assembly Members, the Area Councils and Unit Committees through interviews, observations and the holding of community meetings. • The secondary data will also be collected from the reports by the DPCU from the institutions and organisations in the District. These include sector departments, government agencies, development partners, NGOs and other societal organisations/associations. However, information from Ghana Statistical Service on CWIQ, GLSS, GDHS, and the National Census reports, and CSOs, MDAs will serve as sources of the secondary data.
Data Validation, Processing and Information System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After collection and collation of the data, they will then be compared to all the data collected from the other stakeholders for data validation before and after collation. To achieve this, data validation forum will be organised to ensure that all the data is devoid of errors and inconsistencies. This will validate the data collection and collation process and put confidence in all stakeholders in the District. • In the data processing, database systems will play important roles in data capturing, storage, retrieval, analysis, presentation and sharing of information. With this important fact in mind, the DPCU has established a well-functioning District Project Database Management Information System for effective data entry, efficient data processing and easy access to information on the DMTDP 2018-2021.
Data Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring data will only become useful when analysed and interpreted to highlight key areas of concern and to identify interventions for development in the District. In analysing the collected data both quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis will be employed. • With respect to the quantitative analysis, the data will be analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) from which numbers and percentage will be calculated and Tables and Figures will also be constructed using Microsoft Excel. Descriptive analysis will be used for the analysis of the quantitative data. • However, with the qualitative data analysis, detailed descriptions, direct quotations in response to open-ended questions, analysis of case studies, transcript of opinion of groups and observations will be used for the analysis. This will be done in conjunction with the statistical analysis of the related quantitative data. The analysis of the qualitative data will take the step of determining the process, method, instruments and equipment involved and finally the qualitative report writing structure.
Data Usage/ Utilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data analysis will show the performance of each department with regards to all the indicators including numbers and percentages and the critical areas of concern for the general public. Each indicator will therefore be examined and the appropriate actions taken to address the findings. The basis for this analysis is to report on the progress of each indicator towards meeting the goals, objectives and targets of the DMTDP 2018-2021. • The data will therefore be analysed in a systematic manner so that the lessons learned will be used to feed the subsequent Annual Action Plans of the District and if possible the next DMTDP 2022-2025. • The interpretations of the data analysis will further provide the basis for conclusions to guide management decision-making process in the District

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

6.2.4 Data Collection Matrix for 2018-2021

Data collection and collation is the pivot upon which M&E take their loads and efforts for effective measurement of the DMTDP. In achieving this, projects and activities under the DMTDP 2018-2021 will have to be assessed to prolong their lifespan for the present and the future generations. This will involve collecting data from both primary and secondary sources and regularly updating on each activity. This will be evolved around the 20 District Core Indicators and the 18 District Specific Indicators adopted by NDPC and DPCU respectively from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. Table 6.4 presents the data collection matrix for the data collection period, methods and results. This is to aid the District Assembly and other stakeholders to utilise the information generated as well as the findings, lessons learnt and recommendations be made to feed into the yearly Annual Action Plans and the next DMTDP.

Table 6.4: Data Collection Matrix for DMTDP, 2018-2021

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
DISTRICT CORE INDICATORS				
1. Total output of agricultural production: • Staple Crops (Mt) ✓ Maize ✓ Rice (Milled) ✓ Millet ✓ Sorghum ✓ Cassava ✓ Yam ✓ Cocoyam ✓ Plantain ✓ Groundnut ✓ Cowpea ✓ Soybean • Selected Cash Crops (Mt) ✓ Cocoa ✓ Shea Butter ✓ Oil Palm ✓ Cashew Nut ✓ Cotton • Livestock & Poultry (Count) ✓ Cattle ✓ Sheep ✓ Goat ✓ Pig ✓ Poultry • Fisheries (Mt)	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Market Survey, Agriculture Survey, District Records Review	By Category: • Staple Crops(Mt) ✓ Maize ✓ Rice (Milled) ✓ Millet ✓ Sorghum ✓ Cassava ✓ Yam ✓ Cocoyam ✓ Plantain ✓ Groundnut ✓ Cowpea ✓ Soybean • Selected Cash Crops (Mt) ✓ Cocoa ✓ Shea Butter ✓ Oil Palm ✓ Cashew Nut ✓ Cotton • Livestock & Poultry (Count) ✓ Cattle ✓ Sheep ✓ Goat ✓ Pig ✓ Poultry • Fisheries (Mt)	10% Average Annual Increment of selected crops yield-5.0% increase from 2017
2. Percentage of Arable Land under Cultivation (Ht): • Staple Crops • Selected Cash Crops	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Market Survey, Agriculture Survey, District Records Review	By Category: • Staple Crops • Selected Cash Crops	20% Average Annual Increment of selected crops yield-10.0% increase from 2017
3. Number of New Industries established: • Agriculture • Industry • Service	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Industrial Sites Survey, District Records Review	By Sector: • Agriculture • Industry • Service	3 Existing Palm Oil Factories develop-100.0% increase from 2017

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
4. Number of New Jobs created: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Industry • Service 	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Government Policies Survey, Community Survey, Employment Survey, Industrial Sites Survey, District Records Review	By Sector (Temporal/Permanent/Sex): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Industry • Service 	100 new jobs developed-92.3% increase from 2017
5. Net Enrolment Ratio: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS 	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Education/School Survey, District Records Review	By Classes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS 	8.0% Net Enrolment Rate improve annually at all levels-8.0% increase from 2017
6. Gender Parity Index: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS • SHS 	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Education/School Survey, District Records Review	By Classes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS • SHS 	1.00 GPI achieve annually at Basic-1.00 equality after 2017
7. Completion rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten 2 • Primary 6 • JHS3 • SHS3 	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Education/School Survey, District Records Review	By Classes (Separately for boys and girls): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KG 2 • Primary 6 • JHS 3 • SHS 3 	8.0% Completion Rate improve annually at KG2, Primary 6, JHS 3 and SHS 3 - 8.0% increase from 2017
8. Number of operational health facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHPS • Clinics • Hospitals 	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Health Survey, District Records Review	By Facility Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHPS • Clinics • Hospitals 	10 new Health Facilities functional-15.0% increase in functionality of health facilities from 2017
9. Proportion of the population with valid NHIS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total • Indigents • Informal • Aged • Under 18years • Pregnant Women 	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	NHIS Survey, Health Survey, District Records Review	By User Type (by Sex): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total • Indigents • Informal • Aged • Under 18years • Pregnant Women 	55.0% Population with valid NHIS card record-16.0% increase in Valid NHIS Registration from 2017
10. Number of births and deaths registered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth (Sex) • Death (Sex, Age) ✓ Children (below 18 yrs) ✓ Youth (18-35 years) ✓ Adult (above 35 years) 	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Health Survey, District Records Review	By User Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth (Sex) • Death (Sex, Age) ✓ Children (below 18 years) ✓ Youth (18-35 yrs) ✓ Adult (above 35 years) 	0.9% increase in birth rate and 0.2% reduction in death rate record-General improvement in birth and death rate from 2017
11. Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Health Survey, District Records Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant Women • Nursing Mothers 	Zero Maternal Mortality Ratio record-100.0% improvement in Maternal Mortality Ratio from 2017
12. Malaria Case Fatality Rate (Institutional)	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Health Survey, District Records Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex Malaria Admissions • Age Malaria Admissions 	Zero Malaria Case Fatality Rate record-100.0% improvement in Malaria Case Fatality Rate from 2017
13. Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Trafficking (sex) • Child Abuse (sex) 	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Vulnerability Survey, Education Survey, Children Survey, District Records Review	By Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Trafficking (Sex) • Child Abuse (Sex) 	Zero Child Trafficking and Less than One case report on child abuse-0.0% and 92.8% decrease in child trafficking and child abuse from 2017

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
14. Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources • District Totals • Urban • Rural	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Water and Sanitation Survey, District Records Review	By Localities: • District Totals • Urban • Rural	65.0% population access to potable water-5.0% increase from 2017
15. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services: • District Totals • Urban • Rural	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Water and Sanitation Survey, District Records Review	By Localities: • District Totals • Urban • Rural	45.0% population access to improved toilet facilities - 15.0% increase from 2017
16. Percentage of road network in good condition: • District Totals (km) • Urban (km) • Feeder (km)	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Roads Survey, District Records Review	• Length of Town Roads • Length of Feeder Roads	220km road network develop-46.7% increase in housing facilities from 2017
17. Percentage of communities covered by electricity: • District Totals • Urban • Rural	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Energy Survey, District Records Review	By Type: • District Totals • Rural • Urban	25.0% households connect with electricity-16.0% increase in access to electricity from 2017
18. Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Annual Action Plan and Budget Surveys, District Records Review	• Annual Action Plan • Progress Reports • Composite Budget	All projects and programmes implemented in the Annual Action Plan-100% implementation of Annual Action Plan from 2017
19. Reported cases of crime: • Rape • Armed Robbery • Defilement • Murder • Other Major Crimes	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Security Services Survey, District Records Review	By Type: • Rape • Armed Robbery • Defilement • Murder • Other Crimes	Less than 20 crime cases to be recorded-83.4% decrease in crime cases reported from 2017
20. Number of Communities affected by Disaster: • Bushfire • Floods • Other Major Disasters	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Security Services Survey, Disaster Prone Survey, District Records Review	By Type: • Bushfire • Floods • Other Major Disasters	Less than 20 disasters to be recorded-77.3% decrease in disasters from 2017
Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATORS				
1. Coverage of flagship agriculture programme of Planting for Food and Jobs and PERD: • No. of Beneficiary farmers • No. of Extension officers • Total No. of jobs created	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Government Policies Survey, Agriculture Survey, District Records Review	By Type: • No. of Beneficiary farmers • No. of Extension officers • Total No. of jobs created	1,050 farmers and 50 Extension Officers jobs establish-36.5% increase from 2017
2. Extension officer-farmer ratio	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Agriculture Survey, District Records Review	• Male Farmers' Population • Female Farmers' Population	1,580 Famers have access to Extension Services-61.2% increase from 2017
3. Number of district modern markets and retail infrastructures developed: • District Market • Satellite Markets	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Market Survey, District Records Review	By Type: • District Market • Satellite Markets	One Existing Market upgrade and 4 New Markets develop-100.0% increase from 2017
4. Number of domestic tourist sites developed	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Tourist Sites Survey, District Records Review	• Mpasaso Tourist Site • Domeabra Tourist Site	2 Tourist Sites develop-100.0% increase from 2017

