

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**



AMANSIE WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DRAFT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

CHAPTER ONE

VISION OF THE ASSEMBLY

‘The overall vision of the Assembly is to become a prosperous District with high access to quality basic social services, infrastructure and the availability of decent jobs for the active labour force

MISSION STATEMENT

The Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people through the formulation and implementation of relevant and people centered policies and programmes in partnership with the private sector, Civil Society Organizations and the active participation of the communities to achieve a sustainable development.

CORE PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

- **Professionalism**—By professional the Assembly exercises its mandatory functions in a very professional manner by meticulously adopting best international principles and standards
- **Participation**---Popular Participation is the process of given opportunities for people to participate in any decision that will directly or indirectly affect them. The New Local Governance Act and the Directive principle of state policy guarantee the participation of citizens in the decision making process. Popular participation also ensures transparency and Accountability in local Governance.
- **Integrity**—Integrity is one of the core values adopted by the Assembly to earn the respect and confidence of the citizens through the adoption of high moral and ethical standards by staff of the Assembly
- **Efficiency and Effectiveness**--Efficiency means using a minimum amount of resources to achieve higher results whilst effectiveness means ensuring that laid down systems and structures in the Assembly works to perfection in delivering results on time, cost and quality.
- **Transparency and Accountability**—The Assembly undertakes quarterly face to face meetings (Town Hall meetings) with the communities to present the financial position and Budget performance reports, this type of engagement allows the community members to ask questions from duty bearers who provide answers to the public
- **Client Focused**—The Assembly has a client service center which attends to clients who come to demand information form the Assembly and possible make complains to the Public Relations and Complaints committee of the Assembly. The purpose of the client service Centre is serve the citizens better by meeting the development needs of the communities for which the Assembly exists.
- **Value for Money**—To ensure that all projects and contracts being executed by the Assembly is within a reasonable cost, completed in time and of high quality.
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FUNCTIONS OF A DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The Amansie West District Assembly exercise political and administrative authority in the district provides guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.

2) A district Assembly exercise deliberate, legislative and executive functions.

Without limiting subsections (1) and (2), a district Assembly;

- Be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- Formulate and execute plans, programs and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- Sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsor is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- In cooperation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.
- Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;

- Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district.

PERFORMANCE OF MMDA FOR JUNE TO AUGUST 2018

Objectives

Assessing the performance of this plan for the period between June and September 2018 is very important since it will inform some critical decisions of the next plan (2018- 2021). The assessment is expected to achieve the following:

- Performance of the District under the appropriate Thematic areas of the DMTDP
- (2014 – 2017)
- Performance of other interventions including cross-cutting issues
- Key problems/issues encountered during the implementation stage; and
- Lessons learnt which have implications for the DMTDP (2014-2017)

Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Micro Economic Stability							
Policy Objective: Increase the mobilization of Internally Generated Revenue by 20%							
Programme	Sub-programme	Extent of implm	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline 2014	DMTDP Target 2017	Achievements	Remarks
<i>Efficient ,effective and a robust mobilization of IGF</i>	Train revenue staff to build their capacity on revenue mobilization	partially implemented	Revenue Collectors Trained	Only 20% of revenue collectors have received capacity building training.	To build the capacities of fifty(50%) of revenue collectors	45% Revenue Collectors Trained and resourced	
	Reward hard working revenue collectors	Fully implemented	Revenue Collectors rewarded	Establishment of award scheme to award hard working revenue collectors	All identifiable revenue collectors to be awarded	Ten hard working revenue collectors were awarded	

	Sensitize tax payers on the need to pay taxes	Fully implemented	Tax education done	Low level of awareness on the need to pay tax	To create high level of awareness amongst all tax payers	Tax payer responds to payment	
	Purchase of a new revenue collection Pick Up	Not Implemented	Pick-up not procured	The district has only one revenue collection pick-up	To procure additional revenue collection pick-up	Nil	
Thematic Area: Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objective: Ensuring participation, Transparent, Accountable and Responsive Governance							
Programme	Sub-programme	Extent of implm	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline 2014	DMTDP Target 2014-2017	Achievements	Remarks
<i>Provision of Financial information to the public</i>	Construction of Area Council Office at Manso Adubea TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	Not implemented	Grass root participation in governance process	There was no area council office for Manso Adubea Area council.	Construction and furnishing of area council office at Manso Adubea	Office Complex	
	Provide logistics for sub - district structures	Fully implemented	Improve efficiency in service delivery	Low logistics amongst sub-district structures	To provide adequate logistics to six area councils	6 Area Councils resourced and functional	
	Completion of police station at Moseaso	Fully implemented	Provision of safety and security of residents	No decent office and residential accommodation for the police	To provide office and residential accommodation to police	Adequate security and safety provided.	
Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlements							
Policy Objective: Ensure that the needed infrastructure to spur development and growth are done in an harmonious manner.							

Programme	Sub-programme	Extent of implem	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline 2014	DMTDP Target 2014-2017	Achievements	Remarks
<i>Ensure a sound balance in the provision of infrastructure and land use</i>	Routine maintenance of feeder roads	Partially implemented	Improve easy access to inter and intra movement of people	Poor and unmotorable roadnet work	To improve 5% of road surface conditions.	Three percent Conditions of road network improved	
	Provision of logistics for the Works dept.	fully implemented	Ensure efficiency in service delivery	Low logistics for the works department	To provide adequate logistics for the department	Works department properly resourced	
	Construction of a 3-unit classroom Block at Danta Methodist school	fully implemented	Conducive teaching and learning	overcrowding	To provide needed infrastructure	Improve teaching	
	Construction of a 3-unit classroom Block at Pakyi No. 7	fully implemented	Conducive teaching and learning	overcrowding	To provide needed infrastructure	Improve teaching	

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and a sustainable Natural Resource Management

Policy Objective: Increase agricultural productivity by 25% whilst safeguarding the environment

programme	Sub-programme	Extent of implm	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline 2014	DMTDP Target 2014-2017	Achievements	Remarks
	Provide logistics to extension officers to improve their services	Partially implemented	Increase agricultural production	Only 20% of extention officers have access to logistics	To ensure that 50% of officers have access to logistics	Extension services enhanced through provision of logistics to 45%	

Increased Agricultural productivity						of extension officers	
	Supply of farming inputs to farmers	Fully implemented	Increase Agricultural production and income levels of farmers	Thirty five percent of farmers had access to farm inputs	To ensure that seventy five person of farmers have access farm inputs	Agricultural services enhanced through the provision of farm inputs to sixty five percent of farmers	
	Anti-Bush fire campaign	Fully implemented	Ensure safety of people and their livelihoods	Frequent incidencies of bush fires	To drastical eradicate incidencies of bush fires	Incidence of bush fire reduced	
	Inspection of Galamsey sites/Education Reclamation of degraded lands	Partially implemented	Protection of the natural environment	Irregular visits and inpection of galamsey sites	To ensure regular visits and inpection of galamsey sites to reclaim land	Regular inpection of galamsey sites done and some degraded lands reclaimed	
	Sensitizing the general public on the effects of environmental degradation.	Fully implemented	Protection of the environment	Low awareness creation on effects of enviromental degradation	To increase public awareness on the negative effects of enviromental degradation	Environmental degradation minimized	
	Implementation of environmental bye laws	Fully implemented	Ensure compliance with	No prosecutor to deal with	Appointment of a prosecutor to deal with enviromental cases	Environmental Bye laws intensified	

			environmental bye-Laws	environmental issues			
	Organize workshops to promote agro-forestry and reduce indiscriminate logging	Fully implemented	Training of environmental safety guards	Environmental safety guards lacks training on basic guard duties	Forest safety guards trained on forest surveillance and environmental safety	Incidence of illegal Logging reduced	
	Rehabilitation of existing bans and silos	Not Implemented	Reduce post-Harvest Losses	N/A	To rehabilitate four bans and silos	Nil	
	Training of farmers in improved farming methods and practices	Fully implemented	Increase Agricultural production and income levels of farmers	Low knowledge level of farmers on modern farming methods and practices	To improve knowledge of farmers on modern methods and practices	Best farming practices adopted	
	Training of farmers on how to manage credit and capital	Fully implemented	To improve farmers access to funds	Low credit managerial skills of farmers causing collapsed of businesses	To improve farmers credit managerial abilities	Financial literacy of farmers improved	
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							

Policy Objective: Ensure a healthy and well educated working labor force in the District.							
programme	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline 2014	DMTDP Target 2014-2017	Achievements	Remarks
	Organize periodic educational campaigns on HIV/AIDs prevention and control.	Fully Implemented	Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDs	Increasing rate of new infections	To reduce the rate of new infections	Incidence of HIV/AIDs reduced	
	Construction of Children's ward at Manso Nkwanta Health Centre	Partially implemented	Improve on the access and quality of healthcare services	No children's ward at the health centre	To complete one fully furnished children's ward	Child Health care delivery improved considerably	
	Drilling of Borehole and Borehole mechanization for Abouso Rural Clinic	Fully Implemented	Improve on the access and quality of healthcare services	Low access to water by health personnel	To increase access to portable water at the clinic	Access to potable water improved	
	Drilling of Borehole and Borehole Mechanization for Odaho Rural Clinic	Fully Implemented	Reduce the incidence of water borne diseases	Low access to water by health personnel	To increase access to portable water at the clinic	Access to potable water improved at the Health Center	
	Drilling of ten (10) boreholes in selected Communities	Fully Implemented	Reduce the incidence of water borne diseases	Increasing cases of water borne diseases due to unsafe drinking water	To increase access to portable water	Access to potable water improved in the affected communities	
	Promote adequate counseling services for people affected with HIV/AIDs	Fully Implemented	Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDs	Increasing rate of new infections	To reduce the rate of new infections	Incidence of HIV/AIDs reduced	
	Organization of roll back malaria programmes	Fully Implemented	Reduce the incidence of Malaria	High incidencies of malaria cases in health facilities	To reduce the rate of malaria infections	Incidence of Malaria reduced	

PERFORMANCE OF OTHER INTERVENTIONS

The period under review also witnessed the implementation of several projects and programmes which were not contained in the development plan, key among them were the implementation of the schools under trees project which witness the construction of 2 No. 6-Unit Blocks in the District. Similarly the Department of feeder roads with funding from COCOBOD undertook the construction of feeder roads under cocoa roads project to support the transportation of farm products to marketing centers

COCOA ROADS

Reshaping of Bonsaso Yaw-Kasakrom- Nkrumakrom

GETFUND

- Construction of Six(6) Unit classroom Block at Aboaboso
- Construction of Six(6) Unit classroom Block at Grosu

KEY ISSUES/PROBLEMS

This Plan was prepared based on the Governments Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies on the theme '**Agenda for Job Creation: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities For All** ' and is premised on five new goals base on their relevance to the conditions prevalent in the District as follows;

- Economic Development
- Social Development

- Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- The role of Ghana in the International Community

A performance review of the previous GSGDAII revealed an overall satisfactory performance in all the thematic area of the Plan. A critical situational analysis and further consultation with relevant stakeholders identified the following development issues;

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

- Illegal mining activities causing extensive environmental degradation
- Pollution of water bodies with harmful chemicals
- Low access to potable water
- Poor housing conditions
- Low agricultural productivity
- High rate of deforestation
- Haphazard spatial development
- Low electricity coverage
- Inadequate market infrastructure
- Deplorable road conditions
- Inadequate credit to farmers
- Low coverage of Agricultural extension services
- High unemployment rate among the youth
- Inadequate and poor conditions of school infrastructure (Classroom Blocks)
- Inadequate sanitary facilities

- Low revenue generation by the Assembly
- Low participation of women in decision making process
- Lack of modern and essential health equipment in health facilities
- Low income levels
- Lack of accommodation for Teachers
- Lack of accommodation for Health personnel
- Non-functional Sub-District Structures
- High incidence of HIV/AIDS
- High incidence of Teenage pregnancies
- Lack of logistics to undertake monitoring of projects
- Lack of vehicle for Revenue mobilization

KEY ISSUES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

- Difficulty in getting the needed resources such as Logistics and vehicle to undertake Monitoring and evaluation
- Inadequate funding to execute all the planned projects
- Untimely release of funds for the execution of projects leading to delays in the implementation
- Execution of unplanned projects outside the plan which ultimately affected budgetary allocation of projects
- Sourced deduction of the allocated Common Fund

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE OF THE DISTRICT.

Very limited data was available and was inappropriate for analysis

Key Problems and Lessons Learnt in the Implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP.

- Goals set were not strictly followed in the implementation of the plan
- Several projects implemented over the period were not in the Development Plan
- Some of the projects implemented did not respond to the needs of the people in the communities.

Attempts to address previous implementation issues in the current plan

- Clear and achievable goal and objectives have been set
- Project implementation schedule have been recommended
- Timely release of funds for various projects has been recommended
- Preparation of monitoring and evaluation plan has been added to ensure success.
- Political leadership must be committed to the implementation of the projects in the Plan

Lessons learnt for the preparation and implementation of the current plan

- There was a lot of extensive stakeholder participation in the plan preparation.
- Area Councils were consulted extensively and their inputs factored in the plan.
- Follow-ups were made to the communities to validate the needs assessment
- Traditional Authorities were engaged extensively

- Feedback mechanism was adopted after the data collection and presentation stage
- Stakeholders participation in the plan preparation process through focus group discussions and public fora
- Presentation of the key development issues to the people at the General Assembly level and at all the Sub-districts
- Involvement of key stakeholders in the project implementation process
- Sensitization programmes through fora and radio discussions on the DMTDP to all stakeholders

REVIEW OF OTHER INTERVENTIONS

The period 2014 – 2017 witness the implementation of selected programmes and projects from other interventions that were not identified by the plan. These interventions were supported by Non-Governmental and other quasi-Governmental Agencies which include;

- Millennium Villages Programme
- GETFUND
- COCOBOD
- Care international

Care International in partnership with cocoa Life started work in the District in 2015. Their project was aimed at improving the livelihood of cocoa farmers in the District towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and localizing the MDGs. The project operates in fifteen (15) communities. The programmes operates on the tenants on community development and empowerment of communities to demand accountability from duty bearers in the District.