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
5. BECE pass rate: • District Totals • Males • Females	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Education/School Survey, District Records Review	By Type: • District Totals • Males • Females	50.0% BECE Pass Rate improve annually-45.3% increase from 2017
6. JHS3-SHS1 Transition Rate: • District Totals • Males • Females	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Education/School Survey, District Records Review	By Type: • District Totals • Males • Females	At least 80.0% BECE Students access to SHS annually-61.9% increase from 2017
7. Youth unemployment rate: • District Totals • Males • Females	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Employment Survey, Government Policies Survey, District Records Review	• Male Unemployed Youth (18-35 yrs) • Female Unemployed Youth (18-35 yrs)	Averagely 30.0% of Unemployed Youth train annually-22.1% increase in Youth Employment Training from 2017
8. Midwife-to-Expectant Mothers Ratio	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Health Survey, District Records Review	• Pregnant Women • Nursing Mothers	40 Midwife Nurses employ-40.0% increase Midwife-to-Expectant Mothers Ratio from 2017
9. HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Health Survey, District Records Review	• Male Population • Female Population	0.02% reduction in HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate-66.6% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence Rate from 2017
10. Percentage of women in public life	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Vulnerability Survey, District Records Review	• Female Population aged 18 years and above	15.0% Women aged 18 years and above in public life-5.0% increase in Women in Public life from 2017
11. Total number of persons with disabilities who are provided needed assistive technologies	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Vulnerability Survey, Poverty Survey, PWD Survey, District Records Review	• Male PWD Beneficiaries • Female PWD Beneficiaries	200 Households benefit from Needed Assistive Technologies-87.5% increase in PWD support from 2017
12. Proportion of communities achieving Open Defecation-Free (ODF) status	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Environmental Sanitation Survey, District Records Review	• Mankranso AC • Kunsu AC • Wioso AC • Domeabra AC • Mpasaso AC	5.0% Communities certify ODF -5.0% increase from 2017
13. Percentage of SDF, Structural Plans and Local Plans prepared: • SDF • SP • LP	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Physical Planning Survey, District Records Review	By Type: • SDF • SP • LP	More than 20 SDF, SP, LP prepare-100% increase in spatial planning activities from 2017
14. Hectares of Degraded Forest, Mining, Dry and Wet Lands Rehabilitated/ Restored: • Forest • Mining • Dry and Wetland	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Forestry Survey, District Records Review	By Type: • Forest • Mining • Dry and Wetland	1.00ha of forest lands develop-90.0% increase in restore forest lands from 2017
15. Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Climate Change Survey, District Records Review	• Department in Climate Change • Unit in Climate Change	81.8% departments and units adapt to climate change issues-72.7% increase in climate change issues from 2017
16. Growth of Internally Generated Revenue	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Revenue Database Survey, District Records Review	• Mankranso AC • Kunsu AC • Wioso AC • Domeabra AC • Mpasaso AC	10.0% growth rate record annually-10.0% increase in annual IGF from 2017
17. Police Citizen Ratio	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Security Services Survey, District Records Review	• Male Population • Female Population	59 Police Personnel recruit-61.0% increase in Police Citizen Ratio from 2017
18. Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management	April, July, September & December of every year 18, 19, 20, 21	Security Services Survey, Disaster Prone Survey, District Records Review	• Disaster Prone Areas • Reported Disaster Areas	More than 55 communities train in disaster prevention and management-63.6% increase in communities trained in disaster prevention and management from 2017

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018, and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2019-2021 (Guidelines-Table 16), 2018

6.2.5 Reporting Arrangement

Periodic reporting and information dissemination is critical in monitoring and evaluation process. M&E reporting is the tool that communicates the progress, problems, successes and lessons learnt during the implementation of projects and activities from the DMTDP. The report is relevant for decision-makers, partners, public and other actors/stakeholders. 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 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 reporting will be done based on the use of indicators, timelines, baselines and targets. It will also show the progress achieved as well as the recommendations to improve upon the performance at every stage of the implementation of the projects and activities. It will assist the District to adjust its resource allocations, indicators or targets, where necessary. The DPCU will prepare written reports on monthly, quarterly and annual basis on their findings. The Annual Progress Report (APR) will sum up all the M&E activities and results in the year. However, the DPCU have made adequate arrangements in a form site, stakeholders, management and among other meetings to provide internal usage of the Quarterly and Annual Reports.

The reporting of the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021, per the National Development Planning (System), Regulations, 2016, LI 2232 (Regulation 8(3)), will be done through the submission of Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports to NDPC through RCC, and to the relevant MDAs and other stakeholders on quarterly basis. With reference to Box 12 in the NDPC Guidelines, 2018-2021 and the Sixth Schedule of the National Development Planning (System), Regulations, 2016, LI 2232, the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports of the District will strictly follow the reporting format issued by NDPC as shown in Table 6.5. Since deadlines are critical in reporting, the DPCU in consultations with other stakeholders have by the National Development Planning (System), Regulations, 2016, LI 2232 (Regulation 27 and Fifteenth Schedule) agreed to the following Reporting Timelines as presented in Table 6.5. Table 6.5 therefore shows the reporting format and timelines for the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports.

6.2.5.1 First Quarter Progress Reports

The First Progress Reports (FPR) present all the monitoring and evaluation activities implemented in the first three months of every year starting from 1st January to 31st March. The reporting arrangement details out the reporting format of NDPC as illustrated in Table 6.5. The first report of the year is destined to have reached NDPC through the RCC by 30th April of every year. The details of the reporting arrangement are shown in Table 6.5.

6.2.5.2 Second Quarter Progress Reports

The Second Progress Reports (SPR) capture all the monitoring and evaluation activities that happened between 1st April to 30th June, the second quarter of every year. The reporting arrangement is based on the guidelines issued by NDPC as presented in Table 6.5. The detailed report will be submitted to NDPC through RCC by 30th July, every year.

6.2.5.3 Third Quarter Progress Reports

The Third Progress Reports (TPR) describe all the monitoring and evaluation activities that took place in the third quarter of every year from July to September. The report is prepared based on the standard format issued by NDPC as shown in Table 6.5. The reporting time spans between 1st July to 30th September every year, the detailed report will be submitted to NDPC through RCC by 30th October, every year. The details of the reporting arrangement are presented in Table 6.5.

6.2.5.4 Annual Progress Reports

The Annual Progress Reports (APR) of the reporting arrangement will be prepared from the monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by the DPCU. This reporting will encompass all the M&E activities undertaken throughout the District within a particular fiscal year, which is from 1st January to 31st December yearly. Per the passage of the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, LI 2232, 2016, the Fourth Quarter Progress Report have duly been mainstreamed into the APR. Table 6.5 presents the timeline and reporting format for the presentation of the APR. From Table 6.5, the DPCU is mandated to prepare and submit APRs by 30th January of every ensuring year. For instance, the 2018 APR will be prepared and submitted to NDPC through the RCC by Wednesday, 30th January, 2019. The details are presented in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5: Reporting Format and Timelines for Quarterly/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"> • All First Quarter Progress Reports will be submitted by 30th April, every year • All Second Quarter Progress Reports will be submitted by 30th July, every year • All Third Quarter Progress Reports will be submitted by 30th October, every year • All Annual Progress Reports will be submitted by 30th January, every ensuing year
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 and National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016, 6th and 15th Schedule

6.3 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

6.3.1 District Development Communication Committee for DMTDP 2018-2021

Per the guidelines of the NDPC, all MMDAs are mandated to form the District Development Communication Committee (DDCC). This Committee is mandated to disseminate, inform and create awareness of all projects and activities, and Annual Progress Reports implemented from the DMTDP 2018-2021 to the general public and other stakeholders of the District. This will help to create feedback mechanism, promote access and manage expectations of the public for the implementation of the plan. Table 6.6 shows the members of the District Development Communication Committee of the Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly. This Committee was inaugurated on Monday, 18th June, 2018 to disseminate and create awareness to all stakeholders on the implementation of the plan and also perform other functions as specified in the NDPC Guidelines and other regulations.

Table 6.6: Membership of District Development Communication Committee

No.	Department/Organisation	Position	Role
1	Assembly Member	Presiding Member	Chairperson
2	Assembly Member	Development Planning Sub-committee Convener	Member
3	Central Administration	District Information Officer	Member Secretary
4	DPCU Secretariat	District Planning Officer	Member
5	DPCU Secretariat	District Budget Analyst	Member
6	Social Welfare and Community Development Department	District Community Development Officer	Member
7	National Commission of Civic Education	District Director of NCCE	Member
	Central Administration	District Chief Executive	Ex-Officio Member
	Central Administration	District Co-ordinating Director	Ex-Officio Member

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

6.3.2 Dissemination and Communication Strategy of the DMTDP 2018-2021

This section embodies the dissemination and communication strategies developed by the District in the preparation and implementation of the DMTDP. This is to make the DMTDP more practicable and realistic to all Stakeholders to gain their support for the implementation of the projects and activities. Dissemination and communication is the method of spreading and exchanging information, knowledge and others, using different means and media to reach people. This is an essential tool for creating and sustaining the demand for M&E results and moving relevant stakeholders to action.

The DDCC in the call of its duty will ensure that all stakeholders have the opportunity to know the progress of the implementation of the projects and activities and to respond to the findings on outcomes, challenges and recommendations. The M&E results will be disseminated effectively to all stakeholders in a timely manner for them to get the right information. In formulating the dissemination and communication strategies, 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. This will take the form of Newsletters, Print Media, Flyers/Brochures, Websites, E-mail and other social media (WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, Telegram, etc.) to broadcast M&E results to the stakeholders and implementing agencies.

However, before disseminating and communicating the findings, DDCC will discuss the draft findings with the stakeholders in order to get feedback on accuracy, reach joint conclusions and agree on next steps. The sharing and soliciting feedback on the content of reports and views of other stakeholders will increase accountability and transparency. Once the findings are agreed, the DPCU will communicate and forward the final findings in Annual Progress Reports and Quarterly Progress Reports through the RCC to NDPC, MDAs and other stakeholders. Table 6.7 presents the District Dissemination and Communication Strategy for the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021. For effective implementation of the strategy, it will cost the Assembly **Forty Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢40,000.00)** as indicated in the Programmes of Action to finance the propagation of the plan.

Table 6.7: Communication Activity Matrix for DMTDP, 2018-2021

Activity	Purpose	Audience/Target	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility	Budget (GH¢)
1. Community sensitisation	To create awareness on the DMTDP 2018-2021	Traditional Authorities, Assembly, Unit Committee & Community Members	Community Durbars, Town Hall Meetings and Other Meetings	Quarterly	DPCU, DDCC and Other Stakeholders	4,000.00
2. Visitation of Communities and Area Councils	To collate data from the Communities and Area Councils	Traditional Authorities, Assembly, Unit Committee & Community Members	Community Durbars, Town Hall Meetings and Other Meetings	January to March, Annually	DPCU, DDCC and Other Stakeholders	4,000.00
3. Meeting with Political Leadership	To get Political Leadership to appreciate the DMTDP	DCE, Presiding Member, MP and Chairpersons of the sub-committees	Conference Meetings, DMTDP and CAAP Presentation	Annually	DPCU, DDCC and Other Stakeholders	2,000.00
	To update Political Leadership on the status of implementation	DCE, Presiding Member, MP and Chairpersons of the sub-committees	Conferences, Meetings and PFM Template Presentation	Annually	DPCU, DDCC and Other Stakeholders	2,000.00
4. Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting	To report quarterly and annually the implementation of the DMTDP	Traditional Authorities, Assembly, Unit Committee & Community Members	Community Durbars, Town Hall Meetings and Other Meetings	Quarterly	DPCU, DDCC and Other Stakeholders	4,000.00
5. DCE's Sessional Address	To inform the General Assembly concerning projects and the progress made within the year	Traditional Authorities, Assembly, Unit Committee & Community Members	General Assembly Meetings	At Least Thrice a Year	DCE/DCD, DPCU and Other Stakeholders	2,000.00
6. Report to Heads of Department	To report to Heads of Department by DCE on progress made on the DMTDP and other events	Department and Unit Heads	Management Meetings, Memos, Notice Boards	Quarterly	Management	4,000.00
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	4,000.00
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	5,000.00
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	5,000.00
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	4,000.00
Grand Total						40,000.00

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Table 17), 2018

6.4 Evaluation

6.4.1 Evaluation Arrangement of DMTDP 2018-2021

Evaluation plays a vital role in the life of every project implementation as the feedback always determines the success or failure of the project. Therefore, the evaluation of the achievements of the DMTDP will be carried out periodically as indicated in the M&E work plan and budget (see Table 6.1). This will be performed by DPCU with support from other 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 and/or appoint independent consultants. The DPCU will evaluate each project before and after completion to ascertain if the intervention achieved its original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the intervention. The DPCU will, in furtherance, examine the relevance and effectiveness of the development projects and activities with reference to the objectives of the DMTDP. These evaluations will improve decision-making and provide insights for effective project designs and implementations. Table 6.8 presents the evaluation arrangement that will be conducted within the implementation period of the plan.

Table 6.8: Evaluation Arrangement of DMTDP 2018-2021

Type of Evaluation	Evaluation Arrangement
Ex-Ante Evaluation	The ex-ante evaluation will be conducted before the implementation of projects and activities in the DMTDP 2018-2021. This will be carried out through Feasibility Studies, Needs Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before the implementation of any projects and activities in the plan. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and other stakeholders identified in the District. This will help to achieve the intended purpose upon which the projects and activities will be implemented in the District. In addition, the ex-ante evaluation of the DMTDP, 2018-2021 started from 15 th January, 2017 to 30 th June, 2017 based on the performance review of the DMTDP 2014-2017.
Mid-Term Evaluation	The mid-term evaluation will be conducted half-way into the implementation of the plan. This evaluation will be carried out to consider the performance and first outputs of the implementation and to propose modifications where necessary. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and other stakeholders identified in the District. This will help to track the progress of the implementation of the AAPs in the District. The mid-term evaluation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 will start from 15 th January, 2020 to 25 th February, 2020.
Final or Terminal Evaluation	This evaluation will be carried out to assess the achievements made under the implementation of the programmes and projects from the DMTDP 2018-2021. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and other stakeholders identified in the District. The results from the final evaluation will be used to inform decision in the subsequent DMTDP 2022-2025. The Terminal Evaluation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 will start from 15 th January, 2021 to 30 th June, 2021, which will serve as the baseline of the performance review of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018

6.4.2 Evaluation Framework of DMTDP 2018-2021

The Evaluation Framework is an evaluation work plan that shows the components that help to develop the most appropriate work plan for conducting an evaluation. It helps to translate the key issues of the evaluation, the main evaluation questions and sub-questions that must be addressed as well as the indicators and methods to be used for data collection and analysis. Table 6.9 shows the framework for the arrangement of the evaluation of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

Table 6.9: Evaluation Matrix of DMTDP 2018-2021

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

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018, and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2019-2021 (**Guidelines-Table 18**), 2018 and JICA, 2004

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 processes (NDPC, 2018). This common practice will involve all stakeholders in the selection of indicators, data collection and analysis, implementation of the findings and dissemination of the results through Stakeholders Analysis.

The DPCU and other project staff will involve the relevant Sector Departments and Agencies, the private sector, beneficiary communities as well as the sub-structures in tracking the progress of 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 6.10.

Table 6.10: Participatory M&E Arrangement for Implementation of DMTDP

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/AASWDA, 2017

6.6 Awareness Creation of Expected Roles of Stakeholders

Table 6.11 shows all identifiable stakeholders and their roles as well as their interest in the implementation of the District’s programmes, projects and activities outlined in the DMTDP 2018-2021.

Table 6.11: 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"> Provides DMTDP and M&E guidelines Support in DMTDP and M&E capacity buildings Provides feedback on DMTDP and M&E results Conduct Evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of DMTDP and M&E Guidelines Inspection of Projects Dissemination of DMTDP and M&E results Organizations of DMTDP and M&E training
2. OHLGS	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides Technical assistance Undertake job analysis Management of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducts DMTDP and M&E seminars Disseminate DMTDP and M&E Conducts Evaluation
3. MLGRD	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides Policy direction Support in Capacity Building in DMTDP and M&E Provides guidelines and offer advisory services Generates performance targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducts DMTDP and M&E seminars Conducts supervision and project inspection Conducts and participates in evaluations Disseminate DMTDP and M&E results
4. DACF Secretariat	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides Financial Resources Offer Advisory services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports in DMTDP and M&E seminars Participates in Supervision, Project Inspection and Evaluations Disseminates DMTDP and M&E results

Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/Responsibility	Involvement in DMTDP Activities
5. RCC	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides Technical assistance Conducts capacity building on DMTDP and M&E Receive District DMTDP and M&E reports Provide Feedback on DMTDP and M&E reports Disseminate DMTDP and M&E results Generates performance targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports in DMTDP and M&E preparation Conducts Monitoring and Evaluations Harmonises DMTDP and M&E reports Organises DMTDP and M&E workshops Inspection of projects Participates in data collection
6. District Assembly	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of DMTDP and M&E Plans Monitor and Evaluate DMTDP Produce DMTDP and M&E reports Disseminate DMTDP and M&E results Support in DMTDP and M&E Capacity Building for members of DPCU Use DMTDP and M&E to enhance ownership and partnership in local development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DMTDP and M&E Plan preparation Participate in DMTDP and M&E seminars, meetings and training workshops Undertake periodic monitoring and evaluations Project inspection Disseminate DMTDP and M&E results
7. DPCU	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs Assessment Data collection, Collation and Analysis Preparation and Co-ordination of DMTDP and M&E Plan Information Dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assesses the needs of the people in the District Collect, collate and analyse data for M&E Prepare and co-ordinate of DMTDP and M&E Implement DMTDP and M&E Plan Disseminate DMTDP and M&E
8. Decentralised Departments and other Agencies	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy for intervention Capacity building Implementation of Programmes/Projects Decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection Monitoring of on-going Programmes/Projects Evaluation of implemented Projects Disseminate Information
9. District Sub-structures (ACs, UCs, AMs)	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collection Monitoring Information dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of Data Monitor and evaluate of Programmes/Projects Disseminate results (information)
10. Member of Parliament	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support in Decision making Support in programmes and projects with MPs common fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake project inspection and supervision Support in disseminating DMTDP and M&E Provide financial resources
11. Local Communities and Traditional Authorities	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer Advisory services Ensure transparency and accountability Provision of lands and sites for projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participates in project inspection Participate in evaluations Participates in M&E workshops and meetings Disseminate DMTDP and M&E results.
12. Consultants/ Resource Persons	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer Technical assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in monitoring Participate in DMTDP and M&E meetings. Supports in preparation and revision of M&E Participates in evaluations
13. Political Parties	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency & Accountability Advocacy Needs assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy role Monitor and Evaluate of development projects Disseminate Information
14. Civil Society Organisations (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Youth Associations, CSOs)	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer Advisory Services Ensure transparency and accountability Use DMTDP and M&E data and results Disseminate DMTDP and M&E results Share development information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participates in DMTDP and M&E meetings Supports in data collection Dissemination of DMTDP and M&E results
15. Religious Bodies	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate Information Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate Information
16. Financial Institutions	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals and Groups identification Growth of SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and Evaluate credit facilities given to individuals and groups in the District
17. Development Partners	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure Transparency and accountability Provides Financial and material resources Disseminate M&E results Share development information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participates in DMTDP and M&E meetings Supports in data collection Dissemination of DMTDP and M&E results Project Supervision and Inspection
18. Media	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure Transparency and accountability Demand and use DMTDP and M&E results Demand quality and affordable services Monitor and report on projects and programmes Disseminate DMTDP and M&E results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participates in DMTDP and M&E meetings Project inspection Dissemination and Communication of DMTDP and M&E results

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (**Guidelines-Annex 19**), 2018

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APPENDICES

AHAFO ANO SOUTH-WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO

APPENDIX 1: GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING REPORT

Name of District	Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly	
Region	Ashanti Region	
Venue of Meeting	Mankranso	
Name of Area Councils	Mankranso, Kunsu, Wioso, Domeabra and Mpasaso	
Number of Assembly Members	44	
Number of Electoral Areas	29	
Date	Monday, 18 th June, 2018	Time: 10:05am