The projects contributed diversely in the areas of Community development, Health, Education, Infrastructure, Energy, Agriculture and environment and Business Development

Below are the successes of the project within its short stay in the District.

- Reduction in maternal mortality rates
- Increase in enrolment in the project communities
- Improvement in health delivery
- Improvement in social infrastructure
- Community engagement and development among inhabitants in the cluster.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS

Human Resource

The Assembly has the full compliments of all the Departments and the required staff in place to ensure that the necessary structures are in place to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the projects and programmes in the Medium Term Plan. They include the District Co-ordinating Director, District Planning Officer, District Budget Analyst, District Finance Officer, District Director of Health Services District Director of Agriculture, District Director of Social Welfare and Community Development, District Director of Town and Country Planning, District Director of Education and the District Works Engineer.

These DPCU Staff have the required education and qualification in their various fields of work; they however may require some capacity building skills and knowledge in Monitoring & Evaluation and project management.

Some capacity and human resource requirements for Monitoring and Evaluation in the Districts include:

- Monitoring and evaluation skills
- Skills training in advocacy
- Skills in computer (SPSS, Microsoft project, Excel, Access, Power point)

- Skills in effective project management
- Skills in social accountability
- Leadership and co-ordinating skills
- Skills in facilitation and communication
- Report writing skills
- Team building skills
- Data management skills

Apart from the DPCU, the Area Councils and other stakeholders also require training in some of the areas identified. It will be necessary to carry out training in the areas identified so as to equip DPCU and other stakeholders to effectively undertake Monitoring and Evaluation activities in the district.

The DPCU staff has adequate office space, but motivation and incentives that will drive high performance is lacking.

Technical support in M & E software, SPSS and Microsoft project software will be required to improve the skills of DPCU members to enable them carry out effective monitoring and evaluation.

Logistics

The District Assembly has established a documentation center. Some copies of the DMTDP, Annual Budgets, Supplementary Budgets, Minutes of General Assembly and sub-committee meetings, Planning guidelines and other relevant reports and documents have been kept at the center. However, more needs to be done in terms of documentation, to improve upon the center.

The DPCU has no reliable vehicle for monitoring and evaluation activities. Similarly, some Departments and Area Councils do not have computers and means of transport. These are limitations for effective monitoring and evaluation.

2.2.4 Recommendations

- The Political and Administrative leadership in the district should demonstrate a greater interest and commitment towards planning and M&E activities, through the provision of logistics, incentives, motivation, adequate budgetary allocation and timely release of funds.
- The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment and there is the need to provide a Four-Wheel Drive to the DPCU and Motor bikes for Area Councils to for Monitoring and Evaluation activities in the district
- The district Assembly should facilitate the establishment and strengthening of Monitoring and Evaluation Units and Desk in all Departments and Agencies in the district for effective project/ activity information management
- DPCU should facilitate collaboration among implementing agencies through meetings and joint actions.
- The District Assembly should ensure that training programmes are organized for members of the DPCU, Area Council members, Key Community members and other key stakeholders to enhance their monitoring and evaluation capacities.

PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

LOCATION AND SIZE

The Amansie South District was carved out of the Amansie West District in 2018 with a Legislative Instrument 2325. It shares common boundaries with Amansie West to the North, Atwima Nwabiagya and Atwima Mponua to the east, Amansie Central and Obuasi Municipal to the west, Upper Denkyira in the central region to the south. It is located within latitudes 6.05° West: 6.35° North: 1.40° South and 2.05° East. The District spans an area of about 1,364 square kilometers and constitute nearly 3.4% of the total land area of the Region. The Capital is Manso Adubia, about 65 km from the Regional capital Kumasi.

Vision of the Assembly

The Vision of the Assembly is to be a center for the provision of a first class social-economic services which will enhance the creation of decent jobs for the youth whilst creating equal opportunities for an all-inclusive development.

Mission Statement

The Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people through the formulation and implementation of prop-poor interventions and people-centered policies and programmes in partnership with the private sector, Civil Society Organizations and the active participation of the communities to achieve a sustainable development.

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

The Assembly comprises of 40 members including the District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament and is up of 26 elected members and 12 government appointees.

SUB-DISTRICT STRUCTURES

There are Five (5) Area councils in the District with delegated functions to assist the Assembly in the running of the Administration. These are Mem, Adubia, Keniago, Watreso and Datano Area Councils and has 15 Unit Committees.

POPULATION

The population of the District is estimated to be 77,382 made up of 39,224 male and 38,191 female in 2018 representing 51 and 49 percent respectively using a growth rate of 2.6%. This represents 51% and 49% respectively. A larger proportion of the population fall within the active labour force bracket of between 19 and 45 years.

1.4.2 Relief and Drainage

The topography of the district is generally undulating with an elevation of 300m above sea level. The most prominent feature is the range of hills, which stretches across the north-western part of the district. The district is drained in the north by the Offin and Oda rivers. This can be harnessed for vegetable and rice farming.

1.4.3 Climate

The climatic condition in the district is wet semi-equatorial which has a double maxima rainfall regime with the major rainy season occurring between March and July. The minor rainfall season occurs between September and November. Mean annual rainfall ranges between 855mm and 1,500mm and records a mean monthly temperature of 27°C. This climatic condition is suitable for the cultivation of cash and food crops such as cocoa, citronella, oranges, plantain and vegetables.

1.4.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of the District is mainly of the rain forest type and exhibits moist semi deciduous characteristics. This makes the land very fertile and suitable for investments in agricultural. However, the illegal mining and logging activities have gradually destroyed the natural environment. There are three main forest reserves in the district namely the Odaho, Apanprama and Aboaboso Forest Reserves.

1.4.5 Soils

The main type of soil is the Bekwai-Oda compound is a deep well drained, red gravelly soil and normally occur in valley bottoms. This type of soil is found around Dome-Keniago and Odahe and large portion of land beyond the river Offin.

1.4.6 Mineral Deposits

Among the natural resources identified in the district are potentially rich minerals (gold) deposits which are found in areas such as Tontokrom, Datano, Manso Nkran, Adubea and others. A large area of the district has been acquired by concessionaires with some companies who have been licensed for prospecting and exploration.

1.4.7 Conditions of the Natural Environment

The natural environment of the District has been destroyed due to human activities such as lumbering and mining, the forest reserves has been encroached by both legal and illegal timber merchants whilst illegal mining activities has destroyed large portions of the land.

1.4.2 Relief and Drainage

The topography of the district is generally undulating with an elevation of 300m above sea level. The most prominent feature is the range of hills, which stretches across the north-western part of the district, especially around Manso-Nkwanta and Abore. These hills have an elevation of between 560m-630m. The district is drained in the north by the Offin and Oda rivers and their tributaries such as Jeni, Pumpin and Emuna. The drainage pattern of the district can be harnessed for irrigation and cultivation of rice, vegetable farming and aqua culture.

Plate 1.2.2: A section of river Offin



1.4.3 Climate

The climatic condition in the district is wet semi-equatorial which has a double rainfall maxima regime- with the major rainy season occurring between March and July. The minor rainfall season occurs between September and November. Mean annual rainfall ranges between 855mm and 1,500mm. The months of December to March are usually dry and characterized by high temperatures, and early morning moist/fog and cold weather conditions. Temperatures are generally high throughout the year with mean monthly temperature of about 27°C. Humidity is high during the rainy season. The months of December to February, however, record very low humidity. This climatic condition is suitable for the cultivation of cash and food crops such as cocoa, citronella, oranges, plantain and vegetables to feed the agro based industries in the district and beyond. It must be stressed however that, current trends in the climatic conditions of the district is becoming unpredictable as a result of climate variability.

This has however affected agriculture planning. The situation calls for measures to reduce the overreliance rain fed agricultural and steps must be taken to ensure construction of irrigation for Agricultural production.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE DISTRICT ECONOMY

SECTOR	EMPLOYED
AGRICULTURE	45
SERVICE	23
INDUSTRY	32

2.1 AGRICULTURE

The District's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to the economy and job creation, the sector employs 45% of the labour force. However, the sector is gradually losing value to the mining sector as most of the youth are now actively engaged in mining. As a result most agricultural products are imported from nearby Districts. Challenges in the sector includes poor roads, lack of adequate marketing facilities inadequate extension staff support and high cost of Agricultural inputs.

2.2 INDUSTRIES

The Mining sub-sector dominates the industrial activities in the District with a few large scale mining companies, and mostly dominated by licensed small scale and illegal miners popularly called '**galamseyers**'. However, a few agro-processing industrial activities are found in the district.

They include cassava processing (Gari making), oil extraction and akpeteshie distilling. The others are wood processing into lumber, furniture and metal fabricators.

2.3 SERVICES

The Service sector is made up of the both the formal and the informal sectors. The informal economy is largely made up of hairdressers, barbers, drivers, traders whilst the formal sector includes civil servants, teachers, health workers and financial services.

2.4 EDUCATION

Education is the bedrock and foundation of any society, therefore a lot of investment is required in the sector to improve the performance at both the BECE and the SHS levels. The management of Education in the District like any other District in Ghana is the responsibility of the District Directorate of the Ghana Education Service. The Assembly operates under the Amansie West Education Directorate. There are 6 circuits in the Districts whilst there are 247 schools and 1 Senior High School in the District. This is made up of 175 Public schools and 72 Private Schools.

The major challenges in the Education sector includes high dropout rates due to “galamsey” (small scale mining) that attracts the youth, poor infrastructure, lack of accommodation for teachers, poor state of roads leading to high transportation fares, lack of vocational and technical institution.

EDUCATION FACILITIES	
PUBLIC SCHOOLS	
PUBLIC KG	65
PUBLIC PRIMARY	63
PUBLIC JSS	47
TOTAL	175
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	

KG	30
PRIMARY	30
JSS	12
TOTAL	72
TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE	247
TEACHERS	
JSS	
TRAINED	323
UNTRAINED	34
TOTAL	357
PRIMARY	
TRAINED	342
UNTRAINED	31
TOTAL	373
KG	
TRAINED	164
UNTRAINED	17
TOTAL	181

The major challenges with the educational sector includes lack of Teachers in most of the schools, coupled with low supervision by circuit supervisors

2.5 HEALTH

Health is defined as the complete state of the social and mental wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It is often said that a healthy population makes a healthy nation. It is therefore imperative to give health care all the necessary attention and recognition it deserves in the District. Health delivery in the district has been zoned into four sub-districts namely: Agroyesum, Adubia, Keniago and Tontokrom. There are health facilities which provide health care services in the various catchment areas. They are made up of I District Hospital which is the St Martins Hospital at Agroyesum which is the major referral center, 2 Health Centers Manso Adubea and Tontokrom, 1 Private Herbal Hospital at Adubea and 12 functional Community-Based Health Planning Service Centers (CHP Compounds)

The major challenges facing the Health sector includes, the deplorable nature of roads in the district making geographical access ver difficult for the communities, people also travel long distances to seek medical care, these make access a very big challenge. Other Challenges includes lack of modern medical equipment and the absence of basic equipment for the treatment of patients.

STAFFING

HEALTH PERSONEL	
STAFF CATEGORY	NUMBER
Doctors	4
Physician Assistant	1
Biostatistics	Nil
Midwives	16
Enroll Nurses	27
Community Health Nurses	24
General Nurses	4
Pharmacist	2
Dispensing Assistant	1
Orderly	2

Technical Officer (Disease Control)	1
Technical Officer (Community Mental)	1
TOTAL	83

TYPE AND NUMBER OF HEALTH FACILITIES	
Hospital (Mission Hospital)	1
Health Centres	2
CHP Compounds	12
Private Clinic	1
TOTAL	26

Summary of Key Development challenges

The key Development challenges has been categorised in to Natural, Economic, Institutional and Socio-Cultural.

NATURAL RESOURCES	ECONOMIC ISSUES
High rate of deforestation	Youth unemployment
Bush fire	Low revenue generation by the Assembly
Land Degradation through illegal Mining activities	Poor road conditions
Soil Erosion	Inadequate credit to farmers
Pollution of Water bodies	Lack of market facilities
SOCIO-CULTURAL	INSTITUTIONAL
High incidence of HIV/AIDS	Inadequate Office and Residential accommodation
Low standard in education	Ineffectiveness of Area councils
Inadequate supply of potable water	Low participation of women in decision making process
High teenage pregnancy	lack of co-ordination among local government agencies
Illegal mining	Poor conditions of educational infrastructure e.g Classroom Blocks
	Lack of modern equipment bin health facilities

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Introduction

This chapter of the Plan deals with the harmonized development issues under the GSGDA II and linked to the new goals of National Development Policy Frame work. It also identifies the Development potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and challenges identified in the District.