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
A	Medium of Invitation	Letters were used to invite Assembly Members, Heads of Departments/Units and Agencies. 74 letters were printed and dispatched.	Target achieved
B	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited	The names of the members were recorded and attached as Appendix 5.	Target achieved
C	Identifiable Representations at Meeting	The identifiable personalities at the meeting were District Chief Executive, Member of Parliament, Assembly Members and Heads of Department/Unit and Agencies.	Target achieved
D	Total Number of Persons	81 persons attended with 69 males and 512 females.	Target achieved
E	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage is 14.8% for females and 85.2% 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 First Ordinary Meeting was held on Monday, 18 th June, 2018. The objective of the meeting among other Agenda was to adopt the Draft DMTDP 2018-2021. The major issues presented during the meeting include the highlights of the plan with respect to the development issues, and the major projects and activities to be undertaken. The indicative financial strategy, monitoring, evaluation and communication activities were also highlighted. All the 44 Members of the General Assembly were present and after discussion unanimously adopted the Draft DMTDP 2018-2021. This was moved by Hon. Alex. K. Nyamekye, Assembly Member for Beposo Electoral Area and was seconded by Hon. Isaac Asamoah, Assembly Member for Sikafrebogya Electoral Area. It is worth mentioning that, the Draft DMTDP was first adopted and recommended by the Development Planning Subcommittee to the Executive Committee for consideration. This was subsequently adopted and recommended by the Executive Committee to the General Assembly for final adoption. The plan was finally adopted at the General Assembly meeting held on Monday, 18 th June, 2018 taking into consideration all the revised NDPC Guidelines and the New Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework-An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021.	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 meeting was successfully organised with all the 44 Assembly Members present together with 37 Heads of Department and Unit. Out of the 85 letters despatched, 81 members registered for the programme. This means that generally the participation of members was above average.	Target achieved

Certification of Report from the General Assembly Meeting		
 Hon. Joseph Agyeman Dapaah District Chief Executive	 Hon. Charles Nicolas Presiding Member	 Mr. Simon Asare Ag. District Co-ord. Director

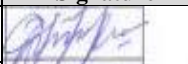


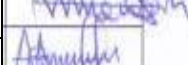

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 11), 2018

AHAFO ANO SOUTH-WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO

APPENDIX 2: THIRD PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District	Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly	
Region	Ashanti Region	
Name of Area Council(s)	Mankranso, Kunsu, Wioso, Domeabra and Mpasaso	
Venue	Mankranso	
Date	Wednesday, 30 th 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 as Appendix 6.	Target achieved
C	Identifiable Representations at Hearing	The identifiable personalities at the hearing were Regional Co-ordinating Council, District Chief Executive, Member of Parliament, 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 78 males and 57 females.	Target achieved
E	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage is 42.2% for females and 57.8% 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 th August, 2017. The objective of the forum was to discuss 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 projects and activities to be undertaken. The indicative financial strategy, monitoring, evaluation and communication activities were also highlighted. During the interaction segment, members made a number of recommendations, which were used to conclude on the drafting of the plan. For instance, the locations for the construction of the new education, health, water and sanitation infrastructure should take into consideration the communities that lack such facilities.	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 44 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. Simon Asare	District Co-ordinating Director (DCD)	
3	Hon. Charles Nicholas	Presiding Member (PM)	
4	Hon. Charles Mensah	Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee	
5	Mr. Akowuah Ababio	District Planning Officer	

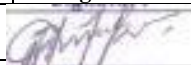





Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 11), 2018

AHAFO ANO SOUTH-WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO

APPENDIX 3: SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District	Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly	
Region	Ashanti Region	
Name of Area Councils	Mankranso, Kunsu, Wioso, Domeabra and Mpasaso	
Venue	Mankranso	
Date	Monday, 7 th 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 as Appendix 6.	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 th 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 a 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

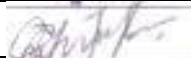




S/N	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Hon. Joseph Agyeman Dapaah	District Chief Executive (DCE)	
2	Mr. Ernest Yaw Kwarteng	District Co-ordinating Director (DCD)	
3	Hon. Abdul-Razak Nuhu	Presiding Member (PM)	
4	Hon. Evans Antwi Sarpong	Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee	
5	Mr. Akowuah Ababio	District Planning Officer	
6	Mr. Patrick Appiah	Physical Planning Department, NSS	

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 11), 2018

AHAFO ANO SOUTH-WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO

APPENDIX 4: FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District	Ahafo Ano South-West District Assembly	
Region	Ashanti Region	
Name of Area Councils	Mankranso, Kunsu, Wioso, Domeabra and Mpasaso	
Venue	Mankranso	
Date	Thursday, 20 th 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 as Appendix 6.	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 th 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 also 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
S/N	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Hon. Joseph Agyeman Dapaah	District Chief Executive (DCE)	
2	Mr. Ernest Yaw Kwarteng	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	

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018 and NDPC-An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 (Guidelines-Annex 11), 2018








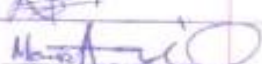

APPENDIX 5: LIST OF ATTENDANCE FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING

General Assembly Meeting, Monday, 18th June, 2018

GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING
HELD ON MONDAY 18th JUNE, 2018

No.	NAME	AREA	SIGNATURE
1.	Kofi Addai Sampang	Nyinsasa	[Signature]
2.	James Owusu	Nyinsasa	[Signature]
3.	Charles Michels	Domabra	[Signature]
4.	John Osei Poku	Baniakrom	[Signature]
5.	Kwabena Adu	Afeso	[Signature]
6.	Kwabena Ampomah	Mankranso	[Signature]
7.	Prince Owusu Frmp.	Baniakrom	[Signature]
8.	Alex K. Mpankete	Bepso	[Signature]
9.	Musa Ibrahim	Kungu Camp	[Signature]
10.	Samuel Adjai	Mankranso	[Signature]
11.	Charles Mawu	Mankranso	[Signature]
12.	Assomah Kingsley	Bralongtrom	[Signature]
13.	Kofi BAAH ALEX	DOMABRA	[Signature]
14.	SULE MOHAMMED	IKUMSU	[Signature]
15.	Brian Frimpong	Kungu	[Signature]
16.	AGYERUM ERK	KUNGU-DOMABRA	[Signature]
17.	Jean Ampomah	Baniakrom	[Signature]
18.	Nana Achia Saf Sargfour	Domabra	[Signature]
19.	Isaac Kwame	Sikandabogga	[Signature]
20.	Prince Oppong	Nyinsasa	[Signature]
21.	SYLVESTER Owusu	Kungu Camp	[Signature]
22.	YERBOAH ALEXANDER	Mpasaso	[Signature]
23.	Ampofo Tawmase	Mpasaso	[Signature]
24.	Boer Kwame Collins	Baniakrom	[Signature]
25.	Frimpong Bright	Horbaa	[Signature]
26.	Nana Adwaa Serwa	Domabra	[Signature]
27.	Emelia Nana	MPASASO	[Signature]
28.	Francis Ofori	Domabra	[Signature]
29.	Joseph Appa	Domabra	[Signature]
30.	Akanibo Stephen	mpas. Nyinsasa	[Signature]
31.	Alfred K. Lantah	Baniakrom 1	[Signature]
32.	Boateng Frederick K.	Nyinsasa	[Signature]
33.	[Name]	[Area]	[Signature]

ALL ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

No.	NAME.	AREA.	SIGNATURE
34.	BOTWE DANIEL	ABOBASE	
35.	Pam K. Agyei	Mankransa	
36.	Kofi Adjasi	Bonkron	
37.	Nana Boadi Danish	Adadekrom	
38.	Abekul Baidya Musti	Xbaasua	
39.	Sunny Boateng	KUOSU	
40.	Faustina Tetteh	Manhyia	
41.	Nana Agyei Mensah	Mpasoso	
42.	Joseph Agyeman Dapaah	DCE	
43.	Johnson Kwaku Adu	MP	
44.	Antwi Serpong Sinsin	Mankransa	
45.	Owusu Mensah Eddah	Manhyia	

ALL HEADS OF DEPARTMENT / UNIT

NO.	NAME	DEPARTMENT / UNIT	SIGNATURE
1.	Simon Agoro	Admin.	
	Collins Kusi	Records	
2.	Ducas Baidu	Admin	
4.	Akwuah Aldus	Planning	
5.	Charles Afrija	Operator	
6.	Emelia Afrija	E.C	
7.	Thomas T. Marty	N.C.C.E	
8.	Christine Hovusu	E.H.D	
9.	Mavis Adodo	Budget	
10.	Patricia Asafo	SECRETARIAT	
11.	George Kofi Agye	M.H.A	
12.	Lindsey Isaac	Stores	
13.	Akwah Amos	M.O.F.A	
14.	Jumali Erok	EDUCATION	
15.	Mahmoud B. Felix	COM. SERV.	
16.	Rince Owei	M.G.H	
17.	Ashley Charles	Agri.	
18.	Ben Boyart	Radio	
19.	Abigail Asamani	Records	
20.	Mohammed Abellia	Procurement	
21.	Akwesi Poku	R.S.	
22.	Isaac DONKOR	B.K.P.K.P	
23.	Agyapong Eric	Ag. Engineer	
24.	Nkansah Abilio	Y.E.A.	
25.	Frank Opoku	E.H.O.	
26.	Philip Antwi	Dist. Rev. Head	
27.	Maaher Eunice	DSW & CD	
28.	Hilda Amponsah	NADMO	
29.	Billy Martin	FORESTRY	
30.	Lt John Aducci	Police	
31.	Joseph Abong Agaliga	T.C.P.D	
32.	Sanyal Selene	Integral Unit	
33.	Godwin Mensah	Adm.	
34.	Assiah Beduon Donu	Proc.	
35.	Doran Kusi	Adm.	