Summary of key development issues

As already indicated in chapter one, the current situational analysis revealed key development issues which needed attention and these issues have been categorized under the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II and have been summarized as follows

- **Ensuring Macroeconomic Stability**
 - Poor Revenue Mobilization
 - Inadequate revenue collectors
 - Lack of logistics to mobilize internally generated revenue
 - Lack of reliable database for financial decision making
 - Lack of education and sensitization for rate payers

- **Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector**
 - Lack of credit to farmers
 - Inadequate market infrastructure
 - Low level of income
 - Lack of credit to SMSE's
 - Lack of logistics for the Business Advisory Center
 - Lack of capital for start-up entrepreneurs

- **Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management**

- Illegal mining activities causing extensive environmental degradation
- Low agricultural productivity
- Competing demand for Agriculture
- Lack of agricultural input
- High rate of deforestation
- Deplorable road conditions
- Pollution of water bodies with harmful chemicals
- Overdependence on rainfall for agriculture
- Inadequate Agricultural Extension Agents

- **Infrastructure, energy and human settlements development**

- Poor Roads networks
- Lack of planning scheme leading to the haphazard spatial development
- Extension of Electricity to selected communities
- Huge housing deficit

- **Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

- Low access to potable water
- Poor housing conditions
- High unemployment among the youth
- Inadequate school infrastructure
- Inadequate sanitary facilities
- Lack of modern health facilities in health centers

- Inadequate health personnel
- Lack of accommodation for teachers
- Lack of accommodation for health personnel
- High incidence of HIV/AIDS
- High incidence of teenage pregnancies

Transparent and Accountable Governance

- Low participation of women in decision making process
- Absence of a court to dispense justice
- Inadequate police to ensure the security and safety of residents
- Non-Functional Sub-District Structures
- Lack of logistics to undertake monitoring of projects

Table 3c: Summary of key Issues development issues of GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase internally Generated Funds • Provide Logistics for revenue collectors • Provide incentives for Hard working Revenue collectors
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistical support to the Business Advisory Centre • Organize skill and vocational training for the youth • Organize financial management training for SMSE's • Organize Business incubation training for new entrepreneurs • Provide star-up kits for graduates apprenticeship •
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Agricultural Extension Agents • Inadequate access to agricultural lands

Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize training on Climate change and the protection of the environment • Logistical challenges with land reclamation • Supply farmers with improved seedlings • Organize training on best farming practices through the establishment of Demonstration Farms • Organize field trips for farmers • Supply of farm inputs to farmers
Employment, Development and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Classroom Blocks • Dilapidated Classroom Blocks • Lack of accommodation for teachers • Lack of accommodation for health staff • Inadequate supply of potable water system • Inadequate Classroom Blocks for SHS • Inadequate Dormitory Blocks for SHS • Inadequate health infrastructure (CHPS Compounds) • Inadequate sanitary facilities • Inadequate furniture for pupils and Teachers
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deplorable conditions of the roads in the District • Extension of electricity to selected communities • Lack of Planning Schemes in major communities • Inadequate Police stations
Oil and Gas Development	
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of 6 existing Area Councils • Training of Area Councillors • Organization of Town Hall meetings • Display of financial statements on notice Boards

Linking Key Issues under GSGDA II to the Goals of the National Medium-Term Development Policy framework

Ghana has over the years developed various policy documents aim at bringing development to the doorsteps of the citizenry. Following the expiration of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I and II, a new policy has been formulated based on coordinated and social Economic and Social Development policies of Government.

Table 4 describes the link between GSGDA II and the new policy.

Table 4: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Increase internally Generated Funds Provide Logistics for revenue collectors Provide incentives for Hard working Revenue collectors	Build a prosperous society	Increase internally Generated Funds Provide Logistics for revenue collectors Provide incentives for Hard working Revenue collectors
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Support to the Business Advisory Centre Organize skill and vocational training for the youth Organize financial management training for SMSE's		

	<p>Organize Business incubation training for new entrepreneurs</p> <p>Provide star-up kits for graduates apprenticeship</p>		
<p>Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<p>Inadequate Agricultural Extension Agents</p> <p>Inadequate access to agricultural lands</p> <p>Organize training on Climate change and the protection of the environment</p> <p>Promote green Agriculture</p> <p>Logistical challenges with land reclamation</p> <p>Supply farmers with improved seedlings</p> <p>Organize training on best farming practices through the establishment of Demonstration Farms</p> <p>Organize field trips for farmers</p> <p>Supply of farm inputs to farmers</p>		

<p>Employment, Development and productivity</p>	<p>Human and</p> <p>Inadequate Classroom Blocks</p> <p>Dilapidated Classroom Blocks</p> <p>Lack of accommodation for teachers</p> <p>Lack of accommodation for health staff</p> <p>Inadequate supply of potable water system</p> <p>Inadequate Classroom Blocks for SHS</p> <p>Inadequate Dormitory Blocks for SHS</p> <p>Inadequate health infrastructure (CHPS Compounds)</p> <p>Inadequate sanitary facilities</p> <p>Inadequate furniture for pupils and Teachers</p>	<p>Create opportunities for all</p>	<p>Inadequate Classroom Blocks</p> <p>Dilapidated Classroom Blocks</p> <p>Lack of accommodation for teachers</p> <p>Lack of accommodation for health staff</p> <p>Inadequate supply of potable water system</p> <p>Inadequate Classroom Blocks for SHS</p> <p>Inadequate Dormitory Blocks for SHS</p> <p>Inadequate health infrastructure (CHPS Compounds)</p> <p>Inadequate sanitary facilities</p> <p>Inadequate furniture for pupils and Teachers</p>
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<p>Deplorable conditions of the roads in the District</p> <p>Lack of access to electricity in selected communities</p> <p>Lack of Planning Schemes in major communities</p>	<p>Safe guard the natural environment and ensure a resilient build environment</p>	<p>Degraded lands</p> <p>Deforestation</p> <p>Deplorable and inaccessible roads</p> <p>Unplanned communities and towns</p>

	Inadequate Police stations		
Oil and Gas Development			
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<p>Construction of Area Council Offices</p> <p>Rehabilitation of existing Area Councils</p> <p>Training of Councillors</p> <p>Organization of Town Hall meetings</p> <p>Display of financial statements on notice Boards</p>	Maintain a stable united and safe society	<p>Low participation of women in decision making process</p> <p>Non-operationalization of Sub-District Structures</p> <p>Lack of logistics to undertake monitoring of projects</p>

HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS WITH IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT GAPS

Table 3a: *Scoring*

<u>Definition</u>	<u>Score</u>
<u>Strong relationship</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Weak relationship</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>No relationship</u>	<u>0</u>

Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE
Classroom Blocks	Inadequate educational infrastructure	2
Community- Based Health Planning Service (CHPS Compounds)	Poor Health infrastructure	2
Sanitation facilities	Inadequate toilet facilities	2
Rehabilitation of Road Networks	Deplorable conditions of roads in the District	2
Market infrastructure	Lack of market facilities	2
Teachers Bungalow	Lack of accommodation for teachers	2

Mechanized Water Systems	Inadequate water facilities	2
Extension of electricity to selected communities	Lack of electricity in selected communities	2
Provision of Farming inputs/Credits	Lack of accommodation for Health workers	0
Creation of jobs for the youth	Environmental Degradation	0
Provision of Community ICT Libraries	Low Agricultural Productivity	0
	Low revenue generation	0
	Low participation in decision making by women	

Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified development issues

2.4 Analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

The potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges of the Amansie South District in relation to the five Goals as identified by the Medium Term Development Policy Framework are analyzed in the tables below.

Table 2.4.1 **Build a prosperous society**

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Lack of capital for investment	Availability of financial institutions	Government support for projects and intervention.	Improper financial management on	High interest rates

	Existence of some Co-operative societies / groups		the part of beneficiaries Lack of collateral facilities to access credit	Bureaucracy in accessing credit from financial institutions
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Low level of entrepreneurial and managerial skills	Existence of educational institutions Availability of vocational / technical institution.	S.M.E officers to assist in acquiring entrepreneurial and managerial skills	Low interest in education	Insufficient funds.
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Conclusion: Low level of entrepreneurial and managerial skills is deeply affecting the district. However it can be solved by technical and vocational institutions impacting the required managerial and entrepreneurial skills in the people. Also the constraint of low interest in education can be managed through education of the public.

Low industrial development	Availability of utilities services Availability of raw materials for agro based industries	Availability of private public partnership policy by government.	Lack of investment capital Weak inter sectoral relationship and linkages	Difficulty in accessing credit facilities from financial institutions.
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Conclusion: The existence of utilities services and the availability of raw materials are potentials to support the project. Also the constraints can be solved through the granting of micro credit through MASLOC

Inadequate capital support	Availability of financial institutions Existence of some Co-operative societies	Government support and intervention such as MASLOC Existence of poverty alleviation fund	Improper financial management Lack of collateral facilities	High interest rates Bureaucracy in accessing credit from financial institutions
Conclusion: There are some opportunities and potentials to support the project such as existence of financial institutions and co-operative societies. Improper financial management will be solved through training of entrepreneurs in the management of finance.				
Lack of vibrant co-operative societies	Willingness of the people to help each other	Introduction of sustainable livelihood projects in the district	Low income levels of the people	Inadequate resources from the central government
Conclusion: The willingness of the people to help each other and the introduction of sustainable of sustainable livelihood projects in the district will help solve the issue of lack f vibrant co-operative societies in the district.				

Table 2.4.3 safe guard the natural environment and ensure resilient build environment

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low agricultural output / productivity	Availability of labour force Existence of large fertile arable land	Improvement in the prices of cocoa Cocoa mass spraying exercise	Inadequate storage facilities leading to high post-harvest losses	Unstable / fluctuation of prices of agriculture produce High cost of road rehabilitation and construction.

	Existence of good and favourable climate for agricultural production. Availability of streams and rivers (Offin) for irrigation farming		Limited access to good market Poor road surface conditions Lack of collateral facilities	
Conclusion: There are numerous potentials and opportunities to help solve the problem of low agricultural output in the district. The constraints will be tackled through routine maintenance of feeder roads in the district.				
Low access to credit facilities	Existence of financial institutions	Availability of Micro Finance and Small Loan Centre. MASLOC	Difficulty in providing collateral security High rate of default in loan repayment.	Bureaucracy in accessing funds from financial institutions Unwillingness by financial institutions to provide loans to small scale farmers
Conclusion: The existence of financial institutions in the district as well as the poverty alleviation fund will help eliminate the problem of low access to credit facilities.				
Over reliance on traditional methods of agriculture	Availability of fertile arable land for mechanized agriculture	Availability of financial institutions in the district Presence of well-trained extension service personnel by MOFA.	Inability of farmers to buy modern farming implements Small scale farm holders	High cost of farming inputs High cost of mechanization implements.

		Government's policy on mechanization of agriculture		
Conclusion: The problem of over reliance on the traditional methods of farming methods can be solved in the district through the use of the available fertile arable land and the extension service personnel of MOFA. Also the constraint can be managed through micro credit to farmers by financial institutions.				
High rate of post-harvest losses	Availability of local markets Food processing in the district such as cassava and palm fruits	Existence of institutions to provide storage facilities (MVP, MOFA)	Limited access to good market Poor road surface conditions of the district	Low prices of farm produce.
Conclusion: The availability of local markets as well as the availability of nontraditional crops for export are potentials and opportunities to solve the problem of post-harvest losses. Also the poor road surface conditions can also be solved through periodic maintenance.				
Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture	Existence of streams and rivers for irrigation (Ofin)	Establishment of DoA office in the district Presence of well-trained extension service personnel	Low levels of income for farmers for irrigational activities.	High cost of irrigational facilities
Conclusion: The problem of over reliance on rain-fed agriculture can be solved by tapping the existence of streams and the extension service personnel in the district.				
Environmental degradation due to	Existence of Environmental Unit	Government policy on chainsaw and human activities	Bush fires from farming activities	Nonexistence of the environmental protection Agency office in the district. Non-compliance to government regulations

galamsey operations	Awareness among inhabitants to maintain the environment	that degrade the environment Laws to protect the environment.	Galamsey operations Activities of Small scale mining Companies	
Conclusion: The existence of environmental bye laws and government policies on environmental degradation will help solve the problem of environmental degradation. The challenges and constraints will be managed by educating the public on the effects of environmental degradation.				

Table 2.4.5 Create opportunities for all

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Health Low access to health delivery system	Availability of other stakeholders in health delivery. Availability of health institutions	Existence of Mutual Health Insurance Scheme Existence of international NGOs which supply health facilities	Lack of District health hospital Inadequate key paramedical staff (pharmacists, Doctors) Ill-equipped health institutions	High attrition rate of health service personnel.
Conclusion: There are numerous potentials and opportunities to help overcome the poor health delivery system in the district. The constraints and challenges will be managed through the provision of modern health equipment to the existing health facilities.				

<p>Incidence of HIV/AIDS and Buruli Ulcer</p>	<p>Existing of institutions that are involved in HIV/AIDS/ education(MVP)</p>	<p>Donor agencies MSHAP, Rotary Gh Ltd.</p>	<p>Unwillingness of infected people to show up due to stigmatization</p> <p>Mining activities draw more infected people into the district unknowingly</p> <p>Inadequate research into Buruli Ulcer</p>	<p>Stigmatization of HIV/AIDS patients by the public</p> <p>Inadequate governmental support to HIV/AIDS prevention activities.</p>
<p>Conclusion: The existence of institutions involved in HIV/AIDS education will help reduce the problem of HIV/AIDS incidence in the district. The challenge and the constraints will be managed through public education.</p>				
<p>Education</p> <p>Poor supervision of schools</p>	<p>Availability of Circuit Supervisors</p> <p>Willingness of circuit supervisors to work</p>	<p>Donor / NGO support (Care International/ USAID, MVP</p> <p>Government policy on improving supervision</p>	<p>Inadequate logistics</p> <p>Inadequate staff for supervision</p> <p>Low incentives for supervising staff</p>	<p>Delays in the release of quarterly funds by government</p> <p>Inaccessibility to some areas in the district.</p>
<p>Conclusion: This issue will be resolved through the provision of logistics for the supervision of the circuits. This will also be facilitated by the donor agencies in the district.</p>				

<p>Poor academic performance in schools.</p>	<p>Existence of School feeding Programme Existence of the Non-Formal Education Division</p>	<p>Implementation of FCUBE Availability of Youth Employment Programme Existence of Government interventions (GETFUND)</p>	<p>Low interest in education Child Labour through Galamsey operations Insufficient trained teachers Poor educational infrastructure (Existence of Schools Under Trees) Low access to teaching and learning materials</p>	<p>High cost of education at higher levels</p>
<p>Conclusion: The problem of low literacy level in the district can be solved through FCUBE and the school feeding programme. The challenge of insufficient trained teachers can be managed through the recruitment and training of pupil teachers under the Youth Employment Programme</p>				
<p>Inadequate educational facilities</p>	<p>Land available for educational infrastructure Commitment on the part of individual community members in the provision of educational facilities</p>	<p>Existence of donor interventions (GoG, GETFUND, MVP, Schools Under Trees Project)etc</p>	<p>Poor maintenance of educational facilities</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p>
<p>Conclusion: The availability GETFUND, PTA and SMC's coupled with the support of government will help to manage the problem of inadequate educational facilities in the district.</p>				

<p>Environment, Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Low access to potable water supply</p>	<p>Existence of small town water system</p> <p>Availability of ground water</p>	<p>Existence of donor agencies</p>	<p>Ineffective WATSAN Committees</p> <p>Poor maintenance of water facilities</p>	<p>High cost in the provision of potable water supply.</p> <p>High magnesium Iron content in water</p>
<p>Conclusion: The existence of small town water supply and the availability of ground water and springs will help solve the problem of inadequate water facilities in the district. The constraints will be managed through training effective WATSAN Committees.</p>				
<p>Poor drainage and sanitation facilities</p>	<p>Willingness of community members to construct drains</p> <p>Existence of Works section to support in the construction of drains</p> <p>Availability of land</p> <p>Existence of DESSAP</p>	<p>Government support for the construction of drainage</p> <p>NGO support</p>	<p>Erosion</p> <p>Unavailability of drainage channels</p> <p>Inadequate waste disposal sites</p>	<p>High cost of materials for the construction of drains</p> <p>Insufficient budgetary allocation</p>
<p>Conclusion: The existence of Works section together with will help eradicate the problem of poor drainage system in the district. The constraints and challenges will be managed through the construction of drains and acquisition of waste bins.</p>				
<p>Incidence of poverty</p>	<p>Availability of fertile arable land</p>	<p>Existence of government interventions on</p>	<p>Low co-operative activities</p> <p>Low managerial and</p>	<p>Understanding of poverty</p>

	Availability of small scale mining companies	poverty (MASLOC, LEAP) Child Labour Programme	entrepreneurial skills Lack of support for the physically challenged Existence of child labour	
Conclusion: The existence of fertile arable land and small scale mining companies coupled with government interventions on poverty will help reduce the incidence of poverty in the district. The constraints can be managed through education of the public on child labour and training.				
High unemployment rate	Availability of technical training School. Existence of a vibrant informal sector	Implementation of GYEEDA Programmes	High number of unskilled labour	Unfavourable economic environment
Conclusion: The existence of a vibrant informal sector together with the implementation of the National Youth Employment Programme will help solve the unemployment situation in the district.				

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor road surface condition.	Availability of district grader	Routine maintenance of roads by Feeder Roads Department	Undulating topography of land in the district.	Poor monitoring of road projects.

			High impact of gully erosion on roads.	
Conclusion: The availability of existing routes and willingness of government to link towns with access roads will help solve the problem of poor road surface. Also the district surveyor together with the district engineer will ensure that road contractors do proper work.				
Low coverage of electricity.	Availability of electricity in some parts of the district	Existence of electricity extension projects by the government in the district.(SHEP)	Low budgetary allocation	High cost in electricity extension. Frequent power outages in already connected areas
Conclusion: The commitment of individual community members to support electrification projects will help solve the problem.				
Poor communication network	Existence of telecommunication networks in the district.	Willingness of Telecommunication networks to expand their services to more communities	High cost of erection of mast on the part of providers	Access to landed property.
Conclusion: There are potentials and opportunities to improve the communication network in the district. The constraints and challenges will be managed through education of community members on land management.				
Inadequate marketing facilities	Availability of local markets for the communities. Willingness of communities to own	Government policy on public private partnership in the provision of infrastructure.	Low budgetary allocation	Delay in the release of funds by central government Insufficient funds

	and maintain marketing facilities			
Conclusion: The availability of local markets together with government policy on private public partnership will help solve the problem of inadequate marketing facilities.				
Unplanned settlement patterns	Existence of the Town and Country Planning Office	Government support to developmental control	Lack of transportation facilities to monitor and regulate development. Lack of task force to ensure compliance to building rules and regulations	Weak government legislation on development control
Conclusion: The existence of Town and Country Planning Office will help eradicate the problem of unplanned settlement patterns in the district. The constraint will be managed through the formation of task force to ensure compliance to building regulations.				

Table 2.4.6 maintain a stable united and safe society

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges

Inadequate resources for district departments	Availability of existing structures and offices	Government policy on decentralization	Improper management and maintenance of equipment Lack of coordination among departments	Inadequate funds to equip the offices of the departments and the area councils
Conclusion: Availability of existing structures and offices coupled with government policy decentralization will help solve the problem of inadequate resources for district departments. The constraint of improper management and maintenance of resources will be managed through education.				
Nonfunctioning of area councils	Existence of Assembly members, unit committees and area councils Availability of offices for all area councils Willingness on the part of individuals to contribute to the activities of area councils activities	Government commitment to decentralization policy	Inadequate personnel to manage area council offices Inadequate funds to manage the activities of area councils Low capacity for revenue mobilization	Difficulty in the implementation of the decentralization policy
Conclusion: The decentralization policy by the government coupled with the willingness of individuals to contribute to the activities of the area council activities in the district will help solve the problem of non-functional area councils.				

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

This section of the plan is in two parts. The first part is devoted to the assessment of the district focus. Efforts will also be made to identify the goal of the district, its compatibility with the national goal, objectives and strategies have been developed from the district goals. The second part presents the development framework of the district. This is basically the various projections.

3.2 National Development Focus

In the medium-term, the strategic direction of the Central Government will be to lay the foundation for the structural transformation of the economy within the medium term 2018- 2021, through industrialization such as the 'One District One District policy' especially manufacturing, based on modernized agriculture and sustainable exploitation of Ghana's natural resources, particularly minerals, oil and gas. The process will be underpinned by rapid infrastructural and human development as well as the application of science, technology and innovation.

In this regard, Central Government's expenditure will be prioritized in favour of the following pillars:

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

Each of these pillars has accompanying goals and focus areas with clear strategies geared towards achieving the desired development (see **table 3.5.1**).

3.3 District Development Focus

The analysis of the current situation of the district revealed very critical community problems, needs and aspirations. These community problems needs and aspirations informed the identification of key development issues in the district. After analyzing the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges of the district, the development focus will be on four key pillars which has been adapted from the National Medium Term Development Policy Frame Work (**2018- 2021**). These pillars are;

- Economic development
- Social Development
- Environment, infrastructure and human settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.

3.2 District Development Goals

In line with the Assembly's mission of improving the Quality of life of its citizens through the formulation and implementation of relevant policies and programmes, the District has adapted four goals from the National Medium Term Development Policy Frame Work which are compatible with the District development issues. These goals are;

- **Build a Prosperous Society**
- **Create opportunities for all**

- **Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment**
- **Maintain a stable, united and safe society**

3.3 Goal Compatibility Matrix

Table 3.3 Goal Compatibility Matrix

DISTRICT GOALS	NATIONAL GOALS
Build a Prosperous Society	Build a Prosperous Society
Create opportunities for all	Create opportunities for all
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Maintain a stable, united and safe society

From the table above, it can be seen that the district development goals are highly compatible with the national goals. Therefore the successful implementation of the district goal will greatly contribute towards the realization of the national goal.

3.4 PROJECTIONS

Planning is defined as the “act of getting future things done” by this simple definition, it implies that efforts have to be made to see into the future by studying current trends. This section of the plan represents the overall framework within which future decisions can be taken. This section of the plan is devoted to the estimation of variables. Under this section, projections have been made for all sectors of the district under the guidance of the National Development policy Frame Work.

3.4.1 Demographic projections

There was very little on data on populations for projections.

3.4.3 Local Economy

Planning is future oriented. In line with this, projections are made about the local economy to know the total number of people that will be employed in the various sectors of the local economy within the plan period.

Projections made are based on the following assumptions

- Agriculture sector will shed of labour force to the mining and services sectors
- Population growth rate will remain constant

Table 3.4.3.1 Employment Status of The Various Sectors

SECTOR	2018
1. Agriculture	55%
2. Service	15%

3. Manufacturing/mining	30%
Total	100%

Source: DPCU 2016

3.4.4 Human Development, Productivity And Employment

Since human resource is the most important of all development resources, the projection under this thematic area is centered on health and educational needs of the district for the planned period.

3.4.4.1 Health

Projections under this sector have been made under the Primary Health Care Concept. The following planning standards have been used for the health projections.

Table 3.4.4.1a Health Standards

LEVEL	STANDARD	TYPES OF FACILITIES
Level A	2,500	Community Clinics, MCH/FP, Rural Clinics
Level B	7,500	Health Centres
Level C	75,000	District Hospital

Table 3.4.4.1b Health Projections

YEAR	LEVEL A			LEVEL B			LEVEL C		
	EN	RN	BG/SN	EN	RN	BG/SN	EN	RN	BG/SN
2018	12	18	6	2	4	2	1	2	1

KEY

EN..... Existing Number

RN..... Required Number

SN..... Stress Number

BG..... Backlog

From the above table it can be deduced that the health infrastructure in the district is woefully inadequate and therefore necessary actions needs to be taken to acquire more health infrastructure to meet the health needs of the ever growing population of the district. Adequate steps also shall be taken to maintain the already existing few health facilities. It is expected that the Manso Adubea Health Center will also be upgraded into a District Hospital to ensure increased access for effective and efficient health delivery.

3.4.4.2 EDUCATION

Projections under the education sector were considered in the following categories.

- Total number of schools in the district
- School participation rate
- Demand for trained teachers
- Enrolment levels in the various categories

(a) Demand for schools

The following standards were considered in the projection of the demand for schools in the district.

Primary school	240
JHS	120
SHS	3500

The table below shows the projections made for the planned period using the above standards and the available facilities.

Table 3.4.4.2.1a Projections for schools facilities

Year	PRIMARY SCHOOL			JHS			SHS/VOC		
	EN	RN	BG/SN	EN	RN	BG/SN	EN	RN	BG/SN
2018	149	179	30	97	143	46	1	4	3
2019	149	219	70	97	176	79	1	4	3
2020	149	269	120	97	216	1119	1	4	3
2021	149	331	182	97	265	168	1	4	3

Source: DPCU Projections

From Table 3.4.4.2.1a, it can be realized that using the planning standards against the required pupil’s population, the Assembly needs to put up 30 new primary school building across selected communities in 2018. If these 30 structures are not put up, coupled with increasing student population in the District, the backlog for primary schools will rise to about 182.

With respect to JHS, available data shows that there exist only 97 schools in the District. Using the planning standards and the JHS population, there will be 46 extra Junior High Schools needed in the District in 2018. It is projected that when no interventions are put in place to cater for there would be a deficit of 168 Junior High Schools in the District by the year 2021.

Regarding the provision of Second cycle education in the District, available data has revealed that only existing Senior High School will require expansion and the provision of 3 additional Senior High /Technical and vocational Schools. With the introduction of the free senior High school

it is expected that enrolment figures will increase considerable and hence the need for the expansion of infrastructure in existing Senior High School coupled with the establishment of 3 new ones..

(b) Estimated Population for School Going Age

Estimation of school going age has been made under the following age cohort. 0-14 age cohort is used for pre-school, primary and junior High school and 15-19 for Senior High Schools. The tables below shows the estimated populations of school-going age, school participation rates and the enrolments rates at the various level of education for the planned period.

Table 3.4.4.2.1b Projected School Going Age

Year	0-4	5-14	15-19
2018	25,206	42884	17,156
2019	30,952	52659	21,066
2020	38,007	64662	25,868
2021	46,670	79401	31,765

Source: DPCU Projections

3.5 District Development Focus, Objectives and Strategies.

For the successful achievement of the set goals of the District, objectives must to be formulated which when implemented will lead to the realization of the goals. These objectives are derived with the help of the district identified focus areas and issues. Below are the objectives derived for each goal under the various pillars of the National development policy framework (NDPF 2018-2021)

Table 3.5.1 DISTRICT PILLARS, FOCUS AREAS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others Systemic abuse in the exemptions regime Narrow tax base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability 	<p><u>Enhance Revenue Mobilization</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate revenue collection leakages Strengthen revenue institutions and administration Pursue the full implementation of the Excise Tax Stamp Act, 2013 (Act 873) to boost revenue collection Review existing legislation and all administrative instructions regarding Non-Tax Revenue/Internally Generated Fund (NTR/IGF) to develop an IGF Policy Diversify sources of resource mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank of Ghana District Finance Department District Revenue Unit Audit Service National Pension Regulatory Authority 	SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls High and unsustainable public sector wage bill 		<p><u>Strengthen Expenditure Management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) Enact Fiscal Responsibility Law (FRL) Establish a Fiscal Stability Council Strengthen institutional collaboration for effective fiscal policy management Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing Support the review and strengthen the public sector wage bill management system 		

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the implementation and strengthening of the GIFMIS system Review administrative framework for earmarked funds to ensure efficiency in the management of public funds Establish Financial Administration Tribunal Ensure effective financial management and oversight of State Owned Enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Enterprise Commission Office of Senior Minister Public Sector Reform Secretariat 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing public debt Increasing Government budget deficits Inadequate assessment of policy impacts on firms and households 		<p><u>Ensure Effective Debt Management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct and publish a Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) Pursue an effective debt management strategy to ensure debt sustainability including self-financing debt strategy in developing and managing capital projects Adopt global standards of risk and treasury management Ensure accountability in the use of state resources in the country Reduce domestic borrowing and the resulting crowding out of the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance Office of the President Public Procurement Authority Parliament Ministry of Planning Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation 	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 4,20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget Weak capacity for policy management and coordination Limited availability and accessibility of economic data Poor coordination among relevant agencies responsible for economic management 		<p><u>Strengthen capacity for economic management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Economic Planning and Forecasting Build and sustain national and sub-national capacity for macroeconomic planning and development Strengthen collaboration between key state agencies in charge of economic management Enhance the production and dissemination of disaggregated data Strengthen data interoperability within the National Statistical System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDPC Office of the President Ministry of Finance Ministry of Planning Ghana Statistical Service Bank of Ghana Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation Office of Senior Minister 	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 1,4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant trade deficits Low volume of production Volatility in primary commodity prices Decline of non-traditional exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote International Trade and Investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the Made-in-Ghana (MiG) policy, value addition and seek marketing opportunities within Africa and beyond Pursue pragmatic measures to remove bottlenecks along the entire supply chain of exports, including addressing port capacity issues, transport links, finance, trade facilitation, ports and market access issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Business Development Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration 	SDG 1,2,8,10,17 AU 8,9,19,20