36.	Dr. Fifi Ocho	MANAGEMENT	
37.	Kwame Nana-Asare	STO	
38.	Emmanuel Asprah	HK	

APPENDIX 6: LIST OF ATTENDANCE FOR THE PUBLIC HEARINGS

Third Public Hearing, Wednesday, 30th August, 2017

**AHAFAO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO
PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021
ATTENDANCE LIST**

Location Name: Purpose:

No.	Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1.	Hon. Aguemang Dapaah	M	D.C.E	0544251122	[Signature]
2.	Hon. Agnedy Amah	M	Assembly member	0516043911	[Signature]
3.	BOITWE DANIEL	M	Assembly member	0246121273	[Signature]
4.	Hon. Baffour Adu Otieng	M	Assembly member	0243744314	[Signature]
5.	Adi Poku Stephen	M	Assembly member	0553243602	[Signature]
6.	ELIZABETH FOSU	F	Committee	0553243602	[Signature]
7.	Kofi Adjei	M	Assembly member	0553243602	[Signature]
8.	Prince Owusu Frimpong	M	Assembly member	0206721428	[Signature]
9.	OPOKU FOTIE	M	ASS. CHAIRMAN	0209170061	[Signature]
10.	TAU ADU STEPHEN	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0243744314	[Signature]
11.	Baffour FDU OTENG	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0545071408	[Signature]
12.	Abdul Razak Nuhus	M	P. M	0245071408	[Signature]
13.	John Osei Poku	M	Assembly member	0541054978	[Signature]
14.	Ama Nyarko	F	Committee	-	[Signature]
15.	Nyamide Daniel	M	Assembly member	0242178162	[Signature]
16.	Ismail Ansong Adjei	M	Assembly member	0204785046	[Signature]
17.	Caustina Tetteh	F	M.P. Sassa Manbia	0517793678	[Signature]
18.	Chia Francis	M	Donor	0549263652	[Signature]
19.	Bongha Adom Kwakwa	M	M.H.S	0244537097	[Signature]
20.	Sarkwa Juliana	F	N.I.S	0541126378	[Signature]
21.	Prince Opong	M	N.I.S	0243808076	[Signature]
22.	Quayson Mensah Rolland	M	Member	0208266734	[Signature]
23.	Anthony Awe	M	Assembly member	0242164685	[Signature]
24.	KPATE IBRAHIM	M	MEASLE CHAIR REP.	0201962054	[Signature]
25.	JAMES OWUSU	M	Nyimanifu	0246243243	[Signature]
26.	Kwame Thomas	M	N.I.S	0249752176	[Signature]
27.	Nana Barba Simon	M	N.I.S	0243841581	[Signature]
28.	Saidu Mammah	M	Asa nassu	024343079	[Signature]
29.	Kwabena Ppong	M	Adikura	0533137048	[Signature]
30.	Taw Antwi Boasporch	M	Akurano	0548869688	[Signature]

PG1

**AHAFAO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO
PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021
ATTENDANCE LIST**

Location Name: Purpose:

No.	Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1.	Kwabent Bismark	M	Assembly member	0204717355	[Signature]
2.	BRAND ANINI SIMONIS	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0248620935	[Signature]
3.	YAW DONICOR	M	ASSEMBLY MAN	0202900128	[Signature]
4.	Asiedu Emmanuel	M	D.F.H.O	0208286683	[Signature]
5.	NANA ANTONI KAI	F	AFRICI QUEENI MOITER	0245078451	[Signature]
6.	EMMANUEL KOBII-TUMFUOR	M	ASSEMBLY MAN	0245838169	[Signature]
7.	Bamba Bansa	M	Assembly member	0273601284	[Signature]
8.	Cladye Bansa	F	Committee Member	0548402726	[Signature]
9.	Nyarko Cecilia	F	Committee member	0247319213	[Signature]
10.	Osei Brenyah	M	G.E.S	0200122581	[Signature]
11.	ENNERI BUAH	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0242829357	[Signature]
12.	Sedoy Isaac Williams	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0208079194	[Signature]
13.	Asomah Kingsley	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	024108126	[Signature]
14.	AKWAF POKU	M	R.O.S	02410536226	[Signature]
15.	Osei Benjamin	M	R.O.	0508461788	[Signature]
16.	KOFI BAH ALEX	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0546567509	[Signature]
17.	ISATE DOTROR	M	BAR/REP	050806218	[Signature]
18.	EMANUEL MANSAH	M	REP (M.P.A)	0245862281	[Signature]
19.	YEGAH ALEXANDER	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	054025900	[Signature]
20.	Osei Kwame Collins	M	Assembly member	0248508894	[Signature]
21.	Nyarko Isaac Gyankor	M	Assembly member	0243137423	[Signature]
22.	Charles Merril	M	Assembly member	0243025291	[Signature]
23.	AKPARIBO STEPHEN	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0240268102	[Signature]
24.	Yakubu K. Fordjour	M	G.F.D	020755276	[Signature]
25.	KINKU MINKAH	M	R.O	0274993923	[Signature]
26.	KOFI OWUSU	M	R.O	0247276081	[Signature]
27.	Gavira J. Mohammed	M	N.D.C	0265454322	[Signature]
28.	Keston Twum-Damash	M	FC-FSD	0244548226	[Signature]
29.	John Asameah	M	Sub-head Comm. Dev't	0246036505	[Signature]
30.	Swameya Mensah	M	Unit Committee chair	0557264946	[Signature]

PG2

Third Public Hearing, Wednesday, 30th 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. Ameyofo Tawuaci	M	Assembly member	024730679	[Signature]
2. Patrick Ebenezer Ametey	M	Yoceth	0546571026	[Signature]
3. Joseph Kpoku	M	Assembly member	0549142702	[Signature]
4. S. O. Boateng	M	NCCF District D.	0244863271	[Signature]
5. Juliana Nimoh	FF	Unit committee	0245705058	[Signature]
6. Primpang Bright	M	Assembly member	0249158580	[Signature]
7. Annie Serwaku	F	Unit committee	0544916412	[Signature]
8. Aida Alambaku	F	Member	054631950	[Signature]
9. Joan Mensah	F	Asst. below	0546790297	[Signature]
10. Hansa Awaia Gagan Atuon	M	Sakranun	0249147613	[Signature]
11. Kwame Bookye Edeon	M	Who20 Assembly man	0543883180	[Signature]
12. William Sathene	M	Unit committee	0243417295	[Signature]
13. Kyeremaa Monica	F	Unit committee	0241-130409	[Signature]
14. Aminiya Awudu	M	AS Member	0244-02470	[Signature]
15. SAMUEL ADJER	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0246010842	[Signature]
16. ADDAI SARFO KWAKU	M	Assembly member	0243258808	[Signature]
17. Amanlewa Omuquwe	M	Assembly member	0246252336	[Signature]
18. BBAH-KWANU Collins	M	Unit Committee	0246533379	[Signature]
19. V. REV NICHOLAS AKRIFIT	M	Local Council of Churches	0244863275	[Signature]
20. Rev OLUVSUS ISAAC	M	Local Council of Churches	0248964221	[Signature]
21. Kyere K. Francis	M	Unit Committee	0203436031	[Signature]
22. Ofori James	M	Unit Comm. Chairman	05216375716	[Signature]
23. Adomako Collins	M	Assembly member	024344632	[Signature]
24. Benjamin Frimpong Joseph	M	Assembly member	0202033824	[Signature]
25. Philip Amali	M	Dist. Revenue Head	0202458429	[Signature]
26. Musa Ibrahim	M	Kunsi-camp	0207478355	[Signature]
27. Nana Kwaku Anisani	M	Muamano	0500337019	[Signature]
28. Amos Donkor	M	Mfawemanto	0248747872	[Signature]
29. Kofi Aducci	M	Anyanu	054249590	[Signature]

PG3

AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO
PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021
ATTENDANCE LIST

Location Name:		Purpose:		
Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1. Anku Charles	M	Feder Road	0244772225	[Signature]
2. Jacob Appemans	M	Ayric	0244958279	[Signature]
3. Simon Tawuaci	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0543268311	[Signature]
4. Osei Primpang Tinson	M	COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN	0246203642	[Signature]
5. Eppone Adnah	M	Unit Committee	0546143155	[Signature]
6. Adu Asmah Rebecca	M	Unit committee	0542901821	[Signature]
7. Emelia Nsira	F	HAN	0546119767	[Signature]
8. Nana Kwaku Amali	M	Media	080-715586	[Signature]
9. Ibrahim Tamba Helson	M	NFED	0244061437	[Signature]
10. Adu Kwabara	M	NFED	0271251757	[Signature]
11. Prince Nana	M	AGRI member	02440720	[Signature]
12. F.K. Adusah	M	Tax CPD	0208172319	[Signature]
13. Alfred Oduku	M	Assembly member	0246321797	[Signature]
14. Esther Anwar	F	Assembly member	0246211223	[Signature]
15. Richard Ajei	M	Unit Committee	02-06288008	[Signature]
16. Oti Robert	M	Unit committee	0541-448040	[Signature]
17. Abdul Rasak Musah	M	Assembly member	0201652561	[Signature]
18. Kwame Oduku	M	Unit committee	0206207082	[Signature]
19. Emmanuel Agyemang	M	Unit	0245528172	[Signature]
20. Sampson Charles	M	Unit committee member	0208852705	[Signature]
21. Jansina Aducci	F	committee member	0849537159	[Signature]
22. Dorcas Baidoo	F	AD	024300707	[Signature]
23. Adu K. Nyamakyi	M	Bepo	0244172583	[Signature]
24. Euse Mohammed	M	edaysfe	0207188585	[Signature]
25. Agyemang Eric	M	Kunsi-botiem	0208253396	[Signature]
26. Oduku Constance	F	Unit committee	0548787131	[Signature]
27. Cynthia Aducci	F	Unit	0558718478	[Signature]
28. Lawrence Boateng	M	Unit committee	0542807315	[Signature]
29. Amegba Paul	M	Assembly member	0207702661	[Signature]
30. Sylvester Oduku	M	Kunsi Camp	0206363519	[Signature]

PG4

Third Public Hearing, Wednesday, 30th August, 2017

AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021 ATTENDANCE LIST

Location Name:		Purpose:			
No.	Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1.	Bruky Diana	F	Market	0247189131	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Assiat Bedualo Gaminie	M	DIA	0243430787	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Prince Owusu Justice	M	Dist out officer (GHS)	0242555824	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Nana B	M	Assemblyman	0244660989	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Mavis Aledo	F	DIA	053805740	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Opoku Gyamp	M	Information	0246220886	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Eunice Akathier	F	NSWD	0209313531	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Amadi Eric	M	GES	0541480583	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Justice Kwame	M	BA	0242828082	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	Martina Pany	F	DPCU	0578650458	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	John Oti Epeduo	M	DPCU	024258673	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Patrick Appiah	M	Planning	0540688673	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	Frederick Aboah-Bekoe	F	PA & PO	024740564	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	Angela Ohene-Boateng	F	HSS	0541690095	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	Angela Kubi	F	HDWD	0248660841	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	Aswe Baffaw Richmond	M		0544837981	<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	Alomah Akaboo	M	District Planning Office	54377443	<i>[Signature]</i>
18.	Charles Afriyie	M	work	0209056389	<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	Joseph Donkor	M	REPO	0244844570	<i>[Signature]</i>
20.	Asokwa Serpong	M	PDP	0208967926	<i>[Signature]</i>