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructure the operations of the Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA) and implement the National Export Strategy Pursue the objectives of ECOWAS, including the rapid establishment of an ECOWAS regional market Promote the effective implementation of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS) and remove bottlenecks Facilitate the adoption and implementation of the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) Pursue the objectives of the African Union (AU) and create the African Continental Free Trade Area (ACFTA) Pursue measures to take full advantage of multilateral trade agreements such as the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) initiative of the US Government, and the EU-ECOWAS Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) Provide support to stakeholder organisations in export promotion activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana Export Promotion Authority Association of Ghanaian Industries Ghana Standards Authority Food and Drugs Authority Ghana Investment Promotion Centre Ghana Chamber of Commerce Private Enterprise Federation DA 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of electricity tariff Inadequate and unreliable electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure energy availability and reliability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-align the electricity tariff structure in support of industrial development Identify and boost the long-term generation of base load power at the lowest possible cost configuration Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Business Development Ministry of Special Development Initiatives Minister of Planning 	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (materials including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice Support recycling and reprocessing of industrial waste to extend the industrial value chain as well as create new raw material base for industries Collaborate with industry, especially the beverage industry, to replace imported raw materials with local ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Energy Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources 	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number of skilled industrial manpower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure improved skills development for Industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors Develop in collaboration with trade unions, a database for trained apprentices and artisans, and establish a National Apprentice Recruitment Agency Transform the apprenticeship training model from a supply-driven approach to a market-demand model Create an information portal and set up a task force to assist the youth and artisans in making their products and services visible on a local, national, and global scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources Ministry of Education Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Ministry of Trade and Industry National Vocational Training Institute 	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distressed but viable industries Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities Limited local participation in economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package Support the Implementation of One district, one factory initiative Implement Strategic anchor industrial initiatives Introduce industrial sub-contracting exchange to link SMEs with large scale enterprise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations Ministry of Business Development and Investment 	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax burden on businesses Inadequate access to affordable credit Low domestic saving rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance Business Enabling Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish electronic register for business regulations, legislations and processes which should lead to providing a complete repository of business laws and transparency for investments Conduct periodic review of business regulations to ensure significant reduction in cost and volume of regulatory compliance Develop a centralised web portal for business regulations Establish regulatory reforms units to conduct Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIA) Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on businesses and create opportunities for business expansion Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement Institute effective commercial dispute mechanism in support of private sector growth and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Finance Parliament Ministry of Business Development Ministry of Special Development Initiatives Ministry of Communications Ministry of Information 	SDG 8,9,17 AU 4,5,20

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of capital, • Limited availability of medium to long term financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Business Financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an Industrial Development Fund (IDF) to finance critical private sector industrial initiatives • Support the restructuring the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs • Strengthen oversight responsibilities over privately-financed micro finance institutions • Ensure banking and financial services are more attractive and accessible to private sector businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Trade and Industry • Ghana Investment Promotion Centre • Bank of Ghana • Association of Bankers • Parliament • Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre • ARB Apex Bank • Office of the President • Ghana Micro Finance Institutions Network 	SDG 8,9,17 AU 1,4,9,20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to credit by SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth • Support the launching of a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) to support start-ups and early stage business with financing and business development services including incubator hubs and business accelerator services • Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities • Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services • Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs • Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs • Merge the YEA and YES to consolidate public resources in the provision of entrepreneurship training and business development services • Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Trade and Industry • Ministry of Business Development • Ministry of Special Development Initiatives • Ghana Investment Promotion Centre • Bank of Ghana 	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance Domestic Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that rules and regulations regarding the reservation of areas of the retail trade for Ghanaians are strictly enforced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Trade and Industry 	SDG 8,17 AU 4

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement local content law that ensures a substantial proportion of all public contracts and procurement is executed by local entities • Implement a Competition Law • Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure • Support the implementation of the National Trade Policy • Accelerate harmonization of regional standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Business Development • Ministry of Special Development Initiatives • Ghana Investment Promotion Centre • Association of Ghanaian Industries • Public Procurement Authority 	
	• Predominant informal economy	• Formalize the informal economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the establishment of a national identification system as primary identifier of all citizens • Digitally record all properties (state and non-state) in a centralized national database • Deepen the reach of financial services and improve financial literacy, especially among the youth and women in the informal sector • Improve access to finance by informal sector operators and agricultural enterprises in the rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National identification Authority • Ministry of Communication • Ministry of Information • Bank of Ghana • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Trade and Industry • Ministry of Business Development • Telecommunication Companies (mobile money transfer system) • Ghana Interbank Payment and Settlement Systems 	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of sub-standard, fake and expired products • Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards • Lack of legislation for consumer protection 	• Ensure Consumer Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the passage of a Consumer Protection Law • Strengthen the institutional framework for consumer protection • Strengthen the operations of institutions responsible for enforcing standards and preventing the sale and distribution of sub-standard and harmful goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Trade and Industry • Ghana Standards Authority • Food and Drugs Authority 	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5
	• Poor corporate governance	• Promote good Corporate Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue a vigorous programme of improvements in corporate governance of SOEs and corporate entities • Integrate tenets of good corporate governance practices into periodic performance contract signed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Trade and industry • Audit Service • Ghana Investment Promotion Center 	SDG 8, AU 11

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> with public institutions, and a key benchmark for performance monitoring Ensure that corporate entities treat all their stakeholders in a fair and just manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Securities and Exchange Commission Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice Public Services Commission Economic and Organized Crime Office 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor marketing systems High cost of production inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export Facilitate and support the establishment of stakeholder controlled marketing companies for grains and selected products, including a Cashew Marketing Authority Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Trade and Industry DA Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development COCOBOD 	SDG 2,8,9,12,17 AU 1,3,4,5,20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure improved Public Investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water Develop tailor-made agricultural financing, especially long-term instrument Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support Institute tax relief and incentives for agriculture investment 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 Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Roads and Highways Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 	SDG 2,8,9,12,17 AU 1,3,4,5,20

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the creation of District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Seasonal variability in food supply and prices Erratic rainfall patterns Encroachment of designated irrigation sites Ineffective gender and disability engagement in irrigation High cost of energy for irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve production efficiency and yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety Reinvigorate extension services Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain Promote commercial and block farming Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones Promote the use of solar and wind energy for irrigation Advocate for differential energy pricing for irrigation schemes Secure land title for designated irrigation sites Mainstream gender and disability issues into irrigated agriculture Develop policies and legal regime, and appropriate tenure arrangement for use of irrigation facilities Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Association of Ghanaian Industries Ghana Irrigation Development Authority Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana Investment Promotion Centre Water Resources Commission Water Research Institute Private Enterprise Federation 	<p>SDG 2,8,9,12,17 AU 1,3,4,5,20 SDG 2,6,8,9,12,,17 AU 1,4,5,7,12</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor storage and transportation systems Poor farm-level practices, High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve Post-Harvest Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution Provide incentives to the private sector to invest in post-harvest activities Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research 	<p>SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5</p>	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers • Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system • Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities • Support the implementation commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of database on farmers • Limited insurance for farming activities • Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain • Low transfer and uptake of research finding • Limited application of science and technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations • Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development • Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system • Promote agriculture insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks • Disseminate information on weather and prices • Strengthen research programmes of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), as well as of the agricultural and related sciences departments of public universities and other institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Food and Agriculture • Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation • Council for Scientific and Industrial Research • Association of Ghanaian Industries • Ghana National Association of Farmers and Fishermen • Farmers Association 	SDG 2,8,9,12,17 AU 1,3,4,5,20	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ageing farmer population • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Lack of credit for agriculture • Inadequate access to land for agriculture production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain • Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation • Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital • Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations • Support the youth to have access to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Food and Agriculture • Deposit Money Banks • Council for Scientific and Industrial Research • Ministry of lands and Natural Resource • Lands Commission • Traditional Council 	SDG 2,8,9,12,17 AU 1,3,4,5,20	

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EDUCATION AND TRAINING 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • Negative perception of TVET • Low participation in non-formal education • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics • Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels • Educational system focused on merely passing exams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level • Support the implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs • Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education • Facilitate the implementation of language policy • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 	<p>MOE, scholarship secretariat, NCCA, MHCI, COTVET, GES, MoF, GETFUND, faith-based organisations, CHASS,</p> <p>MoGCSP, TAs, NCCE, DSW, DOC, DCD, Media,</p> <p>UTAP, Student loan trust, NCTE, GES, Trust Fund, NVITI</p>	<p>SDG 4</p> <p>AU2</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen school management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding source for education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore alternative sources for non-formal education Provide life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change Improve the learning of research and innovation development Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality health care Inadequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care Expand and equip health facilities Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services Strengthen the referral system Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system. Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services Promote use of ICT and E-health strategies in health care delivery Expand specialist and allied health services (e.g. diagnostics, ENT, Eye, Physiotherapy, etc.) Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Support the implementation of health financing strategy Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management 	GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics control board, FDA, NPC, NHIS, Ghana Aids Commission, PPAG, N&MC	SDG 3, AU 3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the reduction of new HIV and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes Intensify education to reduce stigmatization 	GAC, GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics control board, FDA,	SDG 3, AU 3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) 	AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy Support the local production of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) commodity 	NPC, NHIS, PPAG, N&MC,MMDAs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household food insecurity Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies Inadequate efforts in managing food maintenance systems Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems Infant and adult malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure food and nutrition security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems Promote healthy diets and lifestyles Reduce infant and adult malnutrition Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions 	MOH,DA, CSIR-FRI, CSOs, MoFA, Academia, NGOs, GSA, FDA, MOTI, Private Sector, Development Partners, GHS, MoYS, MoE, MOFA, NDPC, MLGRD (DA), MOGCSP, MoF, MOC, NDPC, FBO, other relevant institutions	SDG 1,2,3,,9,12,17 AU 1,2,3,4,5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> POPULATION MANAGEMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak management of population issues High fertility rate among adolescent Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve population management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare. Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy 	NPC, NDPC, GSS, MoE, MoH, GES, GHS, RIPS (UG)	SDG 1,2,3,20 AU 1,17,18

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate sexual education for young people non-existence of a national strategic framework on migration Ineffective management of migration in Ghana Low capacity of government, CSO and private sector on migration management Inadequate funding for NMP Growing economic disparities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harness the benefits of migration for socio-economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the economy of the district to curb rural urban migration phenomenon Support the implementation of NMP Promote agreements covering the portability of pensions, social security and health benefits Strengthen migration data and information management systems. Establish policy, legal (compliance with international protection obligations and their domestication) and institutional framework for management of refugee and asylum situations Promote effective border management system. 	MLGRD, IOM, GSS, MINT, Labour Department, GNMC, NDPC, ME/GES,DA, MFARI, MIMR, MoI, GIS, MoH, GHS, MoF,	SDG 1,8,10,11,15,16,17 AU 1,5,7,12,13,17,20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WATER AND SANITATION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate management of freshwater resources Surface mining, desertification, Negative impact of climate variability and change Widespread pollution of surface water Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data Improper protection and development of water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable water resource development and management 	<p><u>Water Resources Management.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies, Improve liquid and solid waste management Support the implementation of the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in collaboration and participation of voluntary organisations and traditional leaders. Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities. Set up permanent security posts at major water treatment plants (Barekese, Daboase, and Owabi) Explore and develop hydrogeological and groundwater base (i.e. shallow, intermediate and deep aquifers) 	Ministry of sanitation and water resources, Water resources commission, Water Research Institute,DA, Meteorological Authority, CERSGIS, SADA, Hydrological Services Department, MOEP, Lands Commission, EPA, LUPSA, MESTI, Energy Commission	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for household water supply Inadequate maintenance of facilities River bank encroachment High loads of sediments and nutrients in surface water Poor quality of drinking water Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems Improve water production and distribution systems Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery Revise and facilitate DWSPs within the District Support the implementation of the Ghana Drinking Water Quality Management Framework Enforce buffer-zone policy Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting 	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources , and Sanitation Directorate, CWSA, CONIWAS,DA, Ghana Water Company, Water Resources Commission, FDA, PURC, MLGRD, Office of the Head of	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management Restore degraded rivers 	Local Government Services	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High prevalence of open defecation High user fee for sanitation services Poor sanitation and waste management Unsustainability of sanitation and health services Poor hygiene practices Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in sanitation and hygiene services delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services Support National Total Sanitation Campaign Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative. Provide public education on solid waste management Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities Review, gazette and enforce bye-laws on sanitation Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions 	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, GWCL, Water Resources Commission, MLGRD, CWSA	SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High incidence of children’s rights violation Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the rights and entitlements of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking 	MoGCSP, Ghana Police Service Ghana Prisons Service, DSW, DoC, DCD Ministry of Local Government CSOs, FBOs, Traditional Authorities MoF, Judicial Service, Legal Aid Scheme,DA, GHS, GES, National Disability Council, Media	SDG 1, 2, 3,4 AU 1,18
7.THE AGED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate care for the aged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the well-being of the aged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an aged database on the aged to support policy making, planning and monitoring and evaluation Build capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies on ageing Mainstream ageing issues into national development frameworks and poverty reduction strategies Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership 	MoGCSP, TA, NCCE, DSW, DOC, DCD, Media,NCCE, Media	SDG 1,3, 10 AU 1, 3,12