PG5

Second Public Hearing, Monday, 7th August, 2017

AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021 ATTENDANCE LIST

Location Name:		Purpose:			
No.	Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1.	NANA ANIWA	F	HASIMO DISTRICT DIRECTOR	0243280720	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	George Kwasi Agye	M	ALPHA HOUSE INSURANCE	024-380486	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Charles Nicholas	M	Assemblyman	02772825	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	V. Rev. Nicholas Afrifa	M	CHAIRMAN, LOCAL COUNCIL DEPT	0244863275	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Rev. Isaac Owusu	M	CHAIRMAN, LOCAL COUNCIL DEPT	0244962221	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Emeliza Nsira	F	MP, SASSA N/O 2	0544611977	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Amankwaa Emmanuel	M	BIOMED N/O 2	0246255226	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Abelkum Eric	M	KHNEU - BOSTON	020828396	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Benjamin Bansi	M	Assembly member	0273601384	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	Abay K. Nyanneke	M	Expos	024417758	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	BOSS JOSEPH	M	Global Support Foundation	054490058	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Samuel Anani Sarpong	M	CONVENTION (A.P.C)	0246220886	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	Law Donkor	M	Direct REP (H.P.P)	0202908158	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	Amptea Nyanneke	M	INVOICE COLLECTOR	0247301717	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	Harold Ichuiss	M	Director - SRT	020545987	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	Osia Osei Gyamp	M	HSP	0243280720	<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	Nana Kwasi Agye	M	HSP	020-745861	<i>[Signature]</i>
18.	Joseph Isaac	M	Assembly - PSM	020374437	<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	Prince Oppong	M	HOSS	0243808096	<i>[Signature]</i>
20.	Primo Awudu	M	Pokukrom	0244-02470	<i>[Signature]</i>
21.	Musah Ibrahim	M	Kumasi - Camp	0207478255	<i>[Signature]</i>
22.	Abdulrasheed Nyanneke	M	Dumjama	0245071408	<i>[Signature]</i>
23.	Amankwaa Bansi	M	W/O	02453797	<i>[Signature]</i>
24.	Prince Osei Agye	M	Banku	020873403	<i>[Signature]</i>
25.	Patrick Appiah Akaboo	M	Architecture Dep	0244958279	<i>[Signature]</i>
26.	Frederick Emmanuel	M	Env Health/SPD	020828396	<i>[Signature]</i>
27.	AMEGEE PAUL	M	ASSEMBLY MAN	0207702661	<i>[Signature]</i>
28.	KWAME ANANIMANTH	M	ASSEMBLY MAN	0247608094	<i>[Signature]</i>
29.	YAA DAKPO	M	REP	020873403	<i>[Signature]</i>
30.	Sekou Dakpo	M	SHI	0208638818	<i>[Signature]</i>

PG1

Second Public Hearing, Monday, 7th August, 2017

AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021 ATTENDANCE LIST

Location Name:		Purpose:			
No.	Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1.	Joseph Donkor	M	REPO	0244844570	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Asokwa Serpong	M	PDP	0208967926	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	David Agye	M	REP	0206003217	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Osei Nyanneke	M	Comm. Dev.	0273474285	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Clara Mofa	F	Rep Day	024692279	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Bruky Diana	F	Market	0247189131	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Amankwaa Emmanuel	M	Director MAINTENANCE	0246220886	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Benjamin Bansi	M	Assembly	020873403	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Angela Ohene-Boateng	F	Dist. Dir. HSS	0541690095	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	Frederick Aboah-Bekoe	M	Dist. Dir. HSS	0246220886	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	John Oti Epeduo	M	Dist. Dir. HSS	0246220886	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Angela Kubi	F	HDWD	0248660841	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	Benjamin Bansi	M	DATA (GHS) DPDP	024610811	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	Frederick Aboah-Bekoe	M	Procurement	0246486031	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	Amankwaa Bansi	M	PA & PO	02453797	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	Charles Afriyie	M	work	0209056389	<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	Patrick Appiah	M	Planning Unit	0246220886	<i>[Signature]</i>
18.	Alomah Akaboo	M	NPO	054377443	<i>[Signature]</i>
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PG2

First Public Hearing, Thursday, 20th 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
	Ishmail Antomah Adjei	M	Assemblyman	0204785046	Antomah
	Afred Owusu	M	Assemblyman	024621797	Afred
	Amankwah Emmanuel	M	Assembly member	0246252276	Amankwah
	Awabeng Oppong	M	Assemblyman	05531370748	Oppong
	Kwame Annon	M	Assemblyman	0249355176	Annon
	Nana Kwaku Owusu	M	Media	0507155589	Nana Kwaku
	Adu Law Stephen	M	Assembly member	0243744314	Adu Law
	Bartolomey Adu Obeng	M	Assembly member	0246121273	Bartolomey
	Bonko Frimpong Joseph	M	Assembly member	0207033824	Bonko
	Owusu Mensah Richard	M	Assembly member	0502154065	Owusu Mensah
	Kwame Boateng Tiedan	M	Assembly member	0543553180	Kwame Boateng
	Benam Bonu	M	Assembly Member	0273601824	Benam
	Nana Antwi Boateng	M		0548862685	Nana Antwi
	Deak K. Nwankye	M		024777583	Deak K.
	John Osei Poku	M		0541054778	John Osei
	Asiedu Emmanuel	M	District Adv. Health Officer	0208266823	Asiedu
	James Owusu	M	Assembly member	0246343243	James
	Takubak K. Foudjour	M	G. F. D.	0241631109	Takubak
	Joseph Amah	M	Assembly member	024631109	Joseph
	Osei Fati	M	Assembly member	0209170061	Osei Fati
	Osei Nwako Isaac	M	District Comm. Dev. Officer	0243484283	Osei Nwako
	Afred Owusu	M	Assembly member	0246321977	Afred
	John Francis	M	Assembly member	054963633	John Francis
	Frimpong Bright	M	Assembly member	0249158580	Frimpong
	Amosya Yoramah	M	Assembly member	02479306712	Amosya
	ABASS FUSEINI	M	Global support founder	0545290057	ABASS
	YERDANI ALEXANDER	M	Assembly member	054028900	YERDANI
	DANIELA NYENSAH	M	Unit Committee member	0557264946	DANIELA
	Appiah Francis	M	Teller	027107051	Appiah

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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 ERNEST ROAH	M	HEAD OF DEPARTMENT (NANO)	024338000	Nana Antwi
	Kofi BAH ALEXANDER	M	Hon. Sub-Parliamentary	0243529357	Kofi BAH
	NANA BEDRICO	M	Hon. Member	0546567509	NANA BEDRICO
	BANK ANNI SAMPON	M	CHIEF	0244726784	BANK ANNI
	Nana Adwoa Serwah F.	F	CONVENTOR (DP)	0248620975	Nana Adwoa
	Kwame PREMBA MINKAH	M	Queen Mother	0243393528	Kwame PREMBA
	Seidu Muntu	M	Unit Comm.	0274993923	Seidu Muntu
	B. O. Sontang	M	Hon. Apenpongy District Director (DCCD)	0545348077	B. O. Sontang
	Sedor Isaac Williams	M	District Director (DCCD)	0244863071	Sedor Isaac
	Kwame Ampomah	M	Parliamentary Assembly	0208071144	Kwame Ampomah
	Kumbert Bismark	M	Mankranso Assembly	0509294679	Kumbert
	John K. Polen	M	Assemblyman	020417395	John K.
	Nana B. Dan	M	Assembly Member	0572935271	Nana B. Dan
	David Ntobeh Williams	M	Assemblyman	0244609890	David Ntobeh
	Zumaw Eric	M	Committee Member	0241926880	Zumaw Eric
	Jacob Agbenyiga	M	EDUCATION	0541480583	Jacob Agbenyiga
	Nana Adu - Palco	M	Agric	0244958279	Nana Adu - Palco
	Nana Appiah Wisdom	M	Chief Rep - Mankranso	0544334113	Nana Appiah
	Frimpong Anthony	M	Nanakyem Mankranso	0209150628	Frimpong
	Emilia N. S.	F	Assemblyman	0542473145	Emilia N. S.
	Amiyah Awudu	F	Assemblyman	0546119767	Amiyah Awudu
	BOTWE DANIEL	M	ASS	0244-021470	BOTWE DANIEL
	Isaac Oshon	M	ABOARDSE	054490911	Isaac Oshon
	Isaac Anonah	M	BAE officer	050806218	Isaac Anonah
	Nwankye Daniel	M	Assembly Man	0511662957	Nwankye Daniel
	Assomah Kingsley	M	Assemblyman	0242178162	Assomah Kingsley
	Kofi Adu Sanyal	M	Assembly member	0241081128	Kofi Adu Sanyal
	Hda Kwabena	M	Assembly member	0542848820	Hda Kwabena
		M	Assembly member	0271251784	

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First Public Hearing, Thursday, 20th July, 2017

AHAFO AND SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO
PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021
ATTENDANCE LIST