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect Create safe spaces, recreational day care centres and homes and a database for the elderly Provide adequate attention to gender variations in ageing 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GENDER EQUALITY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies Ensure passage of the Domestic Workers Bill into law Strengthen GoG funding to institutions responsible for gender issues. Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality. Mainstream gender topics educational curriculum at the basic level 	<p>MCRA, National House of Chiefs, MoJAGD, MOGCSP, MELR, Parliament, MOE, GES, NCPD Regional House of Chiefs, MLGRD, CSOs, Labour Department and other related stakeholders</p>	<p>SDG 1,3,5,17 AU 1,3,17,20</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote economic empowerment of women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of DA to service women's enterprises Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support. 	<p>MLNR, MLGRD, MoF, MASLOC, MOTI, MOH, MOE, MELR, MOFA, MOJAGD, Parliament Lands Commission, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, MoGCSP, DA, Private Sector, NGOs, GRA, NCCE, Ministry of Information, NBSSI, AGI, Labour Department and other related Stakeholders</p>	<p>SDG 1,3,5,17 AU 1,3,17,20</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOCIAL PROTECTION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak social protection systems Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact national social protection law which establishes a Ghana social protection floor Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups 	<p>MoGCSP, MoE, MoH, MoF, MLGID, MoA, NPC, GSS, MMDA's, LGSS, CSPS, Ghana AIDS Commission, NGOs, DPs, Ghana</p>	<p>SDG 1, 5, 10,16, AU 1,17</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions Lack of sustainable funding 	disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups, Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable Establish effective institutional arrangements for the implementation of the national social protection policy Support the implementation productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme 	AIDS Commission, NGOs, DPs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability Lack of appropriate Legislative Instruments for the implementation of the Mental Health Act, 2012 (Act 846) and the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs Generate database on PWD Promote participation of PWDs in district development Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self Fully implement Labour Regulations of 2007, regulations 12, 13 (Establishment of Disablement Unit) 	MoGCSP, NCPD, and MoE, GFD, CSOs, DA, DPs, NCCE, AESL, LUPSA, MoH, MoC, NVTI	SDG 3, 4, 5, 8,9, 11, 16,17 AU 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 17,18
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantees space for PWDs in local governance systems Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy Facilitate the exercise of PWDs rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of accessibility to voting Promote advocacy in the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral process and governance 	National Association of Private Schools, EC, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Aviation, Ministry of Roads and Highways, Ministry of Railways Development, GHA, GES,	SDG 1, 3, 5, 8,17 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak and ineffective implementation of labour policies, laws and standards High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve human capital development and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine human capital and skill set needs for the District over the medium and long term Revamp public employment centre in the district Strengthen enforcement of existing labour laws and regulations as well as the labour administration systems Promote harmonious industrial relations Strengthen existing laws to eliminate informalisation of jobs in the formal economy 	MELR, Labour Department, Department of factories inspectorate, FWSC, MDPI, NVITI, YEA, ICCS, OIC, NPRA, COTVET	SDG 1, 3, 5, 8,17 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market • Increasing incidence of casualisation of employment • Poor industrial relations among partners • High disability unemployment • High exploitation of labour 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen employment coordinations, to all sectors of the economy • Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation law 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YOUTH DEVELOPMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development • Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth • Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities • Ensure the creation of youth desk in the District for the youth to access reliable labour market information • Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates • Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development • Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills • Facilitate the creation of partnerships between educational institutions and corporate Ghana through attachments, internships and volunteer opportunities • Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates • Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture • Strengthen and harmonise the implementation of evidence-based youth employment programmes • Strengthen coordination of youth related institutions and programmes • Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools. • Facilitate access to credit for the youth • Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices 	MoYs, NYA, MDAs, YES, GSS, CSOs, OoP, MoF, NDPC, Scholarship Secretariat, MoE, MELR, GES, NVTI, MLGRD, DCD, LGS, YEA,DA, Academy of Arts and Sciences Council for Tertiary Education, MoF, AGI, MoTI	SDG 4,5, AU 1,2,18

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINERAL EXTRACTION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Destruction of forests and farmlands, • Pollution of water bodies • Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations. • Weak natural resource management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner • Ensure land restoration after mining operations • Develop and implement a Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) to address the menace of illegal and unsustainable mining • Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations • Improve technical capacity of small scale miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations • Support the implementation of new mining and Environmental Guidelines to pre-empt irreversible environmental and social damage, • Promote research on the valuation of ecosystem and mining 	<p>MLNR, MC, EPA, Chamber of Mines, MESTI, WRC, Forestry Commission, Association of Small Scale Miners, CSOs, LC, OASL, MOF, Academia, MOJAGD, Parliament, LC, LUSPA, GGSA</p>	<p>SDG 13,15,16,17 AU 7,12</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants • Improper management of E- waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce environmental pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies • Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products • Promote cleaner production and consumption technology and practices • Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle • Ensure companies, especially large and transnational companies, conform to sustainable practices • Enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act 2016, (Act 917) 	<p>MESTI, DVLA, EPA, MC, LC, Chamber of Mines, AGI,DA, CSOs, Academia, PEF, Energy Commission, Fisheries Commission</p>	<p>SDG 3, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16,17 AU 7, 11,12</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions • Vulnerability and variability to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance climate change resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the implementation of Ghana's commitments under Paris Climate Agreement (COP21) • Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds • Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge • Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models • Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture • Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes 	MOFA, EPA, MESTI, CSIR, DA, CSOs, Hydrological Services Department, FC, GIDA, MOFA, COCOBOD, FC, GMeT, NDPC	SDG 2, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 7, 11, 12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DISASTER MANAGEMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction • Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters • Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management • Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively 	NADMO, EPA, MLNR, MESTI, MRH, MLGRD, DA, CSOs	SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 5, 7, 11, 12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance • Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts • Rapid deterioration of roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 	<p><u>Road Transport</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links • Expand and maintain the district road network • Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services • Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts • Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts 	MoT, MRH, PEF, GHA, DFR, MMDAs, MLRD, GIPC EPA, GRTCC, Road Contractors Association, BRRI, DUR, MoF, Ghana Police Service (MTTU), Koforidua Training Centre, Parliament, DVLA, relevant professional institutions,	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality ICT services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance application of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve telecommunications accessibility 	Ministry of communications,	SDG 5, 8, 9, 16, 17

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services 	ICT in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephone Develop and maintain online database for all categories of all properties and provide secured data access Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties Develop and educate online registration system 	NITA, National Data Centre, NIA,DA, MoTI, CERSGIS, SADA, MESTI	AU 1, 10, 11, 12,17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects Scale up investments in research and development to find local solution to challenges 	DA, MESTI, CSIR,	SDG 4,5,7,8,9,16,17 AU 1,2,4,7,11,12,17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote proper maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute a robust maintenance scheme for road and other critical infrastructure. Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans for regions and DA Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide 	MESTI, MLGRD, LUPSA, MWH, MLNR, Lands Commission, Works Dept, GREDA, MoPIn, MZD,	SDG 9, 11, 15,17 AU 1, 10, 11,12

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scattered and unplanned human settlements 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support research and development in urban and regional planning 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RURAL DEVELOPMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of rural-urban migration Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance quality of life in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. Fully implement the rural development policy Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas. 	MLGRD, MLNR, Ministry of Works and Housing, DA, Private Sector Developers, Financial Institutions	SDG 1, 6, 9, 15, 17 AU 1, 5, 10, 12

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level Implementation of unplanned expenditures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen fiscal decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of DA Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization Implement approved Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT) 	MoF, MLGRD, MDAs, NALAG, Institute of Local Government Studies, DA, RCCs, MoPln, District Assembly, Common Fund, Local Government Service, NCCE	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12, 20

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve popular participation in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability • Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue • Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government 	MLGRD, DA, CSOs, NGOs and related institutions	SDG 5, 6, 16, 17 AU 11, 12, 16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak coordination of the development planning system • Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate financial resources • Inconsistencies in the format and content of policies formulated • Weak research capacity the DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the implementation of development plans • Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting • Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management in the district • Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects. • Strengthen the relationship between national development planning system and the budgeting processes • Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process 	Strengthen capacity of public institutions for undertaking	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry • Low transparency and accountability of public institutions • Misappropriation of funds by public office holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) • Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change • Implement an effective assets declaration regime • Support the implementation of Whistle Blowers Act • Ensure the implementation of value for money audit • Strengthen the District Procurement Unit to follow standards 	MOJAGD, EOCO, FIC, Audit Service, Procurement Authority, Public Accounts Committee, NCCE, CHRAG, MDAs and DA	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse of discretionary powers • Increase in and diversification of economic crimes including Money laundering, tax evasion, cyber-crime, etc. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure implementation of recommendations of the Auditor General and Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament. • Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption. • Support the establishment of a Financial Administration Tribunal 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAW AND ORDER 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of justice and slow pace in getting judgment • Decline in public confidence in the Legal System • Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure • Lack of technical training and know-how to handle specialty cases by most Judges and state attorney • Protracted pre-trial detentions • Perceived corruption of the legal system • Poor documentation and record keeping • Abuse of human rights by security personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding • Continue and complete the court computerisation process to make the system responsive to global demands. • Fully equip the Public Relations and Complaints Committee to execute their role 	NCCE, CHRAJ Legal Aid Board, Judicial Service, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department	SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state • Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life • Political and civic apathy • Political polarisation • Ineffective advocacy strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote discipline in all aspects of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth • Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change • Promote culture and good value system as ingredient and catalyst for economic growth • Launch a good society campaign to promote good national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of excellence and discipline • Institute mechanism for rewarding good behaviour and sanctioning bad behavior 	NCCE, MOE, GES, NMC	SDG 4, 16,17 AU 2, 11,12

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote regular dialogue with law enforcement agencies; Promote planning platforms to provide supportive infrastructure for approved behaviour 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels Polarised media landscape Insufficient funding of development communication Weak capacity of development communication institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an enabling environment for development communication Promote social behaviour change around a set of shared values of the good society Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes Organize regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series periodically around key Government initiatives Provide sustainable financing for development communication 	Ministry of Information, NCCE, CHRAJ, NADMO, Media Houses, PRINPAG, Training institutions, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, NMC	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

CHAPTER FOUR

COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION AND ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

4.0 Introduction

This section of the plan details the development programmes of the District under the pillars of the national development policy frame work (**NDPF 2018-2021**). The development programmes have been put under the composite programmes of action and further broken down to annual action plans to be implemented over the plan period (2018 - 2021)

4.1 Composite Programme of Action

The Project Planning Matrix came out with certain activities which will aid in the achievement of the overall goal. These activities are phased over a period of four years. Also some activities are critical and need to be implemented first whilst others also set the bases for the smooth implementation of other projects. The following tables show the composite programme of action formulated for the District Medium Term Development Plan.

COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION, 2018- 2021

Programme /Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies		
		1	2	3	4			IGF	GOG/ Others	Lead	Colla.	monitoring & evaluation
PILLAR: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY												

Support to entrepreneurs in Local Economic Development	District wide					40,000					BAC	DA	DPCU
Support the formation of women co-operative societies in all area councils	Area council capitals					12,000					BAC	DA	DPCU
Provide logistics to extension officers to improve their services	District wide					32,000					MOFA	DA	MOFA/DPCU
Supply of farming inputs to farmers	District wide					40,000					MOFA	DA	MOFA/DPCU
Training of farmers in improved farming methods and practices	District wide					20,000					MOFA	DA	MOFA/DPCU
Revaluation of key properties for effective and improve property rate collection	District wide					66,250.00					REVENUE UNIT	DA	DPCU
Provide incentives and tax subsidies to Youth Groups in Agriculture	District wide					40,000					REVENUE UNIT	MOFA	DPCU
Support the Provision of micro credit for 500 women farmers	District wide					45,000					BAC	MOFA	DPCU
Training of farmers on how to manage credit and capital	District wide					15,000					BAC	MOFA	DPCU
Procurement of two pick-ups for project Monitoring and revenue generation	DPCU and Revenue Unit					200,000					DA	REVENUE UNIT	DPCU
Support the implementation of rice extension plan in 3 communities in the district (Pakyi, Asarekrom and Abiram)	District Wide					78,993				DACE/GO G	MOFA	DA	DPCU

Organise anti-rabies campaign and vaccinate dogs, cats against rabies in the district	District wide					5,000.00			DACF	MOFA	DA	DPCU
Rehabilitate 3 out of 5 existing AEAS quarters in the district to improve AEAS accommodation and access to extension services	Manso Nkwanta, Mem and Watreso					18,000.00			GOG (CAPEX)	MOFA	DA	DPCU
Office administration (utilities, stationary, vehicle running and maintenance of office accommodation)	District Office					13,500.00			GOG (CAPEX)	MOFA	DA	DPCU
Conduct Annual farmers' Day in the district	District wide					40,000			DACF	MOFA	DA	DPCU

PILLAR: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Construction of 4No. 2 unit KG Block in selected communities	Atobrakrom, Mem, Atwere, Moseaso					680,000				GES	DA	DPCU
Construction of 4No. CHPS Compounds at selected communities	Yawkrom Aponapon Abodom Asarekrom					800,000				GHS	DA	DPCU
Construction and Extension of 2No. small town water supply systems	Antoakrom Manso Nkwanta					300,000				DWST	DA	DPCU
Construction of 4No. 4 Unit Teachers Quarters in selected communities	Aboaboso Tontokrom Apenimadi Abuoso					2,200,000				GES	DA	DPCU

Assistance for the completion of teachers quarters at Mpatasie	Mpatasie					10,000				GES	DA	DPCU
											ISD	DPCU
Construction of 5No. 6 unit classroom blocks at selected communities	Odaho Ankam Adubia Abiram Assamang					2,000,000				GES	DA	DPCU
Supply of 2000 Dual desks to selected schools	District wide					200,000				GES	DA	DPCU
Construction of 4No. 3 unit classroom block	Gyeninso/Ak ataniase Apenimadi Mem/dome Muano					780,000				GES	DA	DPCU
Construction of borehole at Akyekyerekrom	Akyerekrom					15,000				DWST	DA	DPCU
Construction of District Police Head Quarters	Adubia					160,000				GPS	DA	DPCU
Provision of financial assistance to 400 needy but brilliant students with 60% girls and 40% boys	District wide					200,000				GES	DA	DPCU
Construction of 1no. police Station/Residence	Odaho					120,000				GPS	DA	DPCU
Construction of 3 No. 4 unit Nurses Quarters in selected communities	Abuoso Adubia Odaho					720,000				GES	DA	DPCU
Provision of Scholarships to 36 physically challenge but brilliant students	5 Area Councils					144,000				GES	DA	DPCU

Ensure the provision of decent and conducive residential and office Accommodation for staff	Manso Adubia					180,000				DA	DA	DPCU
Provision of scholarship support to 100 teachers in deprive Communities	District wide					100,000				GES	DA	DPCU
Provision of incentives to newly teachers posted to deprived communities	District Wide					60,000				GES	DA	DPCU
Construction of a medical officers bungalow at Manso Adubia Health centre	Manso Adubia					200,000				GHS	DA	DPCU
Organize workshops for PTAs and Community members on the dangers of child labour	District wide					40,000				DCPC	DA	NCCE CHRAJ DSWCD GES
Support to social intervention programmes (LEAP/SFP)	Selected Communities					20,000				DSWCD	DA	DPCU
											DA	DPCU
Identify and support more needy persons with Disability to benefit from their share of the DACF	District wide					15,000				DSWCD	DA	DPCU
Organize periodic educational campaigns on HIV/AIDs prevention and control.	District wide					20,000				GHS	DA	DPCU