Location Name: _____ Purpose: _____

Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
Okasha Mubarak	Male	Social Welfare Dept.	0500 282542	
Adu Adjei E	M	Headteacher	0246672124	
L.K. Adusai	M	Tax CPD	0244248766	
Anka Charles	m	freelance Roads	0241777285	
Emmanuel Ejorah	m	IBX	0245328127	
Ronal Amgboge	m	Assembly member	020 7702661	
Adomako Collins	M	assembly member	0246244632	
Osei Kwame	m	I.S.P.D	0244222888	
Osei Kwame - Eric	m	T.C.P.D	024284287	
Emmanuel Kobi - Iuntwar	M	Assembly Member	0245883169	
AKPARIBO STEPHEN	M	Assembly member	0240258102	
Charles Nicholas	m	Assembly member	0244782295	
Osei BOANSU	M	chairman	0503762115	
Douglas Adam	M	NHIS	0244530983	
Acheampong Joseph	M	NPP Constituency Sec	0242574714	
MUSAH Ibrahim	M	Assembly member	0207478355	
Bright Osonu	M	Domestic Chairman	054017764	
Kyeremeh Monica	F	Unit committee	0241-130409	
Baffour Duma	m	Unit Com. Sec.	0546143155	
Prince Opony	M	Assembly member	0243808096	
Ajyekum Eric	M	Assembly Member	0208253396	
Abdul Aziz	M	Unit Committee	0243921954	
Osei Kwame	M	GES - PRO	0200122281	
Ada Teboah Clifford	M	Assembly Member	0248757648	
Muhammed Taha Maida	M	B.C.D.	0243616735	
Brilliant Diana	F	Market	0247189131	
V. Rev NICHOLAS AFRIFA	M	CHAIRMAN LOCAL COUNCIL OF CHURCH ASSEMBLY MANKRANSO	0244863275	
SIMON BOHENE	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0545568311	
PATRICK BROT	M	JUDICIAL SERVICE	02461657322	
Malam Abdul Razaf		MOSLEM REP	0507594841	

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AHAFO AND SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, MANKRANSO
PREPARATION OF DMTDP 2018-2021
ATTENDANCE LIST

Location Name: _____ Purpose: _____

Name	Sex	Position/Designation	Phone No.	Signature
Alhaji Alhassan				
Asuah Bedaico Bounice	M	DIA	02622401807	
Judice Zica	M	ABA	0243450789	
Konlan Jo Sool	M	HOA	024025555	
Artan Tierhore		Hospital Administrator	0244245552	
James Oxyere	M	Unit Com. Chairman	0244722309	
Abdul Razak Nuhu	M	P.M	0545375715	
Abdul Rasak MUSAH	M	Assembly man	0245291408	
Acheampong Osei Kwame Collins	M	Assembly Man	020653561	
James Osei	M	Unit Committee	0248508814	
Abraham Poku	M	ADDP	0248912321	
Godwin Mensah	M	ADDP	0240536726	
Hana Saifu-Adia Amankwa	M	Mankransohene	0208947115	
Angela Kusi	F	HBRID	0274445161	
Ivelove Arthur Beko	F	ADDP	0248860841	
Charles Afraye	M	united	0244740824	
George Dankwa	M	transport	023705239	
Mariam Binyi	F	PPCU	0201734594	
Patrick Appiah	M	Planning Unit	0548652458	
Fiati Senyo	M	ABSOX	0540688645	
Hon. Joseph Agyemang Dapaah	M	DCE	0248068379	
Alketa Akumach	F		0244029063	
Leahy Isaac	M	PSM	0245023974	
Joseph Donkor	M	REPO	0208874437	
Asolkwa Sav pang	M	PDPO	0244844570	
Akwah Akabio	M	DPG	0208967526	
Monica Tsungang	F	Hairstresser	0243374843	
Akosua Xba	F	tailor	024870615	
			0572113420	

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APPENDIX 7: 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 8: LIST OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

1. Krantori Area Council									
Boatengkrom EA	Kunsu Camp EA	Bonkrom EA	Bonkwaso EA	Anyinase (Kunsu)	Kunsu No. 1 EA	Dunyan Nkwanta	Barniekrom EA	Abasua EA	Dotiem New Town
1. Agriculture 2. Health 3. Sanitation 4. Road 5. Youth employ 6. Education 7. ICT 8. Water	1. Education 2. Electricity 3. Road 4. Sanitation 5. LEAP 6. Health 7. ICT	1. Education 2. Road 3. Electricity 4. Sanitation 5. Water 6. Health 7. Youth Employ 8. Agriculture	1. Education 2. Water 3. Sanitation 4. Electricity 5. Road 6. Youth employ 7. LEAP 8. ICT 9. Market	1. Sanitation 2. Water 3. Education 4. Electricity 5. Road	1. Sanitation 2. Market 3. Road 4. Electricity 5. Water 6. Education 7. Agric 8. Market 9. ICT	1. Electricity 2. Sanitation 3. Water 4. Education 5. Agric 6. Road	1. Education 2. Electricity 3. Sanitation 4. Road 5. Agric	1. Electricity 2. Water 3. Education 4. Sanitation 5. Health 6. PWD support 7. Agriculture	1. Electricity 2. Road 3. Community centre 4. Market 5. Water 6. Education 7. Youth Employ 8. LEAP 9. Sanitation 10. Agriculture
Boatengkrom 1. Agriculture 2. CHPS 3. APPT 4. Road 5. Employment 6. Furniture 7. ICT	Kumawu 1. Electricity 2. Road 3. Borehole 4. APPT 5. LEAP	Bonkrom 1. Teachers Quarters 2. Road and Bridge 3. Electricity in school 4. Toilet 5. JHS block	Bonkwaso No. 1 1. Classroom block 2. Borehole (2) 3. Market 4. Road (Kunsu-Abasua) 5. LEAP 6. ICT center 7. Refuse Ev. 8. Employment	Kunsu 1. APPT 2. Borehole 3. Teachers quarters 4. Electricity 5. Speed Ramp	Bonhonu Ano 1. Sanitation 2. Electricity 3. Water	Dunyan – Nkwanta 1. Electricity 2. Sanitation 3. Water 4. School feeding 5. Teachers quarters 6. Agric	Barniekrom 1. Classroom block 2. Electricity 3. Toilet in school 4. Road 5. Agriculture	Abasua No. 1 1. Electricity 2. Water 3. School feeding Teachers quarters 4. Sanitation 5. CHP 6. PWD support 7. PWD support	Kunsu – Dotiem 1. Electricity 2. Road 3. Community centre 4. Market 5. Water 6. Teachers Quarters 7. Youth Employment 8. LEAP 9. Sanitation 10. Agriculture
Nyanseso 1. Borehole (1) 2. Road 3. APPT 4. CHPS	Kunsu – Camp 1. Electricity 2. Road 3. Borehole 4. APPT 5. ICT 6. School feeding 7. School furniture 8. Health 9. LEAP	Adjeibikrom 1. Water 2. Health facility 3. Agric 4. Employment 5. Road 6. School (6-unit) 7. Teachers quarters 8. Toilet	Asikantia 1. Road 2. School 3. Teachers quarters 4. Electricity 5. Borehole 6. Employment	Gyaenkantabuo 1. Road 2. School Teachers 3. Water	Dwomofie (Kunsu I) 1. Refuse dump 2. Water Closet 3. Market 4. Road (Reshape) 5. Electricity 6. Water 7. School feeding 8. School Furniture 9. Vocational 10. Agric (Inputs) 11. Lorry Park 12. ICT centre	Okorase 1. Toilet 2. Electricity 3. KG Block	Nyaase 1. Road 2. Water	Bonkwaso No. 2 1. Teachers quarters 2. School feeding 3. School Furniture 4. Electricity 5. PWD support 6. KG block	Asibekwanta 1. Electricity 2. Road 3. APPT 4. School Block 5. Youth employment 6. Borehole (2)
Kramokrom 1. Electricity 2. Teachers quarters 3. Borehole (1) 4. Road 5.	Aboabogya 1. Electricity 2. Road 3. APPT 4. Borehole 5. LEAP	Asuogya (Bonkrom) 1. Health facility 2. Toilet 3. Employment	Asuogya (Bonkwaso) 1. KG block 2. Borehole 3. APPT 4. Electricity 5. Road 6. Employment	Owuaka 1. Road 2. School (TQ) 3. Water	Konkromase 1. Sanitation 2. Electricity 3. Water 4. ICT	Nyameadom 1. Electricity 2. Sanitation 3. Water	Nyameahyiraso 1. Classroom block 2. Electricity 3. Road 4. APPT	Peteduase 1. Road 2. Agric 3. Water	Kofi Nsiakhrom 1. School block 2. Electricity 3. Road 4. Water 5. Health 6. LEAP 7. Youth Employment 8. Agriculture
Nkyensendanho 1. Teacher's Quarters 2. KG block 3. APPT 4. Borehole (1)	Piniwotrim 1. Electricity 2. Borehole 3. APPT 4. Road 5. LEAP	Kwabena Kontokrom 1. Water 2. Farm inputs 3. Electricity	Dagyanso 1. Borehole 2. KG Block 3. APPT 4. Electricity 5. Road 6. Employment	Odoyefe 1. Road 2. Classroom block 3. Borehole		Kwabenakumasi 1. Road 2. Water	Mmehame 1. Road 2. Classroom block 3. Water 4. Electricity		Awaduwa Nkwanta 1. Electricity 2. Road 3. Sanitation (refuse) 4. Water 5. LEAP 6. Youth Employment
Aworokrom 1. Borehole (1) 2. APPT 3. School Block 4. Employment 5. Farm inputs	Kokoteasua 1. Teachers quarters 2. Electricity 3. Road 4. Borehole 5. APPT 6. LEAP	Besease 1. Farm inputs 2. Road 3. Electricity 4. Iron sheets							Kogyanso 1. Market 2. Road 3. Electricity 4. Youth employment 5. LEAP

1. Krantori Area Council									
Boatengkrom EA	Kunsu Camp EA	Bonkrom EA	Bonkwaso EA	Anyinase (Kunsu)	Kunsu No. 1 EA	Dunyan Nkwanta	Barniekrom EA	Abasua EA	Dotiem New Town
Kodworkrom 1. Borehole (1) 2. Road 3. Agriculture	Awaduwa Nkwanta 1. Electricity 2. Road 3. LEAP 4. Borehole 5. APPT	Nyewhwee 1. CHP compound							
		Yawhenekrom 1. Borehole 2. Roofing Sheet 3. Electricity							
2. Mankranso Area Council					3. Wioso Area Council				
Mankranso EA	Betoom EA	Sikafrebogya EA	Beposo EA	Wioso Krofofrom EA	Wioso Mankeniase EA	Hwibaa EA	Abodease-Akwasiworo EA	Onyinanufu EA	Anitemfe EA
1. Sanitation 2. Market 3. Cty Center 4. Financial Inst 5. Education 6. Sports 7. ICT center 8. Electricity	1. Market 2. Financial Inst. 3. Road 4. Security 5. PWD facilities 6. Youth Employ 7. Health 8. Education 9. Housing 10. Sanitation 11. Sports Stadium	1. Water 2. Education 3. Sanitation 4. Electricity 5. Youth employ 6. Market 7. Agriculture 8. Road 9. Health 10. Governance	1. Electricity 2. Financial Inst. 3. Education 4. Library 5. ICT center 6. Health	1. Water 2. Sanitation 3. Education 4. Health 5. Electricity 6. Market 7. Sports 8. Road	1. Water 2. Road 3. Security 4. Sanitation 5. Youth Employ 6. Education 7. Governance 8. Electricity	1. Governance 2. Education 3. Water 4. Sanitation 5. Market 6. Electricity 7. Agriculture 8. Road	1. Electricity 2. Road 3. Education 4. Water 5. Health Facility	1. Electricity 2. Road 3. Education 4. Sanitation 5. Water	1. Road 2. Education 3. Governance 4. Water 5. Electricity
Mankranso 1. Sanitation 2. Market 3. Comm. Center 4. Financial Inst 5. Teachers Qty 6. Dormitory- SHS 7. School Wall 8. Tourism	Mankranso 1. Market day 2. Lorry Park 3. Financial Inst. 4. Road 5. Security 6. PWD facilities 7. Employment 8. Health 9. ICT lab 10. Furniture 11. Housing 12. Sports Stadium 13. Sanitation 14. Slaughter house 15. Comm. Center	Sikafrebogya 1. Market 2. Electricity 3. Water 4. Employment 5. Agriculture 6. School Block	Beposo 1. Electricity Ext. 2. Financial Inst 3. School feeding 4. Library 5. ICT center 6. Health 7. Sanitation	Ohianhyeda 1. Electricity Ext	Wawase 1. Water 2. Road	Hwibaa 1. Governance (AM) 2. School block 3. School furniture 4. Teachers quarters 5. Water 6. Sanitation 7. Market 8. Electricity 9. Agriculture 10. Road	Abodease 1. Electricity 2. Road 3. School Block 4. Water 5. Health Facility 6. Sanitation	Ohiapae 1. Electricity 2. Road 3. School block 4. Teachers quarters	Anitemfe 1. Road 2. School Block 3. Governance 4. Youth employment 5. Electricity 6. Sanitation
Domeabra 1. School Block 2. Sports Field 3. ICT Center 4. Electricity	Betoom 1. Sanitation 2. Street 3. Road	Afreseni – Camp 1. Electricity 2. Market 3. School Block 4. Furniture 5. Water 6. Agriculture 7. Road 8. Sanitation	Bronikrom 1. School Block 2. Market Shed 3. Electricity	Muawoano 1. Road 2. Electricity	Ntanorkyire (Wioso) 1. Police Post		Akwasiworo- Kaabinko 1. Road 2. Electricity 3. Sanitation 4. Water 5. Teachers Qtrs 6. Classroom blk	Mmorobem 1. School Block 2. Sanitation (toilet) 3. Water 4. Electricity	Asukese 1. 3-Unit classroom block 2. KG block 3. School furniture 4. Electricity 5. Employment 6. Sanitation (toilet)
		Kwasi Marfo 1. Electricity 2. Market 3. Water 4. Health Facility 5. Road 6. Toilet facility 7. Employment 8. Agriculture	Asuabena 1. School Block 2. Electricity Ext	Wioso 1. Water 2. Sanitation 3. School Block 4. Health center 5. Electricity 6. Market 7. Education 8. Sports Facility	Apebourso 1. Toilet 2. Water 3. Electricity		Akwasiworo Jnc. 1. Water 2. Electricity 3. Road 4. Toilet	Onyinanufu 1. Electricity 2. Water 3. Toilet 4. School Block 5. Teachers quarters	Pewodie 1. School Block 2. Road 3. Water

2. Mankranso Area Council				3. Wioso Area Council					
Mankranso EA	Betoom EA	Sikafrebogya EA	Beposo EA	Wioso Krofofrom EA	Wioso Mankeniase EA	Hwibaa EA	Abodease-Akwasiworo EA	Onyinanufu EA	Anitemfe EA
		Afreseni 1. Water 2. Teachers quarters 3. School feeding 4. School furniture 5. Sanitation (toilet) 6. Electricity 7. Employment 8. Market 9. Agriculture 10. Health		Mfawoninto 1. Electricity	Mankeniase 1. Toilet 2. Water 3. Electricity 4. Employment 5. Teachers Qtrs 6. Area Council 7. Road & Speed 8. Health facility			Nyamebekyere 3 1. Electricity 2. Road 3. School Block 4. School Feed. 5. Sanitation 6. Water	Manhyia 1. Road 2. Water 3. Electricity 4. Youth employment
		Mmewehaban 1. Road 2. Water 3. Employment 4. School Block 5. Health Facility 6. Sanitation 7. Agriculture		Fawoadwen 1. Water 2. School Block 3. Electricity				Awaduwa 1. Electricity 2. Water	Kramokrom 1. Road 2. Employment
				Kromfom 1. Sanitation 2. Water 3. Road 4. Teachers Qtrs				Sunkwa 1. Electricity 2. Toilet 3. Road	Oseitutukrom 1. Water
								Sikaasem 1. Water 2. Road (Bridge)	Adwoodwoo 1. Road 2. Electricity 3. Sanitation (toilet)
									Kaabinko 1. Road 2. Water
4. Mpsaaso Area Council				5. Domeabra Area Council					
Nyamebekyere EA	Asuokor No. 2 EA	Mpsaaso No. 1 EA	Osurase/ Mpsaaso EA	Mpsaaso No. 2 EA	Manhyia EA	Adadekrom EA	Nwamase EA	Domeabra EA	
1. Road 2. Education 3. Agriculture 4. Electricity 5. Water 6. Sanitation	1. Sanitation 2. Road 3. Agriculture 4. Electricity 5. Education 6. Water	1. Road 2. Education 3. Sanitation 4. Market 5. Youth Empl 6. Tree planting 7. Water	1. Road 2. Education 3. Water 4. Health 5. Sanitation 6. Youth employ 7. Agriculture 8. Electricity 9. Market	1. Water 2. Market 3. Sanitation 4. Education 5. Electricity 6. Cty center 7. Road 8. Employment 9. Agriculture 10. Security	1. Education 2. Road 3. Water 4. Electricity 5. Market 6. Health 7. Sanitation	1. Market 2. Education 3. Electricity 4. Sanitation 5. Water	1. Electricity 2. Water 3. Education 4. Sanitation	1. Road 2. Electricity 3. Market 4. Education	
Nyamebekyere 1. Road 2. School block 3. Furniture 4. Agriculture 5. Electricity	Asuokor Old Town 1. Toilet 2. Road 3. Farm inputs 4. Electricity	Mpsaaso No. 1 1. Road 2. School block 3. Furniture 4. Sanitation 5. Market 6. Employment 7. Tree Planting 8. Health	Osurase 1. Road 2. Library 3. Furniture 4. Water 5. Health Facility 6. Toilet 7. Employment 8. Market	Mpsaaso No. 2 1. Water 2. Market 3. Toilet 4. Furniture 5. Electricity 6. Comm. Center 7. SHS 8. Road 9. Quarters 10. Employment 11. Agriculture	Adiembra 1. Classroom 2. Quarters 3. Road 4. Water 5. Energy	Adadekrom 1. Market 2. Teachers quarters 3. School feeding 4. Electricity (Bulbs) 5. Water 6. Road	Nwamase 1. Electricity 2. Water 3. School feeding 4. Teachers quaters 5. Sanitation	Domeabra 1. Road 2. Electricity (bulbs) 3. Market	

4. Mpasaaso Area Council					5. Domeabra Area Council			
Nyamebekyere EA	Asuokor No. 2 EA	Mpasaaso No. 1 EA	Osurase/ Mpasaaso EA	Mpasaaso No. 2 EA	Manhyia EA	Adadekrom EA	Nwamase EA	Domeabra EA
Bosikye 1. Road 2. Water 3. Toilet 4. Farm inputs	Asuokor New Town 1. JHS Block 2. Toilet 3. Furniture 4. Water 5. Farm inputs 6. Electricity	Meyeden 1. Toilet 2. Road 3. School Block 4. Employment 5. Water	Mpasaaso Osurase (Zongo) 1. School block 2. Sanitation 3. Agriculture 4. Water 5. Road	Amoasi 1. Water 2. Toilet 3. Electricity 4. Furniture 5. Road 6. Police Post 7. Employment	Akyease 1. School block 2. Market 3. Quarters 4. Water 5. Health 6. Toile	Mantukwa 1. Toilet 2. Electricity 3. Water	Ebom 1. Sanitation	Zongo Domeabra 1. Sanitation 2. Water 3. Road 4. Electricity
Kwakuduakrom 1. Road 2. Water 3. Farm Inputs	Ango 1. School block 2. Road 3. Water 4. Toilet 5. Quarters 6. Electricity 7. Employment		Meyeden Jnc 1. Water 2. Electricity 3. Toilet 4. Road 5. Agriculture	Mutum 1. Water 2. Toilet 3. Electricity 4. Road	Ofirikrom 1. Water 2. KG block 3. Toilet 4. Electricity	Hiamankwa 1. Electricity 2. Water 3. Toilet		Domeabra Nyamebekyere 1. Road 2. Teachers quarters
Adukrom 1. Road 2. Water 3. Farm Inputs	Dotiem 1. Water 2. School block 3. Library 4. Quarters 5. Electricity		Hiamankwa 1. Road 2. Water 3. Electricity 4. Agriculture 5. Sanitation		Manhyia 1. Classroom 2. Water 3. Quarters 4. Toilet 5. Health facility 6. Electricity	Oforikrom 1. Electricity 2. Water 3. Toilet		
Dormah 1. Road 2. Water 3. Farm inputs	Asuokor Oseikrom 1. Water 2. Road				Nkrankrom 1. Road 2. Water	Oseikrom 1. Water 2. School 3. Electricity		
Mpasaaso Nyamebekyere 1. Road 2. Water 3. School Block					Gyesikuma 1. Bridge/road 2. Water	Kwameanankrom 1. Electricity 2. Water 3. Road		
						Kodwokrom 1. Road 2. Toilet		
						Bonsukrom 1. Electricity 2. Water 3. School 4. Toilet		

Source: DPCU/AASWDA, 2018