Promote adequate counseling services for people affected with HIV/AIDS	District wide					15,000				GHS	DA	DPCU
Organization of roll back malaria programmes	District wide					25,000				GHS	DA	DPCU
Disaster risk reduction programmes	District Wide					30,000				NADMO	DA	DPCU
Provision of 2 final disposal sites at Adubia and Manso Nkran	Adubia/Manso Nkran					50,000				EHSU	DA	DPCU
Construction of lorry parks	Adubia/Dantano					150,000				WORKS DEPT.	DA	DPCU
Completion of 6 Unit single storey lecture hall for Nursing Training College	Manso Nkwanta					271,836				GES/GHS	DA	DPCU
Drawing, design and laying of pipes for the construction of Small Town Water System for selected communities	Datano, Keniago					124,552.23				TCPD	DA	DPCU
Provision for self-help projects	District wide					148,507.45				DA	DA	DPCU
Construction of a medical officers bungalow at Adubia	Adubia					200,000				GHS	DA	DPCU
Construction of 1No. 6 unit class Block	Adubia(relocation)					265,077.72				GES	DA	DPCU
											DA	DPCU
Support guidance and counseling services for basic schools	District Wide					20,000				GES	DA	DPCU
Provide basic needs such as sandals, books, uniforms, etc for those in schools	District Wide					40,000				GES	DA	DPCU

Organize “ my first day at school” in schools	District Wide					18,000				GES	DA	DPCU
Organize capacity building workshops for guidance and counseling coordinators	District Wide					18,000				GES	DA	DPCU
Organize capacity building workshops for teachers on numeracy and literacy	District Wide					40,000				GES	DA	DPCU
Organize reading festivals to create awareness and encourage students to read	District Wide					10,000				GES	DA	DPCU
Provide ICT laboratories and equipment to schools	District Wide					100,000				GES	DA	DPCU
PILLAR: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS												
GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT												
Construction of 8 No. 20 seater WC toilet facilities at selected communities	Mem Odaho Tarkorase Moseaso Dantano Agroyesum Watreso Adubia					1,080,000				EHSU	DA	DPCU
Extension of rural electrification to selected communities	District Wide					500,000				ECG	DA	DPCU
Reshaping of Abore-moreho- Kwabenaso school junction road	Abore-moreho-Kwabenaso					100,000				WORKS DEPT.	DA	DPCU
Reshaping of feeder road at Odaho	Odaho					140,000				WORKS DEPT.	DA	DPCU

Sensitizing the general public on the effects of environmental degradation.	District wide					20,000				EHSU	DA	DPCU
Strict enforcement of environmental bye laws	District wide					30,000				EHSU	DA	DPCU
Organize workshops to promote agro - forestry and reduce indiscriminate logging	District wide					40,000				FORESTRY COMMISSION	DA	DPCU
Extension of Electricity to selected communities	District wide					150,000				ECG	DA	DPCU
Development of settlement schemes for all area council capitals	Area council capitals					120,000				TCPD	DA	DPCU
Routine maintenance of feeder roads	District Wide					90,000				WORKS DEPT.	DA	DPCU
Reclamation of degraded lands	District Wide					50,000				WORKS DEPT.	DA	DPCU
Afforestation of degraded lands (Tree Planting)	District Wide					50,000				FORESTRY COMMISSION MINERALS COMMISSION EPA	DA	DPCU
Media sensitization and discussion on bush fires on local information centres	District Wide					3,200				NADMO	DA	DPCU
Inspection of sanitation sites in major towns and communities	District Wide					20,000				NADMO	DA	DPCU

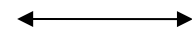
Revitalization of disaster volunteer groups	District Wide					2,000				NADMO	DA	DPCU
PILLAR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY												
GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY												
Provision of logistics for area council offices	Area council capitals					32,000				DA	DA	DPCU
Organize training workshops for women on local governance participation	District Wide					20,000				NCCE	DA	DPCU
Organize capacity building workshops for district Assembly staff	Manso Adubia					81,413				DA	DA	DPCU

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2018

S/N	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies		
			1	2	3	4			IGF	GOG/ Others	Lead	Colla.	monitoring & evaluation
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													

1	Support to farmers' Day celebration	Area council capitals	←→			30,000	Women co-operative societies in all 3 area councils formed	IGF		BAC	DA	DPCU
2	Provide logistics to extension officers to improve their services	District wide	←→			8,000	Logistics to extension officers provided	IGF		MOFA	DA	MOFA/DPCU
3	Support to Planting for Food and Jobs	District wide	←→			30,000	Logistics to extension officers provided	IGF		MOFA	DA	MOFA/DPCU
4	Supply of farming inputs to farmers	District wide	←→			10,000	Farming inputs to farmers supplied	IGF		MOFA	DA	MOFA/DPCU
5	Construction of 3 Lorry parks	Dantano, Keniago and Adubea				600,000	3 Lorry parks completed	IGF	DACF	WORKS	DA	DPCU

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
Construction of a 3 Bedroom Medical Officer's Bungalow	Adubea	←→				255,000	Medical Officers Bungalow completed		DDF	GHS	DA	DPCU
Construction of a 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities	Adubea	←→				350,000	3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities completed		DACF	GES	DA	DPCU



Construction and Mechanization of 5No. Boreholes	District Wide				150,000	5 No. Boreholes constructed and mechanized		DACF	GES	DA	DPCU
Construction of a 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities	Ankam	←	→		350,000	3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities completed		DACF	GES	DA	DPCU
Supply of 1000 Dual desks and 50 Teachers Desks to selected schools	District wide	←	→		180,000	1000 Dual desks with 50 Teachers Desk supplied to selected schools	IGF	DACF	GES	DA	DPCU
Construction of 2 final disposal sites	Adubea, Nkran				400,000	2 final disposal sites completed		DACF	ENV TAL	DA	DPCU
Preparation of DESSAP	District Wide				20,000	DESSAP prepared		DACF	ENV TAL	DA	DPCU
GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY											
Completion of District Police Headquarters	Adubea	←	→		450,000	Police Quarters constructed at Adubea		DACF	WORKS DEPT	GPS	DA
Renovation and furnishing of a District Magistrate Court	Adubea	←	→		198,000	Court constructed and furnished		DACF	WORKS DEPT	J SERVICE	DA

Organize 3 Town Hall meetings	District Wide				40,000	3 Town Hall Meetings held		DACF	PLG/BUDGET	DA	DPCU
Support to DPCU activities	District Wide				20,000	3 DPCU meetings held		DACF	PLG	DA	DPCU
Support to project management(Monitoring)	District Wide				20,000	Quarterly monitoring undertaken		DACF	PLG	DA	DPCU
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT											
Preparation of Layout in 3 Communities	Adubea, Keniago and Datano				750,000	3 Layouts prepared		DACF	WORKS DEPT	TOWN PLANNING	DPCU
Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads	District Wide				500,000.00	Roads constructed		DACF	WORKS DEPT	FEEDER ROADS	DPCU
Extension of Electricity to selected communities	District Wide				30,000.00	Electricity extended		DACF	WORKS DEPT	ECG	DPCU
Support to community Initiated projects	District Wide				20,000	Building Materials distributed		DACF	PLG	DA	DPCU
Renting of Office and Residential Accommodation	Adubea				50,000	Office/residential Accommodation provided		DACF	P O	DA	DA
Furnishing of police Administration Block and District Magistrate Court						Police and court buildings furnished		DACF	P O	DA	DA

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MATRIX

To ensure sustainable development, the Amansie South District has adopted Strategic Environmental Assessment as a tool to appraise policies, plans and programmes of the Medium Term Development Plan. Sustainability test has consequently been used among many other tools of sustainability appraisal (risk and opportunities matrix, compound matrix (poverty and environmental dimension), internal consistency matrix).

Four areas of concern were considered in the Sustainability Appraisal. These are the effects of the projects on the Natural Resources, effects on Social and Cultural Conditions, the effects on the District Economy and institutional issues. This is to ensure that the identified programmes and projects are:

- Internally consistent (supporting each other to achieve the objective of the District) and
- Sustainable (do not have any adverse effects, thus supporting conservation of the natural environment, addressing socio-cultural, economic and institutional issues)

The adverse effects on the natural resources were mostly in the areas of land degradation and pollution caused by illegal mining activities. Aside this, there is also substantial change to the water bodies. Construction related projects also pose devastating threats to the natural environment.

With respect to socio-cultural, adverse effects are mostly in the areas of vulnerability and risk to life, poor sanitation and reduction of access to land. Besides road construction and disposal of waste at site pose serious troubles to the water bodies

Among the factors considered for the sustainability appraisal, district economy attracts the least adverse effects. This is perhaps due to the fact most of the projects on the district economy takes much longer time to become evident.

4.3 MITIGATION MEASURES

The sustainability appraisal of the Amansie West District Medium Term Plan has revealed some adverse effects on sustainable development in the District. This section defines the scope for refining and improving upon the Plan as much as possible. The matrix below indicates the adverse effects of a particular project, the mitigation measures that need to be undertaken as well as the cost of each measure.

Table 4.5 Mitigation Measures of Projects

No.	Project	Adverse Effects	Measures	Estimated Cost (GH¢)
1	Provide logistics to extension officers to improve their services	Production of carbon monoxide from exhaust pipes of vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redress • Construction of green belts 	2,500
2	Supply of farming inputs to farmers	Use of fossil fuels by machine Pollution from sand winning Pollution of water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of drains 	2000
3	Provision of electricity to selected communities	Fire disaster and electrocution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of fire extinguishers • Training of fire volunteers in the community 	4000
4	Construction of 4No. 2 unit KG Block in selected communities	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of cover grass • Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	3000
5	Construction of 4No. CHPS Compounds at selected communities	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of cover grass • Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	3000
6	Construction and Extension of 2No.	Sand wining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	2000

	small town water supply systems			
8	Construction of 11No. 4 Unit Teachers Quarters in selected communities	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of cover grass • Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	55,000
9	Assistance for the completion of teachers quarters at Mpatasie	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of cover grass • Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	1,500
10	Construction of ICT center in two communities	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of cover grass • Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	2000
11	Construction of 5No. 6 unit classroom blocks at selected communities	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of cover grass • Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	6000
12	Supply of 2000 Dual desks to selected schools	cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of tree and cover grass 	5000
13	Construction of 4No. 3 unit classroom block	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of cover grass • Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	2000
14	Construction of borehole at Akyekyerekrom	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of cover grass • Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	1000
16	Construction of 3 No. 4 unit Nurses Quarters in selected communities	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of tress and cover grass • Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	5000
17	Ensure the provision of decent and conducive residential and office Accommodation for staff	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of tress and cover grass • Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	3000

18	Construction of a Theatre for Manso Adubea Health Center	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of tress and cover grass Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	2,500
19	Construction of ICT library at Keniago	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of tress and cover grass Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	1000
20	Provision of 2 final disposal sites at Adubia and Manso Nkran	Bad odour from untreated waste materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> regular treatment of waste materials 	1500
21	Construction of 3 lorry park at Dantano, Keniago and Adubea	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of tress and cover grass Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	4000
24	Provision for self-help projects	Sand wining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	3000
25	Construction of a medical officers bungalow at Adubia	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of tress and cover grass Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	2000
28	Construction of 9 No. 20 seater WC toilet facilities at selected communities	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of tress and cover grass Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	3000
	Extension of rural electrification to selected communities	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of tress and cover grass Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	2500
29	Reshaping of Abore-moreho- Kwabenaso school junction road	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of tress and cover grass Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	5000
30	Reshaping of feeder road at Odaho	Sand wining and cutting down of timber leading to deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of tress and cover grass Refilling of places where sand is taken off 	4000

Total	143,500.00
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CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The District Assembly has been empowered as the Planning Authority at the district level following the Government of Ghana's policy on decentralization. It is therefore the mandate of the District Assembly to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate the Medium Term Development Plan for Amansie South.

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the plan, the Amansie South District Assembly will collaborate with NGO's, CBO's, and CSO's to monitor and evaluate activities in the plan.

Secondly, the Assembly will ensure that non - functioning decentralized departments are well resourced to perform their functions especially those related to the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan.

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

Lastly, the Assembly is also exploring the possibility of attracting Private Investors to invest in the agriculture and agri-business sub-sector especially in the area of agro-processing, provision of market infrastructure, public places of convenience among others.

5.1 Institutional Arrangements

One major challenge that faces most District Assemblies in the implementation of their District Medium Term Development plans is low capacity of staff and resources for implementation. Therefore, to ensure effective implementation of the Amansie West District Medium Term Development Plan, the following capacity building and institutional arrangements will be put in place.

- a. Resourcing of the DPCU provided under Section 85(3) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (ACT 936) and which is required to advise and provide a Secretariat for Monitoring, evaluation and Co-ordinating functions as provided for under section 7(1) of the National Development Planning System Act 1994 (Act 480).
- b. Resourcing and strengthening of Area Council system in the district. These Area Councils will assist in the implementation and management of the development planning process at the Sub-District and grassroots levels since they are very close to the people.
- c. Strengthening and resourcing of district departments for effective execution of their functions

5.3 Role Of the Assembly

The District Co ordinating Director is the administrative Head of the District Assembly and he sees to the coordination, monitoring and supervision of activities in district. Operating under the supervision of the District Co-ordinating Director, the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit in conjunction with the Works Sub-committee and the Finance and Administration Sub-Committee is not only responsible for co-ordinating the preparation and monitoring of development plans and budgets of the Assembly, but also monitors the Assembly's revenue collection drive and quality of work being undertaken in the District. In addition, each Head of Department plays a supervisory, monitoring and evaluation role. Among other things they see to the following;

- Supervise and co-ordinate work and staff of assigned department;
- Provide periodic (quarterly/annual reports) on the implementation of policies and programmes of the Assembly; and

- Submit action plans and targets based on the approved annual estimates to enable the Assembly monitor and assess their performance.

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit, the Works Department, Works Sub-Committee are tasked with role of ensuring successful execution of the Assembly's projects. The Internal Audit Unit serves as a check against financial mismanagement within the Assembly to ensure proper management of funds.

At the Area Council and Unit Committee level, these sub-structures are charged with the responsibility of monitoring and supervising the people to undertake self-help projects.

5.3 Role of the Central Government

Since the inception of the decentralized planning system, the central government thus monitors the plan preparation and implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan since these plans have to conform to National Development Policy Framework. For this reason Central Government transfers in respect of wages/salaries and ceded revenue as a source of development funding for the Assembly should continue and be increased. The release of these funds to the Assemblies should be regular and on time as scheduled to promote effective and efficient implementation of projects for national development. The Central government should also continue to make efforts to source funds from agencies and donors to support the District Assembly

5.4 Community Involment

The final beneficiaries of the Medium Term Development Plan are the community members and without community participation it will therefore be very difficult implementing it. It is proposed that the Communities in the District will be involved in the implementation of the plan through their representatives such as, the Traditional Rulers, Unit Committees and Assembly members. Communities are expected to offer local expertise and labour in the execution of the projects. They are also to form Community Implementation Committees (CIC) to monitor programmes and projects.

5.5 Interdepartmental Co-Operation

Inter-Agency/Departmental Co-operation cannot be over emphasized when it comes to the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan. The success of implementation will therefore depend on the level of co-operation of departments involved in the plan implementation designated as lead or co-collaborating agencies. The Assembly would therefore build a team spirit among departments and support them with logistics

5.6 Annual Action Plans

The previous chapter of this plan dealt with the preparation of the medium term development plan. This part of the plan dealt with the actions that must be done to achieve the goals, aims and objectives of the D-Plan. It spelt out the annual actions plans that are to be carried out within the plan period.

Annual action plans are the activities that are to be carried out within a year period on quarterly basis. This is done in order of importance and overall contribution to the achievement of the D-Plan. This is very necessary since resources are scarce and not all proposed activities can be undertaken at a go. It is also worth noting that some activities are served as inputs for others to be undertaken. These are the many factors that justify the preparation of the annual actions plans.

Provisions of activities that will serve as springboards for the implementation of other activities were considered first. Sensitization and education of the people on the awareness for the implementation of certain decisions by the Assembly was considered foremost.

As outlined above, these activities emanate from the Medium Term Development Plan. Some of the activities have financing orientation hence they take off from the first year.

Institutions and agencies responsible for the implementation of the activities are the same as those already spelt out in the Medium Term Development Plan. The success of the entire plan depends to a very large extent on the activities that will be undertaken in the first year of the annual plans. All actors at the various level of the plan are expected to play their roles very effectively so that the overall goal of the plan can be achieved.

COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2018

S/N	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies		
			1	2	3	4			IGF	GOG/Others	Lead	Colla.	monitoring & evaluation
PILLAR: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY													
1	Support to entrepreneurs in Local Economic Development	District wide					10,000						
2	Support the formation of women co-operative societies in all 3 area councils	Area council					3,000						
3	Provide logistics to extension officers to improve their services	District wide					8,000						
4	Supply of farming inputs to farmers	District wide					10,000						
5	Training of farmers in improved farming methods and practices	District wide					5,000						
6	Revaluation of key properties for effective and improve	District wide					66,250.00						

	property rate collection												
7	Provide incentives and tax subsidies to Youth Groups in Agriculture	District wide					10,000						
8	Support the Provision of micro credit for 125 women farmers	District wide					11,250						
9	Training of farmers on how to manage credit and capital	District wide					3,750						
10	Procurement of two pick-ups for project Monitoring and revenue generation	DPCU and Revenue Unit					200,000						
PILLAR: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													
11	Construction of 1No. 2 unit KG Block with ancillary facilities at Mem	Mem					180,000						
12	Construction and Extension of small town water supply system						15,000						
13	Completion of small						5,000						

	town water supply system	Agroy esum											
14	Construction of 3No. 4 Unit Teachers Quarters in selected communities						720,000						
18	Construction of 2No. 6 unit classroom blocks at selected communities	Odaho Ankam					500,000						
19	Supply of 500 Dual desks to selected schools	District wide					5,000						
20	Construction of a 3 unit classroom block at Gyeninso/Akataniase						250,000						
21	Construction of borehole at Akyerekrom	Akyerekrom					10,000						
22	Construction of Police	Adubia					150,000						

	Head Quarters												
23	Construction and furnishing of 1no. 3 units classroom block with ancillary facilities at Bricherkrom	Briche rkrom					220,000						
25	Provision of financial assistance to 100 needy but brilliant students with 60% girls and 40% boys	Distric t wide					20,000						
26	Construction of 1No. police Station/Residence	Odaho					490,000						
27	Construction of 4 unit Nurses Quarters	Adubia					240,000						
28	Provision of Scholarships to 9 physically challenge students	3 Area Councils					10,000						
29	Ensure the provision decent and conducive residential and office	Manso Adubia					30,000						

	Accommodation for staff											
30	Provision of scholarship support to 25 teachers in deprived Communities	District wide				20,000						
31	Provision of incentives to newly teachers posted to deprived communities	District Wide				40,000						
33	Construction of a medical officers bungalow at Adubia	Adubia				200,000						
34	Construction of 1no. 6 unit class block	Adubia				265,077.72						
37	Organize workshops for PTAs and Community members on the dangers of child labour	District wide				7,000						
38	Support the expansion of the LEAP to more beneficiary households	Select ed Communities				7,000						

39	Discover and support more needy persons with Disability to benefit from their share of the DACF	District wide					5,000						
40	Organize periodic educational campaigns on HIV/AIDs prevention and control.	District wide					14,850.75						
41	Organization of roll back malaria programmes	District wide					14,850.75						
42	Provision for disaster management and disease outbreak	District Wide					30,000						
43	Provision of 2 final disposal sites	Adubia /Manso Nkran					50,000						
44	Construction of lorry park	Adubia					150,000						
46	Drawing, design and laying of pipes for the construction of Small Town Water System for selected communities	Datano, Keniagio					124,552.23						

47	Provision for self-help projects	District wide					148,507.45						
PILLAR: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS													
GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT													
48	Construction of 3 No. 20 seater WC toilet facilities at selected communities	Audubia Mem Danton o					10,000						
49	Extension of rural electrification	District Wide					136,855.39						
50	Sensitizing the general public on the effects of environmental degradation/climate change.	District wide					5,000						
51	Strict enforcement of environmental bye laws	District wide					5,000						
52	Organize workshops to promote agro-forestry	District wide					15,000						

	and reduce indiscriminate logging												
53	Extension of Electricity to selected communities	District wide					50,000						
54	Development of settlement schemes for all area council capitals	Area council capitals					20,000						
55	Rehabilitation and maintenance of feeder roads	District wide					180,000						

PILLAR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

56	Provision of logistics for 3 area council offices	Area councils					8,000						
57	Organize training workshops for women on local governance	District Wide					10,000						

	participation												
58	Organize capacity building workshops for district Assembly staff	Manso Adubia					81,413						

CHAPTER SIX

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

6.0 Introduction

Governance, Corruption and public Accountability is one most important pillars of the national development policy frame work (**NDPF 2018- 2021**) and efforts should therefore be made to achieve it. In an attempt to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan, the Assembly is required to come out with a communication strategy to ensure effective marketing of the plan. Awareness creation of the general public on development issues is very crucial since it will help facilitate the smooth implementation of programmes and projects in the MTDP.

6.1 Objectives

The main objectives of the communication strategy include:

- awareness creation on expected roles of the stakeholders in the implementation of the programmes, projects and activities
- Dissemination of the MTDP and annual progress report
- To solicit community support in the implementation of the plan
- Promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the District Assembly

The various roles and mandates of the stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan have to be identified before a communication strategy can be designed. Stakeholder analysis has therefore been carried out to identify the respective roles of these stakeholders in the dissemination of the MTDP.

6.2 Stakeholder Analysis and Role Sharing

For the purpose of this plan a stakeholder may be seen as an individual, group or institution that has a vested interest in the implementation and performance of the MTDP or who potentially will be affected by the projects and programmes of the MTDP and have something to loose or gain if the general conditions of the District change or stay the same.

There are three (3) identifiable types of stakeholders for analysis with regard to the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan. They include internal stakeholders, external stakeholders and connected stakeholders. Internal stakeholders are closely linked to the District Assembly and their activities have a strong influence on how it is managed, that is the staff of the Assembly. The external stakeholders include the Central Government, NGO'S, CBO's and CSO's etc. They have quite diverse objectives and have varying ability to ensure that the Assembly meets its objectives. The connected stakeholders can be viewed as having a contractual relationship with the District Assembly. The table below indicates the types of stakeholders in the District.

Table 6.2.1 Major Stakeholders of Plan Communication Strategy

NO.	TYPE	STAKEHOLDERS
1.	Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assembly employees• Directors/ heads of departments• Executive and other sub-committees• District Planning and Coordinating Unit
2.	External	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central government (RCC)• The Assembly members• CBO's, NGO's and donor agencies• The media
3.	Connected	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traditional authorities

		• The general public
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Source: DPCU 2017

The identified stakeholders have unique roles with regards to their mandates with the District Assembly and therefore have different roles and expectations in the dissemination of the Medium Term Development Plan. The table below shows analysis of the various stakeholders and their respective roles in ensuring the effective dissemination of the Medium Term Development Plan.

Table 6.2.2 Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

STAKEHOLDERS	MANDATE	POTENTIAL ROLE IN COMMUNICATION STRATEGY	LEVEL OF MARGINALIZATION	LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE
Directors/ heads of departments	key players in the implementation of the MTDP	Disseminate the MTDP and annual progress reports to their subordinates	Minimal	High
District Planning and Coordinating Unit	Facilitates and coordinates the preparation, implementation and management of the MTDP and	Prepares annual progress reports and renders accounts on the performance of the District to the Regional Council The unit also serve as the official point of	Very minimal	Very high

	annual progress reports	contact to the general public in the dissemination of the MTDP		
Assembly employees	Support the heads of departments, the executive and other sub-committees	Disseminate the MTDP among themselves to enhance adequate knowledge	Minimal	Very high
Executive and other sub-committees	Initiates, implements, monitors and evaluates development programmes and projects	Disseminates the MTDP and annual progress reports to the Assembly's general meetings	Very minimal	Very high
Regional Coordinating Council	Supervises the District Assembly and support most of the Assembly's programmes and projects	Sends harmonized MMDA's Medium Term Plans to the central government	Very minimal	Very high
Millennium Villages Project	Provides basic social facilities to communities and supports the Assembly in the	Publish programmes and projects in the MTDP which they undertook or contributed in	Very minimal	High

	execution of its development agenda	their annual reports		
The Assembly members	Represents the interest of the general public at the District level	Disseminate the MTDP through community durbars, the unit committees and local information centres	Very minimal	Very high
The General Public	The main initiators and beneficiaries of the MTDP	Disseminate the MTDP among themselves and serve as the first means of performance assessment	Moderate	Very high
CBO's, NGO's and donor agencies	Safeguard the interest of the general public, the Assembly and the central government	Assesses the performance of the District Assembly	Minimal	High
The Media	Spreads the MTDP and performance of the District Assembly to the general public within and outside the District	Disseminate, assess and safeguard the smooth implementation of the MTDP	Very minimal	Very high

Traditional Authorities	Custodians of the entire District and recognized as the heads of their respective communities	Spreads the MTDP at community meetings	Minimal	High
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Source: DPCU 2017

6.3 Communication Strategies

Based on the stakeholder analysis and role casting, the following communication strategies have been put in place to enhance the smooth implementation and to promote general awareness of the Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021:

- Design of a monitoring and evaluation plan which shall serve as the Communication strategy to promote the acceptance of the Amansie West District Medium Term Development Plan as a “working document” developed in a participatory manner by all stakeholders.
- Adoption of both formal and informal ways to communicate to key stakeholders.
- Formation of a Public Complaints Committee / Desk with the Presiding Member as the chair and District Planning Officer as the Secretary to address issues which may arise in the implementation of the plan.

6.4 Methods of Information Dissemination

As indicated earlier, the Amansie Assembly will adopt both formal and informal ways of communicating the implementation of the plan to the people. The formal ways of communication are as follows;

- Scheduled presentations on the programmes and projects of the Medium Term Development Plan
 - Community Fora will be organized to identify data pertaining to their development needs.
 - Quarterly meetings with Departmental Heads and management staff will be held to discuss issues on development projects and programmes based on annual action plans.
 - Presentations to other stakeholders like the business community bi-annually to enable the public assess the performance of the Assembly
 - Quarterly meetings of DPCU
 - Quarterly meetings of Budget committee
- Presentation of written reports to relevant bodies and agencies.

The informal way will be through;

- Phone calls
- E-mails
- Fax Messages
- Internal Correspondence

APPENDIX I

First Public Hearing Report

Name of District: Amansie South

Region: Ashanti

Venue Manso Adubia

a: Medium of Invitation

- Issuing of letters of invitation Area Councilors and Honorable Assembly members, Traditional Authorities and CSO/NGO's to the twelve (12) area councils in the District
- Use of department of information's vehicle to make public announcements across the District
- Use of Community Information Centres to inform the General Public

b: Names of Special /Interest groups and Individuals invited

- Representatives of political parties
- Youth groups
- Market women
- Farmers
- Traditional authorities

c: Identifiable Representative at the Hearing

- Chiefs, Assembly members, Area Councils and Unit Committee chairpersons

- Heads of Departments
- Representation of Millennium promise
- Representation of Child Rights International

d: Total number of persons at hearing / Gender ratio/percentage

78 persons being 73 males and 5 females representing 93% and 7% respectively.

f: Languages used at hearing

Ashanti Twi

g: Major Issues/Problems at public hearing

- Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure
- Poor state of roads in the District
- Inadequate access to potable water
- Inadequate Health Infrastructure
- Limited access to land for agricultural purposes
- Destructive activities of Galamsey Operators

Accent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

SIGNATURE OF:

DCE.....

DCD:

PRESIDING MEMBER: